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9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 10 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

11 CATHY POVER, on behalf of herself  
 12 and all others similarly situated,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 THE CAPITAL GROUP COMPANIES,  
 16 INC.; THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
 17 OF THE CAPITAL GROUP  
 18 COMPANIES, INC., and its members;  
 19 and THE U.S. RETIREMENT  
 20 BENEFITS COMMITTEE OF THE  
 21 CAPITAL GROUP COMPANIES, INC.,  
 22 and its members, Does 1–30,

23 Defendants.

Case No.:

**COMPLAINT FOR:**

1. Breach of Duty of Prudence,  
Violation of ERISA, 29 U.S.C.  
§ 1104
2. Breach of Duty of Loyalty,  
Violation of ERISA, 29 U.S.C.  
§ 1104
3. Failure to Monitor

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 1. Plaintiff Cathy Pover brings this action under 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2)  
3 and (3), individually and on behalf of The Capital Group Companies, Inc.  
4 Retirement Savings Plan (the “Plan”) and a class of participants and beneficiaries of  
5 the Plan affected by the challenged conduct of the Capital Group Defendants (as  
6 defined below). Plaintiff brings this action for breach of fiduciary duty under the  
7 Employee Retirement Income Security Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 1001-1461 (“ERISA”),  
8 against the Defendants The Capital Group Companies, Inc., the Board of Directors  
9 of The Capital Group Companies, Inc. and its members, and the U.S. Retirement  
10 Benefits Committee of The Capital Group Companies, Inc. (the “Retirement  
11 Committee”) and its members (collectively, “Capital Group Defendants” or “Capital  
12 Group”).

13 2. The Capital Group Defendants are fiduciaries of the Plan. Accordingly,  
14 when constructing an investment line-up for the Plan, Capital Group must  
15 independently investigate and regularly monitor each of the Plan’s investment  
16 options with an “eye single” to the interests of the Plan and its participants and with  
17 the care and skill of a prudent investor. The Capital Group Defendants breached their  
18 fiduciary duty by failing to prudently monitor and failing to remove five of the Plan’s  
19 proprietary investment options that suffer long-term underperformance.

20 3. The Retirement Committee is one of the Plan’s fiduciaries that  
21 designates the investment options available under the Plan. The Retirement  
22 Committee selected five mutual funds for inclusion in the Plan: the American Funds  
23 AMCAP Fund (the “AMCAP Fund”), the American Funds Fundamental Investors  
24 Fund (the “Fundamental Investors Fund”), the Investment Company of America  
25 Fund (the “Investment Company of America Fund”), the American Funds  
26 Washington Mutual Fund (the “Washington Mutual Fund”), and the American Funds

1 Capital World Growth and Income Fund (the “World Growth and Income Fund”)  
2 (collectively, the “American Funds”).

3 4. The American Funds are what are known as large-cap funds. As  
4 explained more fully in Section VI, large-cap funds invest primarily in stocks in the  
5 top 70% of the capitalization of the equity markets. Depending on the strategy, these  
6 markets can include both U.S. and global markets. The principal aim of large-cap  
7 funds is to provide investors with long-term growth of capital, either through capital  
8 appreciation or a combination of capital appreciation and dividends. Stock market  
9 risk and issuer risk are the two primary risks for large-cap funds.

10 5. The American Funds are managed by Capital Research and  
11 Management Company (“Capital Research and Management”), a subsidiary of  
12 Capital Group Companies, Inc. Capital Research and Management is one of the  
13 oldest investment advisers in America. It manages trillions of dollars in assets and  
14 operates on a global scale. Its flagship fund, the Investment Company of America  
15 Fund, has been in continuous operation since 1937. However, success can be fleeting  
16 in the investment management business. With the passage of time, even the most  
17 talented investment adviser can lose their touch for certain investment products,  
18 causing their investment performance to fade and ultimately fall on hard times. What  
19 remains are past glories. Such is the case with the American Funds listed in this  
20 Complaint.

21 6. For nearly a decade, the American Funds have underperformed their  
22 designated benchmarks by substantial margins. For example, from November 1,  
23 2013 through October 31, 2023, the performance of the AMCAP Fund was  
24 especially bad, as the fund underperformed its benchmark, the S&P 500 Index, by  
25  
26

1 more than 46 percentage points (per cumulative return statistics generated by  
2 Morningstar, Inc. (“Morningstar”)<sup>1</sup>).

3 7. ERISA required the Capital Group Defendants to monitor these  
4 investments prudently and impartially, with an “eye single” to the interests of the  
5 Plan and its participants. Yet, despite a market brimming with better-performing  
6 large-cap alternatives, Capital retained its own American Funds as Plan investment  
7 options. To date, these American Funds have taken in nearly a billion dollars in  
8 retirement investments from Plan participants. The Capital Group Defendants’  
9 ongoing loyalty to its American Funds generates millions of dollars a year in fee  
10 income for Capital, but it is injurious to the Plan and its participants. The Capital  
11 Group Defendants’ decision to retain the American Funds has cost participants  
12 millions of dollars in retirement savings.

13 8. To remedy the Capital Group Defendants’ breach of fiduciary duty,  
14 Plaintiff brings this action under 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) and (3), individually, on  
15 behalf of the Plan, and as a representative on behalf of a class of participants and  
16 beneficiaries of the Plan to enforce the Capital Group Defendants’ personal liability  
17 under 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a). Plaintiff seeks to make good to the Plan all losses  
18 resulting from each breach of fiduciary duty occurring during the time period from  
19 July 1, 2019 to the date of judgment (the “Class Period”). In addition, Plaintiff seeks  
20 such other relief for the Plan as the Court may deem appropriate.

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22  
23 <sup>1</sup> Morningstar is the leading provider of independent investment research products  
24 (e.g., data and research insights on managed investment products, publicly listed  
25 companies, and private capital markets) for individual investors, financial advisors,  
26 asset managers, retirement plan providers and sponsors, and institutional investors  
in the private capital markets in North America, Europe, Australia, and Asia.



1 Current and former members of the Retirement Committee are fiduciaries of the Plan  
2 under 29 U.S.C. § 1002(21)(A) because they exercised discretionary authority  
3 and/or discretionary control respecting management of the Plan.

4 13. Because Plaintiff is currently unaware of the identities of the individual  
5 members of the Board of Directors and the Retirement Committee, those individuals  
6 are collectively named as Defendants Does 1-30. Plaintiff will substitute the real  
7 names of the Does when they become known to Plaintiff. To the extent the Capital  
8 Group Defendants delegated any of their fiduciary functions to another person or  
9 entity, the nature and extent of which has not been disclosed to Plaintiff, the person  
10 or entity to which the function was delegated is also a fiduciary under 29 U.S.C.  
11 § 1002(21)(A) and thus alleged to be a Doe Defendant.

### 12 **III. JURISDICTION, VENUE, AND STANDING**

13 14. This Court has exclusive jurisdiction over the subject matter of this  
14 action under 29 U.S.C. § 1132(e)(1) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because it is an action  
15 under 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) and (3).

16 15. This District is the proper venue for this action under 29 U.S.C.  
17 § 1132(e)(2) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because it is the District in which the subject  
18 Plan is administered and where at least one of the alleged breaches took place. It is  
19 also the District in which Capital Group Defendants reside.

20 16. As a Plan participant and holder of the Washington Mutual Fund,  
21 Fundamental Investors Fund, and World Growth and Income Fund, Plaintiff has  
22 standing to bring claims on behalf of the Plan pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2), as  
23 she is a participant seeking appropriate relief under 29 U.S.C. § 1109. Thus, Plaintiff  
24 brings this suit under § 1132(a)(2) in a representative capacity on behalf of the Plan  
25 as a whole and seeks remedies under § 1109 to protect the entire Plan.  
26

1           17. Plaintiff has standing to bring claims on behalf of all holders of the  
2 American Funds because the alleged harms to holders of the American Funds can be  
3 traced to the same Capital Group conduct: the imprudent and disloyal process  
4 violative of ERISA that the Defendants used to select, monitor, and retain each and  
5 every one of the American Funds. This singular conduct with respect to the American  
6 Funds as a whole harmed each of the holders of the specific American Funds, as  
7 discussed in this Complaint.

#### 8                                   **IV. ERISA’S FIDUCIARY STANDARDS**

##### 9           **A. Overview of ERISA’s Fiduciary Duties**

10           18. ERISA’s fiduciary duties are “the highest known to the law.” *Tibble v.*  
11 *Edison Int’l*, 843 F.3d 1187, 1197 (9th Cir. 2016) (en banc) (internal quotation marks  
12 omitted). ERISA imposes strict fiduciary duties upon the Capital Group Defendants  
13 as fiduciaries of the Plan, including the duty of prudence, the duty to adhere to  
14 governing Plan documents, the duty of loyalty, and the requirement to refrain from  
15 prohibited transactions. These duties apply to all fiduciary acts, including Capital  
16 Group’s monitoring and retention of investment options for the Plan.

17           19. ERISA’s duty of prudence requires fiduciaries to discharge their  
18 responsibilities “with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence” that a prudent person  
19 “acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use.” 29 U.S.C.  
20 § 1104(a)(1)(B). Accordingly, fiduciaries must vigorously and independently  
21 investigate each of the Plan’s investment options with the skill of a prudent investor.

22           20. As part of its fiduciary duty, Capital Group “has a continuing duty to  
23 monitor [Plan] investments and remove imprudent ones” that exists “separate and  
24 apart from the [fiduciary’s] duty to exercise prudence in selecting investments.”  
25 *Tibble v. Edison Int’l*, 575 U.S. 523, 529 (2015). “A plaintiff may allege that a  
26 fiduciary breached the duty of prudence by failing to properly monitor investments

1 and remove imprudent ones.” *Id.* at 530. If an investment is imprudent, Capital  
2 Group “must dispose of it within a reasonable time.” *Id.* (citation omitted).

3 21. In addition, ERISA requires each fiduciary to act “in accordance with  
4 the documents and instruments governing the plan,” except when those documents  
5 themselves violate ERISA. 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(D). One such governing  
6 document that fiduciaries are required to adhere to is the Plan’s Investment Policy  
7 Statement.

8 22. Under ERISA’s duty of loyalty, Plan fiduciaries must exercise their  
9 discretion “solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries” and “for the  
10 exclusive purpose” of “providing benefits to participants and their beneficiaries.” 29  
11 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1). This requires Plan fiduciaries to act “with an eye single to the  
12 interests of the participants and [beneficiaries].” *Draney v. Westco Chemicals, Inc.*,  
13 No. 219CV01405ODWAGRX, 2023 WL 2186422, at \*9 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 23, 2023),  
14 appeal dismissed, No. 23-55226, 2023 WL 5829905 (9th Cir. July 7, 2023) (quoting  
15 *Donovan v. Bierwirth*, 680 F.2d 263, 271 (2d Cir. 1982)). “A decision to make an  
16 investment may not be influenced by non-economic factors unless the investment,  
17 when judged solely on the basis of its economic value to the plan, would be equal or  
18 superior to alternative investments available to the plan.” Dep’t of Labor Op. Ltr.  
19 88-16A (Dec. 19, 1988).

20 **B. Fiduciary Liability Under ERISA**

21 23. Under 29 U.S.C. § 1109, fiduciaries to the Plan are personally liable to  
22 make good to the Plan any harm caused by their breaches of fiduciary duty. Section  
23 1109(a) provides in relevant part:

24 Any person who is a fiduciary with respect to a plan who  
25 breaches any of the responsibilities, obligations, or duties  
26 imposed upon fiduciaries by this subchapter shall be personally



1           liable to make good to such plan any losses to the plan resulting  
2           from each such breach, and to restore to such plan any profits of  
3           such fiduciary which have been made through use of assets of  
4           the plan by the fiduciary, and shall be subject to such other  
5           equitable or remedial relief as the court may deem appropriate,  
6           including removal of such fiduciary.

7           **C. Co-Fiduciary Liability**

8           24. ERISA provides for co-fiduciary liability where a fiduciary knowingly  
9           participates in, or knowingly fails to cure, a breach by another fiduciary. Specifically,  
10          under 29 U.S.C. § 1105(a), a fiduciary shall be liable for a breach of fiduciary duty  
11          by a co-fiduciary if:

- 12           i. he participates knowingly in, or knowingly undertakes to conceal, an  
13           act or omission of such other fiduciary, knowing such act or omission  
14           is a breach; [or] by his failure to comply with [29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)]  
15           in the administration of his specific responsibilities which give rise to  
16           his status as a fiduciary, he has enabled such other fiduciary to commit  
17           a breach;
- 18           ii. by his failure to comply with [29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)] in the  
19           administration of his specific responsibilities which give rise to his  
20           status as a fiduciary, he has enabled such other fiduciary to commit a  
21           breach; or
- 22           iii. he has knowledge of a breach by such other fiduciary, unless he makes  
23           reasonable efforts under the circumstances to remedy the breach.

