2019 RFA GAME PLAN IN REVIEW: RESPONDING TO TEMPERED EXPECTATIONS

	We thought…	We recommended.	And the results were…
Economies	● Global economic growth shows signs of slowing, and is projected to grow at a rate of 3.7% (per IMF). The U.S. (2.5% projected) continues to be the economic leader among developed nations, with Europe expected to slow from 2.2% in 2018 to 2.0% in 2019. Emerging markets growth is projected at 4.7%, with India (7.4%) leading the way, and China growth expected to fall from 6.6% in 2018 to 6.2% in 2019. ● Global Purchasing Managers' Index data show that most global economies are still in expansion mode, with a few notable exceptions such as Italy, Taiwan and Korea. ● The Trump led direction for changes in our trade agreements and tariffs, as well as implementation of sanctions has created additional uncertainty, lower earnings and lower revenue expectations.	● Monitor economic and market impact of evolving global monetary and fiscal policies. ● Monitor global economic trends and geopolitical developments.	● Global growth slowed to 2.7% in 2019. ● Global Purchasing Manufactures indices for manufacturing and services showed declines. ● World trade volume decreased.
Politics	● Political risks are adding to uncertainty in the global economy. These include the trade dispute between the U.S. and China, the possibility of a disorderly Brexit in March, and renewed fiscal conflict between Italy's populist government and European Union (EU) officials.	● Maintain a broad global diversification. ● Monitor global geopolitical developments.	● Uncertainties continued with the ongoing U.S. and China trade war, the Brexit outcome still unclear, the USMCA was not signed, and President Trump was impeached.
Bond Markets	● The Federal Reserve has softened its plans to increase the discount rate twice in 2019, while continuing to reduce the size of its balance sheet. ● Weakening growth momentum and low inflation readings will deter the European Central Bank (ECB) from raising short term interest rates in 2019. ● ECB has ended quantitative easing program, but has pledged to maintain its balance sheet size by reinvesting the proceeds of bonds bought under the stimulus program. ● Current yields provide little opportunity for pricing gains other than through currencies.	● Emphasize actively managed portfolios. ● Broad diversification by maintaining a defensive underweight position in duration, with reduced and selective credit and non U.S. currency exposure.	● The Federal Reserve lowered the Fed funds rate three times in 2019. ● European Central Bank, Bank of England and Japan remained accommodative in 2019. ● A midyear inverted yield curve created an equity market sell off in the third quarter, and a rally in the bond markets. ● The 10 year Treasury ended the year at 1.92% vs. 2.69% a year earlier.
Stock Markets	● For 2018, analysts are projecting earnings growth of 23.1%, 6.0%, and 11.9% for S&P 500, MSCI EAFE, and MSCI Emerging Markets respectively. For 2019, analysts are projecting earnings growth of 7.4%, 6.2%, and 9.0% for S&P 500, MSCI EAFE, and MSCI Emerging Markets, respectively. ● For 2018, analysts are projecting revenue growth of 8.9%, 4.8%, and 11.5% for S&P 500, MSCI EAFE, and MSCI Emerging Markets respectively. For 2019, analysts are projecting revenue growth of 5.2%, 2.9%, and 7.2% for S&P 500, MSCI EAFE, and MSCI Emerging Markets, respectively. ● The forward price earnings ratios for the S&P 500, MSCI EAFE and MSCI Emerging Markets are 14.4, 11.7 and 10.4, respectively. ● The U.S. stock market has shown sensitivity to the possibility that Federal Reserve actions may accelerate economic slowdown. ● Market volatility late in 2018 brought equity valuations closer to long-run averages.	● Maintain a broad global stock mix emphasizing diversification at the sector level. ● Emphasize actively managed portfolios.	● Global growth in corporate earnings fell short of expectations. ● Global valuations were extended as stock prices rallied. ● Investment sentiment tracked expectations of a trade deal between U.S. and China. ● Stocks prices for the S&P 500, MSCI EAFE, and MSCI emerging markets indices were up 31.5%, 21.9% and 18.9%, respectively.
Large vs. Small	● Large multi-national corporations are more vulnerable to trade tensions and currency risk weighing on earnings.	● Maintain allocations to small/midcap equities.	● U.S. large cap stocks continued to outperform small cap and mid cap stocks.
Domestic vs. Foreign	● Emerging equities are vulnerable to currency risk and impacts from trade tensions. ● International developed economies have struggled to maintain momentum, and slowing growth could become a headwind for corporate earnings.	● Increase the U.S. large cap allocations while decreasing allocation to international developed and emerging markets.	● The U.S.and China trade war was detrimental to the emerging markets.

2020 RFA GAME PLAN: HIGH VALUATIONS & SLOWING GROWTH SIGNAL CAUTION

	We think…	We recommend…	We expect…
Economies	• Global economic growth will continue to slow and is projected to grow at a rate of 3.4% in 2020 (per IMF). The U.S. (2.1% projected) will continue to be the economic leader among developed nations**,** with Europe expected to pick up modestly from 1.2% in 2019 to 1.4% in 2020. Emerging markets growth is projected at 4.6%, with India (7.0%) leading the way, and China growth expected to fall again from 6.1% in 2019 to 5.8% in 2020. • The trade wars contributed to multiple Central Banks lowering interest rates, which have generated an environment of negative bond yields in many non-U.S. countries. • The reality and uncertainty of the tariff outcomes has generated a consumption tax on consumers, causing the threat of lower consumer spending, and less corporate capital investments. However, consumer confidence remains high with low unemployment, low interest rates and low inflation.	• Monitor economic and market impact of evolving global monetary and fiscal policies. • Monitor global economic trends and geopolitical developments.	• Corporate earnings growth rates will be moderate (single digit) as profit margins continue to come under pressure. • Global real GDP growth rates will be low. • Consumer spending is likely to slow as the impact of the 2017 tax cut fades. • The possibility of an extended interest rate inversion in the U.S. will keep the Federal Reserve on watch for further rate cuts to extend the current economic expansion cycle.
Politics	• Political risks will continue to add uncertainty in the global economy. These include the trade dispute between the U.S. and China, the possibility of a disorderly Brexit, and escalated conflict between U.S. and Iran.	• Maintain a broad global diversification while monitoring geopolitical developments.	• Geopolitical tensions will continue and risks could be persistent and significant. • In the U.S., 2020 elections will begin to dominate the political landscape.
Bond Markets	• The general direction is central banks keeping rates lower for longer. • The Federal Reserve reversed course and lowered the discount rate three times in 2019 in response to low inflation, economic weakness overseas and rising trade tensions. • The European Central Bank maintained a negative deposit rate in 2019 and took the controversial step of relaunching its quantitative easing program in the third quarter. • The Bank of China cut reserve requirements and signaled continued action in 2020 to reduce borrowing costs for companies.	• Reduce allocations to funds with above average credit, liquidity and currency risks, while increasing duration and overall credit quality.	• Global monetary policy aimed at maintaining growth and averting trade tension disruptions will keep interest rates low. • Current yields provide little opportunity for pricing gains other than through currencies. • Increased duration and higher credit quality will serve as protection from negative surprises.
Stock Markets	• For 2020, the growth in U.S. corporate earnings will continue to slow to low to mid single digits as profit margins fall. • Greater economic stability should increase international earnings expectations. • Valuations favor international stocks. • The forward price earnings ratios for the S&P 500, MSCI EAFE and MSCI emerging markets are 18.4, 14.7 and 12.8, respectively.	• Maintain a broad global stock mix emphasizing diversification at the sector level. • Emphasize actively managed portfolios.	• Extent of geopolitical tensions will continue to be the greatest threat and opportunity to global corporate profits and economic expansion.
Large vs. Small	• Equity valuations favor small and mid-cap stocks over large cap stocks. • Small and mid-cap companies are less vulnerable to trade war disruptions.	• Broaden U.S. stock diversification with increased allocation to mid-cap funds.	• Muted returns for U.S. equities given stretched valuations, expectations for slower economic growth, and lower projected corporate earnings growth.
Domestic vs. Foreign	• Emerging market equities will continue to be sensitive to currency risk and trade war tensions. • Valuations for Europe are close to historical levels, while Japan and emerging markets are trading below historical levels.	• Reduce moderately the current overweight in emerging markets.	• Extent of geopolitical tensions will be the greatest threat and opportunity to global corporate profits and economic expansion.

Retirement Funding Advisors

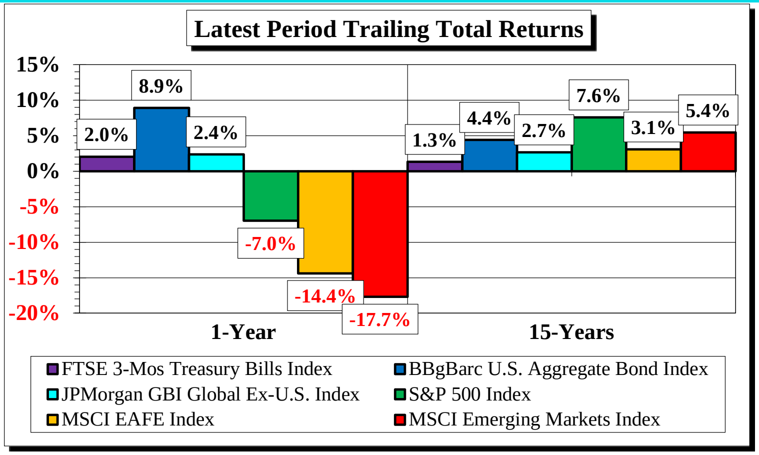
THE (CAPITAL) MARKETS ENVIRONMENT

For the Periods Ending March 31, 2020

"And this, too, shall pass away" – Abraham Lincoln (1859)

Stock Market Index Statistics	Trail. 12M P/E Ratio	Fwd. 12M P/E Ratio	Fwd. 12M EPS Grw.	Dividend Yield
S&P 500 Index	16.1x	**16.7x**	-3.6%	**2.4%**
MSCI EAFE Index	12.9x	**12.0x**	7.5%	**4.1%**
MSCI EM Index	12.5x	**10.5x**	19.0%	**3.2%**

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC and MSCI, Inc.



