

Asset Allocation Strategy

Executive Summary

April 15, 2024

Modest adjustments to our targets and outlook

Although the trajectory of our 2024 economic and market outlook has not changed, we are making modest adjustments to our 2024 targets and are extending our outlook through year-end 2025.¹ Should the economy gain momentum in 2025 as we expect, inflation is likely to pivot higher from its trough this year. Our concern is that the steady, five-month rally in the S&P 500 Index may assume a strong economic rebound, coupled with diminishing inflation concerns and aggressive Federal Reserve (Fed) rate cuts. This view strikes us as an overly optimistic. If the economy is to remain strong, then inflation is also likely to stay sticky for longer, which likely would delay Fed rate cuts.

Economy

- We are raising our 2024 economic growth targets, as the economy remains buoyed by unusually accommodative financial conditions, principally in financial markets. We underestimated the durability of these supportive conditions in 2023; their endurance is a principal reason for our 2024 economic upgrade.
- Overseas, we expect that a U.S.-led recovery will spill over into other developed countries and outweigh a loss of emerging-market momentum largely due to China's lackluster economy. Developed economies may still trail the U.S., however, restrained by the impediments of a reduction in fiscal support, a sluggish world-trade recovery, a smaller technology sector index weighting, alongside demographic and broader structural restraints.
- Our revised economic forecast for stronger U.S. economic growth reinforces a stronger dollar against major, developed-market currencies, while other factors should continue to favor the greenback or have a marginal effect.

Equities

- Our 2025 equity earnings and price targets coupled with our revised 2024 targets reflect our modestly improved economic outlook. This same rationale extends across equity asset classes, based on our forecast for broadly improving economic growth and commitment among companies to contain costs — and is reflected in our higher price targets for 2024.
- We believe it is too early to tilt toward a broad-based rally and continue to prefer a quality-based approach, viewing U.S. Large Cap Equities as the highest quality major equity class.

Fixed Income

- We look for the Fed to begin cutting rates by mid-year and continue doing so through the first half of 2025. By then, we expect inflation to tick higher, offering the Fed fewer chances to reduce rates. With that in mind, we are adjusting our year-end 2024 federal funds target rate to 4.75%–5.00%, with one additional rate cut likely in 2025, finishing the year between 4.50%–4.75%.

Real Assets

- Gold prices rose sharply in the first quarter of 2024, reaching record highs and outperforming the broad-based Bloomberg Commodity Index (BCOM). Looking ahead, our expectations for the Fed to begin cutting rates this year supports higher prices. In addition to our updated gold targets, we are slightly lowering our price targets on Brent and West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil, by \$5 per barrel.

Economic summary: March capped a mixed quarter for the U.S. economy, in which it shifted to a more sustainable pace of growth following a rebound from an early-year soft patch. Lower mortgage rates from a mid-February peak stabilized home sales, while business investment was steadied by commercial construction (led by manufacturing) overshadowing weakness in office-building construction. March business surveys from S&P Global showed a rotation of leadership from services to manufacturing activity for the first time since the start of 2023, perhaps anticipating a similar shift in consumer spending following services-led growth in household demand during the start of 2024. Hopes for better times ahead were reinforced in February by the first increase in the Conference Board's U.S. Leading Economic Index in two years.

Fixed income: Most major U.S. fixed-income asset class indexes displayed positive returns in March as yields fell, primarily on the longer end of the curve. Long term taxable fixed income (+1.5%) outperformed other major U.S. fixed income asset classes, while U.S. municipal bonds underperformed the most (0.0%). International bond markets performance recovered in March. Emerging market (EM) bonds in U.S. dollar terms was the best performing fixed-income asset class. The Fed remained on pause during its March meeting, and the Fed's expectations of rate cuts for 2024 remained unchanged at three, despite its own estimates of higher inflation and growth.

Equities: The good times kept rolling for equity markets in March as the S&P 500 Index posted eight new all-time closing highs. Fed Chair Powell's dovish post-meeting comments certainly were a tailwind and highlighted market expectations for continued economic growth and disinflation. An earnings season that significantly beat expectations also helped drive performance last month. The March rally was broad as U.S. small caps (+3.6%), mid caps (+4.3%), and large caps (+3.2%) all posted strong monthly returns. U.S. dollar-denominated developed market equities (+3.4%) outperformed emerging market equities (+2.5%) last month.

Real assets: Master limited partnerships (MLPs) outperformed the broader market in March, with a 4.5% total return (as measured by the Alerian MLP Index) versus a 3.2% return for the S&P 500 Index. WTI crude oil prices gained 6.3% during the month. Overall, commodities (measured by the BCOM) were up 3.3% in March, primarily driven by stronger energy and precious metal performance. Over recent months, most individual commodities have seen significant corrections, driven by concerns of weak economic conditions.

Alternative investments*:

Relative Value strategies registered a gain of 1.0% for the month, with positive contributions from Long/Short (L/S) Credit, Structured Credit, and Arbitrage strategies. Declining credit and structured credit spreads were constructive for many Relative Value managers. **Macro** strategies marched up by 3.9% in March. **Event Driven** registered a 2.2% return for March. All strategies, including Activist, Distressed Credit, and Merger Arbitrage, recorded gains. **Equity Hedge** strategies posted a 2.4% gain in March but trailed the MSCI All Country World Index. The positive return was driven by both equity market and security selection impacts.

1. See Wells Fargo Investment Institute's *Institute Alert*, April 15, 2024, for full details.

*Alternative investments are not appropriate for all investors. They are speculative and involve a high degree of risk that is appropriate only for those investors who have the financial sophistication and expertise to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in a fund and for which the fund does not represent a complete investment program. Please see pages 9-11 for important definitions and disclosures.

