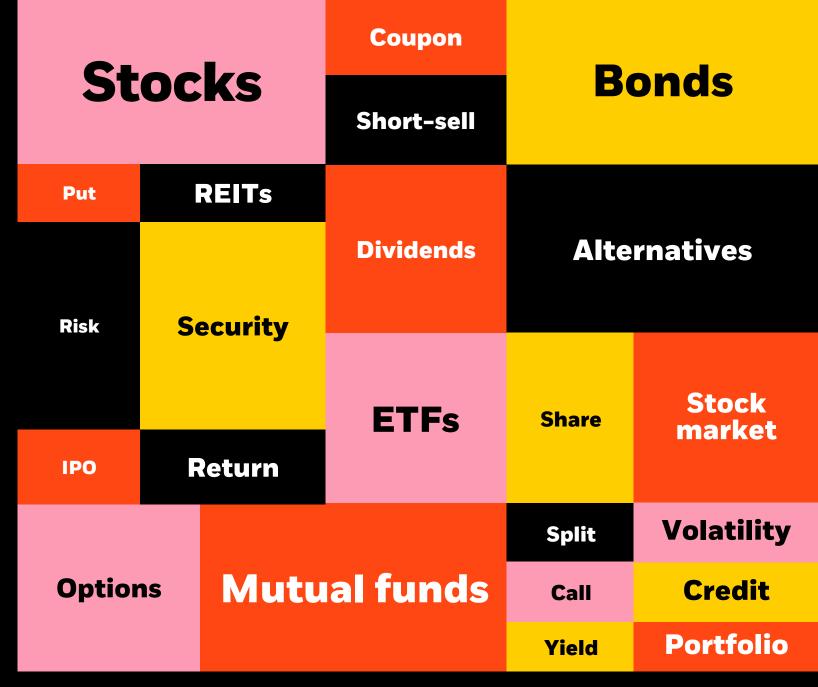


Investing basics

Investing can feel overwhelming



Agenda

1

Know the ingredients

2

Stick to the recipe

3

Get cooking

Know the ingredients



What is saving vs. investing?

