

# Morningstar Category for Funds Definitions

## For funds available for sale in the United States.

### Morningstar Methodology

April 2024

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## Introduction

The Morningstar Category classifications were introduced in 1996 to help investors make meaningful comparisons between mutual funds. Morningstar found that the investment objective listed in a fund's prospectus often did not adequately explain how the fund actually invested. For example, many funds claimed to be seeking "growth," but some of those were investing in established blue-chip companies while others were investing in small-cap companies.

The Morningstar Category classifications solved this problem by breaking portfolios into peer groups based on their holdings. The categories help investors identify the top-performing funds, assess potential risk, and build well-diversified portfolios. Morningstar regularly reviews the category structure and the portfolios within each category to ensure that the system meets the needs of investors.

Morningstar assigns categories to all types of portfolios, such as mutual funds, variable annuities, and separate accounts. Portfolios are placed in a given category based on their average holdings statistics over the past three years. Morningstar's editorial team also reviews and approves all category assignments. If the portfolio is new and has no history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a more permanent category assignment. When necessary, Morningstar may change a category assignment based on recent changes to the portfolio.

The driving principles behind the classification system are as follows:

- ▶ Individual portfolios within a category invest in similar types of securities and therefore share the same risk factors (for example, style risk or prepayment risk).
- ▶ Individual portfolios within a category can, in general, be expected to behave more similarly to one another than to portfolios outside the category.
- ▶ The aggregate performance of different categories differs materially over time.
- ▶ Categories have enough constituents to form the basis for reasonable peer group comparisons.
- ▶ The distinctions between categories are meaningful to investors and assist in their pursuit of investing goals.

In the United States, Morningstar supports 127 categories, which map into nine category groups (U.S. equity, sector equity, allocation, international equity, alternative, commodities, taxable bond, municipal bond, and money market). The category group indexes and category indexes listed with each category are used in Morningstar's tools and reports to show performance relative to a benchmark.

## Category Review Process

Morningstar engages in a formal category review process organized by Category Group. Each Category Group is reviewed twice each year: U.S. Equity, Sector Equity, International Equity are reviewed in April and September; Alternative, Allocation, and Commodities are reviewed in April and October; Taxable Bond and Municipal Bond are reviewed in July and November. The month listed corresponds to when fund companies are notified of proposed category changes and are given the opportunity to appeal the proposals.

The process begins with a quantitative filter that proposes category recommendations based upon the three-year trailing portfolio statistics, which are calculated from an investment's reported holdings. There is a wealth of data used in this process, but the statistics examined coincide with the major portfolio components we use to define categories, such as asset allocation, market capitalization, value-growth score, and duration. The recommendations for changes to existing category assignments are then reviewed by Morningstar Manager Research analysts, who accept or reject the system's proposals. Our research team uses a mosaic approach when performing our qualitative assignment. Their decision is based on many factors, including, but not limited to: familiarity with the strategy of the portfolio managers and fund family, their understanding of current market forces, an appreciation for alternative strategies which may not be borne out adequately in our statistical calculations, and a desire to portray the most accurate picture of economic exposure possible.

After we propose a change to a fund's category, we notify fund representatives for each investment. Category changes are sent to the fund's advisor with ample time to challenge our opinion and provide contravening information in a category appeal. Once an appeal is received, the change is escalated and reviewed again by a second group of analysts.

In addition to the formal review processes, we accept category appeals throughout the year. Morningstar reviews all appeals, but generally rejects those that are based only upon a philosophical difference in the category definition. Successful appeals typically provide information demonstrating that our analysis is incomplete or inaccurate. These off-quarter reviews are reserved for miscategorizations that are attributable to the incorrect initial assignment for new funds, data errors, strategy changes, or missing or incomplete data. Regardless of when these requests are received, all category changes are made on the last business day of the month in which they are reviewed. Changes to the category assignment as a result of this process are typically available in products by the third business day of the month following the review period. Appeals can be submitted only by fund representatives, and not by third parties. In the case that a category change was initiated by a Morningstar analyst, we will notify fund representatives and offer an appeal period.

Fund representatives may request an appeal form by emailing [category@morningstar.com](mailto:category@morningstar.com).

**Changes****April 30, 2024**

- ▶ Added Short-Term Inflation Protected Bond

**April 28, 2023**

- ▶ Added Miscellaneous Fixed Income
- ▶ Renamed Allocation — 15% to 30% Equity to Conservative Allocation, Allocation — 30% to 50% Equity to Moderately Conservative Allocation, Allocation — 50% to 70% Equity to Moderate Allocation, Allocation — 70% to 85% Equity to Moderately Aggressive Allocation, and Allocation — 85%+ Equity to Aggressive Allocation

**April 29, 2022**

- ▶ Added Digital Assets
- ▶ Revised text definition of Allocation — 15% to 30% Equity, Allocation — 30% to 50% Equity, Allocation — 50% to 70% Equity, Allocation — 70% to 85% Equity, and Allocation — 85%+ Equity

**April 30, 2021**

- ▶ Added Macro Trading, Event Driven, Relative Value Arbitrage, Derivative Income, Options Trading, Multistrategy, Equity Market Neutral, World Large-Stock Growth, World Large-Stock Blend, World Large-Stock Value, and Target-Date 2065+
- ▶ Added U.S Category Groups Nontraditional Equity and Miscellaneous
- ▶ Retired Long-Short Credit, Bear Market, Volatility, Multicurrency, Options-based, Multialternative, Market Neutral, and World Large Stock
- ▶ Renamed Target-Date 2060+ to Target-Date 2060 and Managed Futures to Systematic Trend
- ▶ Revised text definition of World Small/Mid Stock, Bank Loan, and Nontraditional Bond

**April 30, 2020**

- ▶ Added Commodities Focused
- ▶ Retired Commodities Agriculture, Commodities Energy, Commodities Industrial Metals, and Commodities Precious Metals
- ▶ Revised text definition of Mid-Cap Value, Mid-Cap Blend, and Mid-Cap Growth
- ▶ Removed Star Ratings and Rankings calculations for Stable Value

**April 30, 2019**

- ▶ Added Intermediate Core-Plus Bond, Target Maturity, Muni Target Maturity, and World Bond-USD Hedged
- ▶ Renamed Intermediate-Term Bond to Intermediate Core Bond
- ▶ Revised text definition of World Bond, Corporate Bond, Long-Term Bond, and Intermediate Core Bond

**April 30, 2018**

- ▶ Added Money Market — Non-40 Act
- ▶ Revised text definition of Muni National Long, Muni National Intermediate, Muni National Short, Muni Single State Long, Muni Single State Intermediate, Muni Single State Short, Muni California Long, Muni California Intermediate, Muni New York Long, Muni New York Intermediate, and Bank Loan
- ▶ Revised Category Review Process section

**Oct. 31, 2017**

- ▶ Renamed Option Writing to Options-based
- ▶ Revised text definition of Options-based, World Bond, Target-Date 2055, and Target-Date 2060+

**April 28, 2017**

- ▶ Added World Small/Mid Stock
- ▶ Renamed World Stock to World Large Stock
- ▶ Retired Commodities Miscellaneous
- ▶ Revised text definition of Nontraditional Bond

**June 30, 2016**

- ▶ Revised text definition of Long-Short Equity, Option Writing, Prime Money Market, Taxable Money Market, and Tax-Free Money Market.

