Performance Sheets

matson money
Life on purpose

MATSON MONEY, INC.

Performance Through 2020

Matson Money's Models (Net and Gross* of Management Fees)	1 Year	3 Year Annualized	5 Year Annualized	10 Year Annualized	10 Year Total	Annualized Return Since Inception	Standard Deviation	Inception Date
Aggressive Growth (Gross)	4.49%	2.07%	7.70%	6.93%	95.52%	8.61%	18.27	Jul-92
Long-Term Growth (Gross)	5.42%	2.78%	7.00%	6.23%	83.00%	7.86%	14.41	Jul-92
Balanced Growth (Gross)	5.99%	3.30%	5.87%	5.05%	63.60%	6.75%	9.82	Oct-91
Income & Growth (Gross)	4.84%	3.32%	4.08%	3.44%	40.28%	5.16%	5.19	Oct-92
Aggressive Growth (Net)	3.57%	1.16%	6.70%	5.83%	76.21%	7.08%	18.09	Jul-92
Long-Term Growth (Net)	4.44%	1.80%	5.96%	5.09%	64.31%	6.31%	14.23	Jul-92
Balanced Growth (Net)	5.00%	2.32%	4.85%	3.95%	47.33%	5.20%	9.62	Oct-91
Income & Growth (Net)	3.83%	2.31%	3.04%	2.35%	26.16%	3.63%	4.95	Oct-92
Benchmarks								
Aggressive Growth	14.74%	8.46%	11.25%	9.58%	149.73%	8.07%	17.11	Jul-92
Long-Term Growth	13.68%	8.22%	9.96%	8.49%	125.97%	7.78%	13.39	Jul-92
Balanced Growth	11.44%	7.34%	8.01%	6.87%	94.28%	6.94%	8.81	Oct-91
Income & Growth	8.76%	6.15%	5.81%	4.96%	62.24%	5.95%	4.88	Oct-92

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NO GUARANTEE OF FUTURE RESULTS.
Net and Gross*: These accounts are invested in various passive DFA mutual funds and Free Market mutual funds according to the objective of the management style and rebalanced periodically. Actual results of accounts under Matson Money's management may have been materially different from results shown herein because of differences in the inception date of the account and restrictions. Results are time-weighted and dollar-weighted and are net of transaction costs, investment advisory fees, and any custodial fees. Performance results and comparative indices Benchmarks assume reinvestment of dividends and income plus capital appreciation. Results for 1992 have not been included because Matson Money began managing clients' funds in 1992 and results are not for one full year. *** None of these market indices have the same asset allocation mix as any of the Matson Money Portfolio Styles. These market data are not presented for comparison purposes; rather, they are presented as general indicators of various sectors of the market. Market comparisons are calculated from DFA Returns Software. CRSP is the Center for Research & Securities Pricing, University of Chicago. All investing involves risks and costs. Your advisor can provide you with more information about the risks and costs associated with specific programs. No investment strategy (including asset allocation and diversification strategies) can ensure peace of mind, assure profit, or protect against loss. This booklet is based on the views of Matson Money, Inc. Other persons may analyze investing from a different perspective. Nothing included herein is intended to infer that the approach to investing espoused in this booklet will assure any particular results. This booklet must contain GIPS Portfolio Composite Presentations for each portfolio shown. These reports contain GIPS information and disclosures. Past performance is not to be construed as a guarantee of future performance. Index performance returns do not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or expenses. In addition, the index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment; therefore its performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

This graph demonstrates the GIPS verified returns of the above composites over the relevant time period compared to the GIPS defined benchmarks of various indexes. The results represent back-tested historical performance of the composites. Inherent limitations of back-tested performance are discussed in the endnotes. The graph is provided for illustrative purposes only and no representation is made that you would achieve similar results. The indices/benchmarks referenced above are described more fully in the endnotes. Indices are unmanaged, cannot be invested in directly and their returns do not represent the performance of any actual fund or transactions and do not include management fees, transaction costs or expenses. See endnotes for GIPS performance disclosures and additional information. Past performance is no guarantee of future success.

Portfolio characteristics is included as supplemental information to the GIPS disclosure page.

MATSON MONEY, INC.

