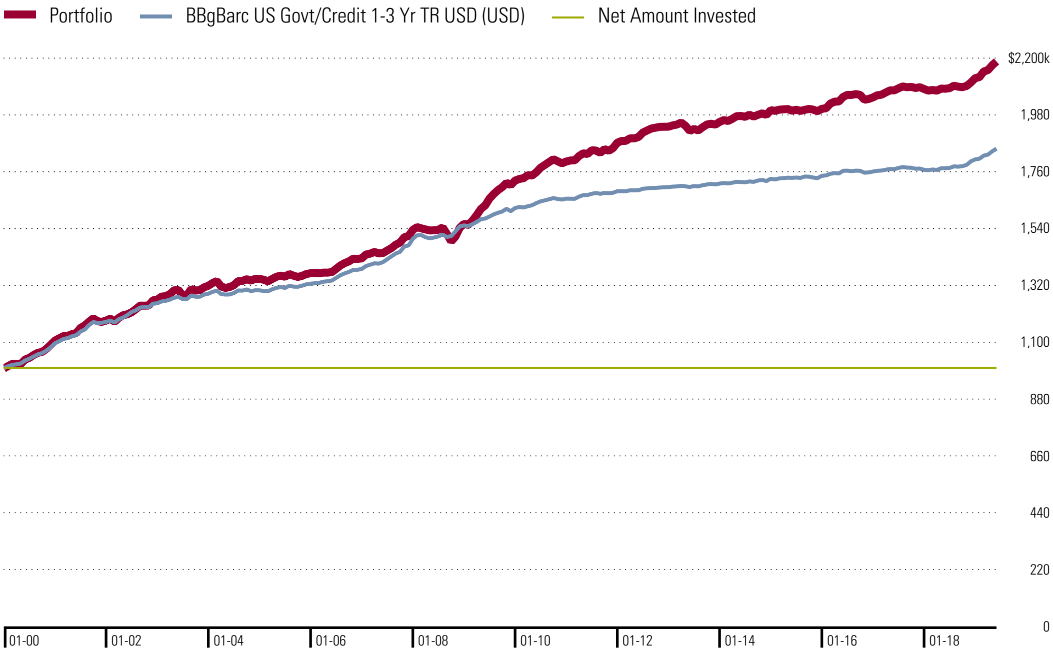
Hypothetical Portfolio Illustration: Flexible Bond Portfolio 2019

01-01-2000 to 06-30-2019

Portfolio Summary



Planning Assumptions

Currency	USD
Rebalance	Annually
Rebalance Threshold% +/-	0.00%
Allocation Update Frequency	None
Federal Income Tax Rate	0%
Capital Gain Tax Rate	0%
State Tax Rate	0%
Tax Paid	Out of Pocket

Performance

Net Amount Invested	$1.00 mil
Final Market Value	$2.19 mil
Average Annualized Return	4.09%
Cumulative Return	118.71%
Cumulative Ret - Benchmark	84.95%

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

The portfolio-level performance shown is hypothetical and for illustrative purposes only. Investor returns will differ from the results shown.