**April 29, 2016**

- ▶ Added Infrastructure; Emerging-Markets Local-Currency Bond; Target-Date 2060+; Option Writing; Long-Short Credit; Prime Money Market; Allocation — 15% to 30% Equity; Allocation — 85%+ Equity
- ▶ Renamed: Target Date 2051+ to Target-Date 2055; Retirement Income to Target-Date Retirement; Conservative Allocation to Allocation — 30% to 50% Equity; Moderate Allocation to Allocation — 50% to 70% Equity; Aggressive Allocation to Allocation — 70% to 85% Equity;
- ▶ Added Morningstar Index assignments to categories
- ▶ Added Category Review Process section

**April 30, 2014**

- ▶ Added Energy Limited Partnership

**Oct. 31, 2013**

- ▶ Added Corporate Bond, Preferred Stock, and Tactical Allocation

**April 30, 2013**

- ▶ Renamed Currency to Multicurrency
- ▶ Added Single Currency
- ▶ Added Miscellaneous Region



- ▶ Renamed U.S. Broad Asset Class to U.S. Category Group and Global Broad Asset Class to Global Broad Category Group
- ▶ Renamed U.S. Category Groups (Balanced to Allocation, U.S. Stock to U.S. Equity, International Stock to International Equity, and Sector Stock to Sector Equity)

#### **April 30, 2012**

- ▶ Created the Sector Stock U.S. Broad Asset Class, and moved 14 categories from U.S. Stock, International Stock, and Alternative asset classes into this new asset class
- ▶ Relaunched Muni Single State Short
- ▶ Replaced Target-Date 2050+ with Target-Date 2051+
- ▶ Added India Equity, Foreign Small/Mid-Blend, Target-Date 2046-2050
- ▶ Renamed Muni-Short to Muni National Short

#### **Oct. 31, 2011**

- ▶ Added Nontraditional Bond
- ▶ Replaced Consumer Staples with Consumer Defensive and Consumer Discretionary with Consumer Cyclical

#### **April 30, 2011**

- ▶ Replaced Long/Short with Long/Short Equity
- ▶ Added Multialternative, Volatility, Trading—Leveraged Commodities, Trading—Inverse Commodities, Trading—Leveraged Debt, Trading—Inverse Debt, Trading—Leveraged Equity, Trading—Inverse Equity, Trading—Miscellaneous

#### **Sept. 30, 2010**

- ▶ Added Aggressive Allocation and China Region, and made the Market Neutral category available to all universes
- ▶ Removed Muni Single State Short

#### **June 30, 2009**

- ▶ Added the Commodities broad asset class and six commodities categories: Broad Basket, Energy, Precious Metals, Agriculture, Industrial Metals, and Miscellaneous
- ▶ Added Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Equity Energy, and Industrials

#### **Jan. 30, 2009**

- ▶ Introduced Target-Date categories in five-year increments for years 2011-2050
- ▶ Added Retirement Income
- ▶ Added Miscellaneous Sector

**July 31, 2008**

- ▶ Added Global Real Estate and Currency
- ▶ Added the Alternative broad asset class
- ▶ Removed Muni Florida

**Sept. 30, 2007**

- ▶ Added Leveraged Net Long and Market Neutral to the separate accounts and custom funds databases

**Feb. 28, 2006**

- ▶ Added Inflation-Protected Bond, Long-Short, Target-Date 2000-2014, Target-Date 2015-2029, and Target-Date 2030+
- ▶ Added the Balanced broad asset class

**May 31, 2004**

- ▶ Replaced the Muni Single State Intermediate/Short category with two new categories: Muni Single State Intermediate and Muni Single State Short
- ▶ Added Stable Value category (currently used for custom funds and separate accounts only)

**Sept. 30, 2003**

- ▶ Replaced the Foreign Stock category with five new categories: Foreign Large Value, Foreign Large Blend, Foreign Large Growth, Foreign Small/Mid-Value, and Foreign Small/Mid-Growth

**March 30, 2003**

- ▶ Discontinued Domestic Hybrid and split into Conservative Allocation and Moderate Allocation
- ▶ Created Bear Market, Bank Loan, High Yield Muni, Muni Florida, Muni Pennsylvania, Muni Massachusetts, Muni New Jersey, Muni Ohio, and Muni Minnesota
- ▶ Name changes: International Hybrid to World Allocation, International Bond to World Bond

## U.S. Equity

### Large Value

Large-value portfolios invest primarily in big U.S. companies that are less expensive or growing more slowly than other large-cap stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

Category Group Index: S&P 500 TR

Category Index: Russell 1000 Value TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US LM Brd Val TR USD

### Large Blend

Large-blend portfolios are fairly representative of the overall U.S. stock market in size, growth rates, and price. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios tend to invest across the spectrum of U.S. industries, and owing to their broad exposure, the portfolios' returns are often similar to those of the S&P 500 Index.

Category Group Index: S&P 500 TR

Category Index: Russell 1000 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US LM TR USD

### Large Growth

Large-growth portfolios invest primarily in big U.S. companies that are projected to grow faster than other large-cap stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). Most of these portfolios focus on companies in rapidly expanding industries.

Category Group Index: S&P 500 TR

Category Index: Russell 1000 Growth TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US LM Brd Growth TR USD

**Mid-Cap Value**

Some mid-cap value portfolios focus on medium-size companies while others land here because they own a mix of small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks. All look for U.S. stocks that are less expensive or growing more slowly than the market. Stocks in the middle 20% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as mid-cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

Category Group Index: S&P 500 TR

Category Index: Russell Midcap Value TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Mid Brd Val TR USD

**Mid-Cap Blend**

The typical mid-cap blend portfolio invests in U.S. stocks of various sizes and styles, giving it a middle-of-the-road profile. Most shy away from high-priced growth stocks but aren't so price-conscious that they land in value territory. Stocks in the middle 20% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as mid-cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate.

Category Group Index: S&P 500 TR

Category Index: Russell Midcap TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Mid TR USD

**Mid-Cap Growth**

Some mid-cap growth portfolios invest in stocks of all sizes, thus leading to a mid-cap profile, but others focus on midsize companies. Mid-cap growth portfolios target U.S. firms that are projected to grow faster than other mid-cap stocks, therefore commanding relatively higher prices. Stocks in the middle 20% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as mid-cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).

Category Group Index: S&P 500 TR

Category Index: Russell Mid Cap Growth TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Mid Brd Grt TR USD

**Small Value**

Small-value portfolios invest in small U.S. companies with valuations and growth rates below other small-cap peers. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

Category Group Index: S&P 500 TR

Category Index: Russell 2000 Value TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Sml Brd Val Ext TR USD

**Small Blend**

Small-blend portfolios favor U.S. firms at the smaller end of the market-capitalization range. Some aim to own an array of value and growth stocks while others employ a discipline that leads to holdings with valuations and growth rates close to the small-cap averages. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate.

Category Group Index: S&P 500 TR

Category Index: Russell 2000 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Sml Ext TR USD

**Small Growth**

Small-growth portfolios focus on faster-growing companies whose shares are at the lower end of the market-capitalization range. These portfolios tend to favor companies in up-and-coming industries or young firms in their early growth stages. Because these businesses are fast-growing and often richly valued, their stocks tend to be volatile. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).