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Wells Fargo Investment Institute forecasts

Global economy (%)	Latest (%) ¹	2024 target (%) ¹	2025 target (%) ¹
U.S. GDP growth	2.6 (Q4)	▲ 2.5	2.1
U.S. inflation ²	3.5 (Mar.)	▲ 3.0 (Dec.)	3.0
U.S. unemployment rate ³	3.8 (Mar.)	▼ 4.1 (Dec.)	4.0
Global GDP growth ⁴	3.5 (Q4)	▲ 2.5	2.6
Global inflation ⁴	4.5 (Q4)	3.3	3.3
Developed market GDP growth ⁵	1.9 (Q4)	▲ 1.5	1.9
Developed market inflation ⁵	5.5 (Q4)	▲ 2.5	2.6
Emerging market GDP growth	4.6 (Q4)	3.3	3.1
Emerging market inflation	3.7 (Q4)	4.0	3.8
Eurozone GDP growth	0.5 (Q4)	0.6	2.2
Eurozone inflation ²	2.4 (Mar.)	▲ 2.3 (Dec.)	2.0
Global equities	Latest	2024 YE target	2025 YE target
S&P 500 Index	5254	▲ 5100–5300	5600–5800
S&P 500 earnings per share	\$225	▲ \$240	\$260
Russell Midcap Index	3366	▲ 3300–3500	3700–3900
Russell Midcap earnings per share	\$145	▲ \$165	\$190
Russell 2000 Index	2125	▲ 2100–2300	2500–2700
Russell 2000 earnings per share	\$59	▲ \$70	\$90
MSCI EAFE Index	2349	2200–2400	2400–2600
MSCI EAFE earnings per share	\$157	\$160	\$170
MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Index	1043	950–1150	1100–1300
MSCI EM earnings per share	\$71	\$75	\$85
Global fixed income (%)	Latest	2024 YE target	2025 YE target
10-year U.S. Treasury yield	4.20	4.25–4.75	4.00–4.50
30-year U.S. Treasury yield	4.34	4.50–5.00	4.25–4.75
Fed funds rate	5.25–5.50	▲ 4.75–5.00	4.50–4.75
Global real assets	Latest	2024 YE target	2025 YE target
West Texas Intermediate crude oil price (\$ per barrel)	\$83	▼ \$80–\$90	\$85–\$95
Brent crude oil price (\$ per barrel)	\$87	▼ \$85–\$95	\$90–\$100
Gold price (\$ per troy ounce)	\$2230	▲ \$2300–\$2400	\$2400–\$2500
Commodities	\$231	235–255	250–270
Currencies	Latest	2024 YE target	2025 YE target
Dollar/euro exchange rate	\$1.08	▼ \$1.06–\$1.10	\$1.03–\$1.07
Yen/dollar exchange rate	¥151.35	▲ ¥156–¥160	¥152–¥156
ICE U.S. Dollar Index	104.5	▲ 102–106	103–107

Tactical guidance*

Cash Alternatives and Fixed Income

Most Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Neutral	Favorable	Most Favorable
	High Yield Taxable Fixed Income	Cash Alternatives Developed Market Ex.-U.S. Fixed Income Emerging Market Fixed Income U.S. Long Term Taxable Fixed Income U.S. Intermediate Term Taxable Fixed Income	U.S. Taxable Investment Grade Fixed Income	U.S. Short Term Taxable Fixed Income

Equities

Most Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Neutral	Favorable	Most Favorable
U.S. Small Cap Equities	Emerging Market Equities	Developed Market Ex.-U.S. Equities U.S. Mid Cap Equities	U.S. Large Cap Equities	

Real Assets

Most Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Neutral	Favorable	Most Favorable
		Private Real Estate	Commodities	

Alternative Investments**

Most Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Neutral	Favorable	Most Favorable
		Hedge Funds — Equity Hedge Hedge Funds — Event Driven Private Debt Private Equity	Hedge Funds — Macro Hedge Funds — Relative Value	

Source: Wells Fargo Investment Institute, April 15, 2024. *Tactical horizon is 6-18 months. **Alternative investments are not appropriate for all investors. They are speculative and involve a high degree of risk that is appropriate only for those investors who have the financial sophistication and expertise to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in a fund and for which the fund does not represent a complete investment program. Please see pages 9-11 for important definitions and disclosures.

Sources: Bloomberg, Wells Fargo Investment Institute (WFII), as of March 31, 2024. Targets are based on forecasts by WFII as of April 15, 2024 and provide a forecast direction over a tactical horizon. The closer the current date is to the year-end, the more WFII guidance focuses on the following year's target. GDP = gross domestic product. Q4 = fourth quarter. YE = year end. Forecasts are not guaranteed and based on certain assumptions and on our views of market and economic conditions, which are subject to change. Latest EPS (earnings per share) figures are 2023 year-end consensus estimates as of April 8, 2024. ¹Average % change in the latest four quarters from the same year-ago period, unless otherwise noted. ²Latest month percent change from a year ago. ³Three-month average as of the date indicated, percent of labor force. ⁴Weighted average of developed country and emerging-market forecasts. ⁵Weighted average of U.S. and other developed-country forecasts. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. See pages 9-11 for important definitions and disclosures. ▲/▼: recent change.

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Total returns (%)

Fixed Income

Index	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year
U.S. Taxable Investment Grade Fixed Income	0.9	-0.8	-0.8	1.7	-2.5	0.4
High Yield Taxable Fixed Income	1.2	1.5	1.5	11.2	2.2	4.2
DM Ex-U.S. Fixed Income (Unhedged)	0.3	-4.4	-4.4	-3.7	-9.1	-4.2
EM Fixed Income (U.S. dollar)	1.9	1.4	1.4	9.5	-1.1	0.9

Equities

Index	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year
U.S. Large Cap Equities	3.2	10.6	10.6	29.9	11.5	15.0
U.S. Mid Cap Equities	4.3	8.6	8.6	22.3	6.1	11.1
U.S. Small Cap Equities	3.6	5.2	5.2	19.7	-0.1	8.1
DM Equities Ex-U.S. (U.S. dollar)	3.4	5.9	5.9	15.9	5.3	7.9
EM Equities (U.S. dollar)	2.5	2.4	2.4	8.6	-4.7	2.6

Real Assets

Index	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year
Public Real Estate	3.6	-1.0	-1.0	8.6	-0.2	0.7
Master Limited Partnerships	4.5	13.9	13.9	38.5	29.4	11.5
Commodities (BCOM)	3.3	2.2	2.2	-0.6	9.1	6.4

Alternative Investments

Index	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year
Global Hedge Funds	2.5	4.9	4.9	12.1	4.3	7.0

Sources: Bloomberg, J.P. Morgan, Standard & Poor's, Wells Fargo Investment Institute (WFII), Russell Indices, MSCI Inc., FTSE, Alerian, Hedge Fund Research, Inc.; as of March 31, 2024. MTD = month to date. QTD = quarter to date. YTD = year to date.