Capital Market Index / Morningstar Category	25 years	YTD	1 Mon.	3 Mos.	1 Yr.	3 Yrs.	5 Yrs.	7 Yrs.	10 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	20 Yrs.
U.S. Consumer Price Index *(Inflation)*	2.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%
FTSE 3-Month Treasury Bills Index *(Cash)*	2.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	1.6%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index *(Bonds)*	5.5%	3.2%	-0.6%	3.2%	8.9%	4.8%	3.4%	3.2%	3.9%	4.4%	5.1%
JPMorgan Government Bond Index Global Ex-U.S. *(Bonds)*	3.9%	-1.2%	-2.4%	-1.2%	2.4%	3.3%	2.6%	0.7%	1.6%	2.7%	4.1%
S&P 500 Index *(Large-Cap Stocks)*	8.9%	-19.6%	-12.4%	-19.6%	-7.0%	5.1%	6.7%	9.6%	10.5%	7.6%	4.8%
S&P MidCap 400 Index *(Mid-Cap Stocks)*	10.2%	-29.7%	-20.3%	-29.7%	-22.5%	-4.1%	0.6%	4.9%	7.9%	7.0%	6.9%
Russell 2000 Index *(Small-Cap Stocks)*	7.6%	-30.6%	-21.7%	-30.6%	-24.0%	-4.6%	-0.3%	4.2%	6.9%	5.7%	5.3%
MSCI EAFE Index *(Intl. Stocks - Developed Mkts.)*	4.0%	-22.8%	-13.4%	-22.8%	-14.4%	-1.8%	-0.6%	1.8%	2.7%	3.1%	2.0%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index *(Intl. Stocks - Undeveloped Mkts.)*	N/A	-23.6%	-15.4%	-23.6%	-17.7%	-1.6%	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.7%	5.4%	N/A
Morningstar Allocation--15% to 30% Equity	4.8%	-8.6%	-7.8%	-8.6%	-3.6%	0.8%	1.3%	1.9%	3.2%	3.3%	3.7%
Morningstar Allocation--30% to 50% Equity	5.0%	-12.3%	-9.5%	-12.3%	-6.0%	0.6%	1.5%	2.4%	3.7%	3.7%	3.4%
Morningstar Allocation--50% to 70% Equity	6.0%	-14.7%	-10.2%	-14.7%	-6.9%	1.3%	2.2%	4.1%	5.3%	4.5%	3.7%
Morningstar Allocation--70% to 85% Equity	6.1%	-19.7%	-13.6%	-19.7%	-11.9%	-0.2%	1.3%	3.9%	5.2%	4.6%	3.3%
Morningstar Allocation--85%+ Equity	6.7%	-22.9%	-15.5%	-22.9%	-14.4%	-0.5%	1.5%	4.6%	6.0%	4.9%	3.7%
Morningstar Nontraditional Bond	N/A	-7.6%	-7.2%	-7.6%	-4.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	1.5%	2.2%	2.6%
Morningstar Muni National Intermediate Bond	4.0%	-1.5%	-4.3%	-1.5%	2.5%	3.0%	2.4%	2.3%	3.1%	3.4%	3.8%
Morningstar Intermediate Core Bond	4.9%	1.6%	-1.8%	1.6%	6.7%	4.0%	2.9%	2.7%	3.7%	3.9%	4.5%
Morningstar Intermediate Core-Plus Bond	5.4%	-1.1%	-4.0%	-1.1%	4.2%	3.3%	2.6%	2.6%	3.9%	4.3%	4.9%
Morningstar Multisector Bond	5.3%	-9.0%	-9.6%	-9.0%	-4.1%	0.7%	1.5%	1.9%	3.6%	4.0%	4.7%
Morningstar World Bond	4.6%	-5.1%	-5.5%	-5.1%	-1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	0.9%	2.1%	3.0%	4.2%
Morningstar Large Value	6.9%	-26.8%	-16.8%	-26.8%	-17.8%	-2.2%	1.3%	4.8%	6.5%	4.6%	4.4%
Morningstar Large Blend	7.3%	-20.9%	-13.3%	-20.9%	-9.9%	2.9%	4.3%	7.3%	8.4%	6.1%	3.5%
Morningstar Large Growth	8.0%	-15.5%	-11.3%	-15.5%	-3.8%	8.6%	7.5%	10.5%	10.5%	7.7%	3.1%
Morningstar Mid-Cap Value	8.0%	-32.6%	-22.5%	-32.6%	-25.5%	-7.0%	-2.0%	2.8%	5.6%	4.8%	6.1%
Morningstar Mid-Cap Blend	8.1%	-28.4%	-19.7%	-28.4%	-20.9%	-3.8%	-0.5%	3.8%	6.3%	5.2%	5.0%
Morningstar Mid-Cap Growth	8.3%	-20.7%	-16.1%	-20.7%	-11.2%	4.3%	3.9%	7.5%	8.9%	7.0%	3.4%
Morningstar Small Value	7.6%	-37.0%	-25.6%	-37.0%	-31.9%	-11.1%	-4.2%	0.5%	4.0%	3.5%	6.2%
Morningstar Small Growth	8.3%	-24.7%	-18.9%	-24.7%	-17.8%	1.4%	2.4%	6.3%	8.3%	6.3%	3.7%
Morningstar Foreign Large Value	4.0%	-27.3%	-17.7%	-27.3%	-21.1%	-6.0%	-3.2%	-0.4%	0.8%	1.6%	2.0%
Morningstar Foreign Large Growth	4.8%	-19.1%	-12.5%	-19.1%	-8.4%	2.2%	1.8%	3.3%	4.1%	4.4%	1.6%
Morningstar Diversified Emerging Mkts	5.1%	-25.3%	-17.8%	-25.3%	-19.3%	-3.4%	-1.5%	-1.4%	-0.1%	4.3%	4.0%

R.F.A. Mathematics of Investing Fact

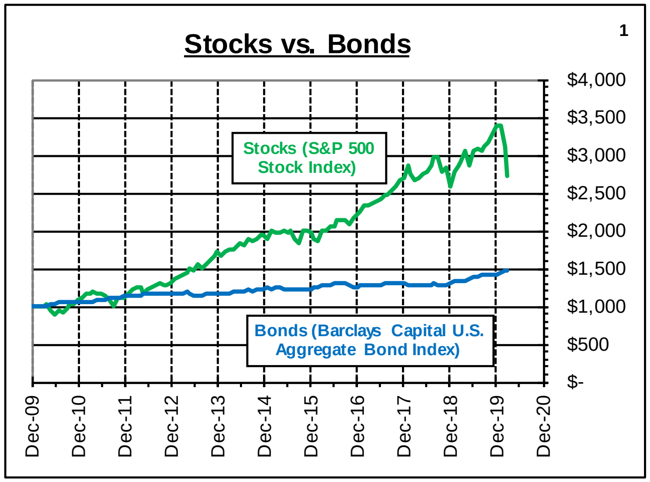
-20%/+25% - An initial investment of $10,000 that falls to $8,000 is a mathematical loss of **-20%**. To gain back your original $10,000 investment from $8,000 requires not a return of +20% but **+25%**. Given this mathematical principal, prudent Investment Advisors hue to the edict of being the 'tortoise' rather than the 'hare'. Or, in a different vernacular, provide Clients upside participation but with moreover downside protection.

Capital Market Index / Morningstar Category	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
U.S. Consumer Price Index *(Inflation)*	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	1.8%	3.0%	1.4%	2.8%	-0.1%
FTSE 3-Month Treasury Bills Index *(Cash)*	2.3%	1.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1.8%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index *(Bonds)*	8.7%	0.0%	3.5%	2.7%	0.6%	6.0%	-2.0%	4.2%	7.8%	6.5%	5.9%	5.2%
JPMorgan Government Bond Index Global Ex-U.S. *(Bonds)*	5.2%	-1.7%	9.9%	1.9%	-4.8%	-2.5%	-5.1%	0.8%	5.9%	6.8%	3.9%	11.4%
S&P 500 Index *(Large-Cap Stocks)*	31.5%	-4.4%	21.8%	12.0%	1.4%	13.7%	32.4%	16.0%	2.1%	15.1%	26.5%	-37.0%
S&P MidCap 400 Index *(Mid-Cap Stocks)*	26.2%	-11.1%	16.2%	20.7%	-2.2%	9.8%	33.5%	17.9%	-1.7%	26.6%	37.4%	-36.2%
Russell 2000 Index *(Small-Cap Stocks)*	25.5%	-11.0%	14.7%	21.3%	-4.4%	4.9%	38.8%	16.4%	-4.2%	26.9%	27.2%	-33.8%
MSCI EAFE Index *(Intl. Stocks - Developed Mkts.)*	22.0%	-13.8%	25.0%	1.0%	-0.8%	-4.9%	22.8%	17.3%	-12.1%	7.8%	31.8%	-43.4%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index *(Intl. Stocks - Undeveloped Mkts.)*	18.4%	-14.6%	37.3%	11.2%	-14.9%	-2.2%	-2.6%	18.2%	-18.4%	18.9%	78.5%	-53.3%
Morningstar Allocation--15% to 30% Equity	10.9%	-3.1%	6.5%	5.7%	-2.1%	3.4%	4.0%	8.3%	1.8%	9.6%	19.2%	-16.3%
Morningstar Allocation--30% to 50% Equity	14.8%	-5.0%	9.6%	6.7%	-2.4%	3.9%	7.1%	9.2%	1.7%	10.0%	20.4%	-18.9%
Morningstar Allocation--50% to 70% Equity	18.9%	-5.9%	13.2%	7.4%	-2.0%	5.8%	16.1%	11.9%	-0.4%	11.7%	24.0%	-28.2%
Morningstar Allocation--70% to 85% Equity	21.1%	-7.8%	16.2%	7.8%	-2.7%	5.6%	20.9%	13.4%	-3.4%	13.4%	29.3%	-34.4%
Morningstar Allocation--85% + Equity	24.5%	-9.2%	19.7%	7.9%	-1.8%	5.5%	26.7%	15.4%	-4.2%	14.8%	30.1%	-38.5%
Morningstar Nontraditional Bond	6.7%	-1.2%	4.3%	4.7%	-1.5%	0.9%	0.4%	7.0%	-0.9%	5.6%	19.0%	-14.2%
Morningstar Muni National Intermediate Bond	6.8%	0.8%	4.5%	-0.2%	2.5%	6.3%	-2.3%	5.6%	8.4%	2.2%	12.5%	-2.7%
Morningstar Intermediate Core Bond	8.3%	-0.5%	3.8%	3.2%	-0.3%	5.1%	-1.4%	6.9%	5.8%	7.7%	13.5%	-5.1%
Morningstar Intermediate Core-Plus Bond	8.9%	-0.6%	4.3%	3.9%	-0.4%	5.4%	-0.9%	7.8%	6.3%	8.6%	15.0%	-4.0%
Morningstar Multisector Bond	9.7%	-1.6%	6.1%	7.1%	-2.0%	3.4%	2.2%	11.6%	2.9%	10.6%	25.7%	-15.0%
Morningstar World Bond	6.8%	-1.4%	6.9%	3.8%	-4.1%	1.7%	-2.9%	7.8%	3.3%	6.8%	13.6%	-2.2%
Morningstar Large Value	25.0%	-8.6%	16.1%	14.6%	-4.1%	10.2%	31.2%	14.6%	-0.8%	13.6%	24.3%	-37.4%
Morningstar Large Blend	28.6%	-6.2%	20.5%	10.1%	-1.5%	10.7%	31.3%	14.9%	-1.4%	14.2%	28.2%	-37.9%
Morningstar Large Growth	31.7%	-2.2%	27.8%	3.2%	3.6%	10.1%	33.9%	15.2%	-2.6%	15.4%	35.2%	-40.9%
Morningstar Mid-Cap Value	24.8%	-12.9%	13.6%	17.6%	-5.2%	9.3%	34.9%	16.5%	-3.9%	22.0%	34.1%	-37.0%
Morningstar Mid-Cap Blend	25.9%	-11.3%	15.9%	13.7%	-4.5%	7.8%	34.4%	15.9%	-4.1%	22.7%	37.5%	-39.7%
Morningstar Mid-Cap Growth	32.3%	-6.7%	24.5%	5.7%	-1.0%	6.9%	34.8%	14.0%	-4.2%	24.8%	38.9%	-43.9%
Morningstar Small Value	21.2%	-15.4%	9.1%	25.7%	-7.0%	3.3%	36.2%	16.0%	-4.3%	25.7%	29.9%	-32.5%
Morningstar Small Growth	27.7%	-6.0%	21.8%	11.0%	-2.5%	2.6%	40.8%	13.2%	-3.6%	27.0%	35.1%	-41.8%
Morningstar Foreign Large Value	18.0%	-15.4%	22.4%	3.1%	-3.3%	-6.1%	21.0%	16.5%	-12.9%	7.4%	29.9%	-42.5%
Morningstar Foreign Large Growth	27.9%	-14.2%	31.3%	-2.6%	1.1%	-4.0%	17.9%	18.1%	-12.6%	14.2%	39.2%	-46.8%
Morningstar Diversified Emerging Mkts	19.1%	-16.1%	34.7%	8.1%	-13.7%	-3.0%	-0.7%	18.1%	-19.6%	18.6%	73.4%	-54.7%

