

#### Investment Strategy from underlying investment's prospectus

The investment seeks current income and moderate growth of capital.

The fund is a "fund of funds" that seeks to achieve its investment goal by investing in other funds of the Trust. Under normal market conditions, the fund's exposures to the two broad asset classes of debt and equity are expected to be within the following ranges: 45-75% in debt and 25-55% in equity.

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Morningstar Category: Moderately Conservative Allocation  
Funds in allocation categories seek to provide both income and capital appreciation by primarily investing in multiple asset classes, including stocks, bonds, and cash. These moderately conservative strategies prioritize preservation of capital over appreciation. They typically expect volatility similar to a strategic equity exposure between 30% and 50%.

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Fees and Expenses as of 05-01-24

Class I

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.87%
<i>Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio</i>	<i>0.87%</i>

Class P

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.67%
<i>Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio</i>	<i>0.67%</i>

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Waiver Data	Type	Exp. Date	%
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Class I

Class P

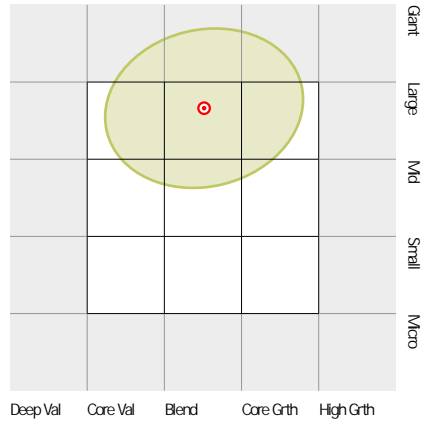
#### Operations

Class I Portfolio Inception Date:	05-02-11
Class I Separate Acct Start Date:	05-01-11

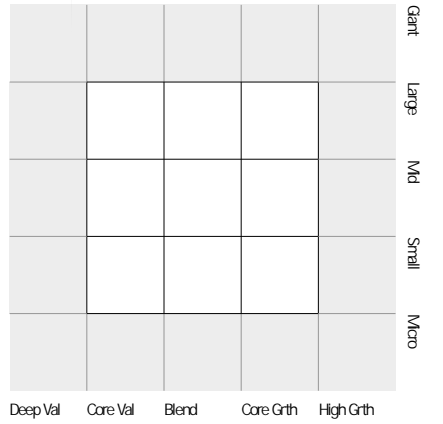
#### Morningstar Sustainability

Style Orientation

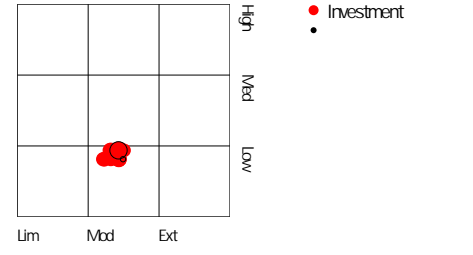
Equity Style Ownership Zone as of 09-30-24



Equity Style Trail as of 09-30-24



Fixed Income Style Trail as of 09-30-24



Fixed Income Statistics as of 09-30-24

Avg Eff Duration	5.73
Avg Eff Maturity	8.44
Avg Wtd Price	99.55

Investment                      Benchmark

○ 09-30-2021   ● 09-30-2024

Risk Evaluation as of 09-30-24

Class I Risk Measures as of 09-30-24	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Class P Risk Measures as of 09-30-24	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Standard Deviation	10.36	10.18	8.04				
Sharpe Ratio	-0.12	0.27	0.40				
Information Ratio	0.70	0.64	0.45				
R-squared	78.31	54.09	36.36				
Beta	1.21	1.20	0.99				
Alpha	4.73	5.05	3.01				



bonds in a portfolio, computed by weighting each bond's effective maturity by the market value of the security. It takes into consideration all mortgage prepayments, puts, and adjustable coupons. Longer-maturity funds are generally considered more interest-rate sensitive than their shorter counterparts.

*Price/Prospective Book Ratio* is the asset-weighted 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.

*Price/Prospective Cash Flow Ratio* 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.

*Price/Prospective Earnings Ratio* 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.

*Price/Prospective Sales Ratio* 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.

*Sharpe Ratio* 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.

*Standard deviation* is a statistical measure of the volatility of the fund's returns.

*R-squared* 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.

*Risk Evaluation Chart* 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