24           **V. THE PLAN**

25          25. The Plan is a profit-sharing plan as described in Section 401(k) of the  
26          Internal Revenue Code, I.R.C. § 401(k) (1986) (hereinafter denoted as “the Code”)

1 and is subject to the provisions of ERISA. The Plan is established and maintained  
 2 under a written document in accordance with 29 U.S.C. § 1102(a). Capital Group is  
 3 the sponsor of the Plan.

4 26. The Plan provides for retirement income for approximately 11,000  
 5 Capital Group employees, former employees, and their beneficiaries (the “Plan  
 6 participants”). A participant’s retirement account balance primarily depends on  
 7 contributions made on behalf of each employee by his or her employer, Capital  
 8 Group’s matching contributions, and the performance of investment options net of  
 9 fees and expenses. Defendants exclusively control the selection and retention of the  
 10 Plan’s investment options.

11 27. Based on publicly available Plan documents, Plan participants had  
 12 invested over \$5 billion in the Plan as of June 30, 2022. As of June 30, 2022, the  
 13 Plan identified the following American Funds along with the approximate value of  
 14 Plan assets invested in each fund:

<u>Plan Option</u>	<u>Value</u>
AMCAP Fund	\$174.7 million
Fundamental Investors Fund	\$193.4 million
Investment Company of America Fund	\$132.2 million
Washington Mutual Fund	\$197.4 million
World Growth and Income Fund	\$158.7 million

1                                   **VI. OVERVIEW OF LARGE-CAP STOCK FUNDS**

2           **A. Investment Aims**

3           28. The American Funds are considered large-cap stock funds. The stocks  
4 of the biggest companies typically dominate these funds. The distinguishing feature  
5 of the World Growth and Income Fund relative to the other four funds is that it has  
6 considerably more exposure to non-U.S. companies.

7           29. The principal aim of large-cap funds is to provide investors with long-  
8 term growth of capital, either through capital appreciation or a combination of  
9 capital appreciation and dividends. Generally, U.S. large-cap funds invest primarily  
10 in stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market. Global large-  
11 cap funds invest primarily in a variety of big companies whose stocks are in the top  
12 70% of each economically integrated market where they invest, including the United  
13 States.

14           **B. How Large-Cap Funds Achieve Their Aims**

15                   **i. Large-Cap Funds Have Distinct Investment Styles**

16           30. U.S. and global large-cap funds are recognized by style. Typically,  
17 large-cap funds will pursue either a growth style, a value style, or a blend style.

18           31. Large-cap funds with a growth style invest in stocks of big companies  
19 that are projected to grow faster than other large-cap stocks. Growth is defined based  
20 on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and  
21 high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). Morningstar and Capital  
22 Group refer to the AMCAP Fund as a large-cap growth fund.

23           32. Large-cap funds with a value style invest primarily in big companies  
24 that are less expensive or growing more slowly than other large-cap stocks. Value is  
25 defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow  
26

1 growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow). None of  
2 the American Funds employ a value style.

3 33. Large-cap funds with a blend style contain a balanced mixture of both  
4 growth and value styles. These funds are fairly representative of the overall U.S.  
5 stock market in size, growth rates, and price, and they tend to invest across the  
6 spectrum of U.S. industries. Owing to their broad exposure, the portfolios' returns  
7 are often similar to those of the S&P 500 Index. Morningstar and Capital Group refer  
8 to the Fundamental Investors Fund, the Investment Company of America Fund, and  
9 the Washington Mutual Fund as large-cap blend funds.

10 34. Global large-cap blend funds are similar to the funds described above,  
11 except they allocate their assets among several developed markets, including Japan,  
12 Britain, France, Germany, and the United States. Neither growth nor value  
13 characteristics predominate. Morningstar and Capital Group refer to the World  
14 Growth and Income Fund as a global large-cap blend fund.

15 **ii. Active vs. Passive Management**

16 35. Regardless of style, the American Funds are actively managed funds;  
17 that is, the funds rely on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make  
18 decisions about the fund's portfolio investments. The investment adviser decides  
19 which industries they wish to allocate assets to, and what stocks to buy and sell and  
20 when. The fund pays the investment adviser a fee for these services. To justify their  
21 fees, the investment adviser's primary focus is to outperform its benchmark.

22 36. Investment research and analysis typically drive investment decisions  
23 of actively managed funds. Factors that an investment adviser may consider include,  
24 but are not limited to, market trends, a company's financials, perceived risk of  
25 investing in the company, industry and sector outlook, and the underlying stock's  
26 performances in various market conditions. Based on their respective professional

1 judgment, one investment adviser may like consumer cyclical stocks while another  
2 may like healthcare stocks, while a third may like stocks whose issuers focus on  
3 environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues.

4 37. Without distinctions between portfolio holdings, all large-cap stock  
5 funds would own identical investment portfolios and have nearly identical  
6 investment performance. Active management offers investors the opportunity to  
7 earn superior returns through the astute selection of investments. Astute selection  
8 typically drives superior investment performance over time and distinguishes the  
9 better performing funds from the underperforming ones. Bad asset allocation and  
10 poor investment selection generally drive long-term underperformance.

### 11 **C. Actively Managed Large-Cap Funds Share Similar Risks**

12 38. The principal categories of risks for actively managed U.S. large-cap  
13 equity funds include market risk, issuer risk, risk of investing in growth-oriented  
14 stocks, risk of investing in income-oriented stocks, and active management risk.  
15 Global large-cap equity funds have the added risks associated with investing in non-  
16 U.S. markets.

17 39. Market risk is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock  
18 markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling  
19 prices, so each fund is subject to the risk that the market as a whole will fall.

20 40. Issuer risk is the chance that prices of, and the income generated by,  
21 individual securities of companies held by the fund (e.g., Disney) may decline in  
22 response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including  
23 reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance,  
24 major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer.

25 41. Investing in stocks with specific characteristics comes with its own  
26 unique risks. For example, investing in growth-oriented stocks may involve larger

1 price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments. Investing  
2 in income-oriented stocks that pay dividends also has risks. The value of the fund's  
3 income-oriented stocks may decline due to a reduction or an elimination of dividend  
4 payments.

5 42. Investing outside the U.S. exposes a fund to the risk that the non-U.S.  
6 stocks will lose value because of adverse political, social, economic, or market  
7 developments in the countries or regions in which the issuers operate or generate  
8 revenue. These stocks may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency  
9 exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Securities  
10 markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the  
11 United States. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in  
12 connection with investments in emerging markets (e.g., Russia, China).

13 43. Active management risk is the risk that the methods and analyses,  
14 including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser may be flawed  
15 or incorrect and may not achieve the fund's aim. This could cause the fund to lose  
16 value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks.

17 **D. Fiduciaries Select Benchmarks to Evaluate Achievement of Potential**  
18 **Rewards**

19 44. For an actively managed investment fund, the potential reward is that  
20 the fund will deliver positive investment returns that exceed those of its benchmark  
21 index. In evaluating the performance of a large-cap stock fund, fiduciaries of 401(k)  
22 plans and investment advisers of large-cap funds select benchmarks that they believe  
23 have comparable similar aims, risks, and potential rewards as those of the fund.

24 45. One such index is the S&P 500 Index. The S&P 500 Index is  
25 independently maintained by the American credit rating agency S&P Global Ratings  
26 and is comprised of 500 of the top companies in the leading industries of the U.S.

1 economy. S&P Global Ratings designs its S&P 500 Index to serve as an appropriate  
2 benchmark for large-cap stock portfolios. It is widely published and highly regarded  
3 as the best single gauge of large-cap U.S. stocks.

4 46. A similar index to the S&P 500 Index is the Russell 1000 Growth Index.  
5 The Russell 1000 Growth Index is independently maintained by FTSE Russell, a  
6 wholly owned subsidiary of the London Stock Exchange Group. FTSE Russell is a  
7 leading global provider of benchmarking, analytics and data solutions for investors  
8 with over 30 years in the business. The Russell 1000 Growth Index measures the  
9 performance of the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. stock market. It includes  
10 those Russell 1000 companies with relatively higher price-to-book ratios, higher  
11 forecast medium term growth and higher sales per share historical growth (i.e.,  
12 growth companies).

13 47. For global large-cap stock funds, there is the Morgan Stanley Capital  
14 International All Country World Index (MSCI ACWI). The MSCI ACWI is Morgan  
15 Stanley's flagship global equity index. It captures large- and mid-cap representation  
16 across 23 Developed Markets (DM) and 24 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With  
17 2,888 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the global investable  
18 equity opportunity set.

19 48. ERISA requires fiduciaries of a defined contribution plan to disclose to  
20 each participant "the name and returns of an appropriate broad-based securities  
21 market index over the 1-, 5-, and 10-calendar year periods" as a benchmark for each  
22 designated investment option. 29 C.F.R. § 2550.404a-5(d)(1)(iii) (emphasis added).  
23 A defined-contribution plan must provide information that is "complete and  
24 accurate." 29 C.F.R. § 2550.404a-5(b)(1). Disclosing incomplete or inaccurate  
25 information to plan participants amounts to a breach of fiduciary duty under ERISA.  
26

1                   **VII. THE AMERICAN FUNDS AND THEIR BENCHMARKS**

2                   **A. AMCAP Fund**

3                   49. The AMCAP Fund’s aim is to provide investors with long-term growth  
4 of capital.

5                   50. The AMCAP Fund pursues its objective by actively investing primarily  
6 in common stocks of large U.S. companies that have solid long-term growth records  
7 and the potential for good future growth. The AMCAP Fund also invests in common  
8 stocks and other securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States to a limited  
9 extent.

10                  51. Capital Research and Management and Morningstar refer to the  
11 AMCAP Fund as a large-cap growth fund. Currently, approximately 70% of the  
12 AMCAP Fund’s assets are invested in large-cap stocks. Approximately 85% of  
13 AMCAP Fund’s assets are invested in U.S. stocks and less than 10% are invested in  
14 non-U.S. stocks. The remainder is invested in cash and cash equivalents.

15                  52. The AMCAP Fund’s potential rewards are that it will generate  
16 investment returns that outperform its benchmark index. The AMCAP Fund’s  
17 principal risks are related to (1) market risk, (2) issuer risk, and (3) investing in  
18 growth-oriented stocks, and, to a lesser degree, risks related to international stocks.  
19 Also, the AMCAP Fund, as an actively managed fund, is exposed to active  
20 management risk.

21                   **i. Comparator 1: American Century Growth Fund**

22                  53. The American Century Growth Fund has similar aims, risks, and  
23 potential rewards to those of the AMCAP Fund.

24                  54. Like the AMCAP Fund, the American Century Growth Fund seeks  
25 long-term capital growth by actively investing in the common stocks of larger-sized  
26



1 U.S. growth companies. Although the Fund invests primarily in U.S. securities, the  
2 Fund may invest in non-U.S. stocks to a limited extent.

3 55. Morningstar identifies the American Century Growth Fund as a large-  
4 cap growth fund. Approximately 90% of its portfolio is invested in large-cap stocks.  
5 Approximately 92% of the American Century Growth Fund's assets are invested in  
6 U.S. stocks and less than 10% are invested in non-U.S. stocks. The remainder is  
7 invested in cash and cash equivalents.

8 56. The American Century Growth Fund's potential rewards are that the  
9 Fund will generate positive investment returns that outperform its benchmark index.  
10 The American Century Growth Fund's principal risks are related to (1) market risk,  
11 (2) issuer risk, and (3) investing in growth-oriented stocks, and to a lesser degree,  
12 risks related to international stocks. Also, the American Century Growth Fund, as  
13 an actively managed fund, is exposed to active management risk.

14 57. Given the similarities in their investment strategies and the types of  
15 stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the American  
16 Century Growth Fund are similar to those of the AMCAP Fund. This makes the  
17 American Century Growth Fund a meaningful comparator.

18 **ii. Comparator 2: Delaware Ivy Large Cap Growth Fund**

19 58. The Delaware Ivy Growth Fund has similar aims, risks, and potential  
20 rewards to those of the AMCAP Fund. Macquarie Group Limited ("Macquarie") is  
21 the investment adviser of the Delaware Ivy Growth Fund.