Performance Through 2020

Matson Money's Models (Net and Gross* of Management Fees)	1993 Return	1994 Return	1995 Return	1996 Return	1997 Return	1998 Return	1999 Return	2000 Return	2001 Return	2002 Return	2003 Return	2004 Return	2005 Return	2006 Return	2007 Return	2008 Return	2009 Return	2010 Return	2011 Return	2012 Return	2013 Return	2014 Return	2015 Return	2016 Return	2017 Return	2018 Return	2019 Return	2020 Return
Aggressive Growth (Gross)	23.44%	1.15%	14.08%	12.34%	8.18%	6.78%	19.94%	-1.37%	0.20%	-9.26%	48.57%	22.88%	13.26%	22.69%	5.54%	-39.06%	34.53%	19.53%	-9.73%	18.48%	29.66%	0.78%	-3.43%	14.35%	19.14%	-14.75%	19.39%	4.49%
Long-Term Growth (Gross)	16.50%	1.18%	16.58%	11.28%	9.86%	7.11%	16.18%	0.23%	1.80%	-6.25%	37.26%	17.95%	10.27%	18.47%	5.43%	-30.14%	26.86%	16.16%	-6.60%	14.85%	23.59%	1.17%	-2.71%	12.18%	15.15%	-11.54%	16.40%	5.42%
Balanced Growth (Gross)	14.21%	0.45%	15.79%	10.41%	9.13%	7.61%	12.24%	2.03%	2.38%	-2.62%	24.03%	12.53%	7.68%	13.94%	5.91%	-20.00%	19.03%	11.91%	-3.57%	10.71%	15.81%	1.32%	-1.82%	9.05%	10.67%	-7.77%	12.75%	5.99%
Income & Growth (Gross)	6.95%	-0.83%	16.03%	9.27%	8.95%	7.85%	7.19%	4.72%	3.57%	1.79%	11.83%	6.36%	3.65%	8.60%	5.16%	-7.78%	9.29%	7.38%	0.20%	6.10%	7.24%	1.52%	-0.78%	5.32%	5.17%	-3.03%	8.47%	4.84%
Aggressive Growth (Net)	21.59%	-0.54%	12.08%	10.40%	6.35%	4.98%	17.95%	-2.98%	-1.47%	-10.83%	46.05%	20.93%	11.37%	20.77%	3.89%	-40.06%	32.50%	17.88%	-10.89%	17.04%	28.19%	-0.29%	-4.41%	13.21%	18.02%	-15.53%	18.31%	3.57%
Long-Term Growth (Net)	14.32%	-0.47%	14.78%	9.46%	7.92%	5.15%	14.14%	-1.42%	0.11%	-7.80%	35.03%	16.07%	8.45%	16.55%	3.73%	-31.30%	24.96%	14.54%	-7.84%	13.42%	22.17%	0.07%	-3.73%	11.01%	14.02%	-12.39%	15.30%	4.44%
Balanced Growth (Net)	12.36%	-1.29%	13.67%	8.35%	7.15%	5.71%	10.28%	0.32%	0.65%	-4.27%	21.93%	10.74%	5.89%	12.06%	4.19%	-21.32%	17.27%	10.44%	-4.77%	9.40%	14.53%	0.25%	-2.82%	7.95%	9.59%	-8.66%	11.69%	5.00%
Income & Growth (Net)	4.92%	-2.67%	13.74%	7.26%	7.42%	6.30%	5.84%	2.93%	1.79%	0.05%	9.85%	4.40%	1.68%	6.62%	3.40%	-9.33%	7.80%	6.00%	-1.01%	4.87%	6.06%	0.45%	-1.82%	4.22%	4.10%	-3.99%	7.42%	3.83%
Benchmarks																												
Aggressive Growth	17.33%	3.61%	19.91%	11.15%	6.21%	11.54%	20.98%	-7.72%	-9.80%	-15.83%	41.33%	18.59%	11.34%	18.24%	3.08%	-38.74%	30.98%	18.04%	-7.10%	16.72%	29.73%	2.35%	1.78%	9.08%	22.45%	-11.07%	25.05%	14.74%
Long-Term Growth	15.34%	3.33%	20.05%	10.42%	8.81%	12.32%	16.75%	-4.19%	-5.55%	-11.04%	32.05%	14.70%	8.60%	15.30%	4.32%	-30.25%	24.92%	15.38%	-3.74%	13.87%	22.75%	3.07%	1.37%	8.00%	17.46%	-8.05%	21.25%	13.68%
Balanced Growth	12.51%	2.12%	20.04%	8.83%	8.97%	12.35%	11.29%	0.10%	-1.07%	-4.77%	21.64%	10.34%	6.29%	11.27%	5.28%	-19.73%	17.93%	11.88%	-0.44%	10.27%	14.47%	3.49%	1.61%	5.86%	12.28%	-4.63%	16.37%	11.44%
Income & Growth	9.74%	0.88%	17.51%	7.31%	10.98%	11.51%	6.42%	4.61%	3.60%	1.48%	11.43%	5.90%	3.20%	7.93%	6.75%	-7.34%	10.59%	8.00%	3.12%	6.69%	6.47%	3.64%	0.78%	4.08%	6.54%	-1.25%	11.35%	8.76%
Indices ***																												
S&P 500 Index, U.S. Large	10.07%	1.32%	37.58%	22.96%	33.36%	28.58%	21.04%	-9.10%	-11.89%	-22.10%	28.69%	10.88%	4.91%	15.80%	5.49%	-37.00%	26.46%	15.06%	2.11%	16.00%	32.39%	13.69%	1.38%	11.96%	21.83%	-4.38%	31.49%	18.40%
Russell 2000, U.S. Sm.	18.88%	-1.82%	28.45%	16.49%	22.36%	-2.55%	21.26%	-3.02%	2.49%	-20.48%	47.25%	18.33%	4.55%	18.37%	-1.57%	-33.79%	27.17%	26.85%	-4.18%	16.35%	38.82%	4.89%	-4.41%	21.31%	14.65%	-11.01%	25.52%	19.96%
Barclays Int. Gov't Corp Bd	8.78%	-1.93%	15.31%	4.06%	7.87%	8.42%	0.39%	10.10%	8.98%	9.82%	4.30%	3.04%	1.57%	4.08%	7.39%	5.08%	5.24%	5.89%	5.80%	3.89%	-0.86%	3.13%	1.07%	2.08%	2.14%	0.88%	6.80%	6.43%
EAFE Index, Int'l Large	32.94%	8.06%	11.55%	6.36%	2.06%	20.33%	27.30%	-13.96%	-21.21%	-15.66%	39.17%	20.70%	14.02%	26.86%	11.63%	-43.06%	32.46%	8.21%	-11.73%	17.90%	23.29%	-4.48%	-0.39%	1.51%	25.62%	-13.36%	22.66%	8.28%
MSCI Emerging Markets	74.84%	-7.32%	-5.21%	6.03%	-11.59%	-25.34%	66.41%	-30.61%	-2.37%	-6.00%	56.28%	25.95%	34.54%	32.55%	39.82%	-53.18%	79.02%	19.20%	-18.17%	18.63%	-2.27%	-1.82%	-14.60%	11.60%	37.75%	-14.24%	18.88%	18.69%

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This graph demonstrates the GIPS verified returns of the above composites over the relevant time period compared to the GIPS defined benchmarks of various indexes. The results represent back-tested historical performance of the composites. Inherent limitations of back-tested performance are discussed in the endnotes. The graph is provided for illustrative purposes only and no representation is made that you would achieve similar results. The indices/benchmarks referenced above are described more fully in the endnotes. Indices are unmanaged, cannot be invested in directly and their returns do not represent the performance of any actual fund or transactions and do not include management fees, transaction costs or expenses. See endnotes for GIPS performance disclosures and additional information. Past performance is no guarantee of future success.

Portfolio characteristics is included as supplemental information to the GIPS disclosure page.

ENDNOTES

Matson Money Investment Philosophy

Matson Money believes that the stock market is efficient and that free markets work. Based on this belief, Matson focuses on attempting to capture market returns utilizing asset class or structured funds, seeks to utilize broad diversification, and attempts to eliminate stock picking, track record investing, and market timing from the investment process.

Matson Money manages client investments utilizing a fund-of-funds strategy. Client accounts are invested in a mix of a proprietary series of mutual funds advised by Matson, which allocate investments across three broad asset classes: domestic equity, international equity, and fixed income. Matson-advised funds seek to allocate across these broad asset classes by investing in various mutual funds or ETFs. The specific target allocation of each client's Matson-advised strategy depends on the individual investor's risk tolerance and investment horizon, and is selected by the client at account opening.

Fund of Funds Risk. The investment performance of client portfolios is affected by the investment performance of the underlying funds in which the portfolio is invested. The ability of the total client portfolio to achieve its investment objective depends on the ability of the underlying Matson-advised mutual funds to meet their investment objectives, on Matson's decisions regarding the allocation of the portfolio's assets among the underlying Matson-advised mutual funds, and on Matson's decisions regarding investments made by the underlying Matson-advised mutual funds. The portfolio may allocate assets to an underlying fund or asset class that underperforms other funds or asset classes. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the portfolio or any underlying fund will be achieved. When the portfolio invests in underlying funds, investors are exposed to a proportionate share of the expenses of those underlying funds in addition to the expenses of the portfolio. Matson Money may receive fees both directly on your account as well as on the money your account invests in the underlying funds, and the underlying funds themselves may bear expenses of the mutual funds or ETFs in which they invest. Through its investments in the underlying funds, the portfolio is subject to the risks of the underlying funds' investments, with certain underlying fund risks described later in presentation.