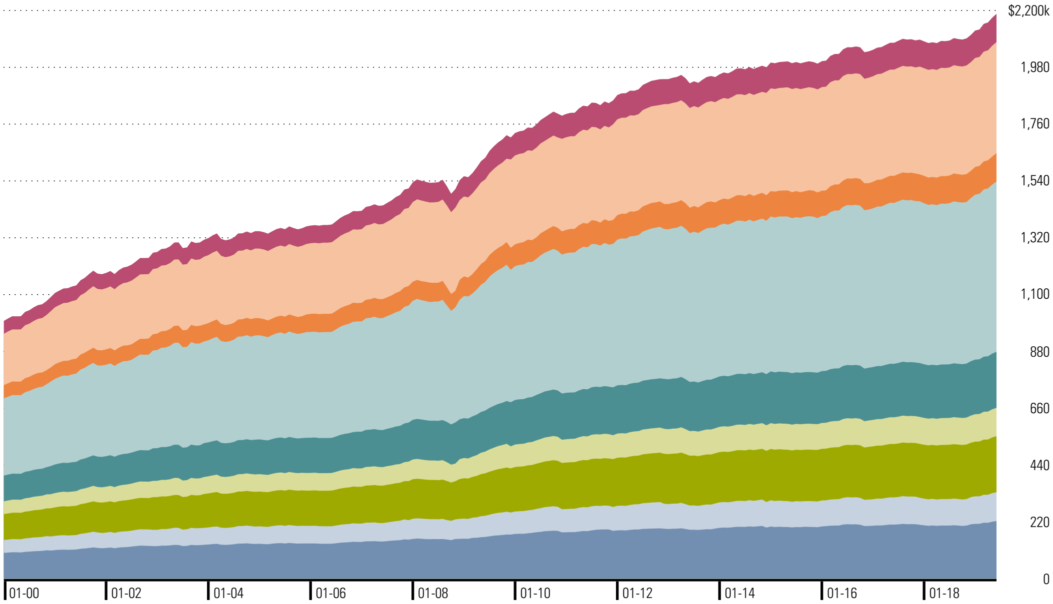
Investment Detail

Period		Beginning Balance	New Investment	Distribution/ Withdrawal	Total Reinvest	Charges & Fees	Taxes Due	Market Value	Total Return %
Totals		0	1,000,000	0	1,057,393	0	0	2,187,149	4.09
January-December	2000	0	1,000,000	0	55,401	0	0	1,090,095	9.01
January-December	2001	1,090,095	0	0	56,058	0	0	1,179,021	8.16
January-December	2002	1,179,021	0	0	51,350	0	0	1,262,115	7.05
January-December	2003	1,262,115	0	0	50,446	0	0	1,312,459	3.99
January-December	2004	1,312,459	0	0	51,015	0	0	1,345,565	2.52
January-December	2005	1,345,565	0	0	50,310	0	0	1,364,050	1.37
January-December	2006	1,364,050	0	0	52,322	0	0	1,422,725	4.30
January-December	2007	1,422,725	0	0	62,800	0	0	1,511,059	6.21
January-December	2008	1,511,059	0	0	74,283	0	0	1,542,972	2.11
January-December	2009	1,542,972	0	0	69,957	0	0	1,708,542	10.73
January-December	2010	1,708,542	0	0	64,819	0	0	1,792,750	4.93
January-December	2011	1,792,750	0	0	53,794	0	0	1,851,720	3.29
January-December	2012	1,851,720	0	0	51,781	0	0	1,934,269	4.46
January-December	2013	1,934,269	0	0	47,988	0	0	1,942,380	0.42
January-December	2014	1,942,380	0	0	44,881	0	0	1,980,086	1.94
January-December	2015	1,980,086	0	0	44,479	0	0	1,994,245	0.72
January-December	2016	1,994,245	0	0	45,154	0	0	2,041,846	2.39
January-December	2017	2,041,846	0	0	48,736	0	0	2,087,208	2.22
January-December	2018	2,087,208	0	0	56,096	0	0	2,105,655	0.88
January-June	2019	2,105,655	0	0	25,721	0	0	2,187,149	3.87