Category Group Index: S&P 500 TR

Category Index: Russell 2000 Growth TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Sml Brd Grt Ext TR USD

**Leveraged Net Long**

Leveraged net long portfolios seek income by establishing long and short positions in securities. The most common strategy for leveraged net long portfolios is to take long positions in securities that have been identified as attractive and short positions in securities that have been identified as overvalued. These portfolios typically hold long positions in securities with an aggregate value of up to 130% of its net assets. In addition, these portfolios will establish short positions in securities with a market value of up to 30% of its net assets. The net long exposure therefore remains 100%, but it is a leveraged exposure. This category is used only in Morningstar's custom fund and separate account databases.

Category Group Index: S&P 500 TR

Category Index: Russell 3000 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Market TR USD

## Sector Equity

### Communications

Communications portfolios concentrate on telecommunications and media companies of various kinds. Most buy some combination of cable television, wireless-communications, and communications-equipment firms as well as traditional phone companies. A few favor entertainment firms, mainly broadcasters, film studios, publishers, and online service providers.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: S&P 1500 Commun Services TR

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Com Svc Capped TR USD

### Consumer Cyclical

Consumer cyclical portfolios seek capital appreciation by investing in equity securities of U.S. or non-U.S. companies in the consumer cyclical sector.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: S&P 1500 Cons Discretionary TR

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Cons Cyc TR USD

### Consumer Defensive

Consumer defensive portfolios seek capital appreciation by investing in equity securities of U.S. or non-U.S. companies that are engaged in the manufacturing, sales, or distribution of consumer staples.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: S&P 1500 Cons Staples TR

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Cons Def TR USD

### Energy Limited Partnership

Energy Limited Partnership funds invest a significant amount of their portfolio in energy master limited partnerships. These include but are not limited to limited partnerships specializing in midstream operations in the energy industry.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: Morningstar MLP Composite TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar MLP Composite TR USD

### Equity Energy

Equity energy portfolios invest primarily in equity securities of U.S. or non-U.S. companies who conduct business primarily in energy-related industries. This includes and is not limited to companies in alternative energy, coal, exploration, oil and gas services, pipelines, natural gas services, and refineries.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: S&P 1500 Energy TR

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Enrg Capped TR USD

**Equity Precious Metals**

Precious-metals portfolios focus on mining stocks, though some do own small amounts of gold bullion. Most portfolios concentrate on gold-mining stocks, but some have significant exposure to silver-, platinum-, and base-metal-mining stocks as well. Precious-metals companies are typically based in North America, Australia, or South Africa.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: MSCI World/Metals & Mining NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl Othr Prcius Metal NR USD

**Financial**

Financial portfolios seek capital appreciation by investing primarily in equity securities of U.S. or non-U.S. financial-services companies, including banks, brokerage firms, insurance companies, and consumer credit providers.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: S&P 1500 Financials TR

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Fin Svc TR USD

**Global Real Estate**

Global real estate portfolios invest primarily in non-U.S. real estate securities but may also invest in U.S. real estate securities. Securities that these portfolios purchase include: debt securities, equity securities, convertible securities, and securities issued by real estate investment trusts and REIT-like entities. Portfolios in this category also invest in real estate operating companies.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: S&P Global REIT TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Real Est TR USD

**Health**

Health portfolios focus on the medical and health-care industries. Most invest in a range of companies, buying everything from pharmaceutical and medical-device makers to HMOs, hospitals, and nursing homes. A few portfolios concentrate on just one industry segment, such as service providers or biotechnology firms.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: S&P 1500 Health Care TR

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Health TR USD



**Industrials**

Industrial portfolios seek capital appreciation by investing in equity securities of U.S. or non-U.S. companies that are engaged in services related to cyclical industries. This includes and is not limited to companies in aerospace and defense, automotive, chemicals, construction, environmental services, machinery, paper, and transportation.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: S&P 1500 Industrials TR

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Indus TR USD

**Infrastructure**

Infrastructure equity funds invest more than 60% of their assets in stocks of companies engaged in infrastructure activities. Industries considered to be part of the infrastructure sector include: oil & gas midstream; waste management; airports; integrated shipping; railroads; shipping & ports; trucking; engineering & construction; infrastructure operations; and the utilities sector.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: S&P Global Infrastructure NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl Eq Infra NR USD

**Natural Resources**

Natural-resources portfolios focus on commodity-based industries such as energy, chemicals, minerals, and forest products in the United States or outside of the United States. Some portfolios invest across this spectrum to offer broad natural-resources exposure. Others concentrate heavily or even exclusively in specific industries. Portfolios that concentrate primarily in energy-related industries are part of the equity energy category.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: S&P Global Natural Resources TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl Upstm Nat Res TR USD

**Real Estate**

Real estate portfolios invest primarily in real estate investment trusts of various types. REITs are companies that develop and manage real estate properties. There are several different types of REITs, including apartment, factory-outlet, health-care, hotel, industrial, mortgage, office, and shopping center REITs. Some portfolios in this category also invest in real estate operating companies.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: S&P United States REIT TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Real Est TR USD

**Technology**

Technology portfolios buy high-tech businesses in the U.S. or outside of the U.S. Most concentrate on computer, semiconductor, software, networking, and Internet stocks. A few also buy medical-device and biotechnology stocks, and some concentrate on a single technology industry.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: Morningstar US Tech TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Tech TR USD

**Utilities**

Utilities portfolios seek capital appreciation by investing primarily in equity securities of U.S. or non-U.S. public utilities including electric, gas, and telephone-service providers.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: S&P 1500 Utilities TR

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Util TR USD

**Miscellaneous Sector**

Miscellaneous-sector portfolios invest in specific sectors that do not fit into any of Morningstar's existing sector categories and for which not enough funds exist to merit the creation of a separate category.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: Morningstar US Market TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Market TR USD

## Allocation

### 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 conservative strategies prioritize preservation of capital over appreciation. They typically expect volatility similar to a strategic equity exposure between 15% and 30%.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Con Tgt Risk TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Con Tgt Alloc NR USD

### 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%.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Mod Con Tgt Alloc NR USD

### Moderate 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 moderate strategies seek to balance preservation of capital with appreciation. They typically expect volatility similar to a strategic equity exposure between 50% and 70%.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Mod Tgt Alloc NR USD

### Moderately Aggressive 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 aggressive strategies prioritize capital appreciation over preservation. They typically expect volatility similar to a strategic equity exposure between 70% and 85%.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Mod Agg Tgt Risk TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Mod Agg Tgt Alloc NR USD

**Aggressive 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 aggressive strategies typically allocate at least 10% to equities of foreign companies and prioritize capital appreciation over preservation. They typically expect volatility similar to a strategic equity exposure of more than 85%.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Agg Tgt Risk TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Agg Tgt Alloc NR USD

**Convertibles**

Convertible-bond portfolios are designed to offer some of the capital-appreciation potential of stock portfolios while also supplying some of the safety and yield of bond portfolios. To do so, they focus on convertible bonds and convertible preferred stocks. Convertible bonds allow investors to convert the bonds into shares of stock, usually at a preset price. These securities thus act a bit like stocks and a bit like bonds.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: ICE BofA US Convt Bonds TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**Global Allocation**