Saving



Short-term

Low chance of losing money

Low return

Investing



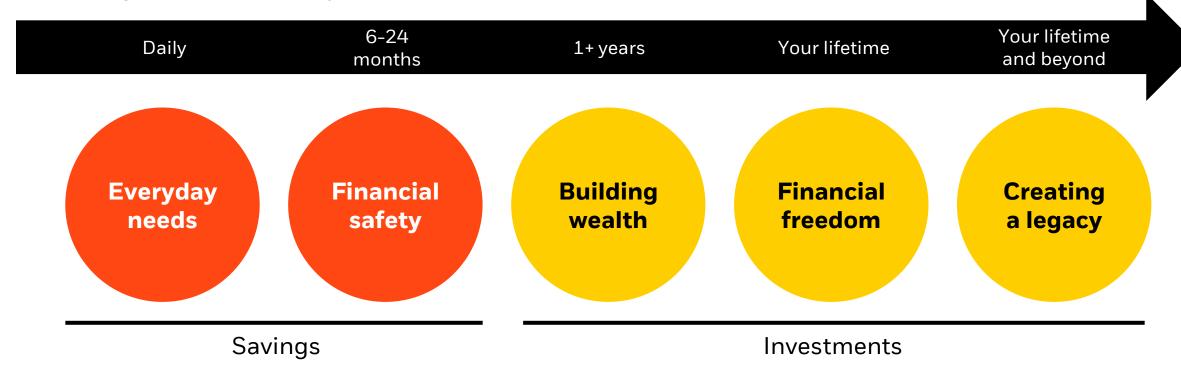
Long-term

Higher chance of losing money

Higher return

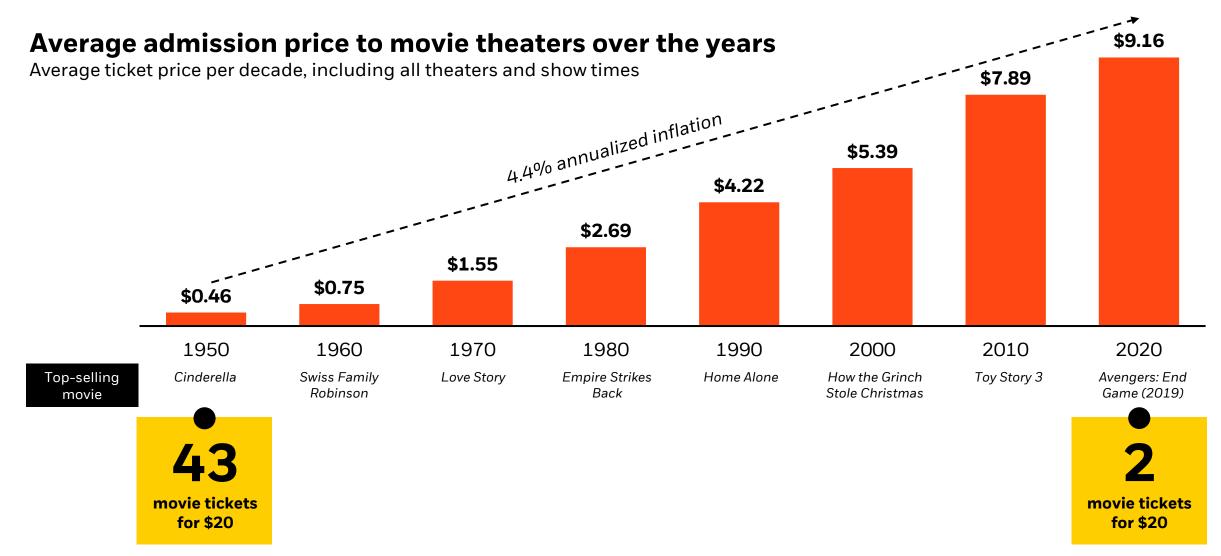
Know the roles saving and investing play...

How long does the money need to last?



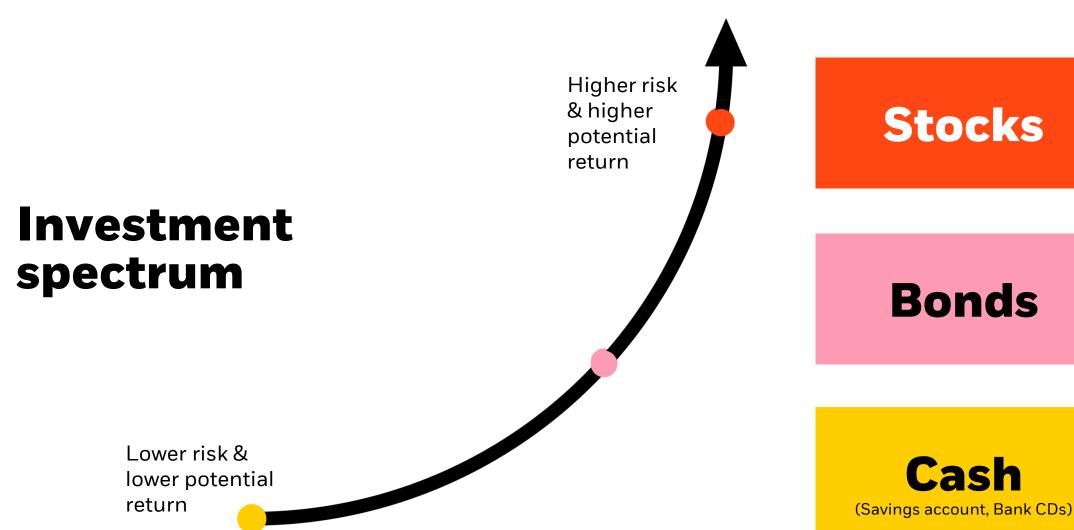
...because savings alone isn't enough to reach every goal in your life's journey

Inflation: The silent roadblock to your goals



Source: Statisita.com and USA Today as of 12/31/22. Annualized inflation calculated by BlackRock. Best selling movie in 2020 was "Bad Boys for Life". Past performance does not guarantee or indicate future results. Index performance is for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in the index.

Examples of investing and savings



Source: BlackRock. For illustrative purposes only.