DM indicates Developed Market; EM indicates Emerging Market. Returns over one year are annualized.

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See pages 9-11 for important definitions and disclosures.

Fixed income sector tactical guidance* and total returns (%) U.S. investment-grade securities

Sector	Guidance	1 month	Year to date
Duration	Neutral	–	–
U.S. Government	Favorable	0.6	-0.9
Treasury Securities	Favorable	0.6	-1.0
Agencies	Neutral	0.5	0.1
Inflation-Linked Fixed Income	Neutral	0.8	-0.1
Credit	Neutral	1.2	-0.4
Corporate Securities	Neutral	1.3	-0.4
Preferred Securities	Neutral	0.9	4.5
Leveraged Loans	Unfavorable	0.9	2.4
Securitized	Neutral	1.0	-0.9
Residential MBS	Neutral	1.1	-1.0
Commercial MBS	Unfavorable	0.9	0.8
Asset Backed Securities	Neutral	0.5	0.7
U.S. Municipal Bonds	Favorable	0.0	-0.4
Taxable Municipal	Neutral	1.3	0.1
State and Local General Obligation	Favorable	-0.2	-0.7
Essential Service Revenue	Neutral	0.1	-0.3
Pre-Refunded	Neutral	-0.2	-0.1
High Yield Municipal	Unfavorable	1.2	1.5

Sources: Total returns: Bloomberg as of March 31, 2024. Guidance: Wells Fargo Investment Institute, as of April 15, 2024. *Tactical horizon is 6-18 months. An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** MBS = mortgage-backed securities. Duration is a measure of a bond's interest rate sensitivity. See pages 9-11 for important definitions and disclosures.

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S&P 500 Index sector tactical guidance* and total returns (%)

Sector	S&P 500 Index weight (%)**	Guidance***	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year
Communication Services	9.0	Neutral	4.3	15.8	15.8	49.8	6.9	13.7
Consumer Discretionary	10.3	Unfavorable	0.1	5.0	5.0	28.7	4.3	11.5
Consumer Staples	6.0	Neutral	3.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	8.0	10.0
Energy	3.9	Favorable	10.6	13.7	13.7	17.7	30.0	12.9
Financials	13.2	Unfavorable	4.8	12.5	12.5	33.5	9.5	12.8
Health Care	12.4	Favorable	2.4	8.9	8.9	16.1	10.0	12.1
Industrials	8.8	Favorable	4.4	11.0	11.0	26.7	10.4	13.0
Information Technology	29.6	Neutral	2.0	12.7	12.7	46.0	19.0	25.4
Materials	2.4	Favorable	6.5	8.9	8.9	17.6	7.9	13.3
Real Estate	2.3	Unfavorable	1.8	-0.5	-0.5	9.6	3.4	5.3
Utilities	2.2	Neutral	6.6	4.6	4.6	0.4	4.1	5.9
Total	100.0							

Sources: S&P 500 Index weight and total returns: Bloomberg, as of March 31, 2024. Guidance: Wells Fargo Investment Institute, as of April 15, 2024. *Tactical horizon is 6-18 months. MTD = month to date. QTD = quarter to date. YTD = year to date. An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.**

**Sector weightings may not add to 100% due to rounding.

***To reposition allocations for consistency with our guidance, add two percentage points of exposure to market weight for favorables, subtract two for unfavorables, and hold market weight for neutrals.

International equity tactical guidance* by region

Region	Benchmark weight (%)**	Regional guidance
DM Ex-U.S. Equities		Neutral
Europe	66	Neutral
Pacific	34	Favorable
EM Equities		Unfavorable
Asia	79	Neutral
Europe, Middle East and Africa	13	Most unfavorable
Latin America	9	Neutral

Sources: Bloomberg, Wells Fargo Investment Institute (WFII). Weightings are as of March 31, 2024. *Tactical horizon is 6-18 months. WFII guidance is as of April 15, 2024. An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. See pages 9-11 for important definitions and disclosures.

** Benchmarks are MSCI EAFE Index for DM (developed markets) and MSCI Emerging Markets Index for EM (emerging markets). Weightings may not add to 100% due to rounding.

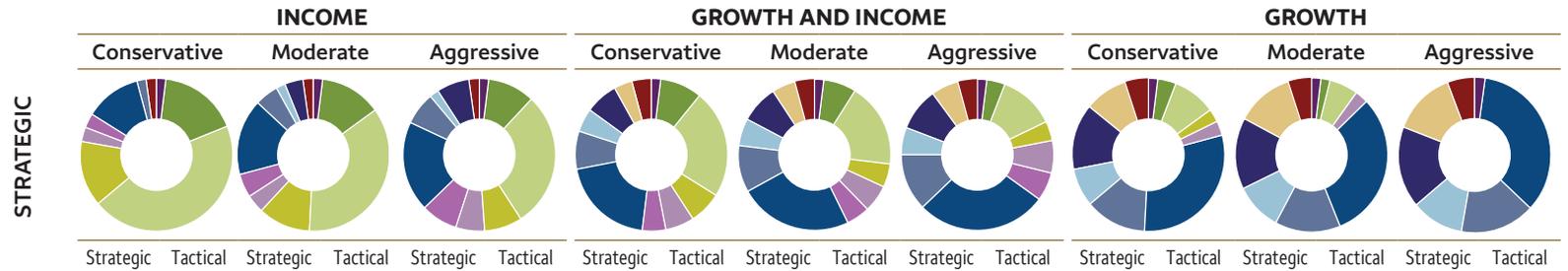
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Strategic and tactical asset allocation: Liquid