Global-allocation portfolios seek to provide both capital appreciation and income by investing in three major areas: stocks, bonds, and cash. While these portfolios do explore the whole world, most of them focus on the U.S., Canada, Japan, and the larger markets in Europe. It is rare for such portfolios to invest more than 10% of their assets in emerging markets. These portfolios typically have at least 10% of assets in bonds, less than 70% of assets in stocks, and at least 40% of assets in non-U.S. stocks or bonds.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Gbl Allocation TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl Allocation TR USD

**Tactical Allocation**

Tactical Allocation portfolios seek to provide capital appreciation and income by actively shifting allocations across investments. These portfolios have material shifts across equity regions, and bond sectors on a frequent basis. To qualify for the tactical allocation category, the fund must have minimum exposures of 10% in bonds and 20% in equity. Next, the fund must historically demonstrate material shifts in sector or regional allocations either through a gradual shift during three years or through a series of material shifts on a quarterly basis. Within a three-year period, typically the average quarterly changes between equity regions and bond sectors exceeds 15% or the difference between the maximum and minimum exposure to a single equity region or bond sector exceeds 50%.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Mod Agg Tgt Risk TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Mod Agg Tgt Risk TR USD

**Target-Date 2000-2010**

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2000-2010) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2010 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2010 TR USD

**Target-Date 2015**

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2011-2015) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2015 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2015 TR USD

**Target-Date 2020**

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2016-2020) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2020 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2020 TR USD

**Target-Date 2025**

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2021-2025) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2025 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2025 TR USD

**Target-Date 2030**

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2026-2030) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2030 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2030 TR USD

**Target-Date 2035**

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2031-2035) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2035 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2035 TR USD

**Target-Date 2040**

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2036-2040) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2040 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2040 TR USD

**Target-Date 2045**

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2041-2045) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2045 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2045 TR USD

**Target-Date 2050**

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2046-2050) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2050 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2050 TR USD

**Target-Date 2055**

Target-date portfolios provide a diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2051-2055) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2055 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2055 TR USD

**Target-Date 2060**

Target-date portfolios provide a diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2056-2060) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2060 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2060 TR USD



**Target-Date 2065+**

Target-date portfolios provide a diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2061-2065 and beyond) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2060 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2065 TR USD

**Target-Date Retirement**

Target-Date Retirement portfolios provide a mix of stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors already in or entering retirement. These portfolios tend to be managed to more of a conservative asset-allocation strategy. These portfolios aim to provide investors with steady income throughout retirement.

Category Group Index: Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod Incm TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Lifetime Mod Incm TR USD

## International Equity

### Foreign Large-Value

Foreign large-value portfolios invest mainly in big international stocks that are less expensive or growing more slowly than other large-cap stocks. Most of these portfolios divide their assets among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA Value NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl xUS Value TME NR USD

### Foreign Large-Blend

Foreign large-blend portfolios invest in a variety of big international stocks. Most of these portfolios divide their assets among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl xUS TME NR USD

### Foreign Large-Growth

Foreign large-growth portfolios focus on high-priced growth stocks, mainly outside of the United States. Most of these portfolios divide their assets among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA Growth NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl xUS Growth TME NR USD

**Foreign Small/Mid-Value**

Foreign small/mid-value portfolios invest in international stocks that are smaller and less expensive than other stocks. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that fall in the bottom 30% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI ACWI ex USA SMID Value NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl xUS SMID NR USD

**Foreign Small/Mid-Blend**

Foreign small/mid-blend portfolios invest in a variety of international stocks that are smaller. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that fall in the bottom 30% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA SMID NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl xUS SMID NR USD

**Foreign Small/Mid-Growth**

Foreign small/mid-growth portfolios invest in international stocks that are smaller, growing faster, and higher-priced than other stocks. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that fall in the bottom 30% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA SMID Growth NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl xUS SMID NR USD

**Global Large-Stock Growth**

Global large-stock growth portfolios invest in a variety of international stocks and typically skew towards large caps that are more expensive or projected to grow faster than other global large-cap stocks. Global large stock growth portfolios have few geographical limitations. It is common for these portfolios to invest the majority of their assets in developed markets, with the remainder divided among the globe's emerging markets. These portfolios are not significantly overweight U.S. equity exposure relative to the Morningstar Global Market Index and maintain at least a 20% absolute U.S. exposure.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: MSCI ACWI Growth NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl Growth TME NR USD

**Global Large-Stock Blend**

Global large-stock blend portfolios invest in a variety of international stocks and typically skew towards large caps that are fairly representative of the global stock market in size, growth rates, and price. Global large stock blend portfolios have few geographical limitations. It is common for these portfolios to invest the majority of their assets in developed markets, with the remainder divided among the globe's emerging markets. These portfolios are not significantly overweight U.S. equity exposure relative to the Morningstar Global Market Index and maintain at least a 20% absolute U.S. exposure.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl TME NR USD

**Global Large-Stock Value**

Global large-stock value portfolios invest in a variety of international stocks and typically skew towards large caps that are less expensive or growing more slowly than other global large-cap stocks. Global large stock value portfolios have few geographical limitations. It is common for these portfolios to invest the majority of their assets in developed markets, with the remainder divided among the globe's emerging markets. These portfolios are not significantly overweight U.S. equity exposure relative to the Morningstar Global Market Index and maintain at least a 20% absolute U.S. exposure.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: MSCI ACWI Value NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl Val TME NR USD

**Global Small/Mid Stock**

Global small/mid stock portfolios invest in a variety of international stocks that are smaller. Global-stock portfolios have few geographical limitations. It is common for these portfolios to invest the majority of their assets in developed markets, with the remainder divided among the globe's smaller markets. These portfolios are not significantly overweight U.S. equity exposure relative to the Morningstar Global Market Index and maintain at least a 20% absolute U.S. exposure.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: MSCI ACWI SMID NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl SMID NR USD

**Diversified Emerging Markets**

Diversified emerging-markets portfolios tend to divide their assets among 20 or more nations, although they tend to focus on the emerging markets of Asia and Latin America rather than on those of the Middle East, Africa, or Europe. These portfolios invest predominantly in emerging market equities, but some funds also invest in both equities and fixed income investments from emerging markets.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI EM NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar EM TME NR USD

**Diversified Pacific/Asia**

Diversified Pacific/Asia stock portfolios have a wider investment range than other Asia-oriented portfolios. These portfolios can invest throughout the Pacific Rim, including Australia and New Zealand. As a result, country weightings for these portfolios vary tremendously, though most retain some exposure to Japan and Hong Kong. These portfolios invest at least 70% of total assets in equities and invest at least 75% of stock assets in Pacific countries, including at least 10% in Japan.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI Pacific NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar DM APAC TME NR USD

**Miscellaneous Region**

Miscellaneous Region stock portfolios invest in countries or smaller regions that do not have their own category. They typically have a narrow geographical range.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl xUS TME NR USD

**Europe Stock**

Europe-stock portfolios invest at least 70% of total assets in equities and invest at least 75% of stock assets in Europe. Most of these portfolios emphasize the region's larger and more developed markets, including Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, France, and Switzerland. Many also invest in the region's smaller markets, including the emerging markets of eastern Europe.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI Europe NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar DM Eur TME NR USD