Stocks Be an owner



BondsBe a loaner



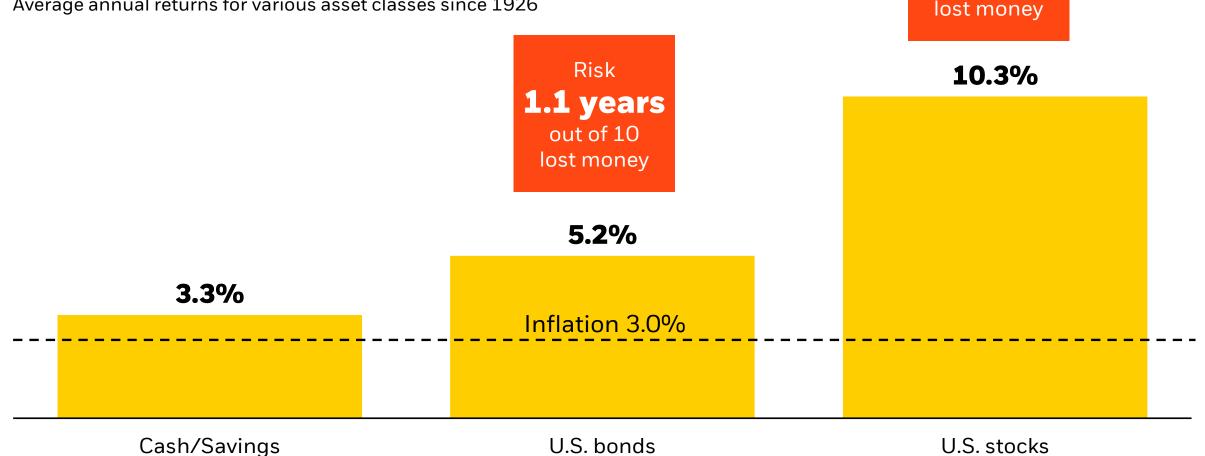
Stick to the recipe







More **return**, but also more **risk**Average annual returns for various asset classes since 1926



Source: Morningstar, BlackRock. Stocks are represented by the S&P 500 index from 3/4/57 to 12/31/23 and the IA SBBI U.S. Gov IT index from 1/1/26 to 1/3/89. Cash/Savings are represented by the IA SBBI US 30 Day TBill TR Index from 1/1/26 to 12/31/23. Past performance does not guarantee or indicate future results. Index performance is for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Risk