May include fixed income, equities, and real assets



	Conservative		Moderate		Aggressive		Conservative		Moderate		Aggressive		Conservative		Moderate		Aggressive	
STRATEGIC	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical
■ Taxable Cash Alternatives (%)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total Global Fixed Income (%)	82.0	86.0	69.0	72.0	61.0	64.0	50.0	54.0	41.0	45.0	33.0	37.0	19.0	25.0	11.0	16.0	0.0	8.0
Total U.S. Taxable Investment Grade Fixed Income	76.0	83.0	60.0	67.0	47.0	54.0	39.0	47.0	30.0	38.0	20.0	28.0	16.0	25.0	8.0	16.0	0.0	8.0
■ U.S. Short Term Taxable*	17.0	23.0	13.0	19.0	10.0	17.0	9.0	16.0	7.0	14.0	4.0	11.0	4.0	11.0	2.0	10.0	0.0	8.0
■ U.S. Intermediate Term Taxable*	45.0	45.0	36.0	36.0	29.0	29.0	23.0	23.0	18.0	18.0	12.0	12.0	9.0	9.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
■ U.S. Long Term Taxable*	14.0	15.0	11.0	12.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ High Yield Taxable Fixed Income	3.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	6.0	2.0	6.0	2.0	6.0	2.0	7.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ Developed Market Ex-U.S. Fixed Income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ Emerging Market Fixed Income	3.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	8.0	8.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Global Equities (%)	14.0	8.0	27.0	23.0	35.0	30.0	44.0	38.0	53.0	46.0	61.0	55.0	74.0	66.0	82.0	75.0	93.0	83.0
■ U.S. Large Cap Equities	12.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	22.0	24.0	27.0	28.0	32.0	30.0	34.0	31.0	34.0	31.0	33.0
■ U.S. Mid Cap Equities	2.0	0.0	5.0	3.0	7.0	4.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	16.0	16.0
■ U.S. Small Cap Equities	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	10.0	4.0	13.0	7.0
■ Developed Market Ex-U.S. Equities	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	18.0	18.0
■ Emerging Market Equities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	6.0	2.0	9.0	5.0	12.0	8.0	15.0	9.0
Total Global Real Assets (%)	2.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	7.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0
■ Commodities	2.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	7.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0

Strategic allocations are updated annually; last update was July 18, 2023. Tactical allocations are updated periodically; last update was January 10, 2024. The U.S. Taxable Investment Grade Fixed Income encompasses the allocations to Short Term, Intermediate Term, and Long Term.

*Wells Fargo Advisors only.

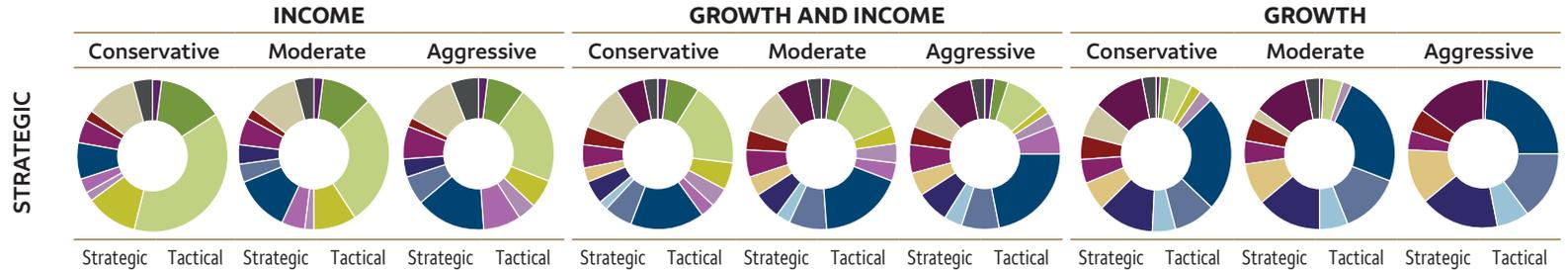
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Strategic and tactical asset allocation: Illiquid

May include fixed income, equities, real assets, and alternative investments



	Conservative		Moderate		Aggressive		Conservative		Moderate		Aggressive		Conservative		Moderate		Aggressive	
STRATEGIC	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical	Strategic	Tactical
■ Taxable Cash Alternatives (%)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total Global Fixed Income (%)	68.0	70.0	55.0	57.0	47.0	49.0	38.0	41.0	29.0	32.0	23.0	26.0	12.0	17.0	6.0	12.0	0.0	6.0
Total U.S. Taxable Investment Grade Fixed Income	63.0	70.0	48.0	52.0	35.0	41.0	31.0	38.0	21.0	28.0	14.0	20.0	9.0	17.0	4.0	12.0	0.0	6.0
■ U.S. Short Term Taxable*	14.0	22.0	11.0	15.0	8.0	13.0	7.0	11.0	5.0	9.0	3.0	8.0	2.0	8.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0
■ U.S. Intermediate Term Taxable*	38.0	37.0	28.0	28.0	21.0	21.0	18.0	18.0	12.0	12.0	9.0	9.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
■ U.S. Long Term Taxable*	11.0	11.0	9.0	9.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	9.0	4.0	7.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ High Yield Taxable Fixed Income	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ Developed Market Ex-U.S. Fixed Income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ Emerging Market Fixed Income	3.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	8.0	8.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Global Equities (%)	8.0	4.0	20.0	16.0	25.0	21.0	32.0	27.0	39.0	34.0	46.0	41.0	56.0	49.0	66.0	58.0	75.0	67.0
■ U.S. Large Cap Equities	8.0	4.0	12.0	10.0	15.0	13.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	25.0	24.0	25.0	24.0	27.0	24.0	27.0
■ U.S. Mid Cap Equities	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	13.0	15.0	13.0
■ U.S. Small Cap Equities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	7.0	3.0
■ Developed Market Ex-U.S. Equities	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	12.0	12.0	14.0	13.0	17.0	17.0
■ Emerging Market Equities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	5.0	3.0	6.0	2.0	9.0	5.0	12.0	7.0
Total Global Real Assets (%)	7.0	9.0	8.0	10.0	9.0	11.0	9.0	11.0	10.0	12.0	10.0	12.0	10.0	12.0	10.0	12.0	9.0	11.0
■ Private Real Estate**	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0
■ Commodities	2.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0
Total Alternative Investments (%)**	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	17.0	17.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	20.0	19.0	19.0	21.0	21.0	17.0	17.0	15.0	15.0
■ Global Hedge Funds	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
■ Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	9.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	15.0	15.0
■ Private Debt	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0