Note: Periods longer than 1-year are average annualized rates of total return. Source: Morningstar™ and Zephyr StyleADVISOR™. U.S. Consumer Price Index (Inflation) lagged 1-month.

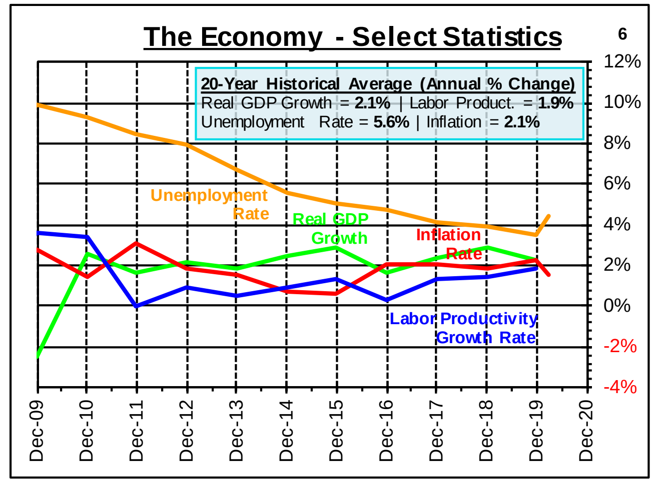
R.F.A. Bond Market Fact

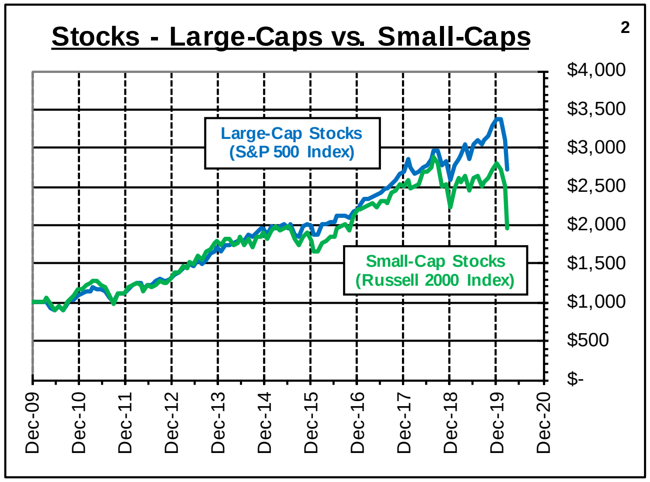
…except nearly 2018, 2013, 1999, and 1994 – In the past 20 calendar years, the domestic bond market has never posted a negative total return**…except nearly 2018, 2013, 1999, and 1994**. In a normal interest rate cycle, bonds can be the 'buoyant life-jackets' to a diversified asset allocation portfolio. Generally, Bonds provide long-term total returns lower than Stocks, but their fundamental structure and priority along the capital structure provide diversification benefits. **Note that for 2018, the total return for the domestic bond market was 0.0%; but up until 4th quarter it had a negative -1.6% year-to-date total return.**