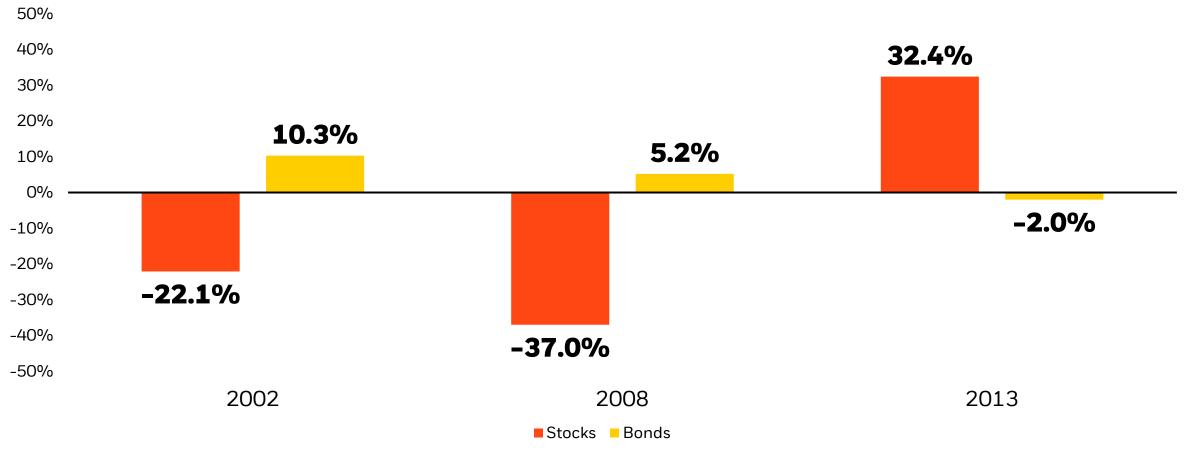
2.8 years

out of 10

Benefits of diversification

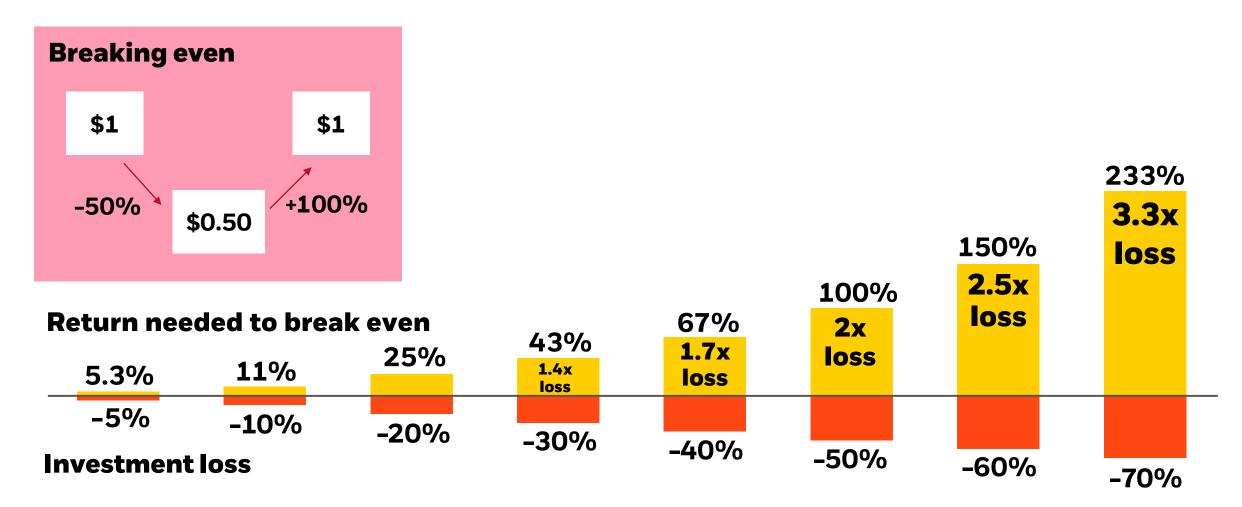
Different asset classes zig while others zag

Performance of stocks and bonds in select years with largest gap in performance between asset classes since 2000

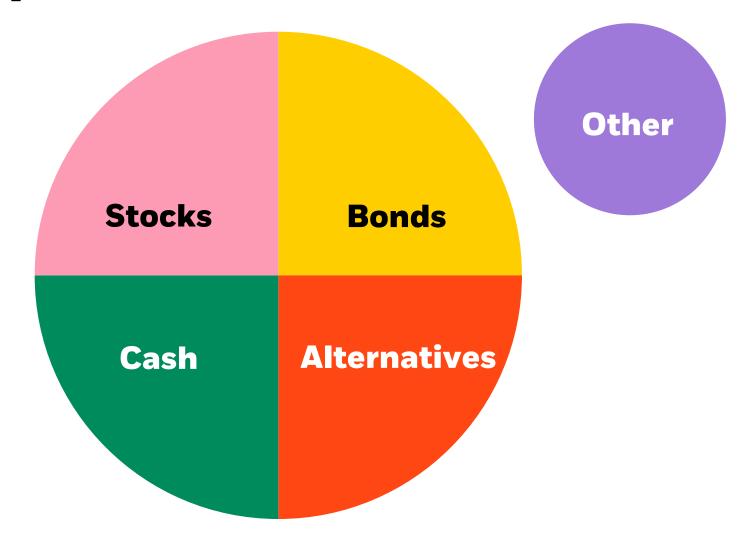


Source: Morningstar, BlackRock. Stocks are represented by the S&P 500 index from 1/1/00 to 12/31/22. U.S. bonds are represented by the Bloomberg U.S. Agg Bond TR index from 1/1/00 to 12/31/22. **Past performance does not guarantee or indicate future results.** Index performance is for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in an index.

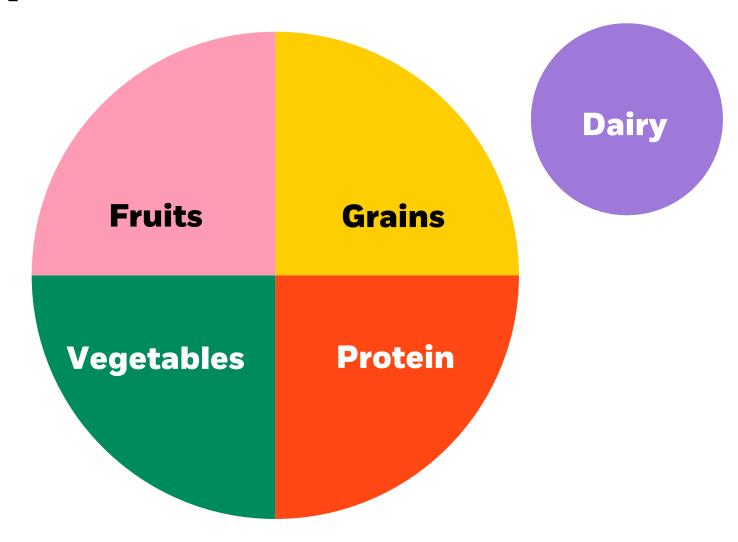
Understanding the math of investment loss