22 59. The Delaware Ivy Growth Fund seeks long-term capital growth by  
23 actively investing in the common stocks of larger-sized U.S. growth companies.  
24 Although the Delaware Ivy Growth Fund invests primarily in U.S. securities, the  
25 Fund may invest in non-U.S. stocks to a limited extent.

26

1           60. Morningstar and Macquarie identify the Delaware Ivy Growth Fund as  
2 a large-cap growth fund. Approximately 79% of the Delaware Ivy Growth Fund's  
3 portfolio is invested in large-cap stocks. Approximately 96% of the Delaware Ivy  
4 Growth Fund's assets are invested in U.S. stocks and less than 10% are invested in  
5 non-U.S. stocks. The remainder is invested in cash and cash equivalents.

6           61. The Delaware Ivy Growth Fund's potential rewards are that the Fund  
7 will generate positive investment returns that outperform its benchmark index. The  
8 Delaware Ivy Growth Fund's principal risks are related to (1) market risk, (2) issuer  
9 risk, and (3) investing in growth-oriented stocks, and, to a lesser degree, risks related  
10 to international stocks. Also, the Delaware Ivy Growth Fund, as an actively managed  
11 fund, is exposed to active management risk.

12           62. Given the similarities in their investment strategies and the types of  
13 stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the Delaware Ivy  
14 Growth Fund are similar to those of the AMCAP Fund. This makes the Delaware  
15 Ivy Growth Fund a meaningful comparator.

16           **iii. Comparator 3: MFS Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Fund**

17           63. The MFS Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Fund has similar  
18 aims, risks, and potential rewards to those of the AMCAP Fund.

19           64. The MFS Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Fund seeks capital  
20 appreciation by investing primarily in large-cap common stocks. The Fund focuses  
21 on investing in the stocks of companies it believes to have above average earnings  
22 growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies).

23           65. Morningstar and MFS identify the MFS Massachusetts Investors  
24 Growth Stock Fund as a large-cap growth fund. Approximately 78% is invested in  
25 large-cap stocks. Approximately 94% of the MFS Massachusetts Investors Growth  
26

1 Stock Fund’s assets are invested in U.S. stocks and less than 10% are invested in  
2 non-U.S. stocks. The remainder is invested in cash and cash equivalents.

3 66. MFS Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Fund’s potential rewards  
4 are that the Fund will generate positive investment returns that outperform its  
5 benchmark index. The MFS Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Fund’s principal  
6 risks were related to (1) market risk, (2) issuer risk, and (3) investing in growth-  
7 oriented stocks, and, to a lesser degree, risks related to international stocks. Also, the  
8 MFS Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Fund, as an actively managed fund, is  
9 exposed to active management risk.

10 67. Given the similarities in the two funds’ investment strategies and the  
11 types of stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the MFS  
12 Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Fund are similar to those of the AMCAP  
13 Fund. This makes the MFS Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Fund a  
14 meaningful comparator.

15 **iv. Comparator 4: S&P 500 Index**

16 68. In their Participant Fee Disclosure Notice, Defendants disclose to the  
17 Plan participants that the AMCAP Fund is benchmarked to the S&P 500 Index.<sup>2</sup> In  
18 its Registration Statement filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission  
19 on Form N-1A, the Fund also discloses it is benchmarked to the S&P 500 Index.

20 69. By disclosing the S&P 500 Index to Plan participants, and to public  
21 investors at large, as the appropriate benchmark for the AMCAP Fund, the  
22 Defendants necessarily conclude that the S&P 500 Index is, in fact, representative

23 \_\_\_\_\_  
24 <sup>2</sup> Under DOL regulations, Defendants must provide Plan participants with  
25 performance benchmarks that are “appropriate broad-based securities market  
26 index[es].” *See* 29 C.F.R. § 2550.404a-5(d)(1)(iii). Further, any benchmark  
information that Defendants provide to Plan participants must not be “inaccurate or  
misleading.” 29 C.F.R. § 2550.404a-5(d)(2)(ii).

1 of the investment option and thus shared similar aims, risks, and rewards.  
2 Defendants cannot claim the S&P 500 Index is not a meaningful benchmark for the  
3 AMCAP Fund.

4 70. By virtue of the similarities in their respective market capitalizations,  
5 the S&P 500 Index and the AMCAP Fund share similar aims, rewards, and levels of  
6 risk, including market risk and issuer risk. This makes the S&P 500 Index a  
7 meaningful benchmark for the AMCAP Fund.

8 71. According to Morningstar, from November 1, 2013 through October  
9 31, 2023, the AMCAP R6 Fund underperformed the S&P 500 Index by 46  
10 percentage points – 188% versus 142%.

11 **v. Comparator 5: Russell 1000 Growth Index**

12 72. By virtue of the similarities in their respective market capitalizations  
13 and growth investment styles, the Russell 1000 Growth Index and the AMCAP Fund  
14 also share similar aims, rewards, and levels of risk, including market risk and issuer  
15 risk. Moreover, given AMCAP Fund’s tilt toward more growthier stocks,  
16 Morningstar identifies the Russell 1000 Growth Index as the category benchmark  
17 for the AMCAP Fund. This makes the Russell 1000 Growth Index another  
18 meaningful benchmark for the AMCAP Fund.

19 73. According to Morningstar, from November 1, 2013 through October  
20 31, 2023, the AMCAP R6 Fund underperformed the Russell 1000 Growth Index by  
21 123 percentage points – 265% versus 142%.

22 **B. Fundamental Investors Fund**

23 74. The Fundamental Investors Fund’s investment aim is to achieve long-  
24 term growth of capital and income. The Fund pursues this aim by primarily investing  
25 in common stocks of companies that appear to offer superior opportunities for capital  
26

1 growth and most of which have a history of paying dividends. In addition, the Fund  
2 may invest in securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States.

3 75. Capital Research and Management and Morningstar refer to the  
4 Fundamental Investors Fund as a large-cap blend fund. Approximately 75% of the  
5 Fundamental Investors Fund's assets are invested in large-cap stocks.  
6 Approximately 75% of Fundamental Investors Fund's assets are invested in U.S.  
7 stocks and approximately 20% are invested in non-U.S. stocks. The remainder is  
8 invested in cash and cash equivalents.

9 76. The Fundamental Investors Fund's potential rewards are to generate  
10 positive investment returns that outperform its benchmark index. The Fundamental  
11 Investors Fund's principal risks are related to (1) market risk, (2) issuer risk, and (3)  
12 investing in growth-oriented stocks, income-producing stocks, and international  
13 stocks. Also, the Fundamental Investors Fund, as an actively managed fund, is  
14 exposed to active management risk.

15 **i. Comparator 1: GMO Quality Fund**

16 77. The GMO Quality Fund has similar aims, risks, and potential rewards  
17 to those of the Fundamental Investors Fund.

18 78. The GMO Quality Fund's aim is to generate total return, i.e., growth of  
19 capital and income. The GMO Quality Fund pursues its aim by investing primarily  
20 in the stock of companies that will deliver a high level of return through capital  
21 appreciation and dividends. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers domiciled  
22 outside the United States.

23 79. Morningstar refers to the GMO Quality Fund as a large-cap blend fund.  
24 Approximately 95% of the GMO Quality Fund's assets are invested in large-cap  
25 stocks. Approximately 76% of the GMO Quality Fund's assets are invested in U.S.  
26

1 stocks and approximately 21% are invested in non-U.S. stocks. The remainder is  
2 invested in cash and cash equivalents.

3 80. The GMO Quality Fund’s potential rewards are that the Fund will  
4 generate positive investment returns that outperform its benchmark index. The GMO  
5 Quality Fund’s principal risks are related to (1) market risk, (2) issuer risk, and (3)  
6 investing in growth-oriented stocks, income-producing stocks, and international  
7 stocks. Also, the Fundamental Investors Fund, as an actively managed fund, is  
8 exposed to active management risk.

9 81. Given the similarities in the two funds’ investment strategies and the  
10 types of stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the GMO  
11 Quality Fund are similar to those of the Fundamental Investors Fund. This makes  
12 the GMO Quality Fund a meaningful comparator.

13 **ii. Comparator 2: T. Rowe Price Dividend Growth Fund**

14 82. The T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. (“T. Rowe Price”) Dividend Growth  
15 Fund has similar aims, risks, and potential rewards to those of the Fundamental  
16 Investors Fund.

17 83. The T. Rowe Price Dividend Growth Fund’s investment aim is to  
18 achieve long-term growth of capital and income. The Fund pursues this aim by  
19 primarily investing in common stocks of companies that appear to offer superior  
20 opportunities for capital growth and most of which have a history of paying  
21 dividends. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities of issuers domiciled outside  
22 the United States.

23 84. Morningstar and T. Rowe Price refer to the T. Rowe Price Dividend  
24 Fund as a large-cap blend fund. Approximately 84% of the T. Rowe Price Dividend  
25 Growth Fund’s assets are invested in large-cap stocks. Approximately 88% of the T.  
26 Rowe Price Dividend Fund’s assets are invested in U.S. stocks and approximately

1 8% are invested in non-U.S. stocks. The remainder is invested in cash and cash  
2 equivalents.

3 85. The T. Rowe Price Dividend Fund's potential rewards are that the Fund  
4 will generate positive investment returns that outperform its benchmark index. The  
5 T. Rowe Price Dividend Fund's principal risks are related to (1) market risk, (2)  
6 issuer risk, and (3) investing in growth-oriented stocks, income-producing stocks  
7 and international stocks. Also, the T. Rowe Price Dividend Fund, as an actively  
8 managed fund, is exposed to active management risk.

9 86. Given the similarities in the two funds' investment strategies and the  
10 types of stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the T.  
11 Rowe Price Dividend Fund are similar to those of the Fundamental Investors Fund.  
12 This makes the T. Rowe Price Dividend Fund a meaningful comparator.

13 **iii. Comparator 3: Independent Franchise Partners U.S. Equity Fund**

14 87. The Independent Franchise Partners U.S. Equity Fund has similar aims,  
15 risks, and potential rewards to those of the Fundamental Investors Fund.

16 88. The Independent Franchise Partners U.S. Equity Fund's investment aim  
17 is to achieve long-term attractive rate of return. The Fund pursues its aim by actively  
18 managing a portfolio of common stock of U.S. companies. The Fund may invest up  
19 to 20% of its assets in non-U.S. stock.

20 89. Morningstar identifies the Independent Franchise Partners U.S. Equity  
21 Fund as a large-cap blend fund. Approximately 60% of the Independent Franchise  
22 Partners U.S. Equity Fund's assets are invested in large-cap stocks. Approximately  
23 78% of Independent Franchise Partners U.S. Equity Fund's assets are invested in  
24 U.S. stocks and approximately 20% are invested in non-U.S. stocks. The remainder  
25 is invested in cash and cash equivalents.  
26

1           90. The Independent Franchise Partners U.S. Equity Fund’s potential  
2 rewards are that the Fund will generate positive investment returns that outperform  
3 its benchmark index. The Independent Franchise Partners U.S. Equity Fund’s  
4 principal risks are related to (1) market risk, (2) issuer risk, and (3) investing in  
5 growth-oriented stocks, income-producing stocks, and international stocks. Also, the  
6 Independent Franchise Partners U.S. Equity Fund, as an actively managed fund, is  
7 exposed to active management risk.

8           91. Given the similarities in the two funds’ investment strategies and the  
9 types of stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the  
10 Independent Franchise Partners U.S. Equity Fund are similar to those of the  
11 Fundamental Investors Fund. This makes the Independent Franchise Partners U.S.  
12 Equity Fund a meaningful comparator.

13           **iv. Comparator 4: S&P 500 Index**

14           92. In their Participant Fee Disclosure Notice, Defendants disclose to the  
15 Plan participants that the Fundamental Investors Fund is benchmarked to the S&P  
16 500 Index. In its Registration Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange  
17 Commission on Form N-1A, the Fund also discloses it is benchmarked to the S&P  
18 500.

19           93. By disclosing the S&P 500 Index to Plan participants and public  
20 investors at large as the appropriate benchmark for the Fundamental Investors Fund,  
21 the Defendants necessarily concluded that the S&P 500 Index was, in fact,  
22 representative of the investment option and thus shared similar aims, risks, and  
23 rewards. By virtue of the similarities in their respective market capitalizations, the  
24 S&P 500 Index and the Fundamental Investors Fund share similar aims, rewards,  
25 and levels of risk, including market risk and issuer risk. This makes the S&P 500  
26 Index a meaningful benchmark for the Fundamental Fund.