Hypothetical Portfolio Illustration Continued : Flexible Bond Portfolio 2019

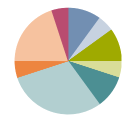
01-01-2000 to 06-30-2019

Security Summary

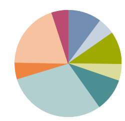


% of Total Market Value

Start 01-01-2000



End 06-30-2019



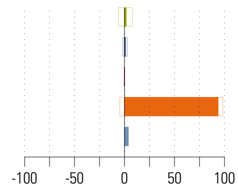
Investment Assumptions

Investment Name	Holding Period Start	Holding Period End	Initial Investment Amount	Subsequent Invest/Withdwl Amount	Subsequent Invest/Withdwl Freq	Reinvest Distributions Income	Reinvest Distributions Cap Gains	Liquidate	Rebalance (%)	Charges and Fees: Front Load	Charges and Fees: Annual Fee	Charges and Fees: Deferred Load Amount%	Charges and Fees: Period Years	Market Value End ($)
JPMorgan Core Bond I (USD, WOBDX)	01-00	06-19	100,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	10.00	$0.00	0.00%	0.00-0.00	—	223,225
PIMCO Total Return I2 (USD, PTTPX)	01-00	06-19	50,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	5.00	$0.00	0.00%	0.00-0.00	—	111,627
Federated Short-Term Income Svc (USD, FSTIX)	01-00	06-19	100,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	10.00	$0.00	0.00%	0.00-0.00	—	216,917
Fidelity Advisor® Limited Term Bond I (USD, EFIPX)	01-00	06-19	50,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	5.00	$0.00	0.00%	0.00-0.00	—	109,773
Ivy Limited-Term Bond I (USD, ILTIX)	01-00	06-19	100,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	10.00	$0.00	0.00%	0.00-0.00	—	217,113
PGIM Short-Term Corporate Bond Z (USD, PIFZX)	01-00	06-19	300,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	30.00	$0.00	0.00%	0.00-0.00	—	659,103
Calamos Market Neutral Income I (USD, CMNIX)	01-00	06-19	50,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	5.00	$0.00	0.00%	0.00-0.00	—	109,938
Goldman Sachs Short Dur Govt Instl (USD, GSTGX)	01-00	06-19	200,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	20.00	$0.00	0.00%	0.00-0.00	—	429,983
Thornburg Limited Term Income Instl (USD, THIIX)	01-00	06-19	50,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	5.00	$0.00	0.00%	0.00-0.00	—	109,470

Portfolio X-Ray®: Flexible Bond Portfolio 2019

Benchmark	Market Value
BBgBarc US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD (USD)	$2,187,149.40

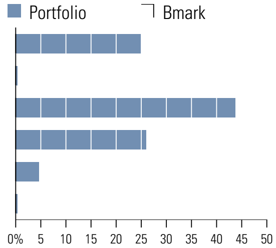
Asset Allocation 06-30-2019



Asset Class	Net %	Long %	Short %	Bmark %
Cash	1.84	7.95	6.10	0.00
US Stocks	0.95	2.70	1.75	0.00
Non-US Stocks	-0.26	0.01	0.27	0.00
Bonds	93.61	98.31	4.70	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	**3.86**	**3.87**	**0.01**	**100.00**
Total	100.00	112.84	12.84	100.00

Bond Analysis 06-30-2019

Fixed-Income Sectors	Portfolio (%)	Bmark (%)
Government	24.94	0.00
Municipal	0.36	0.00
Corporate	43.75	0.00
Securitized	25.98	0.00
Cash & Equivalents	4.63	0.00
Derivative	0.34	0.00



Maturity Breakdown

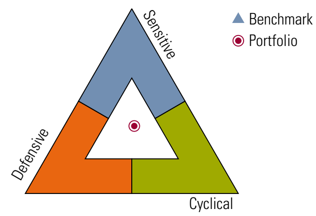
Effective Maturity	Portfolio (%)
1-3	41.97
3-5	23.72
5-7	6.96
7-10	4.08
10-15	6.00
15-20	4.45
20-30	9.67
>30	3.14

Credit Quality Breakdown

Credit Quality	Portfolio (%)
AAA	45.66
AA	6.33
A	19.41
BBB	25.98
BB	0.98
B	0.10
Below B	0.04
NR	1.50

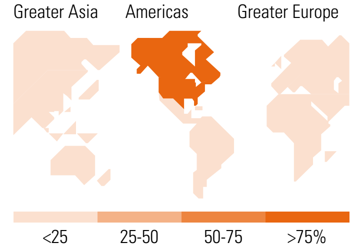
Stock Analysis 06-30-2019

Stock Sectors



	Portfolio (%)	Bmark (%)
Cyclical	**33.11**	**0.00**
Basic Matls	2.13	0.00
Consumer Cycl	11.30	0.00
Financial Svs	17.23	0.00
Real Estate	2.45	0.00
Sensitive	**40.60**	**0.00**
Commun Svs	3.33	0.00
Energy	5.10	0.00
Industrials	10.08	0.00
Technology	22.09	0.00
Defensive	**26.28**	**0.00**
Consumer Def	7.48	0.00
Healthcare	14.61	0.00
Utilities	4.19	0.00
Not Classified	**0.01**	**—**

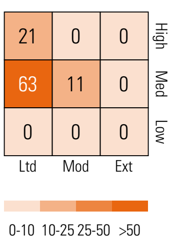
World Regions



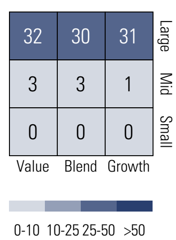
Not Classified: 0.01%

	Portfolio (%)	Bmark (%)
Americas	**99.57**	**0.00**
North America	99.57	—
Latin America	0.00	—
Greater Europe	**0.42**	**0.00**
United Kingdom	0.16	—
Europe-Developed	0.26	—
Europe-Emerging	0.00	—
Africa/Middle East	0.00	—
Greater Asia	**0.00**	**0.00**
Japan	0.00	—
Australasia	0.00	—
Asia-Developed	0.00	—
Asia-Emerging	0.00	—
Not Classified	**0.01**	**—**