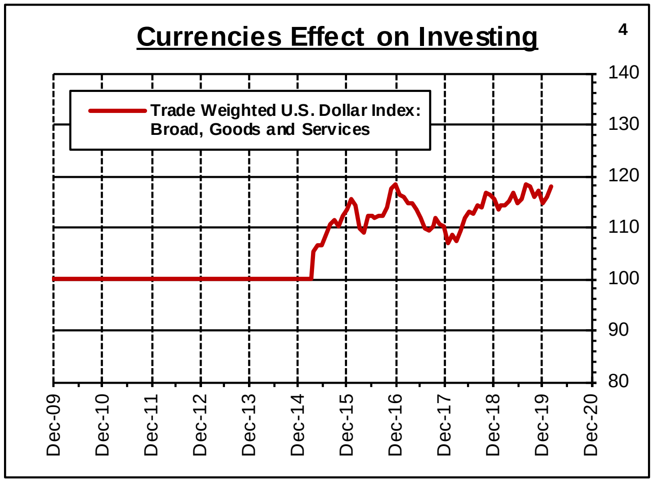


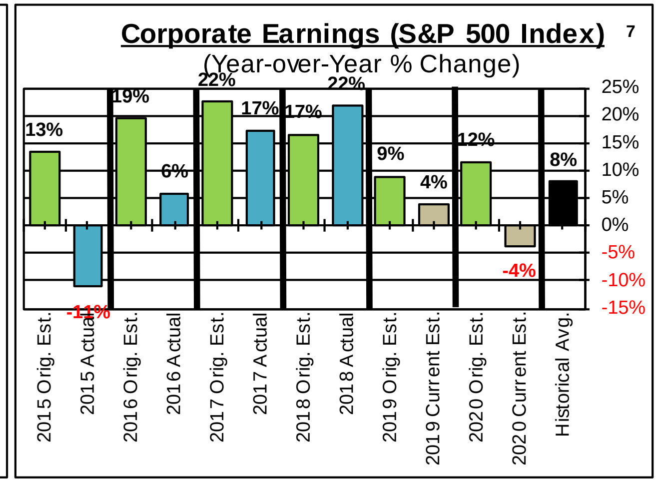
MARKET BAROMETER

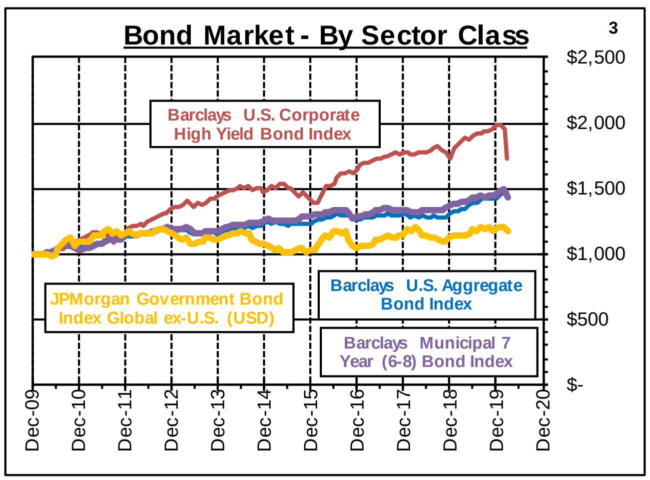
March 31, 2020

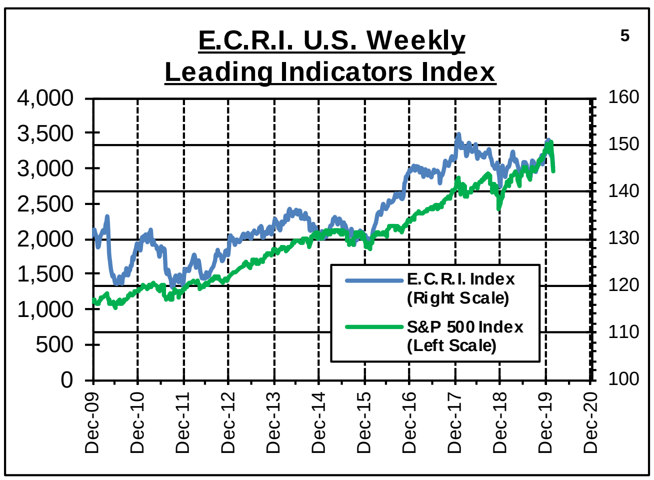


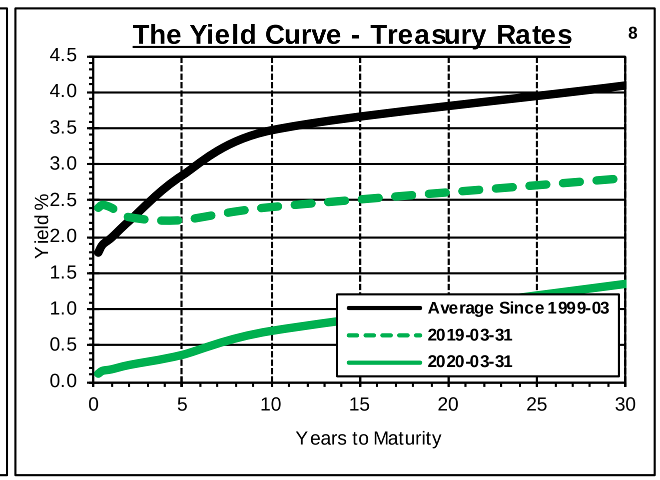












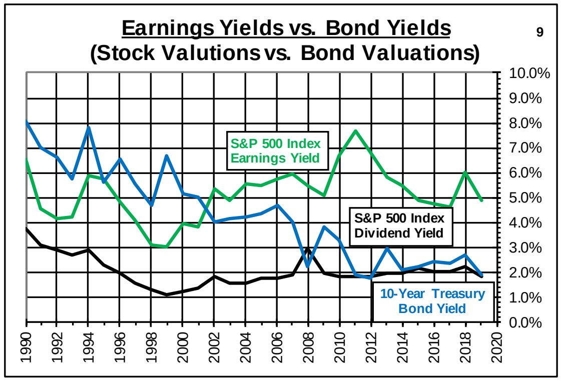
SELECT MACRO ECONOMIC & CAPITAL MARKET STATISTICS

Statistic	2017	2018	2019	2020 Est.
CPI Rate (Inflation)[1]	2.1%	1.9%	2.3%	0.6%
Real GDP Growth Rate[1]	2.4%	2.9%	2.3%	-4.9%
S&P 500 Earnings/Share[2]	$124.52	$151.60	$157.12	$151.52
S&P 500 Earnings Growth	**17.2%**	**21.7%**	**3.6%**	**-3.6%**
S&P 500 P/E Ratio[2]	**21.5x**	**16.5x**	**20.6x**	**16.7x**
S&P 500 Total Return	**21.8%**	**-4.4%**	**31.5%**	**YTD -19.6%**

Note: Figures in (parenthesis) represent previous month figure.

	Current	Past 12-Months	
Statistic	03/31/2020	High	Low
S&P 500 Index Level	**2,585**	3,386	2,237
% Below High / % Above Low	**n/a**	-23.7%	15.5%
S&P 500 Dividend Yield	**2.39%**	N/A	N/A
3-Month Treasury Bill Rate[3]	**0.11%**	2.43% (Feb.)	**0.11% (Feb.)**
10-Year Treasury Bond Yield[3]	**0.70%**	2.51% (Apr.)	**0.70% (Feb.)**
U.S. Unemployment Rate[4]	**4.4%**	**4.4% (Mar.)**	3.5% (Sep.)

BAROMETER DEFINITIONS:



S&P 500 Index *(Stocks)* Widely regarded as the best single gauge of the U.S. equities market, this world-renowned index includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The index is maintained by the S&P Index Committee, whose members include S&P's economists and index analysts. They follow a set of published guidelines and policies that provide transparent methodologies used to maintain the index.

Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index *(Bonds)* The Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based bond benchmark index that measures U.S. dollar-denominated investment grade taxable bonds including Treasury, Government-Related, Corporate, Mortgage-Backed, Asset-

Russell 1000 Index *(Large-Cap Stocks)* The Russell 1000 Index offers investors access to the extensive large-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe representing approximately 92% of the U.S. market. The Russell 1000 is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer for the large-cap segment and is reconstituted annually to ensure new and growing equities are reflected.

Russell 2000 Index *(Small-Cap Stocks)* The Russell 2000 Index offers investors access to the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2000 is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased small-cap barometer and is reconstituted annually to ensure larger stocks do not distort the performance and characteristics of the true small-cap opportunity set.

Russell 1000 Value Index *(Value Investing)* The Russell 1000 Value Index offers investors access to the large-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 1000 Value is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer of the large-cap value market.

Russell 1000 Growth Index *(Growth Investing)* The Russell 1000 Growth Index offers investors access to the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 1000 Growth is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer of the large-cap growth market.

Trade Weighted Dollar Index (Broad)[5] The Trade Weighted Dollar Index is an economic instrument used by economies to compare their exchange rate against those of trading partners. Those trading partners that constitute a larger portion of an economy's exports and imports receives a higher index weighting. The trade weighted index is used to make a more complete comparison between one economy's currency and other currencies it interacts with. It's a more comprehensive analysis than comparing two currencies, such as the U.S. dollar and Japanese Yen. Currency's of the index include the Euro Area, Canada, Japan, Mexico, China, United Kingdom, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brazil, Switzerland, Thailand, Philippines, Australia, Indonesia, India, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Sweden, Argentina, Venezuela, Chile and Colombia.

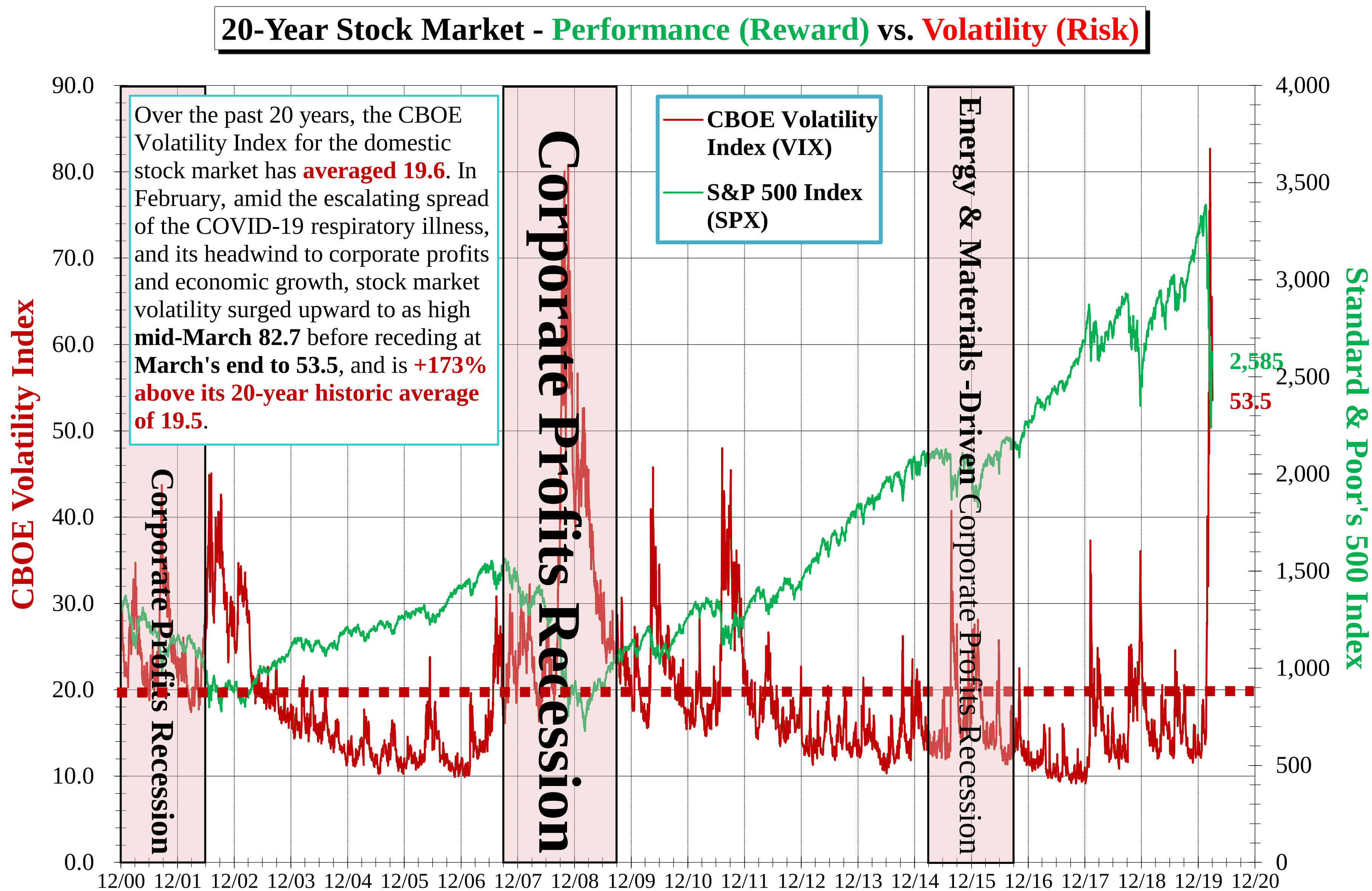
E.C.R.I. U.S. Weekly Leading Indicators Index Directly addresses concerns about freshness of data forecasters versus existing leading indicators, including the well-known monthly Index of Leading Economic Indicators (LEI), originally developed by ECRI's founder Geoffrey Moore for the U.S. Commerce Department. This index has an average lead of 10 months at business cycle peaks and three months at business cycle troughs - a longer overall lead than LEI. ECRI's approach focuses on an array of the best cyclical indicators, to identify clearly and objectively when a turn in a cycle lies ahead. Unlike econometric models that project from past trends, these cyclical indicators are specifically designed to predict future changes in the direction of the economy. They turn before the economy does - but the focus is on the timing of a change in direction. ECRI uses an array of 19 specialized leading indexes in the context of an "economic cycle cube" covering various sectors and aspects of the economy. Because ECRI uses separate leading indexes to track the various aspects of each economy, they do not need to be re-jiggered every time the economy's performance deviates from standard economic theory.

Labor Productivity Rate (Output per hour, nonfarm business)[4] Productivity is a measure of economic efficiency which shows how effectively economic inputs are converted into output. Advances in productivity, that is the ability to produce more with the same or less input, are a significant source of increased potential national income. The U.S. economy has been able to produce more goods and services over time, not by requiring a proportional increase of labor time, but by making production more efficient. Productivity is measured by comparing the amount of goods and services produced with the inputs which were used in production. Labor productivity is the ratio of the output of goods and services to the labor hours devoted to the production of that output.

Unemployment Rate[4] U.S. Department of Labor Civilian Unemployment Rate.

U.S. Treasury Yield Curve[3] Current interest rates from U.S. Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds from 3 months to 30 years.

[1]2017-2019 data from The Bureau of Labor Statistics and 2020 estimates from The Wall Street Journal Economic Forecasting Survey. [2]Standard & Poor's (**Historical Operating Earnings using Bottom Up Estimates**).
[3]The U.S. Department of The Treasury. Historical yield curve is as far back as public data available (June 1997). [4]The Bureau of Labor Statistics. [5]Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. N/A = Not Available.



Shaded "Corporate Profits Recession" bars indicate <u>two or more consecutive quarters of rolling 12-month negative corporate profits/earnings growth rates in S&P 500 Index Operating Earnings of domestic-based, multi-national companies</u>. The VIX Index is calculated by taking the weighted average of the Implied Volatility of 8 S&P 100 (OEX) calls and puts with an average time to expiration of 30 days. As such, it measures fear and optimism as manifested in OEX options activity. When traders become fearful, the VIX index rises, and when traders are complacent, the VIX index falls.