Strategic allocations are updated annually; last update was July 18, 2023. Tactical allocations are updated periodically; last update was January 10, 2024. The U.S. Taxable Investment Grade Fixed Income encompasses the allocations to Short Term, Intermediate Term, and Long Term. Hedge fund allocations are based on private hedge fund capital market assumptions. *Wells Fargo Advisors only.

**Alternative investments are not appropriate for all investors. They are speculative and involve a high degree of risk that is appropriate only for those investors who have the financial sophistication and expertise to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in a fund and for which the fund does not represent a complete investment program. Please see pages 9-11 for important definitions and disclosures.

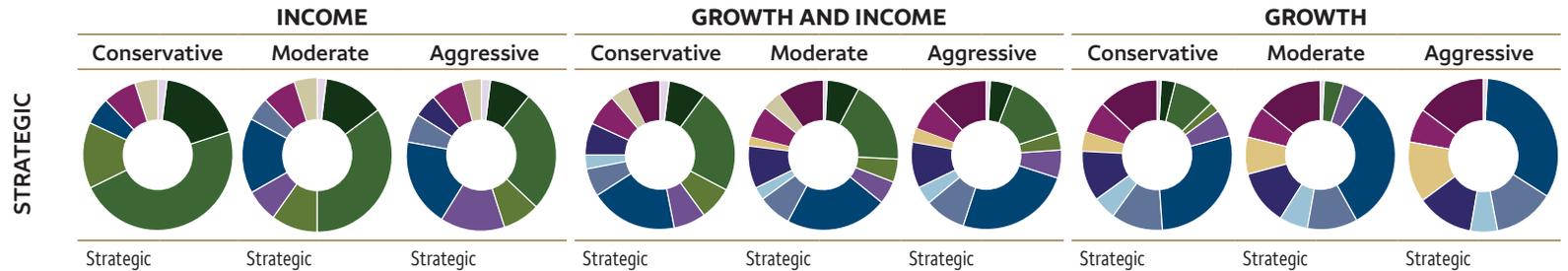
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Strategic asset allocation: Tax-efficient illiquid

May include fixed income, equities, real assets, and alternative investments



	INCOME			GROWTH AND INCOME			GROWTH		
	Conservative	Moderate	Aggressive	Conservative	Moderate	Aggressive	Conservative	Moderate	Aggressive
Tax Exempt Cash Alternatives (%)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total Global Fixed Income (%)	80.0	65.0	57.0	45.0	35.0	29.0	20.0	9.0	0.0
Total U.S. Tax Exempt Investment Grade Fixed Income	80.0	58.0	43.0	38.0	30.0	23.0	14.0	4.0	0.0
■ U.S. Short Term Tax Exempt FI*	18.0	13.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
■ U.S. Intermediate Term Tax Exempt FI*	48.0	35.0	26.0	23.0	18.0	14.0	9.0	4.0	0.0
■ U.S. Long Term Tax Exempt FI*	14.0	10.0	8.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
■ High Yield Tax Exempt FI	0.0	7.0	14.0	7.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	0.0
■ Developed Market Ex-U.S. FI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ Emerging Market FI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Global Equities (%)	6.0	21.0	30.0	35.0	43.0	51.0	59.0	69.0	77.0
■ U.S. Large Cap Equities	6.0	16.0	19.0	19.0	22.0	25.0	28.0	32.0	33.0
■ U.S. Mid Cap Equities	0.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	9.0	11.0	11.0	13.0
■ U.S. Small Cap Equities	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
■ Developed Market Ex-U.S. Equities	0.0	0.0	5.0	7.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	12.0
■ Emerging Market Equities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	8.0	13.0
Total Global Real Assets (%)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
■ Private Real Estate**	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
■ Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Alternative Investments (%)**	5.0	5.0	4.0	11.0	14.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0
■ Global Hedge Funds	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	10.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0
■ Private Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Tax-efficient strategic allocations are updated annually; last update was July 18, 2023. Tactical allocations are updated periodically. FI = fixed income. The U.S. Tax Exempt Investment Grade Fixed Income encompasses the allocations to Short Term, Intermediate Term, and Long Term. Hedge fund allocations are based on private hedge fund capital market assumptions. *Wells Fargo Advisors only.

