Ibj Ygha YbhGhfUhY[m from underlying investment's prospectus   A cfb]b[ghUf Gi ghU]bUV]`]hm
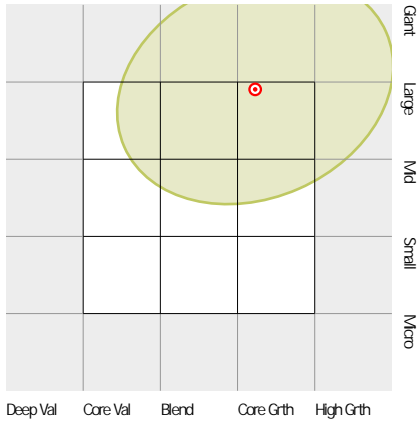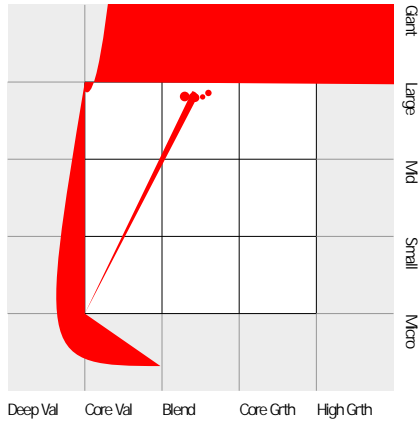
GhmY Cf]YbHUh]cb

Eei]hmGhmY Ck bYfg\]d NcbY as of 06-30-24

| Deep Val | Core Val | Blend | Core Grth | High Grth |

| Investment | Benchmark |

Eei]hmGhmY HfU` as of 06-30-24

| Deep Val | Core Val | Blend | Core Grth | High Grth |

○ 09-30-2021　● 06-30-2024

F]l YX IbWta Y GhmY HfU` as of 06-30-24

● Investment
○ 09-30-2021
○ 06-30-2024

| Lim | Mod | Ext |
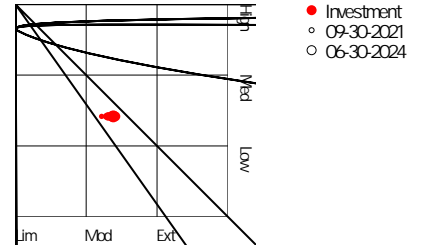
F]l YX IbWta Y GhUh]gh]Wg as of 06-30-24

Avg Eff Duration	5.74
Avg Eff Maturity	
Avg Wtd Price	92.70

F]g_ Ej U`i Uh]cb as of 09-30-24

C`Ugg 1 F]g_ A YUgi fYg as of 09-30-24	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Standard Deviation	12.99	12.88	10.69
Sharpe Ratio	0.28	0.60	0.67
Information Ratio	0.04	-0.02	-0.09
R-squared	95.10	95.41	94.88
Beta	0.99	1.02	1.04
Alpha	0.17	-0.11	-0.40

C`Ugg 2 F]g_ A YUgi fYg as of 09-30-24	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Standard Deviation	12.96	12.86	10.67
Sharpe Ratio	0.26	0.58	0.65
Information Ratio	-0.05	-0.12	-0.20
R-squared	95.09	95.40	94.87
Beta	0.98	1.02	1.04
Alpha	-0.07	-0.35	-0.64

C`Ugg 4 F]g_ A YUgi fYg as of 09-30-24	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Standard Deviation	12.99	12.87	10.69
Sharpe Ratio	0.24	0.56	0.63
Information Ratio	-0.15	-0.21	-0.31
R-squared	95.11	95.41	94.87
Beta	0.99	1.02	1.04
Alpha	-0.33	-0.61	-0.90

Jc`Uh]`]hmAbU`mg]g

Class 1

| @ck | A cXYfUhY | H][\ |

Category

In the past, this investment has shown a relatively moderate

average of the prospective book value yields of all the domestic stocks in the fund's portfolio as of the date of the portfolio. It is calculated by dividing the company's estimated shareholders' equity per share for the current fiscal year by the company's month-end stock price as of the portfolio date.