A diversified portfolio is like a balanced diet



A diversified portfolio is like a balanced diet



Diversification can work - it might not taste good

S&P 500 Index returns compared to a Diversified Portfolio made up of 24% U.S. large stocks, 24% U.S. mid cap stocks, 5% international stocks, 2% U.S. small cap stocks, 5% emerging market stocks, 20% U.S. bonds, 20% high yield bonds

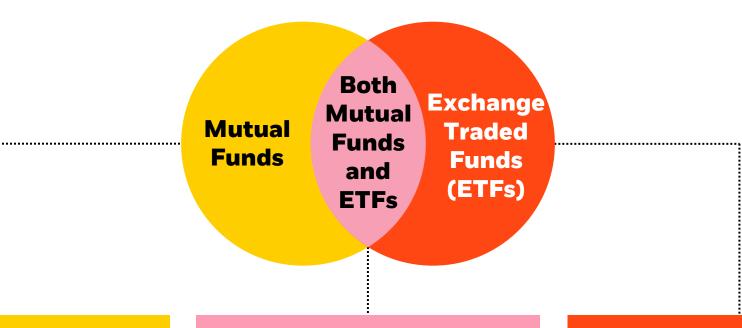
| Years | S&P 500 | Diversified portfolio | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2000–2002* | -40.1% | -15.7% | "I lost money" |
| 2003–2007 | 82.9% | 91.5% | "Diversification worked" |
| 2008 | -37.0% | -28.5% | "I lost money" |
| 2009–2019 | 351.0% | 237.2% | "I didn't make as much" |
| Q1 2020† | -30.4% | -24.2% | "I lost money" |
| Q2 2020-2021 [‡] | 119.0% | 69.8% | "I didn't make as much" |
| 2022 | -18.1% | -15.3% | "I lost money" |
| 2023 | 26.3% | 15.9% | "I didn't make as much" |
| Total return | 390.8% | 391.4% | "Diversification can work even |
| Gr \$100K | \$490,770 | \$491,430 | when it feels like it's losing" |

Source: Morningstar as of 12/31/23. *Performance is from 9/1/00 to 12/31/02. †Performance is from 1/1/20 to 3/23/20. †Performance is from 3/24/20 to 12/31/21. Diversified Portfolio is represented by 24% S&P 500 Index, 24% Russell Mid Cap Index, 5% MSCI EAFE Index, 2% Russell 2000 Index, 5% FTSE Emerging Stock Index, 20% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index, 20% Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index. Past performance does not guarantee or indicate future results. Index performance is for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in the index.