Standard & Poor's - Corporate Operating Profits/Earnings by Economic Sector

Through the Period Ending March 31, 2020

S&P 500 Index (Large-sized market capitalization, mostly multi-national companies, representing ~83% of the domestic stock market.)

2016 A	% Chg	2016 P/E	2017 A	% Chg	2017 P/E	2018 E	% Chg	2018 P/E	2019 E	% Chg	2019 P/E	2020 E	% Chg	2020 P/E	
$106.26	**5.8%**	**21.1**	**$124.52**	**17.2%**	**21.5**	**$151.60**	**21.7%**	**16.5**	**$157.12**	**3.6%**	**20.6**	**$151.52**	**-3.6%**	**16.7**	**S&P 500 Index**
$33.30	9.4%	19.5	$35.23	5.8%	22.3	$39.84	13.1%	19.6	$39.48	-0.9%	25.0	$32.42	-17.9%	23.6	Consumer Discretionary Sector
$25.33	4.2%	21.0	$27.32	7.9%	21.5	$29.35	7.4%	17.8	$30.50	3.9%	21.2	$31.03	1.7%	18.2	Consumer Staples Sector
-$3.49	-74.5%	-158.9	$13.28	N/M	40.2	$30.61	130.5%	13.9	$16.09	-47.4%	28.4	$3.09	-80.8%	75.3	Energy Sector
$23.78	3.3%	16.3	$26.59	11.8%	17.5	$31.25	17.5%	12.7	$43.44	39.0%	11.8	$34.12	-21.5%	9.8	Financials Sector
$42.45	9.6%	18.8	$45.08	6.2%	21.2	$50.04	11.0%	20.0	$55.62	11.2%	21.4	$71.26	28.1%	14.3	Health Care Sector
$27.07	-3.3%	19.9	$30.29	11.9%	21.1	$37.43	23.6%	14.5	$35.48	-5.2%	19.4	$29.92	-15.7%	16.2	Industrials Sector
$37.99	0.1%	21.3	$50.59	33.2%	21.9	$63.70	25.9%	17.1	$62.92	-1.2%	25.6	$71.28	13.3%	19.3	Information Technology Sector
$13.01	53.2%	24.0	$17.18	32.1%	22.1	$21.58	25.6%	14.7	$17.05	-21.0%	22.6	$17.20	0.9%	15.9	Materials Sector
$9.86	-18.8%	17.9	$10.18	3.2%	16.3	$11.78	15.7%	11.8	$8.25	-30.0%	22.0	$8.98	8.8%	16.4	Communication Services Sector
$13.67	21.5%	18.1	$14.53	6.3%	18.4	$15.41	6.1%	17.4	$15.66	1.6%	21.0	$16.45	5.0%	16.6	Utilities Sector
$7.38	N/A	25.8	$5.60	-24.1%	36.4	$6.40	14.3%	30.1	$7.00	9.4%	34.3	$5.12	-26.9%	35.8	Real Estate (Pro Forma Pre 2016-09)

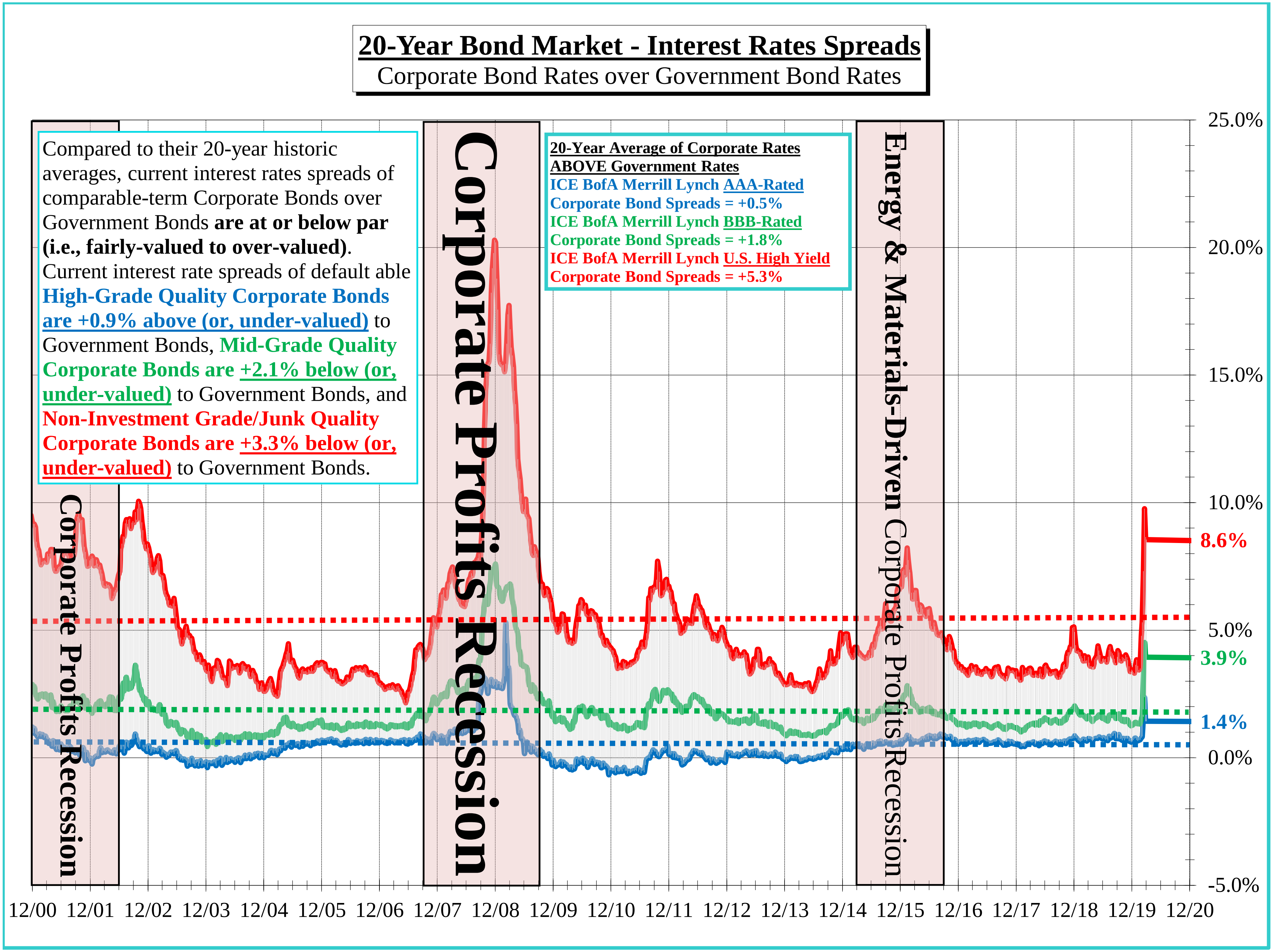
S&P MidCap 400 Index (Mid-sized market capitalization, multi-national and national companies, representing ~6% of the domestic stock market.)

2016 A	% Chg	2016 P/E	2017 A	% Chg	2017 P/E	2018 E	% Chg	2018 P/E	2019 E	% Chg	2019 P/E	2020 E	% Chg	2020 P/E	
$64.53	**16.3%**	**25.7**	**$78.12**	**21.1%**	**24.3**	**$95.98**	**22.9%**	**17.3**	**$94.98**	**-1.0%**	**21.7**	**$96.14**	**1.2%**	**14.3**	**S&P MidCap 400 Index**
$37.97	16.2%	17.8	$42.42	11.7%	18.8	$51.29	20.9%	12.6	$38.41	-25.1%	20.9	$37.39	-2.7%	12.2	Consumer Discretionary Sector
$70.41	-1.8%	24.0	$73.57	4.5%	23.5	$82.88	12.7%	19.1	$75.55	-8.8%	23.0	$88.87	17.6%	15.7	Consumer Staples Sector
-$53.10	N/M	-9.6	-$1.60	N/M	-264.3	-$1.33	-16.9%	N/M	-$2.12	N/M	N/M	-$5.14	N/M	N/M	Energy Sector
$44.82	23.4%	20.2	$51.81	15.6%	19.5	$62.64	20.9%	13.3	$81.75	30.5%	12.6	$78.27	-4.3%	8.4	Financials Sector
$49.91	-0.1%	26.2	$51.61	3.4%	31.0	$59.37	15.0%	28.6	$82.67	39.2%	25.1	$76.69	-7.2%	22.7	Health Care Sector
$40.18	1.0%	20.9	$45.66	13.6%	22.4	$55.56	21.7%	15.5	$51.93	-6.5%	21.9	$53.93	3.9%	14.2	Industrials Sector
$59.68	25.9%	31.2	$74.69	25.2%	31.0	$98.63	32.1%	22.0	$85.97	-12.8%	35.9	$124.00	44.2%	17.7	Information Technology Sector
$17.88	12.2%	24.0	$27.47	53.6%	18.6	$36.50	32.9%	11.0	$27.14	-25.6%	17.5	$21.33	-21.4%	14.7	Materials Sector
$3.18	-84.8%	82.5	-$11.38	N/M	-13.0	$7.24	N/M	20.4	$7.26	0.3%	23.4	$9.66	33.1%	12.2	Communication Services Sector
$24.34	15.0%	20.1	$26.18	7.6%	20.2	$25.59	-2.3%	21.4	$26.63	4.1%	22.9	$28.61	7.4%	16.2	Utilities Sector
$8.10	N/A	28.3	$7.27	-10.2%	31.3	$9.37	28.9%	21.8	$7.99	-14.7%	30.4	$6.47	-19.0%	22.5	Real Estate (Pro Forma Pre 2016-09)

S&P SmallCap 600 Index (Small-sized market capitalization, mostly national and regional companies, representing ~3% of the domestic stock market.)