Investment Style 06-30-2019



Fixed-Income Style	Portfolio	Bmark
Effective Duration	2.74	—
Effective Maturity	5.25	—



Equity Style	Portfolio	Bmark
Average Market Cap ($mil)	117,908.34	—
Price/Earnings	20.33	—
Price/Book	3.19	—
Price/Sales	2.27	—
Price/Cash Flow	13.35	—

Top 10 Net Underlying Holdings 06-30-2019

Assets %	Name	Type	Sector	Country
4.16	US Treasury Note	BND	—	United States
2.48	United States Treasury Notes	BND	—	United States
2.31	United States Treasury Notes	BND	—	United States
1.71	US 5 Year Note (CBT) June19	BND	—	United States
1.30	Fin Fut Euribor Ice (Wht) 06/17/19	BND	—	—
0.97	United States Treasury Bills	BND	—	United States
0.62	FHLMC Pc Prepay Prm 30 3.5%	BND	—	United States
0.60	United States Treasury Notes	BND	—	United States
0.58	FNMA	BND	Securitized	United States
0.55	United States Treasury Notes	BND	—	United States

Portfolio X-Ray®: Flexible Bond Portfolio 2019

Portfolio Holdings

Benchmark
BBgBarc US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD (USD)

Portfolio Holdings 06-30-2019

Total: 9 Holdings	Type	Fund Portfolio Date	Assets %	Market Value $
PGIM Short-Term Corporate Bond Z (USD, PIFZX)	MF	05-31-2019	30.14	659,103
Goldman Sachs Short Dur Govt Instl (USD, GSTGX)	MF	03-31-2019	19.66	429,983
JPMorgan Core Bond I (USD, WOBDX)	MF	04-30-2019	10.21	223,225
Ivy Limited-Term Bond I (USD, ILTIX)	MF	03-31-2019	9.93	217,113
Federated Short-Term Income Svc (USD, FSTIX)	MF	03-31-2019	9.92	216,917
PIMCO Total Return I2 (USD, PTTPX)	MF	03-31-2019	5.10	111,627
Calamos Market Neutral Income I (USD, CMNIX)	MF	04-30-2019	5.03	109,938
Fidelity Advisor® Limited Term Bond I (USD, EFIPX)	MF	02-28-2019	5.02	109,773
Thornburg Limited Term Income Instl (USD, THIIX)	MF	04-30-2019	5.01	109,470

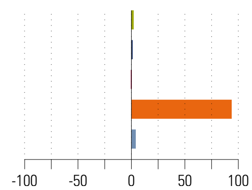
Portfolio Snapshot
Flexible Bond Portfolio 2019

Portfolio Value
$2,187,149.40

Benchmark
BBgBarc US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD (USD)

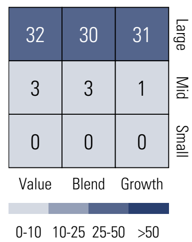
Analysis 06-30-2019

Asset Allocation



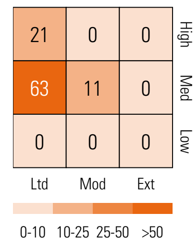
	Portfolio Net %	Bmark Net %
Cash	1.84	0.00
US Stocks	0.95	0.00
Non-US Stocks	-0.26	0.00
Bonds	93.61	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	**3.86**	**100.00**
Total	100.00	100.00