**Latin America Stock**

Latin America stock portfolios invest almost exclusively in stocks from Latin America. Most of these portfolios strongly favor the area's large markets, specifically Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina. Smaller markets such as Peru or Colombia aren't generally as well-represented in these portfolios. These portfolios invest at least 70% of total assets in equities and invest at least 75% of stock assets in Latin America.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI EM Latin America NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar EM Americas NR USD

**Pacific/Asia ex-Japan Stock**

Pacific/Asia ex-Japan stock portfolios cover a wide geographic range. Most of these portfolios focus on export-oriented nations such as Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, and Korea. These portfolios invest at least 70% of total assets in equities and invest at least 75% of stock assets in Pacific countries, with less than 10% in Japan.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI AC Far East Ex Japan NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar DM APAC xJpn TME NR USD

**China Region**

China-region stock portfolios invest almost exclusively in stocks from China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. These portfolios invest at least 70% of total assets in equities and invest at least 75% of stock assets in one specific region or a combination of China, Taiwan, and/or Hong Kong.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI China NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar China NR USD

**India Equity**

India-stock portfolios emphasize companies based in India. These portfolios invest at least 70% of total assets in equities and invest at least 75% of stock assets in India.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI India NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar India NR USD

**Japan Stock**

Japan-stock portfolios emphasize companies based in Japan. The Japanese stock market is one of the largest in the world, so these portfolios' holdings vary significantly. Some portfolios concentrate on Japan's larger companies, while others concentrate on the nation's smaller firms. These portfolios invest at least 70% of total assets in equities and invest at least 75% of stock assets in Japan.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index: MSCI Japan NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Japan NR USD

## Nontraditional Equity

### Long-Short Equity

Long-short equity portfolios hold sizeable stakes in both long and short positions in equities, exchange traded funds, and related derivatives. Some funds that fall into this category will shift their exposure to long and short positions depending on their macro outlook or the opportunities they uncover through bottom-up research. At least 75% of the assets are in equity securities or derivatives, and funds in the category will typically have beta values to relevant benchmarks of between 0.3 and 0.8.

Category Group Index: S&P 500 TR USD

Category Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl TME NR USD

### Derivative Income

Derivative income strategies primarily use an options overlay to generate income while maintaining significant exposure to equity market risk. Income is typically generated through covered call writing strategies, for example, while traditional equity risk factors dictate a substantial portion of the return. Funds in the category will typically have beta values to relevant benchmarks of between 0.6 and 0.9.

Category Group Index: S&P 500 TR USD

Category Index: CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite BXM PR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Market TR USD



## Alternative

### Macro Trading

Macro trading strategies, using either systematic or discretionary methods, look for investment opportunities by studying such factors as the global economy, government policies, interest rates, inflation, and market trends. As opportunists, these funds are not restricted by asset class and may invest across such disparate assets as global equities, bonds, currencies, and commodities, and make extensive use of derivatives. Although these strategies aim to provide returns that are not correlated to traditional market indexes over a full market cycle, they can take significant directional long or short positions on any asset class over short periods and may have relatively high portfolio turnover.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD

### Event Driven

Event driven strategies attempt to profit when security prices change in response to certain corporate actions, such as bankruptcies, mergers and acquisitions, emergence from bankruptcy, shifts in corporate strategy, and other atypical events. Activist shareholder and distressed investment strategies also fall into this category. These portfolios typically focus on equity securities but can invest across the capital structure. They typically have low to moderate equity market sensitivity since company-specific developments tend to drive security prices.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD

### Relative Value Arbitrage

Relative value strategies seek out pricing discrepancies between pairs or combinations of securities regardless of asset class. They often employ one or a combination of debt, equity, and convertible arbitrage strategies, among others. They can use significant leverage and typically seek to profit from the convergence of values between securities. Funds in this category typically have low beta exposures to major market indexes due to their offsetting long and short exposures.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD

### Options Trading

Options trading strategies use a variety of options trades, including put writing, options spreads, options-based hedged equity, and collar strategies, among others. In addition, strategies in this group that engage in option writing may seek to generate a portion of their returns, either indirectly or directly, from the volatility risk premium associated with options trading strategies. Funds in the category will typically have beta values to relevant benchmarks of less than 0.6.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD

### Multistrategy

Multistrategy portfolios offer investors exposure to two or more alternative investment strategies, as defined by Morningstar's alternative category classifications, through either a single-manager or multi-manager approach. Funds in this category typically have a majority of their assets exposed to alternative strategies, but at a minimum, alternatives must comprise greater than 30% of the strategy's gross exposure. The category includes funds with static allocations to alternative strategies as well as those that tactically adjust their exposure to different alternative strategies and asset classes. Multistrategy funds typically aim to have low to modest sensitivity to traditional market indexes, although that may not be the case for strategies with lower alternatives allocations.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD

### Equity Market Neutral

Equity market neutral strategies attempt to profit from long and short stock selection decisions while minimizing systematic risk created by exposure to factors such as overall equity market beta, sectors, market-cap ranges, investment styles, or countries. They try to achieve this by matching long positions within each area against offsetting short positions, though they may vary their exposure to market risk factors modestly. These funds' investment strategies may be discretionary or systematic, and they keep at least 75% of their gross assets in equities or equity-related instruments such as derivatives. They typically have beta values to a relevant benchmark of less than 0.3.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD

**Systematic Trend**

Systematic trend strategies primarily implement trend-following, price-momentum strategies by trading long and short liquid global futures, options, swaps, and foreign exchange contracts. The remaining exposure may be invested in a mix of other complementary nontraditional risk premia. These portfolios typically obtain exposure referencing a mix of diversified global markets, including commodities, currencies, government bonds, interest rates and equity indexes.

Category Group Index: MSCI ACWI NR USD

Category Index: Credit Suisse Mgd Futures Liquid TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**Digital Assets**

Digital assets that utilize blockchain technology can be described as an immutable, permissionless and often decentralized digital database. Digital asset portfolios will invest the majority of their assets into one or more broadly classified areas including; Decentralized Finance (DeFi) assets, stable coins, currency assets, smart contracts platforms, exchange assets, privacy assets, yield farming, and nonfungible tokens (NFTs) among others. Digital assets are often characterized by two risk style factors momentum and volatility. Portfolios may gain access to digital assets through physical or derivative exposures and incorporate both long only investments and other hedging techniques. To qualify for inclusion, funds in this category must have a material portion of risk coming from digital assets.

