

Peer Group Definitions

Diversified Emerging Mkts

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 at least 70% of total assets in equities and invest at least 50% of stock assets in emerging markets.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Intermediate-Term Bond

Intermediate-term bond portfolios invest primarily in corporate and other investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues and typically have durations of 3.5 to six years. These portfolios are less sensitive to interest rates, and therefore less volatile, than portfolios that have longer durations. Morningstar calculates monthly breakpoints using the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI) in determining duration assignment. Intermediate-term is defined as 75% to 125% of the 3 year average effective duration of the MCBI.

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.

Large Growth

Large-growth portfolios invest 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.

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).

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. The U.S. mid-cap range for market capitalization typically falls between \$1 billion-\$8 billion and represents 20% of the total capitalization of the U.S. equity market. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate.

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. The U.S. mid-cap range for market capitalization typically falls between \$1 billion-\$8 billion and represents 20% of the total capitalization of the U.S. equity market. 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).

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. The U.S. mid-cap range for market capitalization typically falls between \$1 billion-\$8 billion and represents 20% of the total capitalization of the U.S. equity market. 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).

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.

Real Estate

These portfolios seek capital appreciation by investing primarily in US or non-US real-estate-related equity securities.

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 one 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 (MCBI) in determining duration assignment. Short-term is defined as 25% to 75% of the 3 year average effective duration of the MCBI.

Peer Group Definitions (Cont.)

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.

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).

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. Due to 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 (MCBI) in determining duration assignment. Ultrashort is defined as 25% of the 3 year average effective duration of the MCBI.

World Bond

World bond portfolios invest 40% or more of their assets in foreign bonds. Some world bond portfolios follow a conservative approach, favoring high-quality bonds from developed markets. Others are more adventurous, and own some lower-quality bonds from developed or emerging markets. Some portfolios invest exclusively outside the U.S., while others regularly invest in both U.S. and non-U.S. bonds.

Index Definitions

Barclays Govt/Credit 1-5 Yr TR USD

Represents a combination of the Government and Corporate Bond indexes for bonds with maturities between one and five years. Includes both corporate (publicly-issued, fixed-rate, nonconvertible, investment grade, dollar-denominated, SEC-registered, corporate dept.) and government (Treasury Bond index, Agency Bond index, and Government index) indices. T

Barclays US Govt/Credit 5-10 Yr TR USD

Represents a combination of the Government and Corporate Bond indices for bonds with maturities between 5 and 10 years. Includes both corporate (publicly-issued, fixed-rate, nonconvertible, investment grade, dollar-denominated, SEC-registered, corporate dept.) and government (Treasury Bond index, Agency Bond index, and Government index) indices.

Barclays US Treasury US TIPS TR USD

On March 1, 1997, Lehman Brothers launched the Lehman Brothers U.S. TIPS Index, a rules-based, market value-weighted index that tracks inflation protected securities issued by the U.S. Treasury. The U.S. TIPS Index is a subset of the Global Inflation-Linked Index, with a 36.0% market value weight in the index (as of December 2007), but is not eligible for other nominal Treasury or aggregate indices. In order to prevent the erosion of purchasing power, TIPS are indexed to the non-seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, or the CPI-U (CPI).

BofAML US Treasuries 1-3 Yr TR USD

No definition is currently available

BofAML US Treasury Bill 3 Mon

The 3-month U.S. Treasury Bill Index is comprised of a single issue purchased at the beginning of the month and held for a full month. Each month the index is rebalanced and the issue selected is the outstanding Treasury Bill that matures closest to, but not beyond 3 months from the rebalancing date.

DJ US Select REIT TR USD

U.S. Select REIT Index is a subset of the Dow Jones Americas Select RESI and includes only REITs and REIT-like securities. To be included in the RESI: The company must be both an equity owner and operator of commercial and/or residential real estate. At least 75% of the company's total revenue must be derived from the ownership and operation of real estate assets. The company must have a minimum total market capitalization of USD 200 million at the time of its inclusion. The liquidity of the company's stock must be commensurate with that of other institutionally held real estate securities.

MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

The MSCI AC World Ex USA Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets, excluding the USA. As of June 2007 the MSCI ACWI ex USA consisted of 47 country indices comprising 22 developed and 25 emerging market country indices. The developed market country indices included are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The emerging market country indices included are: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey.

MSCI EAFE Small Cap NR USD

No definition is currently available

MSCI EAFE Value NR USD

MSCI Barra uses a two dimensional framework for style segmentation in which value and growth securities are categorized using a multi-factor approach, which uses three variables to define the value investment style characteristics and five variables to define the growth investment style characteristics including forward looking variables. The objective of the index design is to divide constituents of an underlying MSCI Equity Index into respective value and growth indices, each targeting 50% of the free float adjusted market capitalization of the underlying market index. The MSCI EAFE Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada. As of June 2007 the MSCI EAFE Index consisted of the following 21 developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

MSCI EM NR USD

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets.