2016 A	% Chg	2016 P/E	2017 A	% Chg	2017 P/E	2018 E	% Chg	2018 P/E	2019 E	% Chg	2019 P/E	2020 E	% Chg	2020 P/E	
$25.60	**30.2%**	**32.7**	**$31.19**	**21.8%**	**30.0**	**$39.05**	**25.2%**	**21.6**	**$30.68**	**-21.4%**	**33.3**	**$41.62**	**35.7%**	**15.5**	**S&P SmallCap 600 Index**
$23.87	17.4%	20.2	$24.04	0.7%	23.3	$33.31	38.6%	15.2	$33.67	1.1%	17.5	$28.81	-14.4%	10.4	Consumer Discretionary Sector
$76.11	-1.2%	21.7	$63.83	-16.1%	27.8	$58.09	-9.0%	28.6	$70.34	21.1%	27.1	$87.55	24.5%	16.3	Consumer Staples Sector
-$119.00	N/M	-6.4	-$20.50	N/M	-27.4	$7.37	-136.0%	43.5	-$58.87	N/M	N/M	-$21.92	N/M	N/M	Energy Sector
$46.04	24.7%	21.6	$53.79	16.8%	19.3	$60.87	13.2%	15.6	$76.17	25.1%	14.6	$81.39	6.9%	8.3	Financials Sector
$13.87	-66.0%	126.4	-$4.59	-133.1%	-514.1	$15.34	N/M	168.7	$10.92	-28.8%	284.8	$77.16	606.6%	30.9	Health Care Sector
$37.11	0.5%	24.6	$44.23	19.2%	23.9	$54.09	22.3%	17.1	$59.09	9.2%	20.1	$55.00	-6.9%	13.7	Industrials Sector
$16.94	11.4%	35.9	$23.12	36.5%	28.9	$22.66	-2.0%	26.7	$15.29	-32.5%	55.0	$38.62	152.6%	15.3	Information Technology Sector
$19.09	85.0%	25.5	$23.22	21.6%	22.8	$26.07	12.3%	15.6	$21.31	-18.3%	22.7	$17.95	-15.8%	16.6	Materials Sector
$0.07	-12.5%	43.4	$0.01	-85.7%	322.2	-$0.01	N/M	N/M	$0.00	N/M	N/M	$0.05	N/M	N/M	Communication Services Sector
$35.67	1.5%	23.2	$36.21	1.5%	26.5	$38.93	7.5%	23.9	$37.53	-3.6%	29.7	$41.09	9.5%	23.2	Utilities Sector
$6.92	N/A	29.0	$6.12	-11.6%	33.3	$4.32	-29.4%	39.6	$6.02	39.4%	34.2	$4.67	-22.4%	25.9	Real Estate (Pro Forma Pre 2016-09)

Source: Standard & Poor's. Legend Key: A = Actual, E = Estimate, N/A = Not Available, N/M = Not Meaningful, P/E = Price/Earnings Ratio.
Estimates are bottom-up (i.e., at the company-level) from Standard & Poor's Research Analysts.



20-Year Bond Market - Interest Rates Spreads
Corporate Bond Rates over Government Bond Rates
Compared to their 20-year historic averages, current interest rates spreads of comparable-term Corporate Bonds over Government Bonds are at or below par (i.e., fairly-valued to over-valued). Current interest rate spreads of default able High-Grade Quality Corporate Bonds are +0.9% above (or, under-valued) to Government Bonds, Mid-Grade Quality Corporate Bonds are +2.1% below (or, under-valued) to Government Bonds, and Non-Investment Grade/Junk Quality Corporate Bonds are +3.3% below (or, under-valued) to Government Bonds.
20-Year Average of Corporate Rates ABOVE Government Rates
ICE BofA Merrill Lynch AAA-Rated Corporate Bond Spreads = +0.5%
ICE BofA Merrill Lynch BBB-Rated Corporate Bond Spreads = +1.8%
ICE BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Corporate Bond Spreads = +5.3%
Corporate Profits Recession
Corporate Profits Recession
Energy & Materials-Driven Corporate Profits Recession
8.6%
3.9%
1.4%
25.0%
20.0%
15.0%
10.0%
5.0%
0.0%
-5.0%
12/00
12/01
12/02
12/03
12/04
12/05
12/06
12/07
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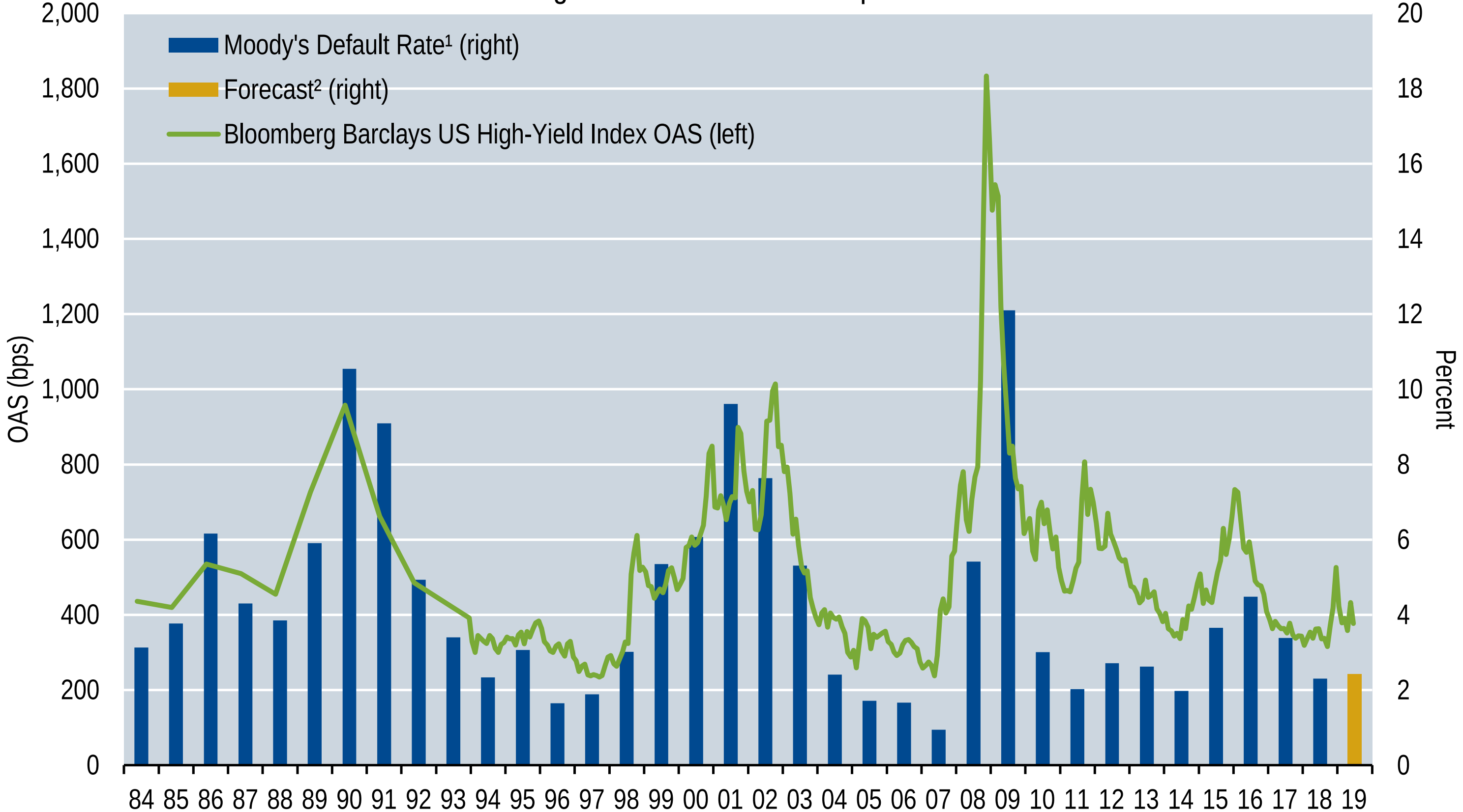
Default Rates Remain Below the Long-Term Average

High-Yield Default Rates vs. Spreads



Source: Moody's, Bloomberg Barclays, Western Asset. As of 30 Jun 19
[1]Moody's Trailing 12-Month Issuer-Weighted Spec-Grade Default Rate
[2]Moody's baseline forecast for 31 Dec 19 as of 30 Jun 19