Category Group Index: USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon

Category Index: USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon

Morningstar Index: None

## Miscellaneous

### Trading — Leveraged Commodities

These funds seek to generate returns equal to a fixed multiple of short-term returns of a commodity index. The compounding of short-term returns results in performance that does not correspond to those of investing in the index with external leverage. For example, a fund attempting to achieve 2 times the returns of a given index on a daily basis is unlikely to deliver anything like 2 times the index's returns over periods longer than one day. Many of these funds seek to generate a multiple of the daily or weekly return of the reference index. Trading funds are not considered suitable for a long-term investor and are designed to be used by traders.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Commodity TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Commodity TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

### Trading — Inverse Commodities

These funds seek to generate returns equal to an inverse multiple of short-term returns of a commodity index. The compounding of short-term returns results in performance that does not correspond to those of investing in the index with external leverage. For example, a fund attempting to achieve negative 2 times the returns of a given index on a daily basis is unlikely to deliver anything like negative 2 times the index's returns over periods longer than one day. Many of these funds seek to generate a multiple typically negative 1 to negative 3 times of the daily or weekly return of the reference index. Trading funds are not considered suitable for a long-term investor and are designed to be used by active traders.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Commodity TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Commodity TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

### Trading — Leveraged Debt

These funds seek to generate returns equal to a fixed multiple of the short-term returns of a fixed-income index. The compounding of short-term returns results in performance that does not correspond to those of investing in the index with external leverage. For example, a fund attempting to achieve 2 times the returns of a given index on a daily basis is unlikely to deliver anything like 2 times the index's returns over periods longer than one day. Many of these funds seek to generate a multiple of the daily or weekly return of the reference index. Trading funds are not considered suitable for a long-term investor and are designed to be used by active traders.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Core Bd TR USD

**Trading — Inverse Debt**

These funds seek to generate returns equal to an inverse fixed multiple of short-term returns of a fixed-income index. The compounding of short-term returns results in performance that does not correspond to those of investing in the index with external leverage. For example, a fund attempting to achieve negative 2 times the returns of a given index on a daily basis is unlikely to deliver anything like negative 2 times the index's returns over periods longer than one day. Many of these funds seek to generate a multiple typically negative 1 to negative 3 times of the daily or weekly return of the reference index. Trading funds are not considered suitable for a long-term investor and are designed to be used by active traders.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Core Bd TR USD

**Trading — Leveraged Equity**

These funds seek to generate returns equal to a fixed multiple of the short-term returns of an equity index. The compounding of short-term returns results in performance that does not correspond to those of investing in the index with external leverage. For example, a fund attempting to achieve 2 times the returns of a given index on a daily basis is unlikely to deliver anything like 2 times the index's returns over periods longer than one day. Many of these funds seek to generate a multiple of the daily or weekly return of the reference index. Trading funds are not considered suitable for a long-term investor and are designed to be used by active traders.

Category Group Index: S&P 500 TR USD

Category Index: S&P 500 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Market TR USD

**Trading — Inverse Equity**

These funds seek to generate returns equal to an inverse fixed multiple of short-term returns of an equity index. The compounding of short-term returns results in performance that does not correspond to those of investing in the index with external leverage. For example, a fund attempting to achieve negative 2 times the returns of a given index on a daily basis is unlikely to deliver anything like negative 2 times the index's returns over periods longer than one day. Many of these funds seek to generate a multiple typically negative 1 to negative 3 times the daily or weekly return of the reference index. Trading funds are not considered suitable for a long-term investor and are designed to be used by active traders.

Category Group Index: S&P 500 TR USD

Category Index: S&P 500 TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Market TR USD

**Trading — Miscellaneous**

These funds seek to generate returns equal to a fixed multiple (positive or negative) of short-term returns of an index. The reference index for this category is not equity, fixed-income, or commodity linked. The compounding of short-term returns results in performance that does not correspond to those of investing in the index with external leverage. For example, a fund attempting to achieve 2 times the returns of a given index on a daily basis is unlikely to deliver anything like 2 times the index's returns over periods longer than one day. Many of these funds seek to generate a multiple of the daily or weekly return of the reference index. Trading funds are not considered suitable for a long-term investor and are designed to be used by active traders.

Category Group Index: ICE BofA USD 3M Dep OR CM TR USD

Category Index: ICE BofA USD 3M Dep OR CM TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar USD 1M Cash TR USD

## Commodities

### Commodities Broad Basket

Broad-basket portfolios can invest in a diversified basket of commodity goods including but not limited to grains, minerals, metals, livestock, cotton, oils, sugar, coffee, and cocoa. Investment can be made directly in physical assets or commodity-linked derivative instruments, such as commodity swap agreements.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Commodity TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Commodity TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

### Commodities Focused

Focused portfolios invest in concentrated sectors of commodities including but not limited to agriculture, energy, industrial metals, and precious metals.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Commodity TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Commodity TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

## Taxable Bond

### Long Government

Long-government portfolios have at least 90% of their bond holdings invested in bonds backed by the U.S. government or by government-linked agencies. This backing minimizes the credit risk of these portfolios, as the U.S. government is unlikely to default on its debt. They are not risk-free, though. Because these portfolios have durations of typically more than 6.0 years, they are more sensitive to interest rates, and thus riskier, than portfolios that have shorter durations.

Morningstar calculates monthly breakpoints using the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index in determining duration assignment. Long term is defined as 125% of the three-year average effective duration of the MCBI.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg US Government Long TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US 10+ Yr Trsy Bd TR USD

### Intermediate Government

Intermediate-government portfolios have at least 90% of their bond holdings in bonds backed by the U.S. government or by government-linked agencies. This backing minimizes the credit risk of these portfolios, as the U.S. government is unlikely to default on its debt. These portfolios have durations typically between 3.5 and 6.0 years. Consequently, the group's performance—and its level of volatility—tends to fall between that of the short government and long government bond categories. Morningstar calculates monthly breakpoints using the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index in determining duration assignment. Intermediate is defined as 75% to 125% of the three-year average effective duration of the MCBI.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg US Government TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Trsy Bd TR USD

### Short Government

Short-government portfolios have at least 90% of their bond holdings in bonds backed by the U.S. government or by government-linked agencies. This backing minimizes the credit risk of these portfolios, as the U.S. government is unlikely to default on its debt. These portfolios have durations typically between 1.0 and 3.5 years, so they have relatively less sensitivity to interest rates and, thus, low risk potential. Morningstar calculates monthly breakpoints using the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index in determining duration assignment. Short is defined as 25% to 75% of the three-year average effective duration of the MCBI.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg US Govt 1-3 Yr TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US 1-5 Yr Trsy Bd TR USD



**Inflation-Protected Bond**

Inflation-protected bond portfolios invest primarily in debt securities that adjust their principal values in line with the rate of inflation. These bonds can be issued by any organization, but the U.S. Treasury is currently the largest issuer for these types of securities.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg US Treasury US TIPS TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US TIPS TR USD

**Long-Term Bond**

Long-term bond portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues including government, corporate, and securitized debt. Their durations (a measure of interest-rate sensitivity) typically range above 125% of the three-year average of the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg US Govt/Credit Long TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**Intermediate Core Bond**

Intermediate-term core bond portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues including government, corporate, and securitized debt, and hold less than 5% in below-investment-grade exposures. Their durations (a measure of interest-rate sensitivity) typically range between 75% and 125% of the three-year average of the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Core Bond TR USD

**Intermediate Core-Plus Bond**

Intermediate-term core-plus bond portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues including government, corporate, and securitized debt, but generally have greater flexibility than core offerings to hold non-core sectors such as corporate high yield, bank loan, emerging-markets debt, and non-U.S. currency exposures. Their durations (a measure of interest-rate sensitivity) typically range between 75% and 125% of the three-year average of the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg US Universal TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Core Plus Bd TR USD