Russell 1000 Growth TR USD

Market-capitalization weighted index of those firms in the Russell 1000 with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The Russell 1000 includes the largest 1000 firms in the Russell 3000, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

Russell 1000 TR USD

Consists of the 1000 largest companies within the Russell 3000 index. Also known as the Market-Oriented Index, because it represents the group of stocks from which most active money managers choose.

Russell 1000 Value TR USD

Market-capitalization weighted index of those firms in the Russell 1000 with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The Russell 1000 includes the largest 1000 firms in the Russell 3000, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

Russell 2000 TR USD

Consists of the smallest 2000 companies in the Russell 3000 Index, representing approximately 7% of the Russell 3000 total market capitalization.

Russell 2000 Value TR USD

Market-weighted total return index that measures the performance of companies within the Russell 2000 Index having lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The Russell 2000 Index includes the 2000 firms from the Russell 3000 Index with the smallest market capitalizations. The Russell 3000 Index represents 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

Index Definitions (Cont.)

Russell Mid Cap Growth TR USD

Market-weighted total return index that measures the performance of companies within the Russell Midcap Index having higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The Russell Mid-cap Index includes firms 201 through 1000, based on market capitalization, from the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 3000 Index represents 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

Russell Mid Cap Value TR USD

Market-weighted total return index that measures the performance of companies within the Russell Mid-cap Index having lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The Russell Mid-cap Index includes firms 201 through 1000, based on market capitalization, from the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 3000 Index represents 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

S&P MidCap 400 TR

Includes approximately 10% of the capitalization of U.S. equity securities. These are comprised of stocks in the middle capitalization range. At the original time of screening, this was a \$200 million to \$5 billion market value range. Any mid-cap stocks already included in the S&P 500 are excluded from this index, which started on December 31, 1990. The level of the index reflects the total market value of all 400 component stocks relative to this date. A level of 135, for example, indicates that the market value of the index portfolio has risen 35% from December 31, 1990. The S&P 400 figure is presented as a total return.

USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon

Three-month Treasury Bills are short-term securities issued by the U.S. government that are generally considered to be risk-free. Morningstar determines the arithmetic mean of the investment rates on all three-month Treasury Bills issued during a given month as reported by the U.S. Treasury's Bureau of the Public Debt. Morningstar then converts the investment rate into a price and then a monthly return, using the assumption that the T-Bill is held to maturity.

Glossary

12b-1 Fee

Maximum annual charge deducted from fund assets to pay for distribution and marketing costs. Although usually set on a percentage basis, this amount will occasionally be a flat figure. This information is taken directly from the fund's prospectus, and includes distribution, service and other expenses incurred by the fund. Morningstar lists the maximum amount. Some 12b-1 fees are something of a hidden charge, because they are taken out of the NAV. Morningstar breaks the 12b-1 amount out of the expense ratio so investors know how much they're paying. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Alpha

A measure of the difference between a fund's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk as measured by beta. A positive alpha figure indicates the fund has performed better than its beta would predict. In contrast, a negative alpha indicates the fund underperformed, given the expectations established by the fund's beta. All MPT statistics (alpha, beta, and R-squared) are based on a least-squared regression of the fund's return over Treasury bills (called excess return) and the excess returns of the fund's benchmark index. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Composition Criterion

This screen is one of the fi360 Fiduciary Score® criterion. The screened product can have no more than 20% of the portfolio invested in "unrelated" asset class securities. For example, a Large-Cap Growth product should not hold more than 20% in cash, fixed income and/or international securities. This screen is not applied to all asset classes. (Description provided by fi360)

Deferred Load

This is also known as a back-end sales charge, and it is imposed when investors redeem shares. The percentage charged generally declines the longer shares are held, and it is usually applied to the lower of the beginning price or ending price. This charge is often coupled with higher 12b-1 fees in B or C share classes as an alternative to a traditional front-end load fund. With a deferred fee, an investor has the advantage of getting the full financial power of their investment from the onset. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Expense Ratio - Audited Net

The percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees, including 12b-1 fees, administrative fees, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund, except brokerage costs. Fund expenses are reflected in the fund's NAV. This expense ratio is pulled directly from the fund's annual report. Sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. For fund of funds, the underlying fund expense ratios are not included in the expense ratio. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Expense Ratio - Prospectus Gross

Gross Expense Ratio represents the total gross expenses (net expenses with waivers added back in) divided by the fund's average net assets. If it is not equal to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio portrays the fund's expenses had the fund not waived a portion, or all, of its fees. Thus, to some degree, it is an indication of fee contracts. Some fee waivers have an expiration date; other waivers are in place indefinitely. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Expense Ratio - Prospectus Net

