



# RPB Capital Preservation Fund

## Rabbi Trust

December 31, 2018

### TIER 1 RISK LEVEL



LOW ————— HIGH

### TOTAL ASSETS

\$1,334,286

### INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

As of December 31, 2018  
0.20%

### INCEPTION DATE

March 1, 2012

### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Stability of principal.

### INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Seeks to preserve the principal balance of fund assets. Invests in the Northern Institutional U.S. Government Select Portfolio money market fund. The fund exclusively invests in high quality money market instruments.

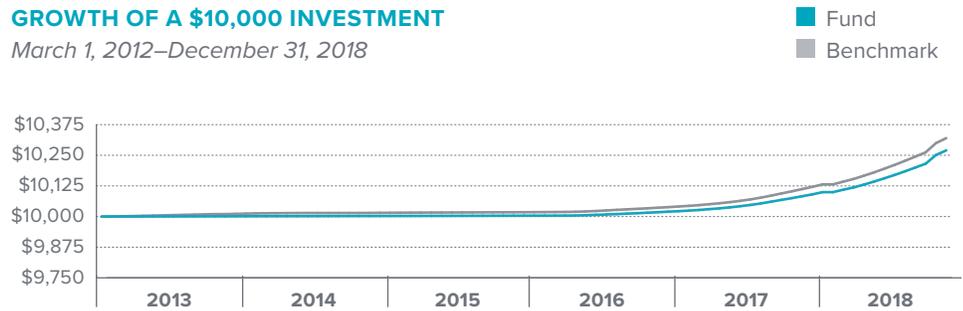
## Performance Compared to Benchmark

### Benchmark

FTSE 3 Month T-Bill\*

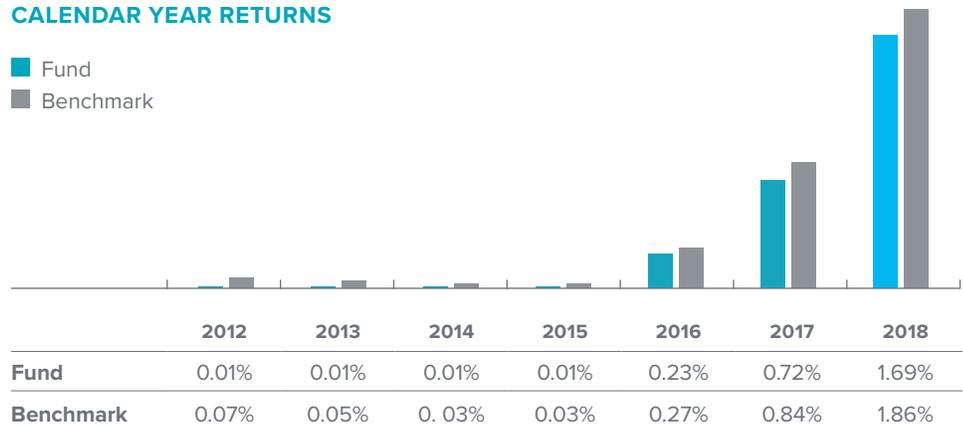
### GROWTH OF A \$10,000 INVESTMENT

March 1, 2012–December 31, 2018



### CALENDAR YEAR RETURNS

■ Fund  
■ Benchmark



### TOTAL RETURNS

Periods ended December 31, 2018

|                  | RECENT RETURNS |                       | ANNUALIZED RETURNS |            |                 |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
|                  | Quarter        | Calendar Year to Date | One Year           | Three Year | Since Inception |
| <b>Fund</b>      | 0.53%          | 1.69%                 | 1.69%              | 0.88%      | 0.39%           |
| <b>Benchmark</b> | 0.57%          | 1.86%                 | 1.86%              | 0.99%      | 0.46%           |

The Citigroup 3-Month Treasury Bill Index was replaced by the FTSE 3 Month T-Bill in Q2 2018.

**RPB Capital Preservation Fund  
Rabbi Trust**

**NAV<sup>1</sup>**  
\$100.00

**SEVEN-DAY YIELD<sup>2</sup>**  
2.25%

*As of December 31, 2018*

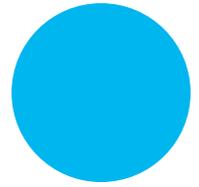
1 Net Asset Value (NAV) is value per share of a mutual fund on a specific date or time based on the total value of all the securities in its portfolio, any liabilities the fund has and the number of fund shares outstanding. NAV per share is computed once per day based on the closing market prices of the securities in the fund's portfolio.

2 Seven-Day Yield is interest earned on a money market mutual fund without the compounding interest. This yield is the dividend and interest earned by the fund, and paid out during the seven-day period, minus any management fees incurred during those seven days. Also referred to as the seven-day annualized return.

## Asset Allocation

■ Cash/Cash Equivalents

100.0%



### FUND HOLDINGS BY MANAGER

*As of December 31, 2018*

| Asset Class            | Manager        | Current Allocation |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| ■ Cash/Cash Equivalent |                |                    |
| Money Market           | Northern Trust | 100.0%             |
| <b>TOTAL</b>           |                | <b>100.00%</b>     |

### Fund Transfer Restrictions

The 90-day equity wash rule restricts investors from transferring assets directly from the Stable Value Fund to the following designated competing funds: Vanguard Short-Term Bond Index Fund (VBIRX) and Vanguard Short-Term Inflation Protected Securities Fund (VTAPX).

To transfer assets from the Stable Value Fund into the competing funds, you must first transfer the assets to a non-competing fund, such as an equity fund or a longer-term bond fund. The assets must remain in the non-competing fund for at least 90 days before they can be moved into a competing fund. This applies to all transfers from the Stable Value Fund to the competing funds. The list of competing funds may change in the future.

Performance data represents past performance, which does not guarantee future results. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate, so investors' units, when sold, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Performance results include the reinvestment of dividends and any capital gains distributions. Returns are also net of the investment management fee.

**A NOTE ABOUT RISK:** All investing is subject to risk, including the possible loss of the money you invest. Investments in stocks or bonds issued by non-U.S. companies are subject to risks including country/regional risk and currency risk. These risks are especially high in emerging markets. Prices of mid- and small-cap stocks often fluctuate more than those of large-cap stocks. Bond funds are subject to the risk that an issuer will fail to make payments on time, and that bond prices will decline because of rising interest rates or negative perceptions of an issuer's ability to make payments. Funds that concentrate on a relatively narrow market sector face the risk of higher share-price volatility. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against a loss.