Get cooking



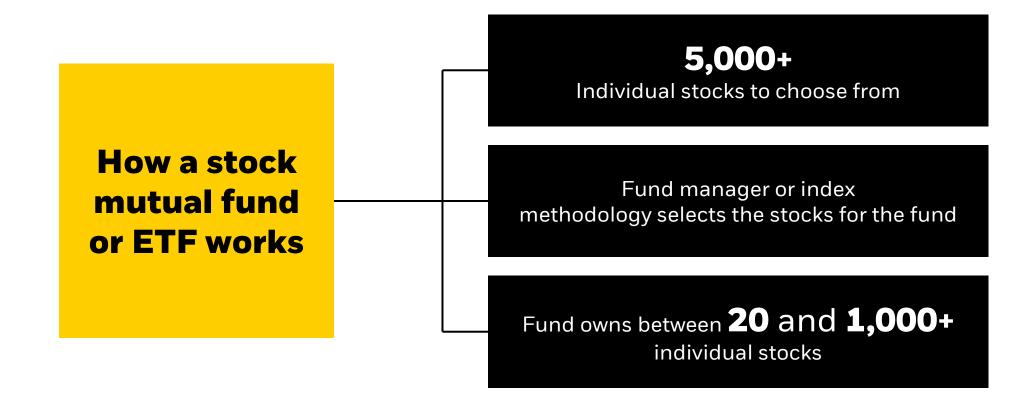
Funds are a great way to get started



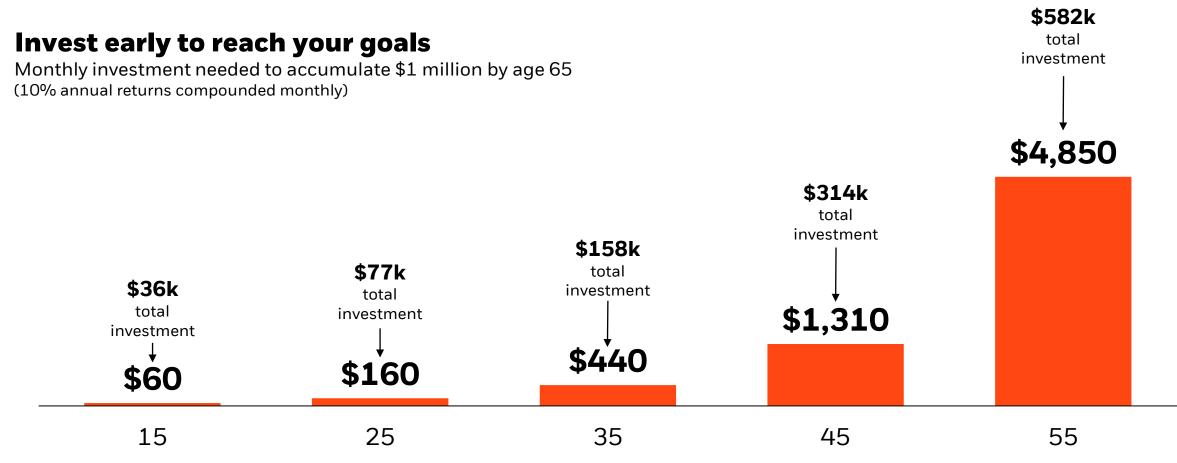
- Trades at the end of the day
- More often features an active manager selecting stocks/bonds
- Money pooled together from many investors
- Fund can hold hundreds or thousand of securities
- Can be stock, bond or balanced funds

- A mutual fund that trades throughout the day like a stock
- More often replicates a market index of stocks/bonds

Funds provide natural diversification



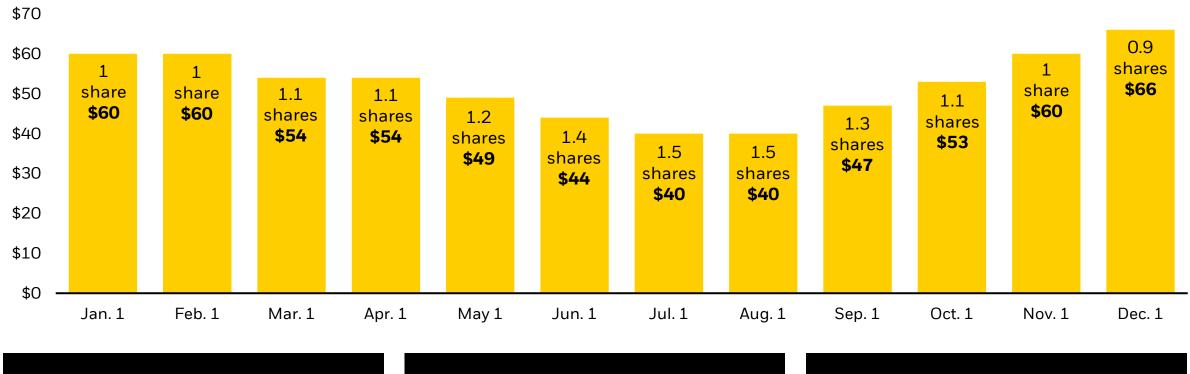
Systematic investing punches above its weight



Age at which investing started

Invest through market ups and downs

Hypothetical example of investing \$60/month for 1 year into an asset with starting value of \$60/share



14.1 total shares purchased

\$51.06 average price/share

+\$210.60 gain over the period

Source: BlackRock. Hypothetical example for illustration purposes only and is not meant to represent the performance of any particular investment. Number of shares purchased each hypothetical month is rounded up or down to the nearest tenth of a decimal point for simplicity. Systematic investing does not guarantee a profit and does not protect against loss in declining markets. Systematic investing involves continuous investing, so investors should consider their ability to make periodic payments in all market environments. **Investing involves risks**, **Including the possible loss of all your principal**.

Taxable brokerage account

Where to invest?

Retirement accounts (IRA, 401(k)/403(b))

College planning account (529)

Taxable brokerage accounts

Need: Building wealth

Contributions

 Contribute as much after-tax money as you want

Withdrawals

 Subject to both income and capital gains taxes

Purpose

 General wealth-building due to tax implications

Individual Retirement Account (IRA)

Need: Financial freedom

Contributions

- \$7,000/year
 - Traditional, Roth, or combination
- \$8,000/year if age 50+
- Subject to limits based on annual income

Withdrawals

- Taxed on Traditional, not on Roth*
- May affect income tax bracket
- Mandatory at age 72 (Traditional only)
- If before age 59.5, subject to an extra 10% tax penalty

Purpose

 Long-term, retirementfocused savings due to tax advantaged growth potential

Source: BlackRock, Internal Revenue Service as of 12/31/23.*Roth contributions are subject to tax if your contributions to a Roth account are 5 years or less. Known as the "5-year rule", an investor must have owned the Roth account for at least 5 years to avoid taxes on withdrawals, regardless of the account holder's age at time of either contribution or withdrawal. Investors should consult a Financial Professional for more information based on their specific circumstances.