The percentage of fund assets used to pay for operating expenses and management fees, including 12b-1 fees, administrative fees, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund, except brokerage costs. Fund expenses are reflected in the fund's NAV. Sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio for fund of funds is the aggregate expense ratio as defined as the sum of the wrap or sponsor fees plus the estimated weighted average of the underlying fund fees. (Description provided by Morningstar)

fi360 Fiduciary Score®

The fi360 Fiduciary Score is a peer percentile ranking of an investment against a set of quantitative due diligence criteria selected to reflect prudent fiduciary management. The fi360 Fiduciary Score is calculated on a monthly basis for investments with at least a three year history. Note: Group Retirement Plan Annuities (GRPAs) are ranked relative to their corresponding mutual fund/etf peer group. (Description provided by fi360)

fi360 Fiduciary Score® Average

The fi360 Fiduciary Score Average is a one-, three-, five- or ten-year rolling average of an investment's fi360 Fiduciary Score. The Average Score is calculated on a monthly basis. Since the Average Score is a rolling average of the historical fi360 Fiduciary Score, an investment needs to have the requisite amount of Fiduciary Score calculations for each Average Score. (Description provided by fi360)

fi360 Fiduciary Score® Methodology

The fi360 Fiduciary Score® is a peer percentile ranking of an investment against a set of quantitative due diligence criteria selected to reflect prudent fiduciary management. For each investment with at least a three-year history, fi360 calculates the fi360 Fiduciary Score based on the following due diligence criteria: regulatory oversight, minimum track record, stability of the organization, assets in the investment, composition consistency with asset class, style consistency, expense ratio/fees relative to peers, risk-adjusted performance relative to peers, and performance relative to peers. Investments are evaluated at the conclusion of each month. If an investment does not meet an individual due diligence criterion, points are awarded. Investments that satisfy all of the due diligence criteria receive a fi360 Fiduciary Score of 0. Every other investment is given a Score of 1-100 based on their point total, and representing their percentile ranking within their peer group. The fi360 Fiduciary Score Average is a one-, three-, five- or ten-year rolling average of an investment fi360 Fiduciary Score. The Average Score is also calculated on a monthly basis. The fi360 Fiduciary Score represents a suggested course of action and is not intended, nor should it be used, as the sole source of information for reaching an investment decision. Visit fi360.com/fi360-Fiduciary-Score for the complete methodology document. (Description provided by fi360)

Front-End Load

The initial, or front-end, sales charge is a one-time deduction from an investment made into the fund. The amount is generally relative to the amount of the investment, so that larger investments incur smaller rates of charge. The sales charge serves as a commission for the broker who sold the fund. A fund's potential fees and sales charges are an important factor to consider before making an investment. The load fee compensates the broker or financial planner for the service of providing professional investment advice. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Fund Family

A company which offers mutual funds. Generally speaking, the company name is included in the official fund name. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Glossary (Cont.)

Fund Name

The fund's official name, or an abbreviation thereof, as stated in the fund's prospectus. Morningstar attempts to limit the extent to which fund name abbreviation is made by keeping the family name or first word intact whenever possible. As a general rule, the words Fund, Shares, Class, Series, Trust (not including class designation), and articles at the beginning of a fund's name are omitted. They appear, however, in cases where their omission could confuse two funds or groups. The fund name is taken directly from the prospectus. The names normally do not change, unless the fund itself changes its name. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Inception Date

The date on which the fund began its operations. Funds with long track records offer more history by which investors can assess overall fund performance. However, another important factor to consider is the fund manager and his or her tenure with the fund. Often times a change in fund performance can indicate a change in management. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Index

A collection of securities chosen to represent a specific investment area. Common indexes include the Dow Jones Industrial Average, the S&P 500, and the NASDAQ Composite. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Investment Policy Statement (IPS)

The Investment Policy Statement can be considered the business plan for the portfolio. It outlines the general rules that the investment advisor will follow to achieve the client's desired outcome for the portfolio. Minimum components of an IPS should include: The duties and responsibilities of all parties, Diversification and rebalancing guidelines, Due diligence criteria to be used in selecting investments, Monitoring criteria for investment options and service vendors, and procedures for controlling and accounting for investment expenses. (Description provided by fi360)

Management Fee

Fee charged for the management of pooled investments such as collective investment funds, insurance/annuity products, mutual funds and individually managed accounts. (Description provided by fi360)

Manager Tenure

The number of years that the current manager has been managing the investment. In the case of a team, the longest manager tenure is used. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Median Mutual Fund/ETF Manager

The median manager for a given data point is calculated by ranking the managers (investments) within a given peer group on a particular data point from best to worst. The manager that represents the 50th percentile of the ranking becomes the median manager for the group. (Description provided by fi360)