1           94. According to Morningstar, from November 1, 2013 through October  
2 31, 2023, the Fundamental Investors R6 Fund underperformed the S&P 500 Index  
3 by 29 percentage points – 188% versus 159%.

4           **C. Investment Company of America Fund**

5           95. The Investment Company of America Fund’s aim is to achieve long-  
6 term growth of capital and income. The Investment Company of America Fund  
7 pursues its objective by actively investing primarily in common stocks. Although  
8 the fund focuses on investments in medium to larger capitalization companies, the  
9 Fund’s investments are not limited to a particular capitalization size. The Fund also  
10 invests in common stocks and other securities of issuers domiciled outside the  
11 United States to a limited extent.

12           96. Morningstar and Capital Group identify the Investment Company of  
13 America as a large-cap blend fund. Approximately 85% of the Investment Company  
14 of America Fund’s assets are invested in large-cap stocks. Approximately 82% of  
15 the Investment Company of America Fund’s assets are invested in U.S. stocks and  
16 approximately 11% are invested in non-U.S. stocks. The remainder is invested in  
17 cash and cash equivalents.

18           97. The Investment Company of America Fund’s potential rewards are that  
19 the Fund will generate positive investment returns that outperform its benchmark  
20 index. The Investment Company of America Fund’s principal risks are related to (1)  
21 market risk, (2) issuer risk, and (3) investing in growth-oriented stocks, small- and  
22 mid-cap stocks and, to a lesser extent, risks related to investing in international  
23 stocks. Also, the Investment Company of America Fund, as an actively managed  
24 fund, is exposed to active management risk.

1           **i. Comparator 1: T. Rowe Price Structured Research CIT**

2           98. The T. Rowe Price Structured Research CIT has similar aims, risks, and  
3 potential rewards to those of the Investment Company of America Fund.

4           99. The T. Rowe Price Structured Research Fund is a collective investment  
5 trust. The Fund is available only to certain qualified retirement plans and  
6 governmental plans and is not publicly offered. Capital Group's Plan offers the  
7 American Funds in similar types of collective trust funds.

8           100. The aim of the T. Rowe Price Structured Research Fund is to generate  
9 long-term capital growth through stock selection. While the majority of assets will  
10 be invested in large-capitalization U.S. common stocks, the fund may have small-  
11 and mid-capitalization and foreign exposure in keeping with fund objectives.

12           101. Morningstar and T. Rowe Price refer to the T. Rowe Price Structured  
13 Research Fund as a large-cap blend fund. Approximately 83% of the T. Rowe Price  
14 Structured Research Fund's assets are invested in large-cap stocks. Approximately  
15 96% of the T. Rowe Price Structured Research Fund's assets are invested in U.S.  
16 stocks and less than 10% are invested in non-U.S. stocks. The remainder is invested  
17 in fixed income, cash, and cash equivalents.

18           102. T. Rowe Price Structured Research Fund's potential rewards are that  
19 the Fund will generate positive investment returns that outperform its benchmark  
20 index. The T. Rowe Price Structured Research Fund's principal risks are related to  
21 (1) market risk, (2) issuer risk, and (3) investing in growth-oriented stocks, and  
22 small- and mid-cap stocks and, to a lesser extent, risks related to investing in  
23 international stocks. Also, the T. Rowe Price Structured Research Fund, as an  
24 actively managed fund, is exposed to active management risk.

25           103. Given the similarities in the two funds' investment strategies and the  
26 types of stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the T.

1 Rowe Price Structured Research Fund are similar to those of the Investment  
2 Company of America Fund. This makes the T. Rowe Price Structured Research Fund  
3 a meaningful comparator.

4 **ii. Comparator 2: Vanguard Growth and Equity Fund**

5 104. The Vanguard Growth and Equity Fund has similar aims, risks, and  
6 potential rewards to those of the Investment Company of America Fund.

7 105. The Vanguard Growth and Equity Fund aims to provide a total return  
8 (capital appreciation plus dividend income) greater than the return of the S&P 500  
9 Index. The Fund invests at least 65% of its assets in stocks that are included in the  
10 index. Most of the stocks held by the Fund provide dividend income as well as the  
11 potential for capital appreciation.

12 106. Morningstar identifies the Vanguard Growth and Equity Fund as a  
13 large-cap blend fund. Approximately 76% of the Vanguard Growth and Equity  
14 Fund's assets are invested in large-cap stocks. Approximately 96% of the Vanguard  
15 Growth and Equity Fund's assets are invested in U.S. stocks and about 1.5% in non-  
16 U.S. stocks. The remainder is invested in cash and cash equivalents.

17 107. The Vanguard Growth and Equity Fund's potential rewards are that the  
18 Fund will generate positive investment returns that outperform its benchmark index.  
19 The Vanguard Growth and Equity Fund's principal risks were related to (1) market  
20 risk, (2) issuer risk, and (3) investing in growth-oriented stocks, small- and mid-cap  
21 stocks and, to a lesser extent, risks related to investing in international stocks. Also,  
22 the Vanguard Growth and Equity Fund, as an actively managed fund, is exposed to  
23 active management risk.

24 108. Given the similarities in the two funds' investment strategies and the  
25 types of stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the  
26 Vanguard Growth and Equity Fund are similar to those of the Investment Company

1 of America Fund. This makes the Vanguard Growth and Equity Fund a meaningful  
2 comparator.

3 **iii. Comparator 3: JPMorgan U.S. Equity Fund**

4 109. The JPMorgan U.S. Equity Fund has similar aims, risks, and potential  
5 rewards to those of the Investment Company of America Fund.

6 110. The JPMorgan U.S. Equity Fund aims to provide high total return from  
7 a portfolio of selected equity securities. In implementing its strategy, the Fund  
8 primarily invests in common stocks of large- and medium-capitalization U.S.  
9 companies, but it may also invest up to 20% of its assets in common stocks of foreign  
10 companies.

11 111. Morningstar and J.P. Morgan identify the JPMorgan U.S. Equity Fund  
12 as a large-cap blend fund. Approximately 91% of the JPMorgan U.S. Equity Fund's  
13 assets are invested in large-cap stocks. Approximately 96% of the JPMorgan U.S.  
14 Equity Fund's assets are invested in U.S. stocks and less than 10% are invested in  
15 non-U.S. stocks. The remainder is invested in fixed income, cash, and cash  
16 equivalents.

17 112. JPMorgan U.S. Equity Fund's potential rewards are that the Fund will  
18 generate positive investment returns that outperform its benchmark index. The  
19 JPMorgan U.S. Equity Fund's principal risks were related to (1) market risk, (2)  
20 issuer risk, and (3) investing in growth-oriented stocks, and international stocks.  
21 Also, the JPMorgan U.S. Equity Fund, as an actively managed fund, is exposed to  
22 active management risk.

23 113. Given the similarities in the two funds' investment strategies and the  
24 types of stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the  
25 JPMorgan U.S. Equity Fund are similar to those of the Investment Company of  
26

1 America Fund. This makes the JPMorgan U.S. Equity Fund a meaningful  
2 comparator.

3 **iv. Comparator 4: S&P 500 Index**

4 114. In their Participant Fee Disclosure Notice, Defendants disclose to the  
5 Plan participants that the Investment Company of America Fund is benchmarked to  
6 the S&P 500 Index. In its Registration Statement filed with the Securities and  
7 Exchange Commission on Form N-1A, the Fund also discloses it is benchmarked to  
8 the S&P 500.

9 115. By disclosing the S&P 500 Index to Plan participants and public  
10 investors at large as the appropriate benchmark for the Investment Company of  
11 America Fund, the Defendants necessarily concluded that the S&P 500 Index was,  
12 in fact, representative of the investment option and thus shared similar aims, risks,  
13 and rewards. By virtue of the similarities in their respective market capitalizations,  
14 the S&P 500 Index and the Investment Company of America Fund share similar  
15 aims, rewards, and levels of risk, including market risk and issuer risk. This makes  
16 the S&P 500 Index a meaningful benchmark for the Investment Company of  
17 America Fund.

18 116. According to Morningstar, from November 1, 2013 through October  
19 31, 2023, the Investment Company of America R6 Fund underperformed the S&P  
20 500 Index by 30 percentage points – 188% versus 158%.

21 **D. Washington Mutual Investors Fund**

22 117. The Washington Mutual Investors Fund's aim is to produce income and  
23 to provide an opportunity for growth of principal consistent with sound common  
24 stock investing. The Fund pursues its aim by investing primarily in common stocks  
25 of established companies that are listed on, or meet the financial listing requirements  
26 of, the New York Stock Exchange and have a strong record of earnings and

1 dividends. The Fund may have significant exposure to a particular country, region,  
2 industry, or sector.

3 118. Capital Research and Management and Morningstar refer to the  
4 Washington Mutual Investors Fund as a large-cap blend fund. Approximately 87%  
5 of the Fund's portfolio is invested in large-cap stocks. Approximately 90% of the  
6 Fund's assets are invested in U.S. stocks and approximately 5% are invested in non-  
7 U.S. stocks. The remainder is invested in cash and cash equivalents.

8 119. The Washington Mutual Investors Fund's potential rewards are to  
9 generate positive investment returns that outperform its benchmark index. The  
10 Washington Mutual Investors Fund's principal risks are related to (1) market risk,  
11 (2) issuer risk, and (3) investing in growth-oriented stocks, income-oriented stocks,  
12 and international stocks. Also, the Washington Mutual Investors Fund, as an actively  
13 managed fund, is exposed to active management risk.

14 **i. Comparator 1: JPMCB U.S. Active Core Equity CIT**

15 120. The JPMorgan U.S. Active Core Equity Fund has similar aims, risks,  
16 and potential rewards to those of the Washington Mutual Investors Fund.

17 121. The JPMorgan U.S. Active Core Equity Fund is a commingled Pension  
18 Trust Fund of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. The Fund is available only to certain  
19 qualified retirement plans and governmental plans and is not publicly offered. The  
20 Capital Plan offers the American Funds in similar types of trust funds.

21 122. JPMCB U.S. Active Core Equity Fund's aim is to provide high total  
22 return through superior stock selection. The Fund pursues its aim by investing  
23 primarily in a portfolio of selected large-cap stocks and in sector weightings similar  
24 to the S&P 500 Index. In implementing its strategy, the Fund may also invest up to  
25 20% of its assets in non-U.S. stocks.

26

1           123. Morningstar refers to the JPMCB U.S. Active Core Equity Fund as a  
2 large blend fund. Approximately 91% of JPMCB U.S. Active Core Equity Fund's  
3 assets are invested in large-cap stocks. Approximately 96% of the assets are invested  
4 in US stocks and approximately 4% are invested in non-U.S. stocks. A small amount  
5 is invested in cash and cash equivalents.

6           124. JPMCB U.S. Active Core Equity Fund's potential rewards are that the  
7 Fund will generate positive investment returns that outperform its benchmark index.  
8 The JPMCB U.S. Active Core Equity Fund's principal risks are related to (1) market  
9 risk, (2) issuer risk, and (3) investing in growth-oriented stocks, and international  
10 stocks. Also, the JPMCB U.S. Active Core Equity Fund, as an actively managed  
11 fund, is exposed to active management risk.

12           125. Given the similarities in the two funds' investment strategies and the  
13 types of stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the  
14 JPMCB U.S. Active Core Equity Fund are similar to those of the Washington Mutual  
15 Fund. This makes the JPMCB U.S. Active Equity Fund a meaningful comparator.

16           **ii. Comparator 2: Goldman Sachs Large Cap Core Fund**

17           126. The Goldman Sachs Large Cap Core Fund has similar aims, risks, and  
18 potential rewards to those of the Washington Mutual Investors Fund.

19           127. The Fund aims to outperform the S&P 500 Index through stock  
20 selection skill. The strategy combines fundamental research with a disciplined  
21 portfolio construction process to achieve its investment objectives.

22           128. Morningstar refers to the Goldman Sachs Large Cap Core Fund as a  
23 large-cap blend fund. Approximately 75% of Goldman Sachs Large Cap Core  
24 Fund's assets are invested in large-cap stocks. Approximately 96% of the assets are  
25 invested in U.S. stocks and approximately 3% are invested in non-U.S. stocks. The  
26

1 remainder is invested in cash and cash equivalents. The Fund may invest up to 25%  
2 percent of its total assets in foreign securities.