Historical Performance of Indices

This Presentation includes historical performance information from various global stock market indices. Market performance information is included in this presentation solely to demonstrate the potential benefits historically associated with diversification of asset classes and does not represent or suggest results Matson Money would or may have achieved when managing client portfolios. Investors cannot invest in a market index directly, and the performance of an index does not represent any actual transactions.

Although the referenced indices are not intended in any way to be viewed as model performance of Matson Money, you should understand that actual client portfolios are subject to the deduction of various fees and expenses which would lower returns. Actual client portfolios are subject to various fees and expenses. Returns would be lower if advisory fees and other expenses were deducted. For example, if a 2.50% advisory fee was deducted quarterly (0.625% each quarter) and your annual return happened to be 10.00% (approximately 2.5% each quarter) before deduction of advisory fees, the deduction of advisory fees would result in an annual return of approximately 7.65%, due, in part, to the compound effect of such fees. Advisory fees charged to Matson Money clients, whether directly or indirectly through a mutual fund, are described in Matson Money's Form ADV Part 2A. Past performance is no guarantee of future success.

Historical stock market information is derived from returns software created by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (DFA). DFA is a registered investment adviser that, among other things, specializes in and sells statistical market research and mutual fund management. DFA obtains some of its market data from the Center for Research & Security Pricing (CRSP), part of the University of Chicago's Booth School of Business (Chicago Booth).

Risks of Investing in Equities

Matson Money utilizes equities in its investment strategies. These asset categories are held by clients both directly and indirectly, with various sub-categories (large value, small value international, micro cap, emerging markets, etc.). Because the value of client investments with Matson will fluctuate, there is risk that you will lose money. The following is a description of the principal risks of investing in equities, including emerging markets:

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and the investment strategies that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Foreign Securities and Currencies Risk: Foreign securities prices may decline or fluctuate because of: (a) economic or political actions of foreign governments, and/or (b) less regulated or liquid securities markets. Investors holding these securities may also be exposed to foreign currency risk (the possibility that foreign currency will fluctuate in value against the U.S. dollar or that a foreign government will convert, or be forced to convert, its currency to another currency, changing its value against the U.S. dollar).

Emerging Markets Risk: Numerous emerging market countries have a history of, and continue to experience serious, and potentially continuing, economic and political problems. Stock markets in many emerging market countries are relatively small, expensive to trade in and generally have higher risks than those in developed markets. Securities in emerging markets also may be less liquid than those in developed markets and foreigners are often limited in their ability to invest in, and withdraw assets from, these markets. Additional restrictions may be imposed under other conditions. Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries are magnified in frontier market countries.

Small Company Risk: Securities of small companies are often less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a small company security at a desired time or price. As a result, small/micro cap company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price. In general, smaller capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Because of lower daily trading volumes, trading costs for small stocks are higher. Trading costs result from both direct commissions and the price movements caused by buying or selling shares. Investors are historically compensated to some degree with higher returns in exchange for less liquidity, however, past performance is no guarantee of future success.

Value Investment Risk. Value stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and following value-oriented investment strategies may cause client portfolios to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Risks of Investing in Fixed Income

Matson Money utilizes fixed income asset categories in its investment strategies. These asset categories are held by clients indirectly through mutual funds, with various sub-categories (large value, small value international, emerging markets, etc.). Because the value of client investments with Matson will fluctuate, there is risk that you will lose money. The following is a description of the principal risks of investing in fixed income cap securities:
Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, political, and issuer-specific events will cause the value of fixed income securities owned by Matson portfolios to rise or fall.

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a security may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal when due. A downgrade to an issuer's credit rating or a perceived change in an issuer's financial strength may affect a security's value, and thus, impact the investment portfolio's performance. Government agency obligations have different levels of credit support and, therefore, different degrees of credit risk. Securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government that are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as the Federal Housing Administration and Ginnie Mae, present little credit risk. Other securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities sponsored by the U.S. Government, that are supported only by the issuer's right to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, subject to certain limitations, and securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities sponsored by the U.S. Government that are sponsored by the credit of the issuing agencies, such as Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, are subject to a greater degree of credit risk. U.S. government agency securities issued or guaranteed by the credit of the agency may still involve a risk of non-payment of principal and/or interest.

Interest Rate Risk: Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices fall. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Foreign Securities and Currencies: Foreign securities prices may decline or fluctuate because of: (a) economic or political actions of foreign governments, and/or (b) less regulated or liquid securities markets. Investors holding these securities may also be exposed to foreign currency risk (the possibility that foreign currency will fluctuate in value against the U.S. dollar or that a foreign government will convert, or be forced to convert, its currency to another currency, changing its value against the U.S. dollar).

Foreign Government Debt Risk: The risk that: (a) the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due, due to factors such as political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy, cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies, and/or other national economic factors; (b) governments may default on their debt securities, which may require holders of such securities to participate in debt rescheduling; and (c) there is no legal or bankruptcy process by which defaulted government debt may be collected in whole or in part.
For more information, please see the Matson Money Form ADV Part 2A.
References to Indices

This presentation utilizes historical index performance in order to highlight the benefits of diversification or the historical risk premiums (or lack thereof) associated with certain asset classes.

Matson Money may depict the historical performance of indices by depicting the hypothetical growth of wealth of a dollar amount, typically $100,000, had the money been invested in the hypothetical asset class mix over the relevant time period. Historical performance results for investment indices and/or categories generally do not reflect the deduction of transaction and/or custodial charges, the deduction of an investment management fee, nor the impact of taxes, the incurrence of which would have the effect of decreasing historical performance results. All performance figures assume quarterly rebalancing and reinvestment of dividends and income.

The charts or graphs containing references to indices are provided for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect actual performance of any portfolios managed by Matson Money and no representation is made that you would achieve the same or comparable results. The indices used or represented in this presentation cannot exactly duplicate the strategies actually offered and implemented by Matson. Any results represented in this presentation are back-tested historical performance of the index or sample asset class mix. Inherent limitations of back-tested performance are discussed in Backtested Historical Performance. Both the index and the sample asset class mixes (if applicable) are discussed more fully in the endnotes below. Past performance is no guarantee of future success.

Domestic stocks

- S&P 500 Index.

The S&P 500® Index is widely recognized as representative of the equity market in general. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged, capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the broad U.S. economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

- Russell 2000 Index.

The Russell 2000 Index is an unmanaged, market-capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2000 Index is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 2000 follows a number of industry sectors, but excludes stocks trading below $1.00, as well as pink sheet and bulletin board stocks. The index also excludes closed-end mutual funds, limited partnerships, royalty trusts, foreign stocks, and ADRs. Because a small-cap stock can become a mid-cap stock over time, the Russell 2000 index is "reconstituted" every May. Eligible initial public offerings are added quarterly.