Employer-sponsored retirement plan (401(k)/403(b))

Need: Financial freedom

Contributions

- \$23,000/year
 - Traditional, Roth, or combination
- \$30,500/year if age 50+
- Automatically deducted as a percentage of paycheck
- "Employer matching contributions" don't count towards annual limit

Withdrawals

- Taxed on Traditional, not on Roth*
- May affect income tax bracket
- Mandatory at age 72
- If before age 59.5, subject to an extra 10% tax penalty
- Employer contributions subject to vesting schedule

Purpose

- Long-term, retirementfocused savings due to tax advantaged growth potential
 - Often most accessible retirement option for investors

Source: BlackRock, Internal Revenue Service as of 12/31/23.*Roth contributions are subject to tax if your contributions to a Roth account are 5 years or less. Known as the "5-year rule", an investor must have owned the Roth account for at least 5 years to avoid taxes on withdrawals, regardless of the account holder's age at time of either contribution or withdrawal. Investors should consult a Financial Professional for more information based on their specific circumstances.

Get the most out of your retirement plan

Key takeaways

O1Contribute to your plan.

Don't miss out on

tax-advantaged growth

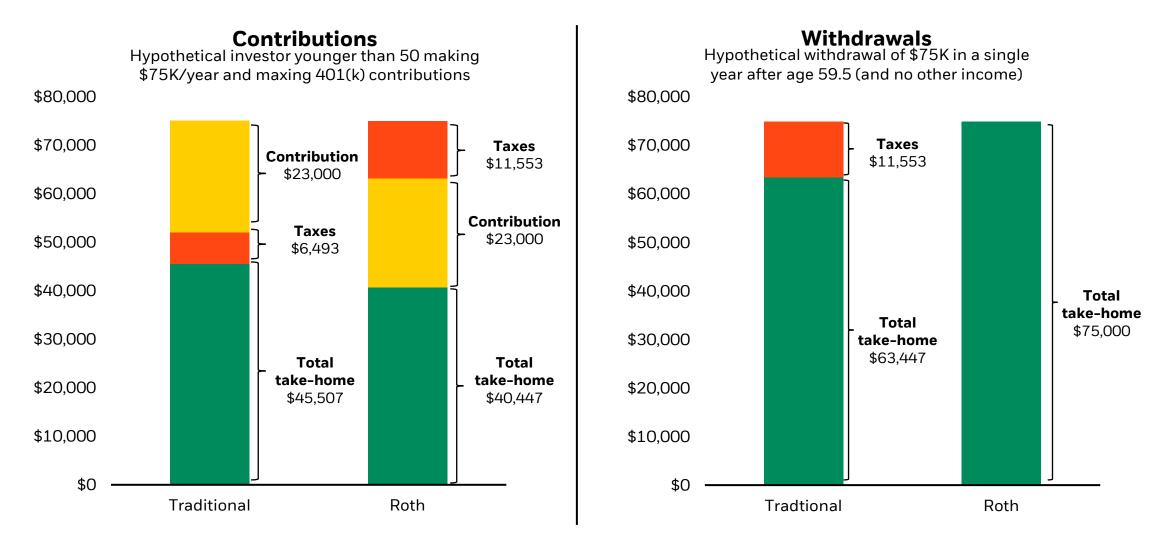
02

Meet the full match. Don't leave money on the table

Example: Employer match of 50% up to 8%, based off annual income of \$100K

| Scenario- employee contribution % | Contribution per year | Employer match | Total contribution after 10 years | After 10 years with 3% growth |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0% | \$0 | \$0 | \$ 0 | \$ O |
| 2% | \$2,000 | \$1,000 | \$30,000 | \$35,306 |
| 4% | \$4,000 | \$2,000 | \$60,000 | \$70,612 |
| 6% | \$6,000 | \$3,000 | \$90,000 | \$105,918 |
| 8% | \$8,000 | \$4,000 | \$120,000 | \$141,224 |
| 10% | \$10,000 | \$4,000 | \$140,000 | \$164,761 |

Tax-advantage of retirement plans (IRA, 401(k)/403(b))



Source: BlackRock, Internal Revenue Service as of 12/31/23. Hypothetical example for illustration purposes only. "Taxes" are calculated using federal tax brackets only, based on a hypothetical \$75,000/year reported income. Total taxes may differ between investors based on income level, state residency, additional benefits, or other individualized factors. The hypothetical example shown is for educational purposes only and does not constitute tax-planning advice for any individual investor's financial circumstances...