3 129. Goldman Sachs Large Cap Fund's potential rewards are that the Fund  
4 will generate positive investment returns that outperform its benchmark index. The  
5 Goldman Sachs Large Cap Core Fund's principal risks are related to (1) market risk,  
6 (2) issuer risk, and (3) investing in growth-oriented stocks, and international stocks.  
7 Also, the Goldman Sachs Large Cap Core Fund, as an actively managed fund, is  
8 exposed to active management risk.

9 130. Given the similarities in the two funds' investment strategies and the  
10 types of stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the  
11 Goldman Sachs Large Cap Core Fund are similar to those of the Washington Mutual  
12 Fund. This makes the Goldman Sachs Large Cap Core Fund a meaningful  
13 comparator.

14 **iii. Comparator 3: Touchstone Large Cap Focused Fund**

15 131. The Touchstone Large Cap Focused Fund has similar aims, risks, and  
16 potential rewards to those of the Washington Mutual Investors Fund.

17 132. The Touchstone Large Cap Focused Fund's aim is to provide investors  
18 with capital appreciation. The Fund pursues its aim by investing primarily in large-  
19 cap stocks. These securities may be listed on an exchange or traded over the counter.  
20 The Fund may invest up to 35% of its assets in securities of foreign issuers.

21 133. Morningstar refers to the Touchstone Large Cap Focused Fund as a  
22 large-cap blend fund. Approximately 86% of the Fund's portfolio is invested in  
23 large-cap stocks. Approximately 94% of the Fund's assets are invested in U.S. stocks  
24 and less than 1% are invested in non-U.S. stocks. The remainder is invested in cash  
25 and cash equivalents.

26



1           134. The Touchstone Large Cap Focused Fund’s potential rewards are that  
2 the Fund will generate positive investment returns that outperform its benchmark  
3 index. The Touchstone Large Cap Focused Fund’s principal risks are related to (1)  
4 market risk, (2) issuer risk, and (3) investing in growth-oriented stocks, income-  
5 oriented stocks, and international stocks. Also, the Touchstone Large Cap Focused  
6 Fund, as an actively managed fund, is exposed to active management risk.

7           135. Given the similarities in the two funds’ investment strategies and the  
8 types of stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the  
9 Touchstone Large Cap Focus Fund are similar to those of the Washington Mutual  
10 Fund. This makes the Touchstone Large Cap Focus Fund a meaningful comparator.

11           **iv. Comparator 4: S&P 500 Index**

12           136. In their Participant Fee Disclosure Notice, Defendants disclose to the  
13 Plan participants that the Washington Mutual Fund is benchmarked to the S&P 500  
14 Index. In its Registration Statement filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange  
15 Commission on Form N-1A, the Fund also discloses it is benchmarked to the S&P  
16 500.

17           137. By disclosing the S&P 500 Index to Plan participants and public  
18 investors at large as the appropriate benchmark for the Washington Mutual Fund,  
19 Defendants necessarily concluded that the S&P 500 Index was, in fact,  
20 “representative of the investment option” and thus shared similar aims, risks, and  
21 rewards. By virtue of the similarities in their respective market capitalizations, the  
22 S&P 500 Index and the Washington Mutual Fund share similar aims, rewards, and  
23 levels of risk, including market risk and issuer risk. This makes the S&P 500 Index  
24 a meaningful benchmark for the Washington Mutual Investors Fund.  
25  
26

1           138. According to Morningstar, from November 1, 2013 through October  
2 31, 2023, the Washington Mutual R6 Fund underperformed the S&P 500 Index by  
3 24 percentage points – 188% versus 164%.

4           **E. Capital World Growth and Income Fund**

5           139. The Capital World Growth and Income Fund’s investment objective is  
6 to provide long-term growth of capital while providing current income. The Fund  
7 invests primarily in common stocks of well-established companies located around  
8 the world, many of which have the potential to pay dividends. Under normal market  
9 circumstances, the Fund will invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of  
10 issuers domiciled in a number of countries outside the United States, and such  
11 investments may include securities domiciled in developing countries.

12           140. Capital Group and Morningstar identify the Capital World Growth and  
13 Income Fund as a global large-cap blend fund. Currently, 80% of the Capital World  
14 Growth and Income Fund’s portfolio is invested in large-cap stocks. Approximately  
15 44% of the Capital World Growth and Income Fund’s assets are invested in U.S.  
16 stocks and approximately 51% are invested in non-U.S. stocks. The remainder is  
17 invested in fixed income, cash, and cash equivalents.

18           141. The Capital World Growth and Income Fund’s potential rewards are  
19 that the Fund will generate positive investment returns that outperform its  
20 benchmark index. The Capital World Growth and Income Fund’s principal risks are  
21 related to (1) market risk, (2) issuer risk, and (3) investing in growth-oriented stocks,  
22 income-oriented stocks, and international stocks. Also, the Capital World Growth  
23 and Income Fund, as an actively managed fund, is exposed to active management  
24 risk.

1           **i. Comparator 1: Russell Investments Global Equity Fund**

2           142. The Russell Investments Global Equity Fund has similar aims, risks,  
3 and potential rewards to those of the Capital World Growth and Income Fund.

4           143. The Russell Investments Global Equity Fund's aim is to provide long-  
5 term capital growth. The Fund principally invests in stocks of companies located  
6 around the world, including the United States. The Fund may invest a portion of its  
7 assets in stocks of companies that are economically tied to emerging market  
8 countries. The Fund blends growth, market-oriented, and value styles and invests  
9 principally in mid- and large-cap stocks.

10           144. Morningstar refers to the Russell Investments Global Equity Fund as a  
11 global large cap blend fund. 83% of the Russell Investments Global Equity Fund's  
12 portfolio is invested in large-cap stocks. Approximately 46% of the Russell  
13 Investments Global Equity Fund's assets are invested in U.S. stocks and  
14 approximately 49% are invested in non-U.S. stocks. The remainder is invested in  
15 cash and cash equivalents.

16           145. The Russell Investments Global Equity Fund's potential rewards are  
17 that the Fund will generate positive investment returns that outperform its  
18 benchmark index. The Russell Investments Global Equity Fund's principal risks are  
19 related to (1) market risk, (2) issuer risk, and (3) investing in growth-oriented stocks,  
20 income-oriented stocks, and international stocks. Also, the Russell Investments  
21 Global Equity Fund, as an actively managed fund, is exposed to active management  
22 risk.

23           146. Given the similarities in the two funds' investment strategies and the  
24 types of stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the  
25 Russell Investments Global Equity Fund are similar to those of the Capital World  
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1 Growth and Income Fund. This makes the Russell Investments Global Equity Fund  
2 a meaningful comparator.

3 **ii. Comparator 2: Victory RS Global Fund**

4 147. The Victory RS Global Fund has similar aims, risks, and potential  
5 rewards to those of the Capital World Growth and Income Fund.

6 148. The Victory RS Global Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation. The  
7 Victory RS Global Fund normally invests at least 80% of the value of its net assets  
8 in common stocks, preferred stocks, and other securities convertible into common  
9 or preferred stock of publicly traded companies across the world. The Victory RS  
10 Global Fund invests in companies located in at least three different countries,  
11 including the United States. The Fund normally will invest 40% or more of its total  
12 assets in securities of non-U.S. companies.

13 149. Morningstar identifies the Victory RS Global Fund as a global large-  
14 cap blend fund. According to Morningstar, 77% of the Victory RS Global Fund's  
15 portfolio is invested in large-cap stocks. Approximately 60% of the Victory RS  
16 Global Fund's assets are invested in U.S. stocks and approximately 37% are invested  
17 in non-U.S. stocks. The remainder is invested in cash and cash equivalents.

18 150. The Victory RS Global Fund's potential rewards are that the Fund will  
19 generate investment returns that outperform its benchmark index. The Victory RS  
20 Global Fund's principal risks are related to (1) market risk, (2) issuer risk, and (3)  
21 investing in international stocks. Also, the Victory RS Global Fund, as an actively  
22 managed fund, is exposed to active management risk.

23 151. Given the similarities in the two funds' investment strategies and the  
24 types of stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the  
25 Victory RS Global Fund are similar to those of the Capital World Growth and  
26 Income Fund. This makes the Victory RS Global Fund a meaningful comparator.

1           **iii. Comparator 3: DFA Global Equity I**

2           152. The DFA Global Equity Fund has similar aims, risks, and potential  
3 rewards to those of the Capital World Growth and Income Fund.

4           153. The investment objective of the Global Equity Fund is to achieve long-  
5 term capital appreciation. The Global Equity Fund is a “fund of funds,” which means  
6 that it generally allocates its assets among other funds managed by DFA, although  
7 it has the ability to invest directly in securities and derivatives. The Fund normally  
8 allocates its assets to underlying funds that invest in domestic and international  
9 equity securities. It further diversifies its investment portfolio by allocating its assets  
10 among underlying funds that represent a variety of different asset classes, such as  
11 large-capitalization, small-capitalization, and emerging markets stocks, as well as  
12 real estate securities.

13           154. Morningstar refers to the DFA Global Equity Fund as Global Large-  
14 cap Blend Fund. 82% of the DFA Global Equity Fund’s assets are invested in large-  
15 and mid-cap stocks. Approximately 68% of the DFA Global Equity Fund’s assets  
16 are invested in U.S. stocks and approximately 31% are invested in non-U.S. stocks.  
17 The remainder is invested in cash and cash equivalents.

18           155. The DFA Global Equity Fund’s potential rewards are to generate  
19 investment returns that outperform its benchmark index. The DFA Global Fund’s  
20 principal risks are related to (1) market risk, (2) issuer risk, and (3) investing in  
21 growth-oriented stocks and international stocks. Also, the DFA Equity Fund, as an  
22 actively managed fund, is exposed to active management risk.

23           156. Given the similarities in the two funds’ investment strategies and the  
24 types of stocks the two funds own, the aims, risks, and potential rewards of the DFA  
25 Global Equity Fund are similar to those of the Capital World Growth and Income  
26 Fund. This makes the DFA Global Equity Fund a meaningful comparator.

1           **iv. Comparator 4: MSCI ACWI**

2           157. In their Participant Fee Disclosure Notice, Defendants disclose to the  
3 Plan participants that the World Growth and Income Fund is benchmarked to the  
4 MSCI ACWI. In its Registration Statement filed with the U.S. Securities and  
5 Exchange Commission on Form N-1A, the Fund also discloses it is benchmarked to  
6 the MSCI ACWI.

7           158. By disclosing the MSCI ACWI to Plan participants and public investors  
8 at large as the appropriate benchmark for the World Growth and Income Fund, the  
9 Defendants necessarily concluded that the MSCI ACWI was, in fact, representative  
10 of the investment option and thus shared similar aims, risks, and rewards. By virtue  
11 of the similarities in their respective market capitalizations, the MSCI ACWI and  
12 the World Growth and Income Fund share similar aims, rewards, and levels of risk,  
13 including market risk and issuer risk. This makes the MSCI ACWI a meaningful  
14 benchmark for the World Growth and Income Fund.

15           **VIII. THE CAPITAL GROUP DEFENDANTS IMPRUDENTLY**  
16           **MONITORED AND RETAINED THE AMERICAN FUNDS**

17           159. Defendants were required by law to monitor the funds with the skill of  
18 a prudent expert to determine whether their investment performance remained in line  
19 with a meaningful investment index and funds within a recognized peer universe.

20           160. For a prudent fiduciary, investment options that, on average,  
21 underperform their benchmarks or peer universe over rolling 3- or 5-year periods are  
22 generally candidates for removal. Typically, such guidelines are outlined in a plan's  
23 investment policy statement or in a pension consultant's recommendations.

24           161. Had the Capital Group Defendants fulfilled their duty with the care and  
25 skill of a prudent fiduciary, they would have seen in real time that each of the  
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1 American Funds had significantly underperformed their benchmark indexes and the  
2 Comparator Funds for over five years, as described below.

3 162. In the period from January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2019, the poor  
4 performance of the five American Funds cost the Plan and its participants millions  
5 of dollars in lost retirement savings when compared to the investment performance  
6 of their respective Comparator Funds.

7 163. Any fiduciary properly monitoring the Plan would have seen that the  
8 poor performance warranted the selection of new options.

9 164. Instead, Capital Group continued its devotion to its proprietary America  
10 Funds and the fee income they generated. For reasons that defy any prudent  
11 explanation, Capital Group failed to replace any of the American Funds with any  
12 one of the many prudent alternatives.

13 165. Each American Fund has continued to perform below its benchmark,  
14 capping nearly a decade of poor performance.