Unlike the Dow Jones Industrial Average, the Russell 2000 index is weighted by shares outstanding. This means that a member stock's last sale price as well as the number of shares that can actually be traded (rather than the company's full market capitalization) influence the index. The Russell 2000 index is one of the most widely used benchmarks for small-cap stocks because it is much broader than other indices. However, it is important to note that the index excludes micro-cap and other very small stocks. Russell 2000 companies are still relatively small, however, and this makes the index volatile.

Many investors compare mutual fund performance with the Russell 2000 index because it reflects the return opportunity presented by the entire market rather than opportunities offered by narrower indices, which may contain bias or more stock-specific risk that distort a fund manager's performance.

International Stocks

- MSCI World Index (net div.)

The MSCI World Index (net div.) captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries, including the United States. This global allocation makes it a good benchmark for strategies with significant international exposure. With over 1600 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. Net total return indexes reinvest dividends after the deduction of withholding taxes, using (for international indexes) a tax rate applicable to non-resident institutional investors who do not benefit from double taxation treaties.
The index is based on the MSCI Global Investable Indexes (GIMI) Methodology —a comprehensive and consistent approach to index construction that allows for meaningful global views and cross regional comparisons across all market capitalization size, sector and style segments and combinations. This methodology aims to provide exhaustive coverage of the relevant investment opportunity set with a strong emphasis on index liquidity, investability and replicability. The index is reviewed quarterly—in February, May, August and November—with the objective of reflecting change in the underlying equity markets in a timely manner, while limiting undue index turnover. During the May and November semi-annual index reviews, the index is rebalanced and the large and mid capitalization cutoff points are recalculated.

- MSCI EAFE Index.

The Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Europe, Australasia, Far East (EAFE) Index – The MSCI EAFE is an unmanaged, free float-adjusted market cap index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap securities across 21 developed markets, including countries in Europe, Australasia and the Far East, excluding the U.S. and Canada. The Index is available for a number of regions, market segments/sizes and covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each of the 21 countries.

The index is based on the MSCI Global Investable Market Indexes (GIMI) Methodology —a comprehensive and consistent approach to index construction that allows for meaningful global views and cross regional comparisons across all market capitalization size, sector and style segments and combinations. This methodology aims to provide exhaustive coverage of the relevant investment opportunity set with a strong emphasis on index liquidity, investability and replicability. The index is reviewed quarterly—in February, May, August and November—with the objective of reflecting change in the underlying equity markets in a timely manner, while limiting undue index turnover. During the May and November semi-annual index reviews, the index is rebalanced and the large and mid capitalization cutoff points are recalculated.

The MSCI EAFE Index was launched on Mar 31, 1986. Data prior to the launch date is back-tested data (i.e. calculations of how the index might have performed over that time period had the index existed). There are frequently material differences between back-tested performance and actual results. Past performance -- whether actual or back-tested -- is no indication or guarantee of future performance.

- MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index captures large and mid cap representation across 24 Emerging Markets (EM) countries*. With 842 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The index is based on the MSCI Global Investable Market Indexes (GIMI) Methodology —a comprehensive and consistent approach to index construction that allows for meaningful global views and cross regional comparisons across all market capitalization size, sector and style segments and combinations. This methodology aims to provide exhaustive coverage of the relevant investment opportunity set with a strong emphasis on index liquidity, investability and replicability. The index is reviewed quarterly—in February, May, August and November—with the objective of reflecting change in the underlying equity markets in a timely manner, while limiting undue index turnover. During the May and November semi-annual index reviews, the index is rebalanced and the large and mid capitalization cutoff points are recalculated.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index was launched on Jan 01, 2001. Data prior to the launch date is back-tested data (i.e. calculations of how the index might have performed over that time period had the index existed). There are frequently material differences between back-tested performance and actual results. Past performance -- whether actual or back-tested -- is no indication or guarantee of future performance.

Fixed Income

- 1-Month T-Bills.

Data derived from Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation: The Past and the Future, ow Jones, 1989 (updated), Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Sinquefield, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago.

- Barclays U.S. Government/Credit Index (formerly a Lehman Brothers Index) – the nonsecuritized portion of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index, including Treasuries, government-related issues and corporates to reflect the performance and characteristics of the underlying market. The Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index reflects the broadest measure of the taxable U.S. bond market, including most Treasury, agency, corporate, mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and international dollar-denominated issues, all with maturities of 1 year or more and covers the USD-denominated, investment-grade (rated Baa3 or above by Moody's), fixed-rate, and taxable areas of the bond market.

Specific Risk: Specific risk, also known as nonsystematic risk is unique risk that is local or limited to a particular asset or industry that does not necessarily affect assets outside of that asset class. An example is news that affects a specific stock such as a sudden strike by employees. Diversification is the only way to protect yourself from unsystematic risk. Matson Money clients are invested in securities with broad diversification in an attempt to eliminate company-specific risk, however, clients may still be subject to specific risk inside individual asset classes (micro cap, emerging markets, etc.)

Country Specific Market Risk: Because [individual country's name] index concentrates investments in that specific market, the [individual 's country's name] performance is expected to be closely tied to the social, political and economic conditions within that country, and is expected to be more volatile than the performance of funds with more geographically diverse investments.

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a security may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal when due. A downgrade to an issuer's credit rating or a perceived change in an issuer's financial strength may affect a security's value, and thus, impact the investment portfolio's performance. Government agency obligations have different levels of credit support and, therefore, different degrees of credit risk. Securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government that are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as the Federal Housing Administration and Ginnie Mae, present little credit risk. Other securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities sponsored by the U.S. Government, that are supported only by the issuer's right to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, subject to certain limitations, and securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities sponsored by the U.S. Government that are sponsored by the credit of the issuing agencies, such as Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, are subject to a greater degree of credit risk. U.S. government agency securities issued or guaranteed by the credit of the agency may still involve a risk of non-payment of principal and/or interest.

Cyber Security Risk: Matson Money and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the investment adviser to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the investment adviser and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality

Emerging Markets Risk: Numerous emerging market countries have a history of, and continue to experience serious, and potentially continuing, economic and political problems. Stock markets in many emerging market countries are relatively small, expensive to trade in and generally have higher risks than those in developed markets. Securities in emerging markets also may be less liquid than those in developed markets and foreigners are often limited in their ability to invest in, and withdraw assets from, these markets. Additional restrictions may be imposed under other conditions. Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries are magnified in frontier market countries.
Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and the investment strategies that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Foreign Government Debt Risk: The risk that: (a) the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due, due to factors such as political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy, cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies, and/or other national economic factors; (b) governments may default on their debt securities, which may require holders of such securities to participate in debt rescheduling; and (c) there is no legal or bankruptcy process by which defaulted government debt may be collected in whole or in part.