Df]W/DfcgdYWhj Y CUg\ F ck F Uh]c represents the weighted average of the price/cash-flow ratios of the stocks in a fund's portfolio. Price/cash-flow represents the amount an investor is willing to pay for a dollar generated from a particular company's operations. Price/cash flow shows the ability of a business to generate cash and acts as a gauge of liquidity and solvency.

Df]W/DfcgdYWhj Y EUfb]b[g F Uh]c is the asset-weighted average of the prospective earnings yields of all the domestic stocks in the fund's portfolio as of the date of the portfolio. A stock's prospective earnings yield is calculated by dividing the company's estimated earnings per share for the current fiscal year by the company's month-end share price as of the portfolio date.

Df]W/DfcgdYWhj Y GU Yg F Uh]c is the weighted average of the price/sales ratios of the stocks in a portfolio. Price/sales represents the amount an investor is willing to pay for a dollar generated from a particular company's operations.

G\UfdY F Uh]c is a risk-adjusted measure developed by Nobel Laureate William Sharpe. It is calculated by using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the better the fund's historical risk-adjusted performance.

GhUbXUfX XYj]Uh]cb is a statistical measure of the volatility of the fund's returns.

F-gei UfYX reflects the percentage of a fund's movements that are explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the fund and the benchmark.

F]g_ Ej U i Uh]cb C\Ufh provides a graphic of the three year standard deviation of fund returns compared to its benchmark and Morningstar Category. Standard deviation is a statistical measurement of dispersion about an average, which, for a mutual fund, depicts how widely the returns varied over a certain period of time. Investors use the standard deviation of historical performance to try to predict the range of returns that are most likely for a given fund. When a fund has a high standard deviation, the predicted range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility. Morningstar computes standard deviation using the trailing monthly total returns for the appropriate time period. All of the monthly standard deviations are then annualized.

HcHU F Yhi fb HUf Y presents the trailing performance of the investment, a chosen benchmark and the Morningstar Category for the time periods shown.

*K Y]["\hYX Df]W' is calculated by weighting the price of each bond by its relative size in the portfolio. This number reveals if the fund favors bonds selling at prices above or below face value (premium or discount securities, respectively). A higher number indicates a bias toward premiums.

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The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for investments funds and separate accounts with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics.

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The Morningstar Return rates a fund's performance relative to other managed products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of a product's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury Bill) in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the top 10% of products earn a High Morningstar Return (High), the next 22.5% Above Average (+ Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Avg), and the bottom 10% Low (Low). Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

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

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The Morningstar Style Box™ reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report. For equity funds, the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned, and the horizontal axis shows the investment style (value, blend, or growth.) A darkened cell in the style box matrix indicates the weighted average style of the portfolio.

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

Please Note: Morningstar, Inc. is not an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. Credit ratings for any security held in a portfolio can change over time. Morningstar uses the credit rating information to calculate a weighted-average credit quality value for the portfolio. This value is based only upon those holdings which are considered to be classified as "fixed income", such a government, corporate, or securitized issues. Other types of holdings such as equities and many, though not all, types of derivatives are excluded. The weighted-average credit quality value is represented by a rating symbol which corresponds to the long-term rating symbol schemas employed by most CRAs. Note that this value is not explicitly published but instead serves as an input in the Style Box calculation. This symbol is then used to map to a Style Box credit quality category of "low," "medium," or "high". Funds with a "low" credit quality category are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be equivalent to the commonly used High Yield classification, meaning a rating below "BBB", portfolios assigned to the "high" credit category have either a "AAA" or "AA+ " average credit quality value, while "medium" are those with an average rating of "AA-" inclusive to "BBB-". It is expected and intended that the majority of portfolios will be assigned a credit category of "medium".

For assignment to an interest-rate sensitivity category, Morningstar uses the average effective duration of the portfolio. From this value there are three distinct methodologies employed to determine assignment to category. Portfolio which are assigned to Morningstar municipal-bond categories employ static breakpoints between categories. These breakpoints are: "Limited" equal to 4.5 years or less, "Moderate" equal to 4.5 years to less than 7 years; and "Extensive" equal to more than 7 years. For portfolios assigned to Morningstar categories other than U.S˘   tyle B
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when average effective duration is not available.
For portfolios Morningstar classifies as U.S. Taxable Fixed-
Income, interest-rate sensitivity category assignment is

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