Morningstar Equity Style Box %



Total Stock Holdings
704
% Not Classified
0

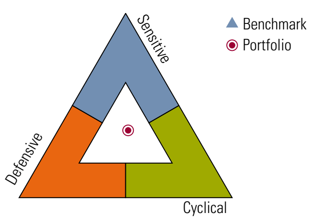
Morningstar Fixed Income Style Box %



Total Bond Holdings
14,124
% Not Classified
5

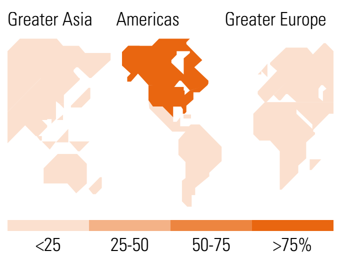
Stock Analysis 06-30-2019

Stock Sectors



	Portfolio (%)	Bmark (%)
Cyclical	**33.11**	**0.00**
Basic Matls	2.13	0.00
Consumer Cycl	11.30	0.00
Financial Svs	17.23	0.00
Real Estate	2.45	0.00
Sensitive	**40.60**	**0.00**
Commun Svs	3.33	0.00
Energy	5.10	0.00
Industrials	10.08	0.00
Technology	22.09	0.00
Defensive	**26.28**	**0.00**
Consumer Def	7.48	0.00
Healthcare	14.61	0.00
Utilities	4.19	0.00
Not Classified	**0.01**	—

World Regions



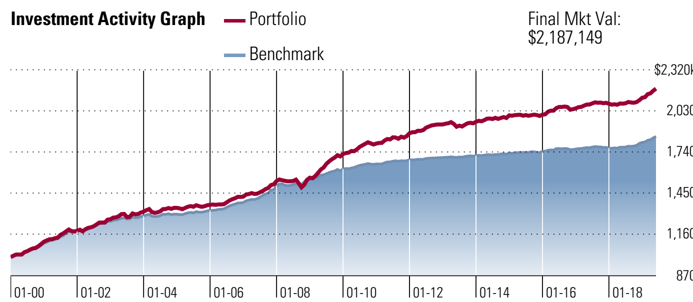
Not Classified: 0.01%

	Portfolio (%)	Bmark (%)
Americas	**99.57**	—
North America	99.57	—
Latin America	0.00	—
Greater Europe	**0.42**	—
United Kingdom	0.16	—
Europe-Developed	0.26	—
Europe-Emerging	0.00	—
Africa/Middle East	0.00	—
Greater Asia	**0.00**	—
Japan	0.00	—
Australasia	0.00	—
Asia-Developed	0.00	—
Asia-Emerging	0.00	—
Not Classified	**0.01**	—

Performance 06-30-2019

Investment Activity Graph

Final Mkt Val: $2,187,149



Trailing Returns	3 Mo	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Portfolio Return	1.82	5.08	2.19	2.05	2.98
Benchmark Return	1.48	4.27	1.59	1.46	1.59
+/- Benchmark Return	0.34	0.81	0.60	0.59	1.39

Best/Worst Time Periods	Best %	Worst %
3 Months	4.57 (Nov 2008-Jan 2009)	-2.93 (Aug 2008-Oct 2008)
1 Year	14.10 (Nov 2008-Oct 2009)	*-0.06 (Apr 2004-Mar 2005)*
3 Years	*8.60 (Jun 2000-May 2003)*	1.02 (Jan 2013-Dec 2015)

Portfolio Yield (06-30-2019)	Yield %
12-Month Yield	—

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

The portfolio-level performance shown is hypothetical and for illustrative purposes only. Investor returns will differ from the results shown.

Holdings 06-30-2019

Top 9 holdings out of 9	Symbol	Type	Holding Value $	% Assets
PGIM Short-Term Corporate Bond Z (USD)	PIFZX	MF	659,103	30.14
Goldman Sachs Short Dur Govt Instl (USD)	GSTGX	MF	429,983	19.66
JPMorgan Core Bond I (USD)	WOBDX	MF	223,225	10.21
Ivy Limited-Term Bond I (USD)	ILTIX	MF	217,113	9.93
Federated Short-Term Income Svc (USD)	FSTIX	MF	216,917	9.92
PIMCO Total Return I2 (USD)	PTTPX	MF	111,627	5.10
Calamos Market Neutral Income I (USD)	CMNIX	MF	109,938	5.03
Fidelity Advisor® Limited Term Bond I (USD)	EFIPX	MF	109,773	5.02
Thornburg Limited Term Income Instl (USD)	THIIX	MF	109,470	5.01