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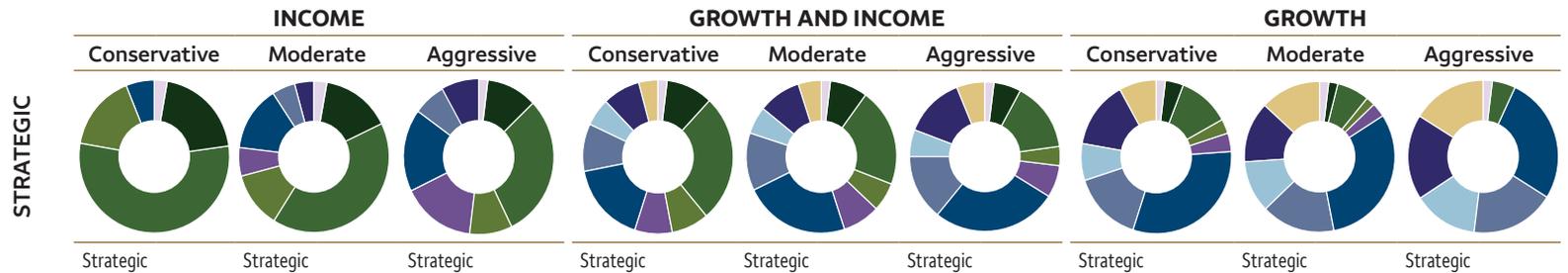
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Strategic asset allocation: Tax-efficient liquid

May include fixed income, equities, and real assets



	INCOME			GROWTH AND INCOME			GROWTH		
	Conservative	Moderate	Aggressive	Conservative	Moderate	Aggressive	Conservative	Moderate	Aggressive
Tax Exempt Cash Alternatives (%)	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total Global Fixed Income (%)	91.0	74.0	66.0	53.0	43.0	32.0	22.0	14.0	5.0
Total U.S. Tax Exempt Investment Grade Fixed Income	91.0	68.0	50.0	45.0	35.0	25.0	18.0	11.0	5.0
■ U.S. Short Term Tax Exempt FI*	20.0	15.0	11.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	0.0
■ U.S. Intermediate Term Tax Exempt FI*	55.0	41.0	30.0	27.0	21.0	15.0	11.0	7.0	5.0
■ U.S. Long Term Tax Exempt FI*	16.0	12.0	9.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	0.0
■ High Yield Tax Exempt FI	0.0	6.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	0.0
■ Developed Market Ex-U.S. FI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ Emerging Market FI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Global Equities (%)	6.0	23.0	32.0	45.0	55.0	66.0	76.0	84.0	93.0
■ U.S. Large Cap Equities	6.0	14.0	17.0	17.0	23.0	27.0	31.0	31.0	27.0
■ U.S. Mid Cap Equities	0.0	5.0	7.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	18.0
■ U.S. Small Cap Equities	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	11.0	14.0
■ Developed Market Ex-U.S. Equities	0.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	13.0	14.0	13.0	18.0
■ Emerging Market Equities	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	8.0	13.0	16.0
Total Global Real Assets (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Forecasts, targets, and estimates are based on certain assumptions and on our views of market and economic conditions which are subject to change.

Past performance does not indicate future results. The value or income associated with a security or an investment may fluctuate. There is always the potential for loss as well as gain. Investments discussed in this report may be inappropriate for some investors depending on their specific investment objectives and financial position.

Asset class risks

Asset allocation and diversification are investment methods used to manage risk and cannot eliminate the risk of investment losses. Your individual allocation may be different than the strategic long-term allocation above due to your unique individual circumstances, but is targeted to be in the allocation ranges detailed. The asset allocation reflected above may fluctuate based on asset values, portfolio decisions, and account needs.

Alternative investments, such as hedge funds, private capital funds, and private real estate funds, carry specific investor qualifications and involve the risk of investment loss, including the loss of the entire amount invested. While investors may potentially benefit from the ability of alternative investments to potentially improve the risk-reward profiles of their portfolios, the investments themselves can carry significant risks. Government regulation and monitoring of these types of investments may be minimal or nonexistent. There may be no secondary market for alternative investment interests and transferability may be limited or even prohibited.

The use of alternative investment strategies, such as Equity Hedge, Event Driven, Macro and Relative Value, are speculative and involve a high degree of risk. These strategies may expose investors to risks such as short selling, leverage risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk, volatility risk, the use of derivatives and other significant risks. The use of alternative investment strategies may require a manager's skill in assessing corporate events, the anticipation of future movements in securities prices, interest rates, or other economic factors. No assurance can be given that a manager's view of the economy will be correct which may result in lower investment returns or higher return volatility.

Private capital funds use complex trading strategies, including hedging and leveraging through derivatives and short selling. These funds often demand long holding periods to allow for a turnaround and exit strategy. Hedge fund and private equity/private capital fund investing involves other material risks including capital loss and the loss of the entire amount invested. A fund's offering documents should be carefully reviewed prior to investing.

Privately offered real estate funds carry significant risks. They are unlisted making them hard to value and trade. They are generally only available to accredited investors within the meaning of the U.S. securities laws. There can be no assurance a secondary market will exist for these funds and there may be restrictions on transferring interests.

Investing in long/short strategies is not appropriate for all investors. Short selling involves sophisticated investment techniques that can add additional risk, and

involves the risk of potentially unlimited increase in the market value of the security sold short, which could result in potentially unlimited loss for the Fund.

Cash alternatives including bank certificates of deposits, Treasury bills, and ultra-short bond mutual funds have advantages and disadvantages depending on the type of instrument. They typically offer lower rates of return than longer-term equity or fixed-income securities and may not keep pace with inflation over extended periods of time. While government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the federal government as to payment of principal and interest if held to maturity and are considered free from credit risk, they are subject to interest rate risk.

Investing in commodities is not appropriate for all investors. Exposure to the commodities markets may subject an investment to greater share price volatility than an investment in traditional equity or debt securities. Investments in commodities may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity. Products that invest in commodities may employ more complex strategies which may expose investors to additional risks.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds, including Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS), are subject to interest rate risk, especially when real interest rates rise. This may cause the underlying value of the bond in the portfolio to fluctuate more than other fixed income securities.

Investing in foreign securities presents certain risks that may not be present in domestic securities. For example, investments in foreign, emerging and frontier markets present special risks, including currency fluctuation, the potential for diplomatic and potential instability, regulatory and liquidity risks, foreign taxation and differences in auditing and other financial standards.