**Short-Term Bond**

Short-term bond portfolios invest primarily in corporate and other investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues and typically have durations of 1.0 to 3.5 years. These portfolios are attractive to fairly conservative investors, because they are less sensitive to interest rates than portfolios with longer durations. Morningstar calculates monthly breakpoints using the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index in determining duration assignment. Short-term is defined as 25% to 75% of the three-year average effective duration of the MCBT.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US 1-3Y Gov&Corp TR USD

**Ultrashort Bond**

Ultrashort-bond portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues and have durations typically of less than one year. This category can include corporate or government ultrashort bond portfolios, but it excludes international, convertible, multisector, and high-yield bond portfolios. Because of their focus on bonds with very short durations, these portfolios offer minimal interest-rate sensitivity and therefore low risk and total return potential. Morningstar calculates monthly breakpoints using the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index in determining duration assignment. Ultrashort is defined as 25% of the three-year average effective duration of the MCBT.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Govt/Corp 1 Yr Duration TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**Bank Loan**

Bank-loan portfolios primarily invest in floating-rate bank loans and floating-rate below investment-grade securities instead of bonds. In exchange for their credit risk, these loans offer high interest payments that typically float above a common short-term benchmarks such as Libor or SOFR.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Morningstar LSTA US LL TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar LSTA US LL TR USD

**Stable Value**

Stable-value portfolios seek to provide income while preventing price fluctuations. The most common stable-value portfolios invest in a diversified portfolio of bonds and enter into wrapper agreements with financial companies to guarantee against fluctuations in their share prices. These wrapper agreements typically provide price stability on a day-to-day basis, thereby insulating each portfolio's net asset value from interest-rate volatility. Therefore, the duration for each of these funds is essentially zero. This category is used only in Morningstar's custom fund, separate account, and collective investment trust databases.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: USTREAS T-Bill Cnst Mat Rate 3 Yr

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US CIT Stable Value GR USD

**Corporate Bond**

Corporate bond portfolios concentrate on investment-grade bonds issued by corporations in U.S. dollars, which tend to have more credit risk than government or agency-backed bonds. These portfolios hold more than 65% of their assets in corporate debt, less than 40% of their assets in non-U.S. debt, less than 35% in below-investment-grade debt, and durations that typically range between 75% and 150% of the three-year average of the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg US Corp Bond TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Corp Bd TR USD

**Preferred Stock**

Preferred stock portfolios concentrate on preferred stocks and perpetual bonds. These portfolios tend to have more credit risk than government or agency backed bonds, and effective duration longer than other bond portfolios. These portfolios hold more than 65% of assets in preferred stocks and perpetual bonds.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: ICE BofA Fxd Rate Pref TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**High-Yield Bond**

High-yield bond portfolios concentrate on lower-quality bonds, which are riskier than those of higher-quality companies. These portfolios generally offer higher yields than other types of portfolios, but they are also more vulnerable to economic and credit risk. These portfolios primarily invest in U.S. high-income debt securities where at least 65% or more of bond assets are not rated or are rated by a major agency such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's at the level of BB (considered speculative for taxable bonds) and below.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: ICE BofA US High Yield TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US HY Bd TR USD

**Multisector Bond**

Multisector-bond portfolios seek income by diversifying their assets among several fixed-income sectors, usually U.S. government obligations, U.S. corporate bonds, foreign bonds, and high-yield U.S. debt securities. These portfolios typically hold 35% to 65% of bond assets in securities that are not rated or are rated by a major agency such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's at the level of BB (considered speculative for taxable bonds) and below.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg US Universal TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Core Plus Bond TR USD

**Global Bond**

Global bond portfolios typically invest 40% or more of their assets in fixed-income instruments issued outside of the U.S. These portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade rated issues, but their strategies can vary. Some follow a conservative approach, sticking with high-quality bonds from developed markets. Others are more adventurous, owning some lower-quality bonds from developed or emerging markets. Some portfolios invest exclusively outside the U.S., while others invest in both U.S. and non-U.S. bonds. Many consistently maintain significant allocations to non-U.S. dollar currencies, while others have the flexibility to make sizeable adjustments between their U.S. dollar and non-U.S. currency exposures.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Global Aggregate TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl Core Bd GR USD

**Global Bond-USD Hedged**

USD hedged portfolios typically invest 40% or more of their assets in fixed-income instruments issued outside of the U.S. These portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade rated issues, but their strategies can vary. Some follow a conservative approach, sticking with high-quality bonds from developed markets. Others are more adventurous, owning some lower-quality bonds from developed or emerging markets. Some portfolios invest exclusively outside the U.S., while others invest in both U.S. and non-U.S. bonds. Funds in this category hedge most of their non-U.S.-dollar currency exposure back to the U.S. dollar.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Global Aggregate TR Hdg USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar Gbl Core Bd GR Hdg USD

**Target Maturity**

Taxable target maturity portfolios typically invest in corporate and other taxable U.S. investment-grade fixed-income instruments that are all expected to mature in the same year.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Core Bd TR USD

**Emerging-Markets Bond**

Emerging-markets bond portfolios invest more than 65% of their assets in foreign bonds from developing countries. The largest portion of the emerging-markets bond market comes from Latin America, followed by Eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia make up the rest.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg EM USD Aggregate TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar EM Bd GR USD

**Emerging-Markets Local-Currency Bond**

Emerging-markets local-currency bond portfolios invest more than 65% of their assets in foreign bonds from developing countries in the local currency. Funds in this category have a mandate to maintain exposure to currencies of emerging markets. The largest portion of the emerging-markets bond market comes from Latin America, followed by Eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg EM Lcl Currency Lqd Gov TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**Nontraditional Bond**

Inclusion in nontraditional bond is informed by a balance of factors determined by Morningstar analysts. Those typically include a mix of: absolute return mandates; goals of producing returns not correlated with the overall bond market; performance benchmarks based on ultrashort-term interest rates such as T-bills; the ability to take long and short market and security-level positions using a broad range of derivatives; and few or very limited portfolio constraints on exposure to credit, sectors, currency, or interest-rate sensitivity. Funds in this group typically have the flexibility to manage duration exposure over a wide range of years and to take it to zero or a negative value.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: ICE BofA USD 3M Dep OR CM TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar USD 1M Cash TR USD

**Single Currency**

Currency portfolios invest in a single currency through the use of short-term money market instruments; derivative instruments including and not limited to forward currency contracts, index swaps, and options; and cash deposits.

Category Group Index: ICE BofA USD 3M Dep OR CM TR USD

Category Index: ICE BofA USD 3M Dep OR CM TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar USD 1M Cash TR USD

**Miscellaneous Fixed Income**

Miscellaneous Fixed Income portfolios have structures or mandates that make them unsuitable for inclusion in other fixed-income categories. They do not receive Morningstar Ratings, should not be compared against other peer groups, and are not included in calculations for ranking statistics. Among others, constituents include so-called separate-account completion funds that are not designed for use as stand-alone portfolios, and only in combination with other investments.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Core Bd TR USD

**Short-Term Inflation Protected Bond**

Short-term Inflation-protected bond portfolios invest primarily in debt securities designed to provide returns with a component explicitly tied to inflation. US Treasury Inflation Protected Securities include an adjustment to their principal values in line with the rate of inflation, as measured by the US Consumer Price Index. These bonds can be issued by any organization or government, but the U.S. Treasury is currently the largest issuer for these securities. Inclusion in the category may be informed by a balance of factors but their durations (a measure of interest rate sensitivity) are typically shorter than 4.0 years, their average weighted maturities are typically less than 7.0 years, and they typically employ benchmarks limited to bonds with maturities of 10 or fewer years.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg U.S. Treasury TIPS 1-5Y TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US 1-5Y TIPS TR USD

## Municipal Bond

### Muni National Long

Muni national long portfolios invest in bonds issued by various state and local governments to fund public projects. The income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes. To lower risk, these portfolios spread their assets across many states and sectors. These portfolios have durations of more than 6.0 years (or average maturities of more than 12 years).