Foreign Securities and Currencies Risk: Foreign securities prices may decline or fluctuate because of: (a) economic or political actions of foreign governments, and/or (b) less regulated or liquid securities markets. Investors holding these securities may also be exposed to foreign currency risk (the possibility that foreign currency will fluctuate in value against the U.S. dollar or that a foreign government will convert, or be forced to convert, its currency to another currency, changing its value against the U.S. dollar).

Fund of Funds Risk: The investment performance of client portfolios is affected by the investment performance of the underlying funds in which the portfolio is invested. The ability of the total client portfolio to achieve its investment objective depends on the ability of the underlying funds to meet their investment objectives and on the Matson's decisions regarding the allocation of the portfolio's assets among the underlying funds. The portfolio may allocate assets to an underlying fund or asset class that underperforms other funds or asset classes. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the portfolio or any underlying fund will be achieved. When the portfolio invests in underlying funds, investors are exposed to a proportionate share of the expenses of those underlying funds in addition to the expenses of the portfolio. Through its investments in the underlying funds, the portfolio is subject to the risks of the underlying funds' investments. Certain of the risks of the underlying funds' investments will be described later.
Interest Rate Risk: Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices fall. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, political, and issuer-specific events will cause the value of fixed income securities owned by Matson portfolios to rise or fall.

Small Company Risk: Securities of small companies are often less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a small company security at a desired time or price. As a result, small company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price. In general, smaller capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Value Investment Risk: Value stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and following value-oriented investment strategies may cause client portfolios to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Fee and Expense Information

- Market Indices – Investors cannot invest in a market index directly, the performance of an index does not represent any actual transactions and its performance does not reflect the deduction of any fees or expenses associated with actual investing. Market performance information is included in this Presentation solely to demonstrate the potential benefits historically associated with long-term investing in a portfolio of well-diversified asset classes and does not represent or suggest results Matson Money would or may have achieved when managing client portfolios.
- Matson Clients - In the case of the Matson Money mutual fund advisory program, clients generally do not pay any additional fee to Matson Money beyond the embedded fund advisory fee. Instead, clients generally pay a separate advisory fee to an unaffiliated adviser that serves as a co-adviser to the clients in conjunction with Matson Money's mutual fund asset allocation program. Mutual funds created and managed by Matson Money are designed as "funds-of-funds" and invest in, among other things, mutual funds managed by DFA which include DFA's management fee. In addition, clients enter into an agreement with a custodian that works with the Matson Money mutual fund platform and separately pay the custodian's fee.

Matson Money, Inc. AGGRESSIVE GROWTH COMPOSITE GIPS REPORT

Year End	Total Firm Assets (millions)	Composite Assets			Annual Performance Results			
		USD (millions)	Number of Accounts	% of Non-Fee-Paying	Composite Gross	Composite Net	Bench-Mark	Composite Dispersion
2020	$8,384	$1,006	12,388	7.31%	4.49%	3.57%	14.74%	0.54%
2019	$8,799	$976	12,340	6.86%	19.39%	18.31%	25.05%	0.51%
2018	$8,066	$759	11,438	7.70%	-14.75%	-15.53%	-11.08%	0.28%
2017	$8,657	$843	10,230	7.70%	19.14%	18.02%	22.45%	0.41%
2016	$7,061	$637	8,624	8.43%	14.35%	13.21%	9.08%	0.34%
2015	$6,169	$527	7,713	7.46%	-3.43%	-4.41%	1.78%	0.37%
2014	$5,953	$509	6,642	7.11%	0.78%	-0.29%	2.36%	0.46%
2013	$5,020	$446	5,493	6.96%	29.66%	28.19%	29.73%	0.81%
2012	$3,599	$334	4,909	6.40%	18.48%	17.04%	16.72%	0.40%
2011	$3,026	$305	5,021	5.62%	-9.73%	-10.89%	-7.10%	0.75%
2010	$2,904	$346	4,881	5.09%	19.53%	17.88%	18.04%	0.73%
2009	$2,407	$314	5,079	3.25%	34.53%	32.50%	30.98%	1.62%
2008	$1,922	$251	5,005	3.89%	-39.05%	-40.06%	-38.74%	1.22%
2007	$2,579	$431	4,605	3.86%	5.54%	3.89%	3.08%	1.32%
2006	$2,180	$336	3,340	2.97%	22.69%	20.78%	18.25%	0.92%
2005	$1,504	$216	2,285	3.28%	13.26%	11.38%	11.34%	0.73%
2004	$1,043	$144	1,447	2.25%	22.89%	20.93%	18.58%	1.05%
2003	$709	$105	1,162	3.10%	48.58%	46.05%	41.33%	2.28%
2002	$475	$70	1,138	2.38%	-9.25%	-10.83%	-15.84%	1.80%
2001	$482	$75	994	3.51%	0.19%	-1.47%	-9.82%	0.87%
2000	$432	$65	848	3.03%	-1.37%	-2.98%	-7.72%	1.97%
1999	$403	$49	653	3.74%	19.94%	17.95%	20.98%	3.04%
1998	$332	$37	310	0.22%	6.78%	4.98%	11.55%	1.76%
1997	$315	$39	308	4.25%	8.18%	6.35%	6.22%	0.43%

Aggressive Growth Composite *contains all discretionary Aggressive Growth accounts that invest primarily in equities, are high risk, and have a time horizon of greater than ten years. Composite does not include pooled fund accounts. For comparison purposes the composite is measured against a blend of the following indices; 5% One Month T-Bills, 25% Standard & Poor's 500 Index, 25% Russell 2000 Index, 17.5% MSCI EAFE Index (net div), 27.5% MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index (net div), calculated monthly, prior to 2009 the benchmark was calculated quarterly. Prior to January 1, 2010 the composite benchmark exposure to MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index was represented by the price only index. Prior to June 30, 1996, the composite was measured against a different blend of indices, which was changed to more accurately represent the composite strategy. Additional information regarding the previous blended benchmark is available upon request. Beginning January 1, 1999, the minimum account size for this composite is $1000. Prior to 1999, the number of accounts included in the composite is reported as the number of client relationships. A client relationship may be comprised of multiple portfolios. From 1999 forward, the number of accounts reflects the total number of separate portfolios.*

Matson Money, Inc. ("Matson") is an independent SEC registered investment adviser. Matson Money is comprised of a bundled company retirement account platform and a standard fee only money management platform. A list of composite descriptions is available upon request.

Matson Money, Inc. claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. The firm was been independently verified for the periods October 1, 1991 through June 30, 1996 by Berge & Company CPAs. Matson Money, Inc. has been independently verified by ACA Group, Performance Services Division ("ACA") from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2020 and by Ashland Partners & Company, LLP ("Ashland") for the periods from January 1, 1999 through December 31, 2016. (ACA acquired Ashland's GIPS verification and performance practice effective June 2017.)