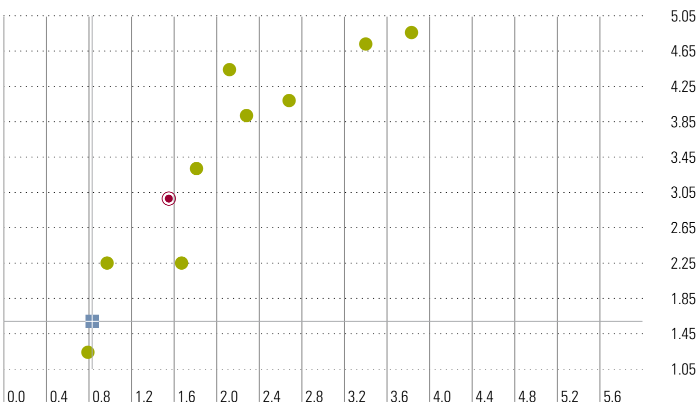
Portfolio Snapshot
Flexible Bond Portfolio 2019

Portfolio Value
$2,187,149.40

Benchmark
BBgBarc US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD (USD)

Risk Analysis 06-30-2019

Risk/Reward Scatterplot — Portfolio, Holdings, Bmark — 10 Year Mean



10 Year Standard Deviation

Performance History Graph — Portfolio — Quarterly returns +/- Benchmark in %

Risk and Return Statistics	3 Yr Portfolio	3 Yr Bmark	5 Yr Portfolio	5 Yr Bmark	10 Yr Portfolio	10 Yr Bmark
Standard Deviation	1.30	0.91	1.30	0.87	1.55	0.83
Mean	2.19	1.59	2.05	1.46	2.98	1.59
Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—	—	—	—

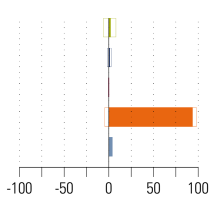
MPT Statistics	3 Yr Portfolio	5 Yr Portfolio	10 Yr Portfolio
Alpha	—	—	—
Beta	—	—	—
R-Squared	—	—	—

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

The portfolio-level performance shown is hypothetical and for illustrative purposes only. Investor returns will differ from the results shown.

Fundamental Analysis 06-30-2019

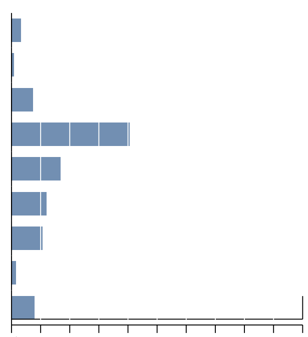
Asset Allocation



	Portfolio Net %	Portfolio Long %	Portfolio Short %
Cash	1.84	7.95	6.10
US Stocks	0.95	2.70	1.75
Non-US Stocks	-0.26	0.01	0.27
Bonds	93.61	98.31	4.70
Other/Not Clsfd	**3.86**	**3.87**	**0.01**
Total	100.00	112.84	12.84

Type Weightings
% of Stocks

	Portfolio	Bmark
High Yield	3.13	—
Distressed	0.74	—
Hard Asset	7.24	—
Cyclical	40.44	—
Slow Growth	16.76	—
Classic Growth	11.95	—
Aggressive Growth	10.60	—
Speculative Growth	1.40	—
Not Available	**7.74**	**100.00**



Market Maturity % of Stocks	Portfolio	Bmark
Developed Markets	99.99	—
Emerging Markets	0.00	—
Not Available	**0.01**	**100.00**

Valuation Multiples	Portfolio	Bmark
Price/Earnings	20.33	—
Price/Book	3.19	—
Price/Sales	2.27	—
Price/Cash Flow	13.35	—

Profitability % of Stocks	Portfolio 2019-06	Bmark 2019-06
Net Margin	17.67	—
ROE	24.31	—
ROA	8.36	—
Debt/Capital	43.21	—

Fund Statistics	
Potential Cap Gains Exposure	-2.55
Avg Net Expense Ratio	0.54
Avg Gross Expense Ratio	0.59

Geometric Avg Capitalization ($Mil)	
Portfolio	117,908.34
Benchmark	—

Credit Quality Breakdown	% of Bonds
AAA	45.66
AA	6.33
A	19.41
BBB	25.98
BB	0.98
B	0.10
Below B	0.04
NR	1.50

Interest Rate Risk	Bonds	% Not Available
Avg Eff Maturity	5.25	37.55
Avg Eff Duration	2.74	0.11
Avg Wtd Coupon	—	0.00

Portfolio Snapshot
Flexible Bond Portfolio 2019

Portfolio Value
$2,187,149.40

Benchmark
BBgBarc US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD (USD)

Standardized and Tax Adjusted Returns

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end please visit http://advisor.morningstar.com/familyinfo.asp.