WESTERN ASSET

Asset class returns

Investing principles

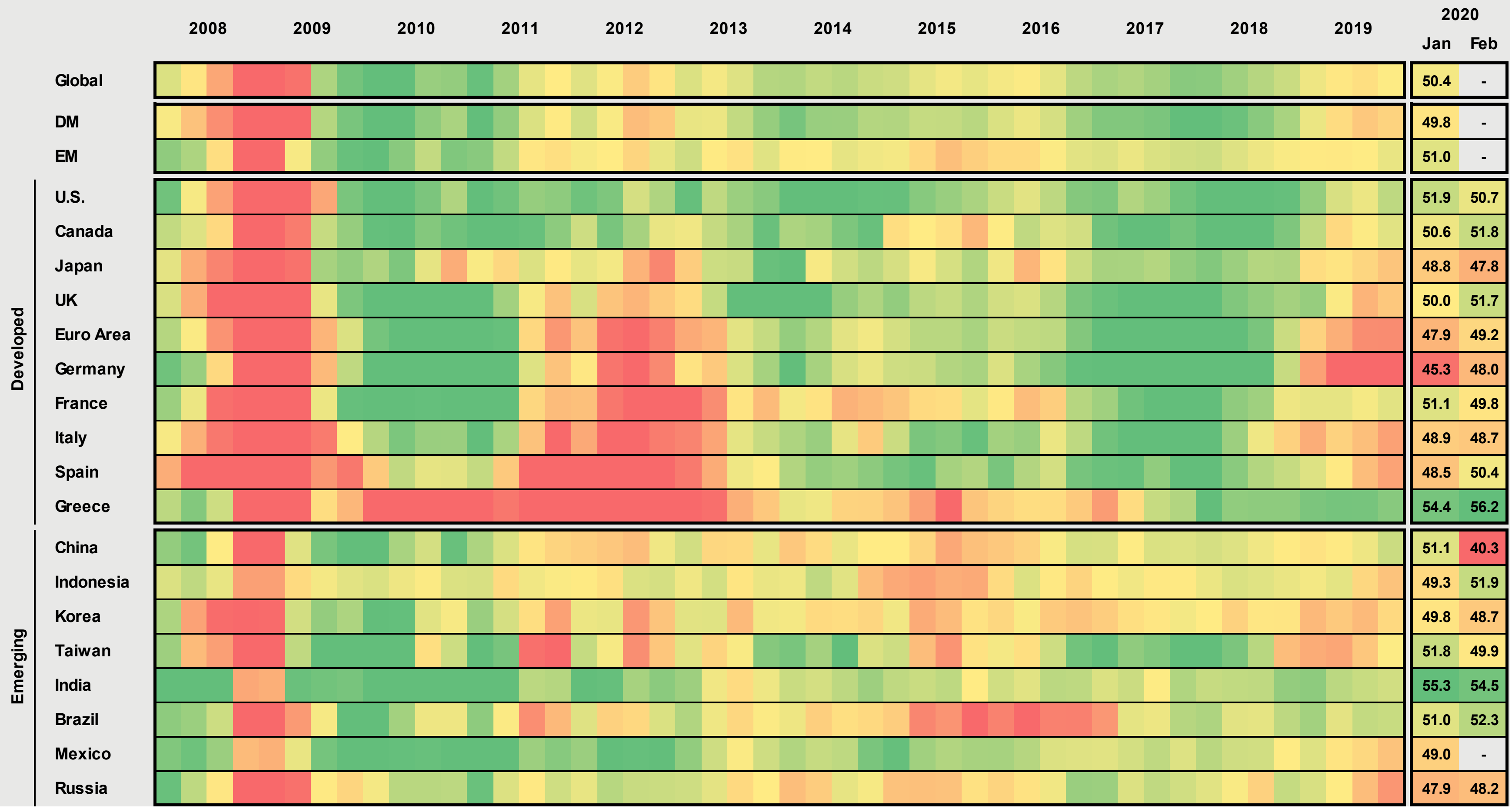
																2005 - 2019	
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	YTD	Ann.	Vol.
EM Equity 34.5%	REITs 35.1%	EM Equity 39.8%	Fixed Income 5.2%	EM Equity 79.0%	REITs 27.9%	REITs 8.3%	REITs 19.7%	Small Cap 38.8%	REITs 28.0%	REITs 2.8%	Small Cap 21.3%	EM Equity 37.8%	Cash 1.8%	Large Cap 31.5%	Fixed Income 3.1%	Large Cap 9.0%	REITs 22.2%
Comdty. 21.4%	EM Equity 32.6%	Comdty. 16.2%	Cash 1.8%	High Yield 59.4%	Small Cap 26.9%	Fixed Income 7.8%	High Yield 19.6%	Large Cap 32.4%	Large Cap 13.7%	Large Cap 1.4%	High Yield 14.3%	DM Equity 25.6%	Fixed Income 0.0%	REITs 28.7%	Cash 0.5%	REITs 8.3%	EM Equity 22.1%
DM Equity 14.0%	DM Equity 26.9%	DM Equity 11.6%	Asset Alloc. -25.4%	DM Equity 32.5%	EM Equity 19.2%	High Yield 3.1%	EM Equity 18.6%	DM Equity 23.3%	Fixed Income 6.0%	Fixed Income 0.5%	Large Cap 12.0%	Large Cap 21.8%	REITs -4.0%	Small Cap 25.5%	Asset Alloc. -14.8%	Small Cap 7.9%	Comdty. 18.6%
REITs 12.2%	Small Cap 18.4%	Asset Alloc. 7.1%	High Yield -26.9%	REITs 28.0%	Comdty. 16.8%	Large Cap 2.1%	DM Equity 17.9%	Asset Alloc. 14.9%	Asset Alloc. 5.2%	Cash 0.0%	Comdty. 11.8%	Small Cap 14.6%	High Yield -4.1%	DM Equity 22.7%	High Yield -15.0%	EM Equity 7.8%	Small Cap 17.7%
Asset Alloc. 8.1%	Large Cap 15.8%	Fixed Income 7.0%	Small Cap -33.8%	Small Cap 27.2%	Large Cap 15.1%	Cash 0.1%	Small Cap 16.3%	High Yield 7.3%	Small Cap 4.9%	DM Equity -0.4%	EM Equity 11.6%	Asset Alloc. 14.6%	Large Cap -4.4%	Asset Alloc. 19.5%	Large Cap -19.6%	High Yield 7.2%	DM Equity 17.3%
Large Cap 4.9%	Asset Alloc. 15.3%	Large Cap 5.5%	Comdty. -35.6%	Large Cap 26.5%	High Yield 14.8%	Asset Alloc. -0.7%	Large Cap 16.0%	REITs 2.9%	Cash 0.0%	Asset Alloc. -2.0%	REITs 8.6%	High Yield 10.4%	Asset Alloc. -5.8%	EM Equity 18.9%	DM Equity -22.7%	Asset Alloc. 6.6%	Large Cap 14.0%
Small Cap 4.6%	High Yield 13.7%	Cash 4.8%	Large Cap -37.0%	Asset Alloc. 25.0%	Asset Alloc. 13.3%	Small Cap -4.2%	Asset Alloc. 12.2%	Cash 0.0%	High Yield 0.0%	High Yield -2.7%	Asset Alloc. 8.3%	REITs 8.7%	Small Cap -11.0%	High Yield 12.6%	Comdty. -23.3%	DM Equity 5.3%	High Yield 10.9%
High Yield 3.6%	Cash 4.8%	High Yield 3.2%	REITs -37.7%	Comdty. 18.9%	DM Equity 8.2%	DM Equity -11.7%	Fixed Income 4.2%	Fixed Income -2.0%	EM Equity -1.8%	Small Cap -4.4%	Fixed Income 2.6%	Fixed Income 3.5%	Comdty. -11.2%	Fixed Income 8.7%	REITs -23.4%	Fixed Income 4.1%	Asset Alloc. 10.0%
Cash 3.0%	Fixed Income 4.3%	Small Cap -1.6%	DM Equity -43.1%	Fixed Income 5.9%	Fixed Income 6.5%	Comdty. -13.3%	Cash 0.1%	EM Equity -2.3%	DM Equity -4.5%	EM Equity -14.6%	DM Equity 1.5%	Comdty. 1.7%	DM Equity -13.4%	Comdty. 7.7%	EM Equity -23.6%	Cash 1.3%	Fixed Income 3.4%
Fixed Income 2.4%	Comdty. 2.1%	REITs -15.7%	EM Equity -53.2%	Cash 0.1%	Cash 0.1%	EM Equity -18.2%	Comdty. -1.1%	Comdty. -9.5%	Comdty. -17.0%	Comdty. -24.7%	Cash 0.3%	Cash 0.8%	EM Equity -14.2%	Cash 2.2%	Small Cap -30.6%	Comdty. -2.6%	Cash 1.0%

Source: Barclays, Bloomberg, FactSet, MSCI, NAREIT, Russell, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Large cap: S&P 500, Small cap: Russell 2000, EM Equity: MSCI EME, DM Equity: MSCI EAFE, Comdty: Bloomberg Commodity Index, High Yield: Bloomberg Barclays Global HY Index, Fixed Income: Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate, REITs: NAREIT Equity REIT Index, Cash: Bloomberg Barclays 1-3m Treasury. The "Asset Allocation" portfolio assumes the following weights: 25% in the S&P 500, 10% in the Russell 2000, 15% in the MSCI EAFE, 5% in the MSCI EME, 25% in the Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate, 5% in the Bloomberg Barclays 1-3m Treasury, 5% in the Bloomberg Barclays Global High Yield Index, 5% in the Bloomberg Commodity Index and 5% in the NAREIT Equity REIT Index. Balanced portfolio assumes annual rebalancing. Annualized (Ann.) return and volatility (Vol.) represents period of 12/31/04 – 12/31/19. Please see disclosure page at end for index definitions. All data represents total return for stated period. The "Asset Allocation" portfolio is for illustrative purposes only. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of March 31, 2020.

J.P.Morgan Asset Management

International

Global Purchasing Managers' Index for manufacturing, quarterly



Source: Markit, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Heatmap colors are based on PMI relative to the 50 level, which indicates acceleration or deceleration of the sector, for the time period shown. Heat map is based on quarterly averages, with the exception of the two most recent figures, which are single month readings. Data for Canada, Indonesia and Mexico are back-tested and filled in from December 2007 to November 2010 for Canada and May 2011 for Indonesia and Mexico due to lack of existing PMI figures for these countries. DM and EM represent developed markets and emerging markets, respectively.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of February 29, 2020.

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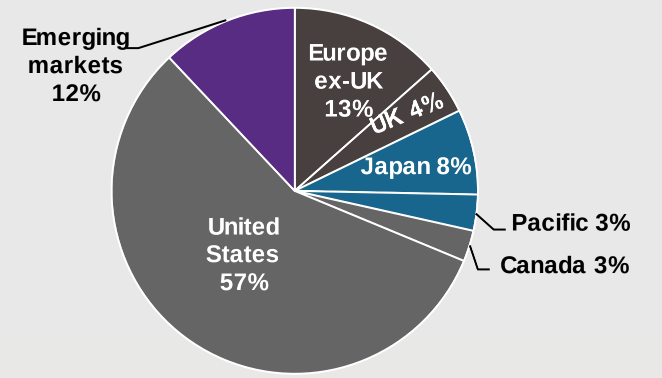
International

Returns	2020 YTD		2019		15-years	
	Local	USD	Local	USD	Ann.	Beta
Regions						
U.S. (S&P 500)	-	-19.6	-	31.5	9.0	0.87
AC World ex-U.S.	-20.0	-23.3	21.4	22.1	5.7	1.10
EAFE	-20.4	-22.7	22.3	22.7	5.3	1.06
Europe ex-UK	-20.9	-22.6	27.5	25.9	5.9	1.20
Emerging markets	-19.0	-23.6	18.5	18.9	7.8	1.26
Selected Countries						
United Kingdom	-23.9	-28.8	16.5	21.1	4.2	1.01
France	-25.8	-27.5	29.3	27.0	5.9	1.22
Germany	-25.3	-27.0	23.9	21.7	6.4	1.32
Japan	-17.2	-16.6	18.9	20.1	4.3	0.75
China	-10.3	-10.2	23.3	23.7	11.3	1.26
India	-27.0	-31.1	10.0	7.6	9.2	1.31
Brazil	-35.8	-50.2	31.5	26.7	9.5	1.48
Russia	-21.8	-36.3	38.8	52.7	7.4	1.53

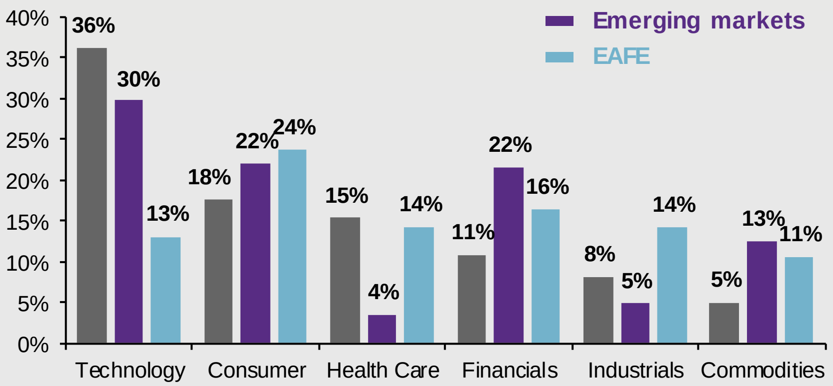
Weights in MSCI All Country World Index

% global market capitalization, float adjusted



Global equities by sector

% of index market capitalization



Source: FactSet, Federal Reserve, MSCI, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
All return values are MSCI Gross Index (official) data. 15-year history based on U.S. dollar returns. 15-year return and beta figures are calculated for the time period 12/31/04-12/31/19. Beta is for monthly returns relative to the MSCI AC World Index. Annualized volatility is calculated as the standard deviation of quarterly returns multiplied by the square root of 4. Chart is for illustrative purposes only. Please see disclosure page for index definitions. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. Sector breakdown includes the following aggregates: Technology (communication services and technology), consumer (consumer discretionary and staples) and commodities (energy and materials). The graph excludes the utilities and real estate sectors for illustrative purposes.