A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. The Aggressive Growth Composite has had a performance examination for the periods January 1, 1999 through December 31, 2020. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.

Results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management, including those accounts no longer with the firm. Beginning July 1, 2002, composite policy requires the temporary removal of any portfolio incurring a client initiated significant cash inflow or outflow of 50% of portfolio's beginning asset value. The temporary removal of such an account occurs at the beginning of the month in which the significant cash flow occurs and the account re-enters the composite the month after the cash flow. Additional information regarding the treatment of significant cash flows is available upon request. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

The U.S. Dollar is the currency used to express performance. Returns are presented gross and net of management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Net of fee performance was calculated using actual management fees. In addition to management fees and transaction costs, net of fee returns have been reduced by asset based custodial fees and other administrative fees. The annual composite dispersion presented is an asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the composite the entire year. The dispersion measure is calculated using portfolio gross -of-fee returns. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS reports are available upon request.

The investment management fee schedule, under the private account asset allocation program, for the composite is 2% on the first $500 thousand, 1% on the next $500 thousand, 0.75% on the next $3 million, and 0.50% on the remainder. The investment management fee schedule, under the matson fund program, for the composite is in the range of 1.40% to 0.25%, of which Matson Money receives none of this fee under this program. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary.

Matson Money, Inc. changed its name from Abundance Technologies in December 2009. Furthermore, Abundance Technologies, Inc. changed its name from Matrix Asset Allocation in September 2001.

Given the use of Mutual Funds and ETFs for client portfolios Matson Money's valuation policy is very basic and materially differs from the recommended hierarchy in the GIPS Valuation Principles, which pertain to more complex assets.

The Aggressive Growth Composite was created July 1, 1992. The Aggressive Growth Composite inception was July 1, 1992.

The 2020 three year annualized standard deviation for the Aggressive Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 21.74% and 21.67% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 19.40%. The 2019 three year annualized standard deviation for the Aggressive Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 12.51% and 12.42% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 11.47%. The 2018 three year annualized standard deviation for the Aggressive Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 11.44% and 11.44% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 11.13%. The 2017 three year annualized standard deviation for the Aggressive Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 10.53% and 10.53% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 10.10%. The 2016 three year annualized standard deviation for the Aggressive Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 11.49% and 11.54% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 10.94%. The 2015 three year annualized standard deviation for the Aggressive Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 10.80% and 10.74% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 10.32%. The 2014 three year annualized standard deviation for the Aggressive Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 11.28% and 11.27% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 10.58%. The 2013 three year annualized standard deviation for the Aggressive Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 15.13% and 14.98% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 13.87%. The 2012 three year annualized standard deviation for the Aggressive Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 18.94% and 18.82% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 17.16%. The 2011 three year annualized standard deviation for the Aggressive Growth Composite Gross o f Fees and Net Of Fees were 23.33% and 23.21% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 20.59%.

Matson Money, Inc. LONG-TERM GROWTH COMPOSITE GIPS REPORT

Year End	Total Firm Assets (millions)	Composite Assets			Annual Performance Results			
		USD (millions)	Number of Accounts	% of Non-Fee-Paying	Composite Gross	Composite Net	Bench-Mark	Composite Dispersion
2020	$8,384	$2,959	23,397	3.64%	5.42%	4.44%	13.68%	0.93%
2019	$8,799	$3,123	25,941	3.58%	16.40%	15.30%	21.25%	0.81%
2018	$8,066	$2,796	26,649	3.66%	-11.54%	-12.39%	-8.05%	0.75%
2017	$8,657	$3,004	25,074	3.49%	15.15%	14.02%	17.46%	0.82%
2016	$7,061	$2,378	21,977	3.29%	12.18%	11.01%	8.00%	0.67%
2015	$6,169	$2,053	20,653	3.08%	-2.72%	-3.73%	1.37%	0.32%
2014	$5,953	$2,009	18,661	3.07%	1.17%	0.07%	3.08%	0.32%
2013	$5,020	$1,700	15,267	3.11%	23.59%	22.17%	22.75%	1.14%
2012	$3,599	$1,247	12,811	3.02%	14.85%	13.42%	13.87%	0.69%
2011	$3,026	$1,109	12,150	2.69%	-6.60%	-7.84%	-3.74%	0.80%
2010	$2,904	$1,155	10,892	2.42%	16.16%	14.54%	15.38%	0.78%
2009	$2,407	$1,117	10,984	1.22%	26.86%	24.96%	24.92%	2.07%
2008	$1,922	$926	10,833	1.55%	-30.14%	-31.30%	-30.25%	1.84%
2007	$2,579	$1,265	9,923	1.33%	5.42%	3.72%	4.30%	0.73%
2006	$2,180	$1,062	7,906	1.32%	18.46%	16.56%	15.32%	1.07%
2005	$1,504	$715	5,735	1.26%	10.27%	8.45%	8.60%	0.95%
2004	$1,043	$465	3,566	0.67%	17.96%	16.08%	14.69%	1.13%
2003	$709	$315	2,705	0.85%	37.26%	35.03%	32.07%	2.35%
2002	$475	$224	2,407	0.45%	-6.24%	-7.79%	-11.03%	1.57%
2001	$482	$229	2,076	0.35%	1.80%	0.12%	-5.56%	1.99%
2000	$432	$207	1,838	0.64%	0.24%	-1.42%	-4.19%	1.87%
1999	$403	$185	1,713	0.63%	16.18%	14.15%	16.75%	2.34%
1998	$332	$112	684	0.90%	7.11%	5.15%	12.32%	0.70%
1997	$315	$126	712	1.25%	9.86%	7.92%	8.81%	0.60%

Long-Term Growth Composite *contains all discretionary Long-Term Growth accounts that invest primarily in equities, are medium to high risk, and have a time horizon of six to ten years. Composite does not include pooled fund accounts. For comparison purposes the composite is measured against a blend of the following indices; 20% Barclays Intermediate Government Credit Bond Index (1-10 year), 5% One Month T-Bills, 22.5% Standard & Poor's 500 Index, 20% Russell 2000 Index, 15% MSCI EAFE Index (net div), 17.5% MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index (net div), calculated monthly, prior to 2009 the benchmark was calculated quarterly. Prior to January 1, 2010 the composite benchmark exposure to MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index was represented by the price only index. Prior to June 30, 1996, the composite was measured against a different blend of indices, which was changed to more accurately represent the composite strategy. Additional information regarding the previous blended benchmark is available upon request. Beginning January 1, 1999, the minimum account size for this composite is $1000. Prior to 1999, the number of accounts included in the composite is reported as the number of client relationships. A client relationship may be comprised of multiple portfolios. From 1999 forward, the number of accounts reflects the total number of separate portfolios.*

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A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. The Long-Term Growth Composite has had a performance examination for the periods January 1, 1999 through December 31, 2020. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.