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar US Municipal Bond GR USD

### Muni National Intermediate

Muni national intermediate portfolios invest in bonds issued by various state and local governments to fund public projects. The income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes. To lower risk, these portfolios spread their assets across many states and sectors. These portfolios have durations of 4.0 to 6.0 years (or average maturities of five to 12 years).

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal 1-15 Yr TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

### Muni National Short

Muni national short portfolios invest in bonds issued by state and local governments to fund public projects. The income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes and/or from state taxes in the issuing state. To lower risk, some of these portfolios spread their assets across many states and sectors. Other portfolios buy bonds from only one state in order to get the state-tax benefit. These portfolios have durations of less than 4.0 years (or average maturities of less than five years).

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal 3 Yr 2-4 TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

### High-Yield Muni

High-Yield Muni portfolios typically invest a substantial portion of assets in high-income municipal securities that are not rated or that are rated at the level of or below BBB (considered high-yield within the municipal-bond industry) by a major ratings agency such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg 65% High Grade/35% HY TR USD

Morningstar Index: None



**Muni Single State Long**

Muni single-state long portfolios invest in bonds issued by state and local governments to fund public projects. The income from such bonds is generally free from federal taxes and from state taxes in the issuing state. To get the state-tax benefit, these portfolios buy bonds from only one state. These portfolios have durations of more than 6.0 years (or average maturities of more than 12 years).

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**Muni Single State Intermediate**

Muni single-state intermediate portfolios invest in bonds issued by state and local governments to fund public projects. The income from such bonds is generally free from federal taxes and from state taxes in the issuing state. To get the state-tax benefit, these portfolios buy bonds from only one state. These portfolios have durations of 4.0 to 6.0 years (or average maturities of five to 12 years).

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal 1-15 Yr TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**Muni Single State Short**

Muni single-state short portfolios invest in bonds issued by state and local governments to fund public projects. The income from such bonds is generally free from federal taxes and from state taxes in the issuing state. To get the state-tax benefit, these portfolios buy bonds from only one state. These portfolios have durations of less than 4.0 years (or average maturities of less than five years).

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal 3 Yr 2-4 TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**Muni California Long**

Muni California long portfolios invest at least 80% of assets in California municipal debt. Because the income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes and California state taxes, these portfolios are most appealing to residents of California. These portfolios have durations of more than 6.0 years (or maturities of more than 12 years).

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal California Exempt TR

Morningstar Index: None

**Muni California Intermediate**

Muni California intermediate portfolios invest at least 80% of assets in California municipal debt. Because the income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes and California state taxes, these portfolios are most appealing to residents of California. These portfolios have durations of 4.0 to 6.0 years (or average maturities of five to 12 years).

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal MF CA Interim TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**Muni Massachusetts**

Muni Massachusetts portfolios invest at least 80% of assets in Massachusetts municipal debt and can include long-, intermediate-, and short-duration portfolios. Because the income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes and Massachusetts state taxes, these portfolios are most appealing to residents of Massachusetts.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal 10 Yr 8-12 TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**Muni Minnesota**

Muni Minnesota portfolios invest at least 80% of assets in Minnesota municipal debt and can include long-, intermediate-, and short-duration portfolios. Because the income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes and Minnesota state taxes, these portfolios are most appealing to residents of Minnesota.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal 10 Yr 8-12 TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**Muni New Jersey**

Muni New Jersey portfolios invest at least 80% of assets in New Jersey municipal debt and can include long-, intermediate-, and short-duration portfolios. Because the income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes and New Jersey state taxes, these portfolios are most appealing to residents of New Jersey.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal 10 Yr 8-12 TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**Muni New York Long**

Muni New York long portfolios invest at least 80% of assets in New York municipal debt. Because the income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes and New York state taxes, these portfolios are most appealing to residents of New York. These portfolios have durations of more than 6.0 years (or average maturities of more than 12 years).

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal New York Exempt TR

Morningstar Index: None

**Muni New York Intermediate**

Muni New York intermediate portfolios invest at least 80% of assets in New York municipal debt. Because the income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes and New York state taxes, these portfolios are most appealing to residents of New York. These portfolios have durations of 4.0 to 6.0 years (or average maturities of five to 12 years).

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal New York Exempt TR

Morningstar Index: None

**Muni Ohio**

Muni Ohio portfolios invest at least 80% of assets in Ohio municipal debt and can include long-, intermediate-, and short-duration portfolios. Because the income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes and Ohio state taxes, these portfolios are most appealing to residents of Ohio.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal 10 Yr 8-12 TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**Muni Pennsylvania**

Muni Pennsylvania portfolios invest at least 80% of assets in Pennsylvania municipal debt and can include long-, intermediate-, and short-duration portfolios. Because the income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes and Pennsylvania state taxes, these portfolios are most appealing to residents of Pennsylvania.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal 10 Yr 8-12 TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

**Muni Target Maturity**

Muni target maturity portfolios typically invest in bonds issued by various U.S. state and local governments to fund public projects, all of which are expected to mature in the same year. The income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes.

Category Group Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Category Index: Bloomberg Municipal TR USD

Morningstar Index: None

## Money Market

### Money Market—Taxable

These portfolios invest in short-term money market securities in order to provide a level of current income that is consistent with the preservation of capital. These funds do not designate themselves as Prime in Form N-MFP.

Category Group Index: USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon

Category Index: ICE BofA USD 3M Dep OR CM TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar USD 1M Cash TR USD

### Money Market—Tax-Free

These portfolios invest in short-term municipal money market securities that are often exempt from some federal and state taxes. These funds provide current income and aim to preserve capital. These funds do not designate themselves as Prime in Form N-MFP.

Category Group Index: USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon

Category Index: ICE BofA USD 3M Dep OR CM TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar USD 1M Cash TR USD

### Money Market—Non-40 Act

These portfolios invest in short-term money market securities in order to provide a level of current income that is consistent with the preservation of capital. These funds are not subject to 2a-7 regulations under the Investment Company Act of 1940. This category is used only in Morningstar's custom fund, separate account, and collective investment trust databases.

Category Group Index: USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon

Category Index: ICE BofA USD 3M Dep OR CM TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar USD 1M Cash TR USD

### Prime Money Market

These portfolios invest in short-term money market securities in order to provide a level of current income that is consistent with the preservation of capital. These funds designate themselves as Prime in Form N-MFP.

Category Group Index: USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon

Category Index: ICE BofA USD 3M Dep OR CM TR USD

Morningstar Index: Morningstar USD 1M Cash TR USD



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