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History of U.S. Bear & Bull Markets

1926 – 2019

First Trust

This chart shows historical performance of the S&P 500 Index throughout the U.S. Bull and Bear Markets from 1926 through 2019. Although past performance is no guarantee of future results, we believe looking at the history of the market's expansions and recessions helps to gain a fresh perspective on the benefits of investing for the long-term.

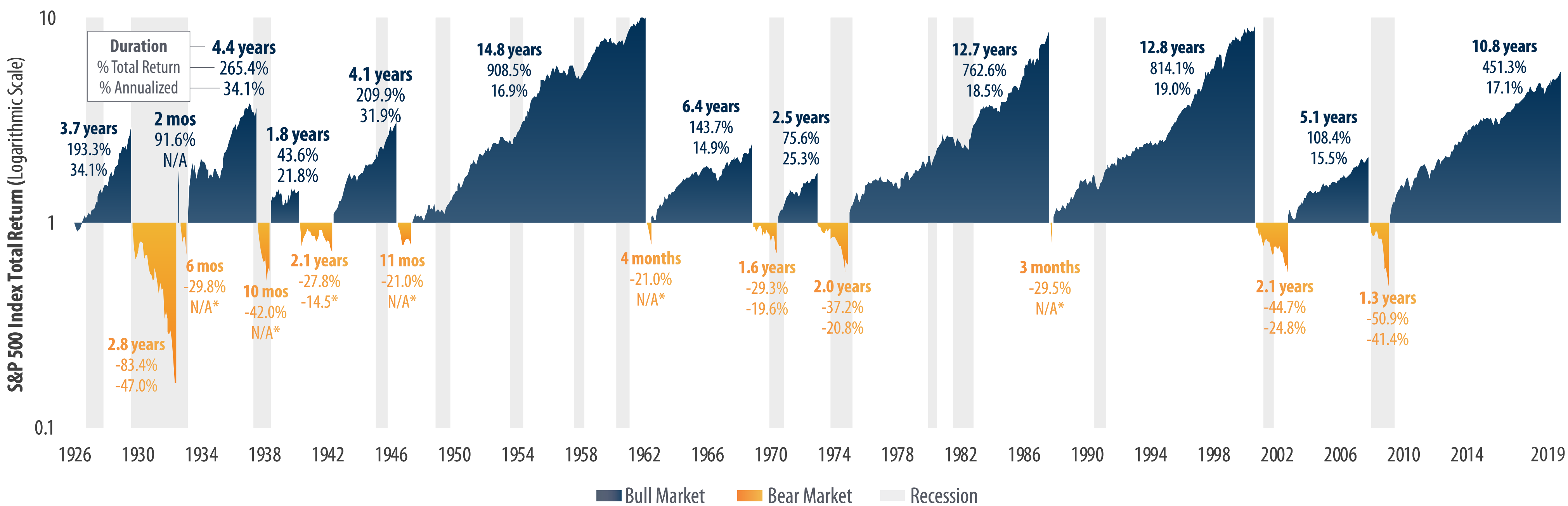
- The average **Bull Market** period lasted 6.6 years with an average cumulative total return of 339%.
- The average **Bear Market** period lasted 1.3 years with an average cumulative loss of -38%.

BULL

From the lowest close reached after the market has fallen 20% or more, to the next market high.

BEAR

From when the index closes at least 20% down from its previous high close, through the lowest close reached after it has fallen 20% or more.



Source: First Trust Advisors L.P., Bloomberg. Returns from 1926 - 2019. *Not applicable since duration is less than one year.

These results are based on monthly returns–returns using different periods would produce different results. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 stocks used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. Index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges. This chart is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any actual investment. These returns were the result of certain market factors and events which may not be repeated in the future. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Investing Through Recessions…

S&P 500 Index returns after recession lows

S&P 500 Index Low During Recession[1]	S&P 500 Index Gain/Loss After…. 3 Mos.	6 Mos.	9 Mos.	1 Yr.	FY1 Real GDP[2]	Year after "1 Yr."	FY2 Real GDP[2]
June 13, 1949	14.5%	19.2%	26.6%	33.7%	-0.5%	**N/A**	8.7%
September 14, 1953	9.9%	17.7%	27.5%	38.5%	4.6%	**43.8%**	-0.6%
October 22, 1957	6.1%	9.8%	19.0%	31.5%	2.0%	**9.7%**	-0.9%
October 25, 1960	15.9%	25.2%	27.6%	30.9%	2.5%	**-20.0%**	2.3%
May 26, 1970	16.9%	20.8%	38.7%	44.5%	0.2%	**11.1%**	3.4%
October 3, 1974	13.5%	29.9%	51.5%	34.6%	-0.6%	**21.2%**	-0.2%
March 27, 1980	18.3%	31.1%	39.1%	37.1%	-0.3%	**-16.9%**	2.5%
August 12, 1982	37.8%	41.6%	61.1%	57.7%	-1.9%	**2.0%**	4.5%
October 11, 1990	6.7%	28.8%	28.7%	28.8%	1.9%	**5.6%**	-0.2%
September 21, 2001	18.0%	17.2%	2.8%	-13.7%	1.1%	**22.7%**	1.8%
March 9, 2009	39.3%	52.8%	69.2%	66.9%	-2.6%	**15.7%**	2.9%
Average	**17.9%**	**26.7%**	**35.6%**	**35.5%**	**0.6%**	**9.5%**	**2.2%**
Median	**15.9%**	**25.2%**	**28.7%**	**34.6%**	**0.2%**	**10.4%**	**2.3%**

Note: Sourced by Ned Davis Research, Inc. [1]Defined by the National Bureau of Economics Research (NBER). [2]Real GDP % change based on chained 2005 dollars, % change from preceding period at seasonally adjusted annual rates; FY1 is current calendar year of stock market low, FY2 is the following calendar year. N/A = Not available.

A study by Ned Davis Research revealed that in the past 11 economic recessions stock markets rebounded quite quickly after bottoming. **On average, after bottoming in six months stocks returned 26.7%, and in 1-year returned +35.6%.** Though no one can *consistently predict* the peaks and troughs of the capital markets, investors can benefit better by *maintaining* a long-term risk/reward perspective and staying *disciplined* to each Account's distinct risk/reward-based investment goals & objectives.

While historically stocks have generated strong returns following their lows in nearly every *short-term* period. The year after "1 Yr." has shown mixed results, and on average, a resumption of *near-historically average* stock market returns.

RFA
You've Earned It.

SHOCKS TO THE SYSTEM

Stock Market Declines & Recoveries Since World War II

Over the past 70 years, the U.S. stock market has weathered a variety of unanticipated shocks. Examining a non-exhaustive list of events below that could be categorized by many as "market shocks", we find the 'initial shock' the next trading day after sent the S&P 500 Index **down a median of -2.2%** for all observations. Following the initial one-day trading response, the bottom of the shock-influenced decline was reached **a median of 11 trading days (or, two weeks)**, after which encouragingly the S&P 500 Index recouped what was lost over **a median of 18 trading days (or, 3-4 weeks).**

		S&P 500 Index Closing Level			The Bottom			# Trading Days
Date	**Stock Market Shock Event**	**Prior Day**	**Next Day**	**% Chg.**	**Level**	**Days**	**% Chg.**	**to Recover**
2020-02-19	COVID-19 Respiratory Illness	3,386	3,373	-0.4%	???	???	???	**???**
2013-05-22	Bond Markets 'Taper Tantrum' from Fed	1,669	1,655	-0.8%	1,573	33	-5.8%	**17**
2011-08-05	Credit Rating Downgrade of U.S. Govt.	1,199	1,119	-6.7%	1,099	90	-8.3%	**144**
2011-03-11	Japan's Earthquake/Tsunami	1,304	1,296	-0.6%	1,257	3	-3.6%	**6**
2010-05-06	Stock Market 'Flash Boys' Crash	1,166	1,128	-3.2%	1,111	1	-4.7%	**4**
2008-09-15	Bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers	1,252	1,193	-4.7%	677	121	-46.0%	**285**
2004-03-10	Bombing in Madrid, Spain	1,141	1,124	-1.5%	1,094	10	-4.1%	**18**
2001-09-11	Attack on World Trade Center	1,093	1,039	-4.9%	966	5	-11.6%	**20**
1998-09-23	Collapse of Long Term Capital Mgt.	1,066	1,043	-2.2%	959	11	-10.0%	**9**
1990-08-02	Invasion of Kuwait by Iraq	356	351	-1.1%	295	49	-16.9%	**82**
1987-10-19	Black Monday, Program Trading Crash	283	225	-20.5%	224	33	-20.8%	**223**
1981-03-30	Shooting of President Reagan	136	135	-1.2%	135	1	-1.2%	**4**
1974-08-08	Resignation of President Nixon	83	82	-1.3%	62	39	-24.6%	**143**
1973-10-17	Oil Embargo by OPEC	111	110	-1.1%	109	6	-1.9%	**10**
1963-11-22	Assassination of President Kennedy	72	70	-2.8%	70	1	-2.8%	**2**
1962-10-22	Cuban Missile Crises	55	53	-2.7%	53	1	-2.7%	**5**
1941-12-07	Attack on Pearl Harbor, HI	9	9	-4.4%	8	18	-10.8%	**257**
			Median:	**-2.2%**	**n/a**	**11**	**-7.1%**	**18**

Historical event more tired to effecting the global capital stock (and bond) markets.

Historical event less tied to effecting the global capital markets, but were geopolitically memorable for other repercussions.

Source: S&P Capital IQ and Retirement Funding Advisors. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.