15 166. **Tables 1.a, 2.a, 3.a, 4.a, and 5.a** below demonstrate the  
16 underperformance of each American Fund compared to its respective index and to  
17 the Comparator Funds for the five-and-one-half-year period from January 1, 2014  
18 through June 30, 2019.

19 167. **Tables 1.b, 2.b, 3.b, 4.b, and 5.b** below demonstrate the  
20 underperformance of each American Fund compared to the S&P 500 Index, the  
21 Russell 1000 Growth Index, and the MSCI ACWI Index, as applicable, and to the  
22 Comparator Funds on both an annualized and cumulative basis from July 1, 2019  
23 through October 31, 2023.

24 168. The annualized performance numbers in **Tables 1.b, 2.b, 3.b, 4.b, and**  
25 **5.b** highlight the underperformance of the American Funds. When the American  
26 Funds occasionally outperformed their respective benchmarks, the outperformance

1 was overshadowed by the multiple years in which the American Funds  
2 underperformed these benchmarks. The significance of this underperformance is  
3 captured by the cumulative numbers in these tables.

4 169. Together, **Tables 1.a and 1.b, 2.a and 2.b, 3.a and 3.b, 4.a and 4.b.,**  
5 **and 5.a and 5.b** capture the depth and the breadth of the American Funds'  
6 underperformance relative to meaningful benchmarks that has persisted for nearly a  
7 decade.

8 170. **Tables 1.c., 2.c, 3.c, 4.c, and 5.c** below quantify the monetary impact  
9 of Capital Group's decision by comparing the growth of an investment in each  
10 American Fund to that of each respective benchmark index and Comparator Fund  
11 from July 1, 2019 through October 31, 2023.

12 171. All the data presented in each of the Tables in this Complaint was  
13 available in real time to the Capital Group Defendants throughout the Class Period.

14 172. The Comparator Funds listed in each of the Tables below are managed  
15 by reputable investment advisers with significant assets under management and are  
16 available to all large retirement plans, including Capital Group's Plan. Capital Group  
17 would not have had to scour the market to find them.

18 173. The overall depth of the American Funds' underperformance raises a  
19 plausible inference that Capital Group's monitoring process was tainted by a lack of  
20 loyalty and complete failure of effort.

21 174. Plaintiff did not have knowledge of all material facts (including, among  
22 other things, comparisons of the Plan's investment performance relative to other  
23 available investment alternatives) necessary to understand that the Capital Group  
24 Defendants breached their fiduciary duties and engaged in other unlawful conduct  
25 in violation of ERISA until shortly before filing this Complaint. Further, Plaintiff  
26 did not have actual knowledge of the specifics of the Capital Group Defendants'



1 decision-making processes with respect to the Plan, including the Capital Group  
2 Defendants' processes for monitoring and removing Plan investments, because this  
3 information is solely within the possession of the Capital Group Defendants prior to  
4 discovery. For purposes of this Complaint, Plaintiff has drawn reasonable inferences  
5 regarding these processes based upon (among other things) the facts set forth herein.

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1 **AMCAP Fund**2 **Table 1.a**3 **January 1, 2014 – June 30, 2019**

4 <b>Fund</b>	5 <b>Cumulative Return</b>	6 <b>Annualized Return</b>
7 American Funds AMCAP R6	8 74.34%	9 10.63%
10 S&P 500 TR	11 78.20%	12 11.08%
13 American Century Growth R6	14 93.02%	15 12.70%
16 Delaware Ivy Large Cap Growth R6	17 100.15%	18 13.45%
19 MFS Massachusetts Inv Gr Stk R6	20 94.26%	21 12.83%
22 Russell 1000 Growth TR	23 99.28%	24 13.36%

14 175. **Table 1.b** below illustrates the underperformance of the AMCAP Fund  
15 from July 1, 2019 through October 31, 2023, on an annualized and cumulative basis  
16 relative to the S&P 500 Index, the Russell 1000 Growth Index, and Comparator  
17 Funds. The AMCAP Fund underperformed the S&P 500 Index by 22% during this  
18 period, and in 2022 alone, it underperformed the S&P 500 Index by over 10%.

**Table 1.b****July 1, 2019 – October 31, 2023**

Fund	Annualized Performance					Cumulative Compounded Performance
	2019	2020	2021	2022	YTD	
American Funds AMCAP R6 <sup>3</sup>	8.93%	21.79%	24.07%	-28.53%	11.52%	31.19%
S&P 500 TR	10.92%	18.40%	28.71%	-18.11%	10.69%	53.21%
+/- American Funds	-1.99%	3.39%	-4.64%	-10.42%	0.83%	-22.02%
American Century Growth R6	11.04%	35.67%	27.93%	-31.20%	24.15%	64.62%
+/- American Funds	-2.11%	-13.88%	-3.86%	2.67%	-12.63%	-33.43%
Delaware Ivy Large Cap Growth R6	10.38%	31.19%	30.57%	-26.77%	20.69%	67.10%
+/- American Funds	-1.45%	-9.40%	-6.50%	-1.76%	-9.17%	-35.91%

<sup>3</sup> In 2021, the Plan added the Capital Group AMCAP Trust Class U2. The difference in investment returns between the two funds in 2022 is three basis points (0.03%) in favor of the AMCAP Trust and two basis points (0.02%) in favor of the AMCAP R6 Fund in 2023. Nevertheless, for simplicity, the annual and cumulative performance calculations shown in Tables 1.b and 1.c are those of the AMCAP R6 Fund.

1	<i>Funds</i>						
2	MFS						
3	Massachusetts	12.77%	22.84%	26.66%	-18.95%	9.00%	55.01%
4	Inv Gr Stk R6						
5	+/- <i>American</i>						
6	<i>Funds</i>	-3.84%	-1.05%	-2.59%	-9.58%	2.52%	-23.82%
7	Russell 1000						
8	Growth TR	12.27%	38.49%	27.60%	-29.14%	23.20	73.20%
9	+/- <i>American</i>						
10	<i>Funds</i>	-3.34%	-16.70%	-3.53%	0.61%	-11.68%	-42.01%

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12           176. As of June 30, 2019, the assets of the AMCAP Fund were

13 approximately \$182 million. **Table 1.c** below compares the investment growth of

14 \$182 million invested in the AMCAP Fund to the growth of \$182 million from the

15 S&P 500 Index, the Russell 1000 Growth Index, and each of the Comparator Funds

16 from July 1, 2019 through October 31, 2023.

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**Table 1.c****July 1, 2019 – October 31, 2023**

<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Compounded Performance</b>	<b>Annualized Performance</b>	<b>Growth of \$182 Million</b>
American Funds AMCAP R6	31.19%	6.47%	\$238.8 million
S&P 500 TR	53.21%	10.35%	\$278.9 million
+/- <i>American Funds</i>	-22.02%	-3.88%	-\$40.1 million
American Century Growth R6	64.62%	12.19%	\$299.6 million
+/- <i>American Funds</i>	-33.43%	-5.72%	-\$60.8 million
Delaware Ivy Large Cap Growth R6	67.10%	12.58%	\$304.1 million
+/- <i>American Funds</i>	-35.91%	-6.11%	-\$65.3 million
MFS Massachusetts Inv Gr Stk R6	55.01%	10.64%	\$282.1 million
+/- <i>American Funds</i>	-23.82%	-4.17%	-\$43.3 million
Russell 1000 Growth TR	73.20%	13.51%	\$315.2 million
+/- <i>American Funds</i>	-42.01%	-7.04%	-\$76.4 million

1 **Fundamental Investors Fund**

2 **Table 2.a**

3 **January 1, 2014 – June 30, 2019**

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Fund	Cumulative Return	Annualized Return
American Funds Fundamental Invs R6	70.87%	10.23%
GMO Quality R6	90.65%	12.45%
S&P 500 TR	78.20%	11.08%
T. Rowe Price Dividend Growth I	82.44%	11.55%
Independent Franchise Partners US Equity	74.99%	10.71%

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14 177. **Table 2.b** below illustrates the underperformance of the Fundamental

15 Investors Fund from July 1, 2019 through October 31, 2023, on an annualized and

16 cumulative basis relative to the S&P 500 Index and Comparator Funds. The

17 Fundamental Investors Fund underperformed the S&P 500 Index by nearly 10%

18 during this period.

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**Table 2.b****July 1, 2019 – October 31, 2023**

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Annualized Performance</b>					<b>Cumulative Compounded Performance</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>YTD</b>	
American Funds Fundamental Invs R6 <sup>4</sup>	11.06%	15.30%	22.88%	-16.40%	9.12%	43.56%
GMO Quality R6	12.16%	18.49%	26.22%	-15.22%	15.88%	64.78%
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-1.10%</i>	<i>-3.19%</i>	<i>-3.34%</i>	<i>-1.18%</i>	<i>-6.76%</i>	<i>-21.22%</i>
S&P 500 TR	10.92%	18.40%	28.71%	-18.11%	10.69%	53.21%
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>0.14%</i>	<i>-3.10%</i>	<i>-5.83%</i>	<i>1.71%</i>	<i>-1.57%</i>	<i>-9.65%</i>
T. Rowe Price Dividend Growth I	9.34%	14.08%	26.20%	-10.10%	1.79%	44.05%

<sup>4</sup> In 2021, the Plan added the Capital Group Fundamental Investors Trust CL U2. The difference in investment returns between the two funds is three basis points (0.03%) in 2022 and seven basis points (0.07%) in 2023 in favor of the Fundamental Investors Trust. Nevertheless, for simplicity, the annual and cumulative performance calculations shown in Tables 2.b and 2.c are those of the Fundamental Investors R6 Fund.

1	<i>+/- American</i>	1.72%	1.22%	-3.32%	-6.30%	7.33%	-0.49%
2	<i>Funds</i>						
3	Independent						
4	Franchise						
5	Partners US	12.40%	19.01%	17.86%	-10.75%	6.47%	49.81%
6	Equity						
7	<i>+/- American</i>	-1.34%	-3.71%	5.02%	-5.65%	2.65%	-6.25%
8	<i>Funds</i>						

10           178. As of June 30, 2019, the assets of the Fundamental Investors Fund were  
 11 approximately \$201 million. **Table 2.c** below compares the investment growth of  
 12 \$201 million invested in the Fundamental Investors Fund to the growth of \$201  
 13 million from the S&P 500 Index and each of the Comparator Funds from July 1,  
 14 2019 through October 31, 2023.



**Table 2.c****July 1, 2019 – October 31, 2023**

<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Compounded Performance</b>	<b>Annualized Performance</b>	<b>Growth of \$201 Million</b>
American Funds Fundamental Invs R6	43.56%	8.70%	\$288.6 million
GMO Quality R6	64.78%	12.22%	\$331.2 million
+/- <i>American Funds</i>	-21.22%	-3.52%	-\$42.6 million
S&P 500 TR	53.21%	10.35%	\$308.0 million
+/- <i>American Funds</i>	-9.65%	-1.65%	-\$19.4 million
T. Rowe Price Dividend Growth I	44.05%	8.79%	\$289.5 million
+/- <i>American Funds</i>	-0.49%	-0.09%	-\$0.9 million
Independent Franchise Partners US Equity	49.81%	9.78%	\$301.1 million
+/- <i>American Funds</i>	-6.25%	-1.08%	-\$12.5 million

1 **Investment Company of America Fund**

2 **Table 3.a**

3 **January 1, 2014 – June 30, 2019**

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Fund	Cumulative Return	Annualized Return
American Funds Invmt Co of Amer R6 (RICGX)	63.83%	9.39%
S&P 500 TR	78.20%	11.08%
Vanguard Growth and Income Admiral (VGIAX)	76.80%	10.92%
T. Rowe Price Structured Research Tr-Z	85.86%	11.93%
JP Morgan US Equity R6	73.67%	10.56%

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15 179. **Table 3.b** below illustrates the underperformance of the Investment

16 Company of America Fund from July 1, 2019 through October 31, 2023, on an

17 annualized and cumulative basis relative to the S&P 500 Index and Comparator

18 Funds. The Investment Company of America Fund underperformed the S&P 500

19 Index by almost 4%.

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**Table 3.b****July 1, 2019 – October 31, 2023**

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Annualized Performance</b>					<b>Cumulative Compounded Performance</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>YTD</b>	
American Funds Invmt Co of Amer R6 (RICGX)	9.61%	14.85%	25.40%	-15.26%	11.77%	49.54%
S&P 500 TR	10.92%	18.40%	28.71%	-18.11%	10.69%	53.21%
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-1.31%</i>	<i>-3.55%</i>	<i>-3.31%</i>	<i>2.85%</i>	<i>1.08%</i>	<i>-3.67%</i>
Vanguard Growth and Income Admiral (VGIAX)	10.44%	18.08%	29.11%	-17.11%	9.94%	53.44%
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-0.83%</i>	<i>-3.23%</i>	<i>-3.71%</i>	<i>1.85%</i>	<i>1.83%</i>	<i>-3.90%</i>
T. Rowe Price Structured Research Tr- Z	11.19%	21.02%	28.68%	-18.42%	13.82%	60.79%

1	<i>+/- American</i>	-1.58%	-6.17%	-3.28%	3.16%	-2.05%	-11.25%
2	<i>Funds</i>						
3	JP Morgan						
4	US Equity	11.32%	26.74%	28.80%	-18.77%	11.60%	64.75%
5	R6						
6	<i>+/- American</i>	-1.71%	-11.89%	-3.40%	3.51%	0.17%	-15.21%
7	<i>Funds</i>						

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9           180. As of June 30, 2019, the assets of the Investment Company of America

10 Fund were approximately \$114 million. **Table 3.c** below compares the investment

11 growth of \$114 million invested in the Investment Company of America Fund to the

12 growth of \$114 million from the S&P 500 Index and each of the Comparator Funds

13 from July 1, 2019 through October 31, 2023.