Investments in fixed-income securities are subject to market, interest rate, credit/default, liquidity, inflation and other risks. Bond prices fluctuate inversely to changes in interest rates. Therefore, a general rise in interest rates can result in the decline in the bond's price. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will default on payments of interest and principal. High yield fixed income securities are considered speculative, involve greater risk of default, and tend to be more volatile than investment grade fixed income securities. Municipal bonds offer interest payments exempt from federal taxes, and potentially state and local income taxes. They are subject to credit risk and potentially the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). Quality varies widely depending on the specific issuer. All fixed income investments may be worth less than their original cost upon redemption or maturity.

Leveraged loans are generally below investment grade quality ("high-yield" securities or "junk" bonds). Investing in such securities should be viewed as speculative and investors should review their ability to assume the risks associated with investments which utilize such securities.

Equity securities are subject to market risk which means their value may fluctuate in response to general economic and market conditions and the perception of individual issuers. Investments in equity securities are generally more volatile than other types of securities.

Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities are subject to the risks associated with investment in debt securities. In addition, they are subject to prepayment and

call risks. Changes in prepayments may significantly affect yield, yielding investments may not be available for the Fund to purchase. These risks may be heightened for longer maturity and duration securities. Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities (CMBS) are a type of mortgage-backed security backed by commercial mortgages rather than residential real estate. CMBS tend to be more complex and volatile than residential mortgage-backed securities due to the unique nature of the underlying property assets.

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) involves certain risks which differ from an investment in the securities of a corporation. MLPs may be sensitive to price changes in oil, natural gas, etc., regulatory risk, and rising interest rates. A change in the current tax law regarding MLPs could result in the MLP being treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes which would reduce the amount of cash flows distributed by the MLP. Other risks include the volatility associated with the use of leverage; volatility of the commodities markets; market risks; supply and demand; natural and man-made catastrophes; competition; liquidity; market price discount from Net Asset Value and other material risks.

Preferred stocks are subject to issuer-specific and market risks. They are generally subordinated to bonds or other debt instruments in an issuer's capital structure, subjecting them to a greater risk of non-payment than more senior securities.

The prices of small and mid-cap company stocks are generally more volatile than large company stocks. They often involve higher risks because smaller companies may lack the management expertise, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths to endure adverse economic conditions.

Sector investing can be more volatile than investments that are broadly diversified over numerous sectors of the economy and will increase a portfolio's vulnerability to any single economic, political, or regulatory development affecting the sector. This can result in greater price volatility. **Communication Services** companies are vulnerable to their products and services becoming outdated because of technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the Communication Services sector may also be affected by rapid technology changes, pricing competition, large equipment upgrades, substantial capital requirements, and government regulation and approval of products and services. In addition, companies within the industry may invest heavily in research and development which is not guaranteed to lead to successful implementation of the proposed product. Risks associated with the **Consumer Discretionary** sector include, among others, apparel price deflation due to low-cost entries, high inventory levels and pressure from e-commerce players, reduction in traditional advertising dollars, increasing household debt levels that could limit consumer appetite for discretionary purchases, declining consumer acceptance of new product introductions, and geopolitical uncertainty that could affect consumer sentiment. **Consumer Staples** industries can be significantly affected by competitive pricing particularly with respect to the growth of low-cost emerging market production, government regulation, the performance of the overall economy, interest rates, and consumer confidence. The **Energy** sector may be adversely affected by changes in worldwide energy prices, exploration, production spending, government regulation, and changes in exchange rates, depletion of natural resources, and risks that arise from extreme weather conditions. Investing in **Financial** services companies will subject an investment to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the sector. Some of the risks associated with investment in the **Health Care** sector include

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competition on branded products, sales erosion due to cheaper alternatives, research and development risk, government regulations and government approval of products anticipated to enter the market. There is increased risk investing in the **Industrials** sector. The industries within the sector can be significantly affected by general market and economic conditions, competition, technological innovation, legislation and government regulations, among other things, all of which can significantly affect a portfolio's performance. **Materials** industries can be significantly affected by the volatility of commodity prices, the exchange rate between foreign currency and the dollar, export/import concerns, worldwide competition, procurement and manufacturing and cost containment issues. **Real Estate** investments have special risks, including possible illiquidity of the underlying properties, credit risk, interest rate fluctuations, and the impact of varied economic conditions. Risks associated with the **Technology** sector include increased competition from domestic and international companies, unexpected changes in demand, regulatory actions, technical problems with key products, and the departure of key members of management. Technology and Internet-related stocks, especially smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. **Utilities** are sensitive to changes in interest rates, and the securities within the sector can be volatile and may underperform in a slow economy.

Index definitions

An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment.

Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI measures the price of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by an average consumer.

Fixed income representative indexes

Cash Alternatives/Treasury Bills. Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills (1-3M) Index is representative of money markets.

U.S. Short Term Taxable Fixed Income. Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate 1-3 Year Bond Index is the 1-3 year component of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond, which represents fixed-income securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, dollar-denominated, and investment-grade.

U.S. Intermediate Term Taxable Fixed Income. Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate 5-7 Year Bond Index is unmanaged and is composed of the Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Index and the Bloomberg U.S. Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and includes Treasury issues, agency issues, corporate bond issues, and mortgage-backed securities with maturities of 5-7 years.

U.S. Long Term Taxable Fixed Income. Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate 10+ Year Bond Index is unmanaged and is composed of the Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Index and the Bloomberg U.S. Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and includes Treasury issues, agency issues, corporate bond issues, and mortgage-backed securities with maturities of 10 years or more.

U.S. Taxable Investment Grade Fixed Income. Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based measure of the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market.

High Yield Taxable Fixed Income. Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High-Yield Index covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt.

Developed Market Ex-U.S. Fixed Income (Unhedged). J.P. Morgan GBI Global ex-U.S. Index (Unhedged) in USD is an unmanaged market index that is representative of the total return performance in U.S. dollars on an unhedged basis of major non-U.S. bond markets.