Results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management, including those accounts no longer with the firm. Beginning July 1, 2002, composite policy requires the temporary removal of any portfolio incurring a client initiated significant cash inflow or outflow of 50% of portfolio's beginning asset value. The temporary removal of such an account occurs at the beginning of the month in which the significant cash flow occurs, and the account re-enters the composite the month after the cash flow. Additional information regarding the treatment of significant cash flows is available upon request. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

The U.S. Dollar is the currency used to express performance. Returns are presented gross and net of management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Net of fee performance was calculated using actual management fees. In addition to management fees and transaction costs, net of fee returns have been reduced by asset based custodial fees and other administrative fees. The annual composite dispersion presented is an asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the composite the entire year. The dispersion measure is calculated using portfolio gross -of-fee returns. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS reports are available upon request.

The investment management fee schedule, under the private account asset allocation program, for the composite is 2% on the first $500 thousand, 1% on the next $500 thousand, 0.75% on the next $3 million, and 0.50% on the remainder. The investment management fee schedule, under the Matson fund program, for the composite is in the range of 1.40% to 0.25%, of which Matson Money receives none of this fee under this program. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary.

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Given the use of Mutual Funds and ETFs for client portfolios Matson Money's valuation policy is very basic and materially differs from the recommended hierarchy in the GIPS Valuation Principles, which pertain to more complex assets.

The Long-Term Growth Composite was created July 1, 1992. The Long-Term Growth Composite inception was July 1, 1992.

The 2020 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Long-Term Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 17.57% and 17.50% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 15.26%. The 2019 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Long-Term Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 10.07% and 9.99% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 8.98%. The 2018 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Long-Term Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 9.16% and 9.17% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 8.63%. The 2017 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Long-Term Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 8.35% and 8.35% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 7.84%. The 2016 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Long-Term Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 9.15% and 9.20% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 8.56%. The 2015 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Long-Term Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 8.67% and 8.61% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 8.20%. The 2014 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Long-Term Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 8.92% and 8.90% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 8.31%. The 2013 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Long-Term Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 11.79% and 11.63% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 10.85%. The 2012 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Long-Term Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 14.70% and 14.57% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 13.32%. The 2011 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Long-Term Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 18.08% and 17.97% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 16.19%.

Matson Money, Inc. BALANCED GROWTH COMPOSITE GIPS REPORT

Year End	Total Firm Assets (millions)	Composite Assets USD (millions)	Composite Assets Number of Accounts	Composite Assets % of Non-Fee-Paying	Annual Performance Results Composite Gross	Annual Performance Results Composite Net	Annual Performance Results Bench-Mark	Annual Performance Results Composite Dispersion
2020	$8,384	$3,667	21,105	2.13%	5.99%	5.00%	11.44%	0.82%
2019	$8,799	$3,935	23,975	1.62%	12.75%	11.69%	16.37%	0.98%
2018	$8,066	$3,782	25,464	1.55%	-7.77%	-8.66%	-4.63%	1.11%
2017	$8,657	$3,981	24,777	1.42%	10.67%	9.59%	12.27%	1.26%
2016	$7,061	$3,249	22,342	1.36%	9.05%	7.95%	5.86%	0.94%
2015	$6,169	$2,852	21,262	1.25%	-1.82%	-2.82%	1.61%	0.33%
2014	$5,953	$2,692	19,362	1.39%	1.32%	0.25%	3.49%	0.33%
2013	$5,020	$2,149	15,431	1.46%	15.81%	14.53%	14.47%	1.82%
2012	$3,599	$1,444	11,844	1.19%	10.71%	9.40%	10.27%	1.15%
2011	$3,026	$1,161	10,063	1.18%	-3.57%	-4.77%	-0.44%	0.80%
2010	$2,904	$977	7,877	1.09%	11.91%	10.44%	11.88%	1.03%
2009	$2,407	$640	5,409	0.26%	19.03%	17.27%	17.93%	0.97%
2008	$1,922	$504	4,678	0.86%	-20.01%	-21.32%	-19.73%	0.96%
2007	$2,579	$595	3,972	0.32%	5.91%	4.20%	5.25%	0.73%
2006	$2,180	$517	3,321	0.13%	13.94%	12.07%	11.27%	0.62%
2005	$1,504	$379	2,567	0.36%	7.68%	5.88%	6.29%	0.52%
2004	$1,043	$272	1,793	0.05%	12.52%	10.73%	10.34%	0.92%
2003	$709	$204	1,426	0.06%	24.04%	21.93%	21.63%	1.24%
2002	$475	$131	1,244	0.34%	-2.62%	-4.27%	-4.78%	0.97%
2001	$482	$128	1,035	0.00%	2.37%	0.64%	-1.08%	0.50%
2000	$432	$114	949	0.00%	2.02%	0.31%	0.12%	1.04%
1999	$403	$111	965	0.00%	12.24%	10.29%	11.29%	2.07%
1998	$332	$70	375	0.24%	7.61%	5.69%	12.34%	0.83%
1997	$315	$75	305	0.00%	9.13%	7.15%	8.97%	0.39%

Balanced Growth Composite*contains all discretionary Balanced Growth accounts that invest primarily in a balanced strategy, are moderate risk, and have a time horizon of three to five years. Composite does not include pooled fund accounts. For comparison purposes the composite is measured against a blend of the following indices; 40% Barclays Intermediate Government Credit Bond Index (1-10 year), 10% One Month T-Bills, 20% Standard & Poor's 500 Index, 10% Russell 2000 Index, 7.5% MSCI EAFE Index (net div), 12.5% MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index (net div), calculated monthly, prior to 2009 the benchmark was calculated quarterly. Prior to January 1, 2010 the composite benchmark exposure to MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index was represented by the price only index. Prior to June 30, 1996, the composite was measured against a different blend of indices, which was changed to more accurately represent the composite strategy. Additional information regarding the previous blended benchmark is available upon request. Beginning January 1, 1999, the minimum account size for this composite is $1000. Prior to 1999, the number of accounts included in the composite is reported as the number of client relationships. A client relationship may be comprised of multiple portfolios. From 1999 forward, the number of accounts reflects the total number of separate portfolios.*

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Matson Money, Inc. claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. The firm has been independently verified for the periods October 1, 1991 through June 30, 1996 by Berge & Company CPAs. Matson Money, Inc. has been independently verified by ACA Group, Performance Services Division ("ACA") from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2020 and by Ashland Partners & Company, LLP ("Ashland") for the periods from January 1, 1999 through December 31, 2016. (ACA acquired Ashland's GIPS verification and performance practice effective June 2017.)

A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. The Balanced Growth Composite has had a performance examination for the periods January 1, 1999 through December 31, 2020. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.