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**Table 3.c****July 1, 2019 – October 31, 2023**

<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Compounded Performance</b>	<b>Annualized Performance</b>	<b>Growth of \$114 Million</b>
American Funds Invmt Co of Amer R6	49.54%	9.73%	\$170.5 million
S&P 500 TR	53.21%	10.35%	\$174.7 million
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-3.67%</i>	<i>-0.62%</i>	<i>-\$4.2 million</i>
Vanguard Growth and Income Admiral (VGIAX)	53.44%	10.39%	\$174.9 million
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-3.90%</i>	<i>-0.66%</i>	<i>-\$4.4 million</i>
T. Rowe Price Structured Research Tr-Z	60.79%	11.58%	\$183.3 million
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-11.25%</i>	<i>-1.85%</i>	<i>-\$12.8 million</i>
JP Morgan US Equity R6	64.75%	12.21%	\$187.8 million
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-15.21%</i>	<i>-2.48%</i>	<i>-\$17.3 million</i>

**Washington Mutual Fund****Table 4.a****January 1, 2014 – June 30, 2019**

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Cumulative Return</b>	<b>Annualized Return</b>
American Funds Washington Mutual R6	71.37%	10.29%
JPMCB U.S. Active Core Equity Inv	80.58%	11.34%
Goldman Sachs Large Cap Core R6	85.05%	11.84%
S&P 500 TR	78.20%	11.08%
Touchstone Large Cap Focused R6	73.75%	10.57%

181. **Table 4.b** below illustrates the underperformance of the Washington Mutual Fund from July 1, 2019 through October 31, 2023, on an annualized and cumulative basis relative to the S&P 500 Index and Comparator Funds. The Washington Mutual Fund underperformed the S&P 500 Index by over 7%.

**Table 4.b****July 1, 2019 – October 31, 2023**

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Annualized Performance</b>					<b>Cumulative Compounded Performance</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>YTD</b>	
American Funds Washington Mutual R6 <sup>5</sup>	9.50%	8.08%	28.90%	-8.18%	4.24%	46.01%
JPMCB U.S. Active Core Equity Inv	11.42%	27.37%	29.03%	-18.36%	12.08%	67.54%
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-1.92%</i>	<i>-19.29%</i>	<i>-0.13%</i>	<i>10.18%</i>	<i>-7.84%</i>	<i>-21.53%</i>
Goldman Sachs Large Cap Core R6	10.10%	23.27%	25.11%	-19.60%	10.07%	50.27%
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-0.60%</i>	<i>-15.19%</i>	<i>3.79%</i>	<i>11.42%</i>	<i>-5.83%</i>	<i>-4.26%</i>
S&P 500 TR	10.92%	18.40%	28.71%	-18.11%	10.69%	53.21%

<sup>5</sup> In 2022, the Plan added the Capital Group Washington Mutual Trust Class U2. The difference in investment returns between the two funds is two basis points (0.02%) in favor of the Washington Mutual Trust in 2022, and three basis points (0.03%) in favor of the Washington Mutual R6 Fund in 2023. Nevertheless, for simplicity, the annual and cumulative performance calculations shown in Tables 4.b and 4.c are those of the Washington Mutual R6 Fund.

1	<i>+/- American</i>	<i>-1.42%</i>	<i>-10.32%</i>	<i>0.19%</i>	<i>9.93%</i>	<i>-6.45%</i>	<i>-7.20%</i>
2	<i>Funds</i>						
3	Touchstone						
4	Large Cap	10.76%	23.83%	25.37%	-17.27%	12.04	59.37%
5	Focused R6						
6	<i>+/- American</i>	<i>-1.26%</i>	<i>-15.75%</i>	<i>3.53%</i>	<i>9.09%</i>	<i>-7.80%</i>	<i>-13.36%</i>
7	<i>Funds</i>						

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9           182. As of June 30, 2019, the assets of the Washington Mutual Fund were

10 approximately \$166 million. **Table 4.c** below compares the growth of \$166 million

11 invested in the Washington Mutual Fund to the growth of \$166 million from the

12 S&P 500 Index and each of the Comparator Funds from July 1, 2019 through

13 October 31, 2023.

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**Table 4.c****July 1, 2019 – October 31, 2023**

<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Compounded Performance</b>	<b>Annualized Performance</b>	<b>Growth of \$166 Million</b>
American Funds Washington Mutual R6	46.01%	9.13%	\$242.4 million
JPMCB U.S. Active Core Equity Inv	67.54%	12.65%	\$278.1 million
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-21.53%</i>	<i>-3.52%</i>	<i>-\$35.7 million</i>
Goldman Sachs Large Cap Core R6	50.27%	9.85%	\$249.5 million
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-4.26%</i>	<i>-0.72%</i>	<i>-\$7.1 million</i>
S&P 500 TR	53.21%	10.35%	\$254.3 million
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-7.20%</i>	<i>-1.22%</i>	<i>-\$11.9 million</i>
Touchstone Large Cap Focused R6	59.37%	11.36%	\$264.6 million
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-13.36%</i>	<i>-2.23%</i>	<i>-\$22.2 million</i>

1 **World Growth and Income Fund**

2 **Table 5.a**

3 **January 1, 2014 – June 30, 2019**

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Fund	Cumulative Return	Annualized Return
American Funds Capital World Gr&Inc R6 (RWIGX)	42.46%	6.65%
Russell Inv Global Equity Y (RLGYX)	45.61%	7.07%
Victory RS Global R6 (RGGRX)	63.25%	9.32%
DFA Global Equity I (DGEIX)	44.19%	6.88%
MSCI ACWI NR	43.18%	6.74%

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14 183. **Table 5.b** below illustrates the underperformance of the World Growth  
 15 and Income Fund from July 1, 2019 through October 31, 2023, on an annualized and  
 16 cumulative basis relative to the MSCI ACWI Index and Comparator Funds. The  
 17 World Growth and Income Fund underperformed the MSCI ACWI Index by 1.60%.

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**Table 5.b****July 1, 2019 – October 31, 2023**

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Annualized Performance</b>					<b>Cumulative Compounded Performance</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>YTD</b>	
American Funds Capital World Gr&Inc R6/Tr U0 <sup>6</sup>	8.75%	15.78%	15.63%	-16.71%	6.55%	29.21%
Russell Inv Global Equity Y (RLGYX)	10.05%	13.75%	22.77%	-16.42%	8.14%	38.91%
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-1.30%</i>	<i>2.03%</i>	<i>-7.14%</i>	<i>-0.29%</i>	<i>-1.59%</i>	<i>-9.70%</i>
Victory RS Global R6 (RGGRX)	10.80%	17.27%	22.84%	-18.81%	11.44%	44.42%
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-2.05%</i>	<i>-1.49%</i>	<i>-7.21%</i>	<i>2.10%</i>	<i>-4.89%</i>	<i>-15.21%</i>

<sup>6</sup> The Plan added the World Growth and Income Trust Class U2 in 2021. The difference in investment returns between the two funds ranges from 10 to 48 basis points in favor of the World Growth and Income Trust. For simplicity, the performance calculations shown in Tables 5.b and 5.c are those of the World Growth and Income Trust beginning in 2021.

1	DFA Global						
2	Equity I	9.18%	13.49%	23.20%	-14.70%	4.62%	36.24%
3	(DGEIX)						
4	+/- <i>American</i>	-0.43%	2.29%	-7.57%	-2.01%	1.93%	-7.03%
5	<i>Funds</i>						
6	MSCI ACWI						
7	NR	8.92%	16.25%	18.54%	-18.36%	6.75%	30.81%
8	+/- <i>American</i>	-0.17%	-0.47%	-2.91%	1.65%	-0.20%	-1.60%
9	<i>Funds</i>						

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11 184. As of June 30, 2019, the assets of the World Growth and Income Fund

12 were approximately \$170 million. **Table 5.c** below compares the growth of \$170

13 million invested in the World Growth and Income Fund to the growth of \$170

14 million from the MSCI ACWI Index and each of the Comparator Funds from July

15 1, 2019 through October 31, 2023.

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**Table 5.c****July 1, 2019 – October 31, 2023**

<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Compounded Performance</b>	<b>Annualized Performance</b>	<b>Growth of \$170 Million</b>
American Funds Capital World Gr&Inc R6/Tr U0	29.21%	6.09%	\$219.6 million
Russell Inv Global Equity Y (RLGYX)	38.91%	7.88%	\$236.1 million
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-9.70%</i>	<i>-1.79%</i>	<i>-\$16.5 million</i>
Victory RS Global R6 (RGGRX)	44.42%	8.85%	\$245.5 million
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-15.21%</i>	<i>-2.76%</i>	<i>-\$25.9 million</i>
DFA Global Equity I (DGEIX)	36.24%	7.40%	\$231.6 million
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-7.03%</i>	<i>-1.31%</i>	<i>-\$12.0 million</i>
MSCI ACWI NR	30.81%	6.39%	\$222.4 million
<i>+/- American Funds</i>	<i>-1.60%</i>	<i>-0.3%</i>	<i>-\$2.8 million</i>

1 **IX. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

2 185. 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) authorizes any participant or beneficiary of the  
3 Plan to bring an action individually on behalf of the Plan to enforce a breaching  
4 fiduciary’s liability to the plan under 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a).

5 186. In acting in this representative capacity and to enhance the due process  
6 protections of unnamed participants and beneficiaries of the Plan, as an alternative  
7 to direct individual actions on behalf of the Plan under 29 U.S.C. §1132(a)(2) and  
8 (3), Plaintiff seeks to certify this action as a class action on behalf of participants and  
9 beneficiaries of the Plan. Specifically, Plaintiff seeks to certify, and to be appointed  
10 as representative of, the following class:

11 All participants and beneficiaries of the Plan who invested in any  
12 of the American Funds from July 1, 2019 through the date of  
13 judgment, excluding the Capital Group Defendants, any of their  
14 directors, and any officers or employees of the Capital Group  
15 Defendants with responsibility for the Plan’s investment or  
16 administrative function.

17 187. This action meets the requirements of Rule 23 and is certifiable as a  
18 class action for the following reasons:

- 19 a. The Class includes thousands of members and is so large that joinder  
20 of all its members is impracticable.
- 21 b. There are numerous questions of law and fact common to this Class  
22 because the Capital Group Defendants owed the same fiduciary duties  
23 to the Plan and to all participants and beneficiaries and took a common  
24 course of actions and omissions as alleged herein as to the Plan, and not  
25 as to any individual participant, that affected all Class members through  
26 their participation in the Plan in the same way. Thus, questions of law

1 and fact common to the Class include, without limitation, the following:  
2 (i) whether each of the Defendants are fiduciaries liable for the  
3 remedies provided by 29 U.S.C. §1109(a); (ii) whether the fiduciaries  
4 of the Plan breached their fiduciary duties to the Plan by employing an  
5 imprudent and/or disloyal process for monitoring and evaluating Plan  
6 investment options; (iii) whether Plaintiff's claims of an imprudent  
7 and/or disloyal process require similar inquiries and proof of the claims  
8 and therefore implicate the same set of concerns for all proposed  
9 members of the Class; (iv) what are the losses to the Plan resulting from  
10 each breach of fiduciary duty; and (v) what Plan-wide equitable and  
11 other relief the Court should impose in light of the Capital Group  
12 Defendants' breach of duties.