College savings (529 plans)

Need: Legacy

Contributions

- After-tax and grow taxdeferred
- No limit
 - \$18,000/year limit per donor, per beneficiary for gift tax exclusion
- Contributions can no longer happen once total balance is \$235k-\$575k, depending on the state

Withdrawals

- Tax free if for qualified college expenses
- \$10,000/year tax free if used for qualified K-12
 - Amount above \$10,000 threshold is taxed
- Non-qualified withdrawals taxed and have an additional 10% tax penalty

Purpose

- Long-term planning for the next generation due to withdrawal uses and flexibility of options
 - Most states have multiple options for residents of any state
 - Typically, investing in home state's plan comes with additional tax credits

Ask about other account options

Building wealth

- Joint Account
- UGMA/UTMA

Financial freedom

- 457 plan
- Thrift Savings Plan
- SIMPLE IRA
- SEP IRA
- Profit-sharing plan
- Health Savings Account
- Flexible Spending Account

Legacy

- UGMA/UTMA
- Coverdell
- Trust Account

Source: BlackRock, Internal Revenue Service as of 12/31/23.

Investing basics



Know the ingredients

- Savings vs. investing
- Many reasons to save and invest
- Stocks and bonds: "owner vs. loaner"

2

Stick to the recipe

- · Portfolios and diversification
- Risk and return
- A diversified portfolio is a like a well-balanced diet, but sometimes doesn't taste good

3

Get cooking

- Mutual funds and ETFs
- Systematic investing
- Where to invest, different types of accounts

Get started right away



Important notes

| Returns as of 12/31/23 | Total Ret 1 Year | Total Ret 5 Years | Total Ret 10 Years |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| S&P 500 TR USD | 26.29 | 15.69 | 12.03 |
| IA SBBI US Large Stock TR USD Ext | 26.29 | 15.69 | 12.03 |
| Russell Mid Cap TR USD | 17.23 | 12.68 | 9.42 |
| MSCI EAFE NR USD | 18.24 | 8.16 | 4.28 |
| Russell 2000 TR USD | 16.93 | 9.97 | 7.16 |
| FTSE Emerging TR USD | 9.10 | 4.78 | 3.59 |
| Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD | 5.53 | 1.10 | 1.81 |
| IA SBBI US IT Govt TR USD | 5.53 | 1.10 | 1.81 |
| Bloomberg High Yield Corporate TR USD | 13.45 | 5.37 | 4.60 |
| IA SBBI US 30 Day TBill TR USD | 4.95 | 1.79 | 1.18 |

Index definitions:

- The **S&P 500 TR Index** is an unmanaged index that is generally considered representative of the U.S. stock market on a total return basis. Included are the largest 500 stocks by market cap.
- The IA SBBI IT US Large Stock TR Index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered representative of the historical U.S. stock market on a total return basis prior to the inception of the S&P 500 TR Index in 1970.
- The **Russell Midcap TR Index** is an unmanaged index that is generally considered representative of the #201 to #1,000 largest stocks by market cap in the entire U.S. stock market on a total return basis.
- The MSCI EAFE NR Index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered representative of International (Ex-U.S. & Ex-Canada) Developed Market stocks on a net return basis.
- The Russell 2000 TR Index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered representative of the #1,001 to #3,000 largest stocks by market cap in the entire U.S. stock market on a total return basis.
- The FTSE Emerging TR Index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered representative of International Emerging Market stocks on a total return basis.
- The Bloomberg U.S. Agg Bond TR Index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered representative of the U.S. bond market on a total return basis.
- The IA SBBI IT Govt TR Index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered representative of the historical U.S. bond market on a total return basis prior to the inception of the Bloomberg U.S. Agg Bond TR Index in 1989.
- The Bloomberg High Yield Corporate TR Index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered representative of the U.S. corporate high-yield bond market on a total return basis.
- The IA SBBI US 30 Day TBill TR Index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered representative of the historical U.S. 30-Day Treasury Bill market on a total return basis.

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