Results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management, including those accounts no longer with the firm. Beginning July 1, 2002, composite policy requires the temporary removal of any portfolio incurring a client initiated significant cash inflow or outflow of 50% of portfolio's beginning asset value. The temporary removal of such an account occurs at the beginning of the month in which the significant cash flow occurs, and the account re-enters the composite the month after the cash flow. Additional information regarding the treatment of significant cash flows is available upon request. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

The U.S. Dollar is the currency used to express performance. Returns are presented gross and net of management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Net of fee performance was calculated using actual management fees. In addition to management fees and transaction costs, net of fee returns have been reduced by asset based custodial fees and other administrative fees. The annual composite dispersion presented is an asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the composite the entire year. The dispersion measure is calculated using portfolio gross -of-fee returns. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS reports are available upon request.

The investment management fee schedule, under the private account asset allocation program, for the composite is 2% on the first $500 thousand, 1% on the next $500 thousand, 0.75% on the next $3 million, and 0.50% on the remainder. The investment management fee schedule, under the Matson fund program, for the composite is in the range of 1.40% to 0.25%, of which Matson Money receives none of this fee under this program. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary.

Matson Money, Inc. changed its name from Abundance Technologies in December 2009. Furthermore, Abundance Technologies, Inc. changed its name from Matrix Asset Allocation in September 2001.

Given the use of Mutual Funds and ETFs for client portfolios Matson Money's valuation policy is very basic and materially differs from the recommended hierarchy in the GIPS Valuation Principles, which pertain to more complex assets.

The Balanced Growth Composite was created October 1, 1991. The Balanced Growth Composite inception was October 1, 1991.

The 2020 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Balanced Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 12.46% and 12.39% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 10.05%. The 2019 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Balanced Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 7.00% and 6.93% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 5.86%. The 2018 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Balanced Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 6.29% and 6.31% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 5.55%. The 2017 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Balanced Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 5.64% and 5.64% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 5.04%. The 2016 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Balanced Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 6.24% and 6.30% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 5.53%. The 2015 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Balanced Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 6.03% and 5.98% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 5.46%. The 2014 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Balanced Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 6.22% and 6.23% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 5.52%. The 2013 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Balanced Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 8.01% and 7.87% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 7.08%. The 2012 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Balanced Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 9.94% and 9.83% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 8.55%. The 2011 three year annualized standard deviation for the Balanced Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 12.18% and 12.08% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 10.64%.

Matson Money, Inc. INCOME & GROWTH COMPOSITE GIPS REPORT

Year End	Total Firm Assets (millions)	Composite Assets			Annual Performance Results			
		USD (millions)	Number of Accounts	% of Non-Fee-Paying	Composite Gross	Composite Net	Bench-Mark	Composite Dispersion
2020	$8,384	$385	3,156	3.14%	4.84%	3.83%	8.76%	0.92%
2019	$8,799	$393	3,459	2.57%	8.47%	7.42%	11.35%	0.30%
2018	$8,066	$411	3,737	2.71%	-3.03%	-3.99%	-1.25%	0.32%
2017	$8,657	$441	3,927	2.13%	5.17%	4.10%	6.54%	0.28%
2016	$7,061	$413	3,879	2.29%	5.32%	4.22%	4.08%	0.87%
2015	$6,169	$406	3,925	2.25%	-0.78%	-1.82%	0.78%	0.71%
2014	$5,953	$408	3,811	2.55%	1.52%	0.45%	3.64%	0.17%
2013	$5,020	$394	3,404	2.45%	7.24%	6.06%	6.48%	0.41%
2012	$3,599	$310	2,851	1.67%	6.10%	4.87%	6.69%	0.82%
2011	$3,026	$251	2,349	1.14%	0.19%	-1.01%	3.12%	0.23%
2010	$2,904	$192	1,720	1.35%	7.38%	6.00%	8.00%	0.52%
2009	$2,407	$100	937	1.07%	9.29%	7.80%	10.59%	0.78%
2008	$1,922	$46	479	0.42%	-7.78%	-9.33%	-7.34%	0.59%
2007	$2,579	$28	297	0.02%	5.17%	3.40%	6.76%	0.39%
2006	$2,180	$27	283	0.28%	8.60%	6.62%	7.94%	0.65%
2005	$1,504	$21	253	0.31%	3.66%	1.68%	3.19%	0.28%
2004	$1,043	$20	217	0.45%	6.36%	4.40%	5.91%	0.49%
2003	$709	$12	147	0.00%	11.84%	9.85%	11.44%	1.06%
2002	$475	$10	104	0.00%	1.79%	0.04%	1.47%	0.77%
2001	$482	$5	56	0.00%	3.57%	1.79%	3.60%	0.26%
2000	$432	$5	53	0.02%	4.72%	2.93%	4.61%	0.65%
1999	$403	$7	64	0.39%	7.19%	5.83%	6.40%	0.71%
1998	$332	$6	36	0.00%	7.85%	6.30%	11.50%	1.51%
1997	$315	$12	22	0.00%	8.95%	7.42%	10.98%	0.73%

Income & Growth Composite *contains all discretionary Income and Growth accounts that invest primarily in fixed income, are low risk, and have a time horizon of three years or less. Composite does not include pooled fund accounts. For comparison purposes the composite is measured against a blend of the following indices; 65% Barclays Intermediate Government Credit Bond Index (1-10 year), 10% One Month T-Bills, 12.5% Standard & Poor's 500 Index, 5% Russell 2000 Index, 7.5% MSCI EAFE Index (net div), calculated monthly, prior to 2009 the benchmark was calculated quarterly. Prior to June 30, 1996, the composite was measured against a different blend of indices, which was changed to more accurately represent the composite strategy. Additional information regarding the previous blended benchmark is available upon request. Beginning January 1, 1999, the minimum account size for this composite is $1000. Prior to 1999, the number of accounts included in the composite is reported as the number of client relationships. A client relationship may be comprised of multiple portfolios. From 1999 forward, the number of accounts reflects the total number of separate portfolios.*

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The 2020 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Income and Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 6.20% and 6.15% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 5.12%. The 2019 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Income and Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net of Fees were 3.33% and 3.29% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 2.99%. The 2018 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Income and Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 2.91% and 2.95% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 2.72%. The 2017 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Income and Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 2.54% and 2.55% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 2.60%. The 2016 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Income and Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 2.96% and 2.99% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 2.96%. The 2015 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Income and Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 3.04% and 2.98% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 3.14%. The 2014 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Income and Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 3.12% and 3.11% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 3.04%. The 2013 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Income and Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 3.84% and 3.69% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 3.69%. The 2012 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Income and Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 4.62% and 4.50% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 4.11%. The 2011 three-year annualized standard deviation for the Income and Growth Composite Gross of Fees and Net Of Fees were 6.08% and 6.00% compared to the benchmarks standard deviation of 5.55%.

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