13 c. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class because Plaintiff  
14 was a participant during the Class Period and all participants in the Plan  
15 were harmed by the Capital Group Defendants' misconduct.

16 d. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because she  
17 participated in the Plan during the Class Period, has no interest that  
18 conflicts with the Class, is committed to the vigorous representation of  
19 the Class, and has engaged experienced and competent attorneys to  
20 represent the Class.

21 e. There are no substantial individualized questions of law or fact among  
22 Class members on the merits of this Action.

23 188. Prosecution of separate actions for these breaches of fiduciary duties by  
24 individual participants and beneficiaries would create the risk of inconsistent or  
25 varying adjudications that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the  
26 Capital Group Defendants in respect to the discharge of their fiduciary duties to the

1 Plan and personal liability to the Plan under 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a). Moreover,  
2 adjudications by individual participants and beneficiaries regarding the alleged  
3 breaches of fiduciary duties, and remedies for the Plan would, as a practical matter,  
4 be dispositive of the interests of the participants and beneficiaries not parties to the  
5 adjudication or would substantially impair or impede those participants' and  
6 beneficiaries' ability to protect their interests. Therefore, this action should be  
7 certified as a class action under Rule 23(b)(1)(A) or (B).

8 189. Additionally, or in the alternative, certification under Rule 23(b)(2) is  
9 appropriate because the Capital Group Defendants have acted or refused to act on  
10 grounds that apply generally to the Class, so that final injunctive relief or  
11 corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the Class as a whole.  
12 Plaintiff seeks reformation of the Plan to make it a more viable retirement investment  
13 option, which will benefit her and other Plan participants.

14 190. Additionally, or in the alternative, this action may be certified as a class  
15 under Rule 23(b)(3). A class action is the superior method for the fair and efficient  
16 adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all participants and beneficiaries  
17 is impracticable, the losses suffered by individual participants and beneficiaries may  
18 be small and it is impracticable for individual members to enforce their rights  
19 through individual actions, and the common questions of law and fact predominate  
20 over individual questions. Given the nature of the allegations, no class member has  
21 an interest in individually controlling the prosecution of this matter, and Plaintiff is  
22 aware of no difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of this matter as  
23 a class action.

24 191. Additionally, or alternatively, this action may be certified as to  
25 particular issues under Rule 23(c)(4), including but not limited to the Defendants'  
26 liability to the Class for their allegedly imprudent conduct.





1 prudent man acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in  
2 the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims.”

3 198. Thus, the scope of the fiduciary duties and responsibilities of the  
4 Capital Group Defendants includes administering the Plan with the care, skill,  
5 diligence, and prudence required by ERISA. The Capital Group Defendants are  
6 responsible for evaluating and monitoring the Plan’s investments on an ongoing  
7 basis, eliminating imprudent investments, and taking all necessary steps to ensure  
8 the Plan’s assets are invested prudently.

9 199. The Capital Group Defendants breached their fiduciary duties through  
10 an imprudent process for investigating, evaluating, and monitoring investments. The  
11 faulty process resulted in a plan that included five American Funds that have suffered  
12 poor performance for nearly a decade. Capital Group Defendants failed to remove  
13 the American Funds within a reasonable time despite historical underperformance  
14 relative to other relevant benchmark indices.

15 200. By failing to replace the American Funds with better-performing  
16 investment products for the Plan, the Capital Group Defendants failed to discharge  
17 their duties with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence that a prudent fiduciary  
18 acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of  
19 an enterprise of like character and with like aims.

20 201. The Capital Group Defendants’ breach of fiduciary duty has  
21 substantially impaired the Plan’s use, its value, and its investment performance for  
22 all Class Members.

23 202. As a direct and proximate result of the Capital Group Defendants’  
24 breaches of fiduciary duty, the Plan and its participants who invested in the  
25 American Funds have suffered millions of dollars of damages which continue to  
26

1 accrue and for which the Capital Group Defendants are jointly and severally liable  
2 pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §§ 1132(a)(2), 1132(a)(3), and 1109(a).

3 203. Each of the Capital Group Defendants is liable to make good to the Plan  
4 the losses resulting from the aforementioned breaches and to restore to the Plan any  
5 profits resulting from the breaches of fiduciary duties alleged in this Count. The  
6 Capital Group Defendants are subject to other equitable or remedial relief as  
7 appropriate.

8 204. Each Capital Group Defendant also participated in the breach of the  
9 other Capital Group Defendants, knowing that such acts were a breach, and enabled  
10 the other Capital Group Defendants to commit a breach by failing to lawfully  
11 discharge its own fiduciary duties. Each Capital Group Defendant knew of the  
12 breach by the other Capital Group Defendants yet failed to make any reasonable  
13 effort under the circumstances to remedy the breach. Thus, each Capital Group  
14 Defendant is liable for the losses caused by the breach of its co-fiduciary duties under  
15 29 U.S.C. § 1105(a).

16 **COUNT II**

17 **Breach of Duty of Loyalty by Mismanaging and Failing to Remove Imprudent**  
18 **Investments from the Plan Within a Reasonable Time During the Class Period**

19 **(Violation of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. § 1104)**

20 **(Against All Capital Group Defendants)**

21 205. All allegations set forth in the Complaint are realleged and incorporated  
22 herein by reference.

23 206. 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(A) requires a plan fiduciary to act “for the  
24 exclusive purpose of: (i) providing benefits to participants and their beneficiaries;  
25 and (ii) defraying reasonable expenses of administering the plan.”  
26

1           207. Because the American Funds produced millions of dollars in annual fee  
2 revenue for the Capital Group Defendants, the Capital Group Defendants were  
3 inflicted with a conflict of interest when deciding whether to include or remove the  
4 American Funds as investment options for the Plan. Acting in their self-interest,  
5 rather than the best interests of the Plan and its participants, the Defendants retained  
6 poorly performing investment options that benefited Capital, rather than Plan  
7 participants, despite the availability of superior – and readily available – investment  
8 alternatives as detailed herein. An unconflicted fiduciary, in possession of the same  
9 investment performance information, would have removed the American Funds as  
10 investment options in the Plan and replaced them with more prudent alternatives.

11           208. Through these actions and omissions, the Defendants failed to  
12 discharge their duties with respect to the Plan: (A) solely in the interest of the  
13 participants and beneficiaries of the Plan, and for the exclusive purpose of providing  
14 benefits to participants and their beneficiaries and defraying reasonable expenses of  
15 administering the Plan, in violation of ERISA § 404(a)(1)(A), 29 U.S.C.  
16 § 1104(a)(1)(A).

17           209. As a direct and proximate result of these breaches, the Plan, Plaintiff  
18 and members of the Class suffered substantial losses in the form of higher fees or  
19 lower returns on their investments than they would have otherwise experienced.  
20 Additionally and regardless of the losses incurred by the Plaintiff or any member of  
21 the Class, pursuant to ERISA §§ 502(a)(2) and (a)(3), and 409(a), 29 U.S.C.  
22 §§ 1132(a)(2) and (a)(3), and 1109(a), the Defendants and any non-fiduciary which  
23 knowingly participated in these breaches are liable to disgorge all profits made as a  
24 result of these Defendants' breaches of the duty of loyalty.

25

26

1 **COUNT III**

2 **Failure to Monitor**

3 **(Against All Capital Group Defendants)**

4 210. All allegations set forth in the Complaint are realleged and incorporated  
5 herein by reference.

6 211. The Capital Group Defendants had a duty to monitor the performance  
7 of each individual to whom they delegated any fiduciary responsibilities. A  
8 monitoring fiduciary must ensure that the monitored fiduciaries are performing their  
9 fiduciary obligations, including those with respect to the investment and holding of  
10 Plan assets, and must take prompt and effective action to protect the Plan and  
11 participants when they are not.

12 212. To the extent any of the Capital Group Defendants' fiduciary  
13 responsibilities were delegated to another fiduciary, the Capital Group Defendants'  
14 monitoring duty included an obligation to ensure that any delegated tasks were being  
15 performed prudently, loyally, and in compliance with governing Plan documents.

16 213. The Capital Group Defendants breached their fiduciary monitoring  
17 duties by, among other things:

- 18 a. failing to monitor their appointees, to evaluate their performance, or to  
19 have a system in place for doing so, and standing idly by as the Plan  
20 suffered enormous losses as a result of their appointees' actions and  
21 omissions in violation of ERISA with respect to the Plan;
- 22 b. failing to monitor their appointees' fiduciary process, which was  
23 imprudent, ridden with conflicts, and ignored governing Plan  
24 documents;
- 25 c. failing to ensure that the monitored fiduciaries had a prudent process in  
26 place for evaluating and ensuring that investment options were prudent;

- d. failing to ensure that the monitored fiduciaries had a conflict-free process in place for evaluating and ensuring that investment options were selected solely in the interests of Plan participants and did not constitute prohibited transactions; and
- e. failing to remove appointees whose performance was inadequate in that they continued to allow investment options that were imprudent and otherwise violated ERISA to remain in the Plan, to the detriment of Plan participants' retirement savings.

214. Each fiduciary who delegated its fiduciary responsibilities likewise breached its fiduciary monitoring duty by, among other things:

- a. failing to monitor their appointees, to evaluate their performance, or to have a system in place for doing so, and standing idly by as the Plan suffered enormous losses as a result of their appointees' actions and omissions in violation of ERISA with respect to the Plan;
- b. failing to monitor their appointees' fiduciary process, which was imprudent, ridden with conflicts, and ignored governing Plan documents;
- c. failing to ensure that the monitored fiduciaries had a prudent process in place for evaluating and ensuring that investment options were prudent and selected in compliance with the Plan's Investment Policy Statement;
- d. failing to ensure that the monitored fiduciaries had a conflict-free process in place for evaluating and ensuring that investment options were selected solely in the interests of Plan participants and did not constitute prohibited transactions; and

1 e. failing to remove appointees whose performance was inadequate in that  
2 they continued to allow investment options that were imprudent and  
3 otherwise violated ERISA to remain in the Plan, to the detriment of  
4 Plan participants' retirement savings.

5 215. As a direct result of these breaches of the fiduciary duty to monitor, the  
6 Plan suffered substantial losses. Had Capital Group and the other delegating  
7 fiduciaries discharged their fiduciary monitoring duties, the Plan would not have  
8 suffered these losses.

9 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

10 For these reasons, Plaintiff, on behalf of the Plan and all similarly situated  
11 Plan participants and beneficiaries, respectfully requests that the Court:

- 12 i) find and adjudge that the Capital Group Defendants have breached their  
13 fiduciary duties, as described above;
- 14 ii) find and adjudge that the Capital Group Defendants are personally liable  
15 to make good to the Plan the losses to the Plan resulting from each breach  
16 of fiduciary duty, and to otherwise restore the Plan to the position it would  
17 have occupied but for the breaches of fiduciary duty;
- 18 iii) order the Capital Group Defendants to make good to the Plan the losses  
19 resulting from each breach of fiduciary duty and to restore to the Plan any  
20 profits resulting from each breach of fiduciary duty;
- 21 iv) find and adjudge that the Capital Group Defendants are liable to the Plan  
22 for appropriate equitable relief, including but not limited to restitution  
23 and disgorgement;
- 24 v) determine the method by which Plan losses under 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a)  
25 should be calculated;
- 26

- 1 vi) order the Capital Group Defendants to provide all accountings necessary  
2 to determine the amounts Defendants must make good to the Plan under  
3 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a);
- 4 vii) remove the fiduciaries who have breached their fiduciary duties and  
5 enjoin them from future ERISA violations;
- 6 viii) impose surcharge against the Capital Group Defendants and in favor of  
7 the Plan all amounts involved in any transactions which such accounting  
8 reveals were improper, excessive, and/or in violation of ERISA;
- 9 ix) reform the Plan to include only prudent investments;
- 10 x) certify the Class, appoint the Plaintiff as a class representative, appoint  
11 Sanford Heisler Sharp, LLP as Class Counsel, and appoint Charles Field  
12 and Kevin Sharp as lead counsel for the Class;
- 13 xi) award to the Plaintiff and the Class their attorney's fees and costs under  
14 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(1) and the common fund doctrine;
- 15 xii) order the Capital Group Defendants to pay interest to the extent allowed  
16 by law; and
- 17 xiii) grant such other equitable or remedial relief as the Court deems  
18 appropriate.

19  
20 Date: November 14, 2023

Respectfully Submitted,

21  
22 /s/ Charles Field

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forthcoming*