Developed Market Ex-U.S. Fixed Income (Hedged). J.P. Morgan GBI ex U.S. Hedged is an unmanaged market index representative of the total return performance in U.S. dollars on an unhedged basis of major non-U.S. bond markets.

Emerging Market Fixed Income (U.S. dollar). J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI Global) currently covers more than 60 emerging market countries. Included in the EMBI Global are U.S.-dollar-denominated Brady bonds, Eurobonds, traded loans, and local market debt instruments issued by sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities.

U.S. Investment Grade Corporate Fixed Income. Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Bond Index measures the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. It includes USD denominated securities publicly issued by US and non-US industrial, utility and financial issuers.

Preferred Stock. ICE BofA Fixed Rate Preferred Securities Index tracks the performance of fixed rate US dollar denominated preferred securities issued in the U.S. domestic market.

Equity representative indexes

U.S. Large Cap Equities. S&P 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index calculated on a total return basis with dividends reinvested. The index includes 500 widely held U.S. market industrial, utility, transportation and financial companies.

U.S. Mid Cap Equities. Russell Midcap Index measures the performance of the mid-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell Midcap Index is a subset of the Russell 1000® Index. It includes approximately 800 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell Midcap Index represents approximately 27% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 companies.

U.S. Small Cap Equities. Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000® Index, which represents approximately 8% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

Developed Market Ex-U.S. Equities (U.S. dollar)/(Local). MSCI EAFE Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of 21 developed markets, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

Emerging Market Equities (U.S. dollar)/(Local). MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of 23 emerging markets.

MSCI All Country World Index (MSCI ACWI) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of 23 developed and 26 emerging markets.

Real assets representative indexes

Public Real Estate. FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index is designed to track the performance of listed real-estate companies and REITs in developed countries worldwide.

MLPs. Alerian MLP Index is a composite of the 50 most prominent energy Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) that provides investors with an unbiased, comprehensive benchmark for this emerging asset class. The index, which is calculated using a float-adjusted, capitalization-weighted methodology, is disseminated real-time on a price-return basis and on a total-return basis.

Commodities (BCOM). Bloomberg Commodity Index is comprised of 23 exchange-traded futures on physical commodities weighted to account for economic significance and market liquidity.

Alternative strategies representative indexes

Global Hedge Funds. HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index. A global, equal-weighted index of over 2,000 single-manager funds that report to HFR Database. Constituent funds report monthly net-of-all-fees performance in U.S. dollars and have a minimum of \$50 million under management or a 12-month track record of active performance. The HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index does not include Funds of Hedge Funds.

Relative Value. HFRI Relative Value (Total) Index. Strategy is predicated on realization of a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities. Managers employ a variety of fundamental and quantitative techniques to establish investment theses, and security types range broadly across equity, fixed income, derivative or other security types. Fixed income strategies are typically quantitatively driven to measure the existing relationship between instruments and, in some cases, identify attractive positions in which the risk adjusted spread between these instruments represents an attractive opportunity for the investment manager. Relative Value (RV) position may be involved in corporate transactions also, but as opposed to Event Driven (ED) exposures, the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a pricing discrepancy between related securities, as opposed to the outcome of the corporate transaction.

Macro. HFRI Macro (Total) Index. Encompass a broad range of strategies predicated on movements in underlying economic variables and the impact these have on equity, fixed income, hard-currency, and commodity markets. Managers employ a variety of techniques, both discretionary and systematic analysis, combinations of top-down and bottom-up theses, quantitative and fundamental approaches and long- and short-term holding periods. Although some strategies employ RV techniques, Macro strategies are distinct from RV strategies in that the primary investment thesis is predicated on predicted or future movements in the underlying instruments rather than on realization of a valuation discrepancy between securities. In a similar way, while both Macro and Equity Hedge managers may hold equity securities, the overriding investment thesis is predicated on the impact movements in underlying macroeconomic variables may have on security prices, as opposed to Equity Hedge (EH), in which the fundamental characteristics on the company are the most significant are integral to investment thesis.

Event Driven. HFRI Event Driven (Total) Index. Maintains positions in companies currently or prospectively involved in corporate transactions of a wide

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variety including mergers, restructurings, financial distress, tender offers, shareholder buybacks, debt exchanges, security issuance or other capital structure adjustments. Security types can range from most senior in the capital structure to most junior or subordinated and frequently involve additional derivative securities. Exposure includes a combination of sensitivities to equity markets, credit markets and idiosyncratic, company-specific developments. Investment theses are typically predicated on fundamental (as opposed to quantitative) characteristics, with the realization of the thesis predicated on a specific development exogenous to the existing capital structure.

Equity Hedge. HFRI Equity Hedge (Total) Index. Equity Hedge: Investment Managers who maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. A wide variety of investment processes can be employed to arrive at an investment decision, including both quantitative and fundamental techniques; strategies can be broadly diversified or narrowly focused on specific sectors and can range broadly in terms of levels of net exposure, leverage employed, holding period, concentrations of market capitalizations and valuation ranges of typical portfolios. EH managers would typically maintain at least 50% exposure to, and may in some cases be entirely invested in, equities, both long and short.

Note: HFRI Indices have limitations (some of which are typical of other widely used indexes). These limitations include survivorship bias (the returns of the indexes may not be representative of all the hedge funds in the universe because of the tendency of lower performing funds to leave the index); heterogeneity (not all hedge funds are alike or comparable to one another, and the index may not accurately reflect the performance of a described style); and limited data (many hedge funds do not report to indexes, and, therefore, the index may omit funds, the inclusion of which might significantly affect the performance shown). The HFRI Indices are based on information self-reported by hedge fund managers that decide on their own, at any time, whether or not they want to provide, or continue to provide, information to HFR Asset Management, L.L.C. Results for funds that go out of business are included in the index until the date that they cease operations. Therefore, these indexes may not be complete or accurate representations of the hedge fund universe, and may be biased in several ways. Returns of the underlying hedge funds are net of fees and are denominated in USD.

Disclosures

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