Net Assets - Funds/ETFs

The month-end net assets of the mutual fund, recorded in millions of dollars. Net-asset figures are useful in gauging a fund's size, agility, and popularity. They help determine whether a small company fund, for example, can remain in its investment-objective category if its asset base reaches an ungainly size. The assets are totaled across all share classes of the fund. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Number of investments in Peer Group

A count of the number of investments within a specific peer group for a particular data point such as 1yr return or Alpha. This number represents the total number of investments used to calculate the bar charts and rankings for each data point. (Note: For Group Retirement Plan Annuities (GRPAs), the corresponding mutual fund/ETF peer group is used instead. (Description provided by fi360)

Peer Group (Morningstar Category)

In an effort to distinguish funds by what they own, as well as by their prospectus objectives and styles, Morningstar developed the Morningstar Categories. While the prospectus objective identifies a fund's investment goals based on the wording in the fund prospectus, the Morningstar Category identifies funds based on their actual investment styles as measured by their underlying portfolio holdings (portfolio and other statistics over the past three years). See specific category name for further details (i.e. "Peer Group - Large Value"). (Description provided by Morningstar)

Rebalancing Limit(Upper/Lower)

The rebalancing limit represents the upper and lower thresholds of deviation, which if crossed, signal that investments in the portfolio need to be bought or sold to bring the portfolio back into alignment with the strategic allocation. (Description provided by fi360)

Sharpe Ratio

A risk-adjusted measure developed by Nobel Laureate William Sharpe. It is calculated by using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the better the fund's historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated for the past 36-month period by dividing a fund's annualized excess returns by the standard deviation of a fund's annualized excess returns. Since this ratio uses standard deviation as its risk measure, it is most appropriately applied when analyzing a fund that is an investor's sole holding. The Sharpe Ratio can be used to compare two funds directly on how much risk a fund had to bear to earn excess return over the risk-free rate. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Strategic Allocation

The strategic allocation is the selected asset classes and weights that will produce an appropriate portfolio return for a client within the client's risk level. (Description provided by fi360)

Style Box - Equity

Morningstar classifies funds as being large-cap, mid-cap, or small-cap based on the market capitalization of the fund's stock holdings; and as value, blend, or growth based on the value-growth orientation of the stock holdings. The nine possible combinations of these characteristics correspond to the nine squares of the Morningstar Style Box—size is displayed along the vertical axis and style is displayed along the horizontal axis. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Style Box - Fixed Income

Morningstar classifies bond funds in its style box based on their sensitivity to interest rate as limited, moderate and extensive measured by the average effective duration of the fund's holdings; and their average credit quality as high, medium, or low based on letter (or alphanumeric) credit ratings of bond holdings by third party credit rating agencies. The nine possible combinations of these characteristics correspond to the nine squares of the Morningstar Style Box -- quality is displayed along the vertical axis and sensitivity to interest rate along the horizontal axis. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Glossary (Cont.)

Style Drift Criterion

This screen is one of the fi360 Fiduciary Score® criterion. A comparison is made of the fund's category (3-year style average) and the current style (for the quarter). The fiduciary due diligence screen is a match between the category and style. (Description provided by fi360)

Ticker

The NASDAQ assigned symbol commonly used to locate the fund on electronic price-quoting systems. Ticker information is provided by NASDAQ. Morningstar receives daily internet transmissions detailing ticker as well as fund-name changes, plus a listing of any funds that have been recently added or deleted from NASDAQ listings. The ticker symbol itself is designated by the fund company. Thus, tickers do not always follow a uniform pattern. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Total Return - Funds

Expressed in percentage terms, Morningstar's calculation of total return is determined each month by taking the change in monthly net asset value, reinvesting all income and capital-gains distributions during that month, and dividing by the starting NAV. Reinvestments are made using the actual reinvestment NAV, and daily payoffs are reinvested monthly. Unless otherwise noted, Morningstar does not adjust total returns for sales charges (such as front-end loads, deferred loads and redemption fees), preferring to give a clearer picture of a fund's performance. The total returns do account for management, administrative, 12b-1 fees and other costs taken out of fund assets. Total returns for periods longer than one year are expressed in terms of compounded average annual returns (also known as geometric total returns), affording a more meaningful picture of fund performance than non-annualized figures. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Total Return - Load-Adjusted

This figure is adjusted for front-end loads, deferred loads and redemption fees, but not taxes. For funds with front-end loads, the full amount of the load is deducted. For deferred loads and redemption fees, the percentage charged often declines the longer the shares are held. Morningstar adjusts the deferred load for each time period accordingly when making this calculation. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Total Return - Percentile Rank

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

Watch List

The watch list is a list of investments that fail to meet the stated due diligence requirements used to periodically monitor the investment. The due diligence requirements are typically outlined in an Investment Policy Statement. (Description provided by fi360)