Standardized Returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. They depict performance without adjusting for the effects of taxation, but are adjusted to reflect sales charges and ongoing fund expenses.

If adjusted for taxation, the performance quoted would be significantly reduced. For variable annuities, additional expenses will be taken into account, including M&E risk charges, fund-level expenses such as management fees and operating fees, contract-level administration fees, and charges such as surrender, contract, and sales charges. The maximum redemption fee is the maximum amount a fund may charge if redeemed in a specific time period after the fund’s purchase.

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or an IRA. After-tax returns exclude the effects of either the alternative minimum tax or phase-out of certain tax credits. Any taxes due are as of the time the distributions are made, and the taxable amount and tax character of each distribution are as specified by the fund on the dividend declaration date. Due to foreign tax credits or realized capital losses, after-tax returns may be greater than before-tax returns. After-tax returns for exchange-traded funds are based on net asset value.

Money Market Fund Disclosures
If money market fund(s) are included in the Standardized Returns table below, each money market fund’s name will be followed by a superscripted letter that links it to the applicable disclosure below:

Institutional Money Market Funds (designated by an “S”):
You could lose money by investing in the fund. Because the share price of the fund will fluctuate, when you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you originally paid for them. The fund may impose a fee upon sale of your shares or may temporarily suspend your ability to sell shares if the fund’s liquidity falls below required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund’s sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

Government Money Market Funds that have chosen to rely on the ability to impose liquidity fees and suspend redemptions (designated by an ”L”) and
Retail Money Market Funds (designated by an “L”):
You could lose money by investing in the fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at $1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. The fund may impose a fee upon sale of your shares or may temporarily suspend your ability to sell shares if the fund’s liquidity falls below required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund’s sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

Government Money Market Funds that have chosen not to rely on the ability to impose liquidity fees and suspend redemptions (designated by an “N”):
You could lose money by investing in the fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at $1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund’s sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

Annualized returns 06-30-2019

Standardized Returns (%)	7-day Yield Subsidized *as of date*	7-day Yield Unsubsidized *as of date*	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception	Inception Date	**Max Front Load %**	**Max Back Load %**	**Net Exp Ratio %**	**Gross Exp Ratio %**	**Max Redemption %**
Calamos Market Neutral Income I	—	—	3.89	3.53	4.79	4.54	05-10-2000	**NA**	**NA**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**NA**
Federated Short-Term Income Svc	—	—	3.84	1.60	2.26	4.45	07-01-1986	**NA**	**NA**	**0.39**[1]	**0.54**	**NA**
Fidelity Advisor® Limited Term Bond I	—	—	3.91	1.80	4.34	6.22	02-02-1984	**NA**	**NA**	**0.50**	**0.50**	**NA**
Goldman Sachs Short Dur Govt Instl	—	—	3.39	1.13	1.28	4.52	08-15-1988	**NA**	**NA**	**0.48**[2]	**0.55**	**NA**

Annualized returns 06-30-2019

Standardized Returns (%)	7-day Yield Subsidized *as of date*	7-day Yield Unsubsidized *as of date*	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception	Inception Date	Max Front Load %	Max Back Load %	Net Exp Ratio %	Gross Exp Ratio %	Max Redemption %
Ivy Limited-Term Bond I	—	—	4.68	1.76	2.27	3.18	04-02-2007	**NA**	**NA**	**0.66**	**0.66**	**NA**
JPMorgan Core Bond I	—	—	—	—	—	—	05-31-1991	**NA**	**NA**	**0.50[3]**	**0.66**	**NA**
PGIM Short-Term Corporate Bond Z	—	—	5.90	2.21	3.31	4.43	12-16-1996	**NA**	**NA**	**0.53**	**0.53**	**NA**
PIMCO Total Return I2	—	—	7.53	2.92	4.59	4.75	04-30-2008	**NA**	**NA**	**0.65**	**0.65**	**NA**
Thornburg Limited Term Income Instl	—	—	5.49	2.53	4.33	5.02	07-05-1996	**NA**	**NA**	**0.49[4]**	**0.51**	**NA**
BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD			**7.87**	**2.95**	**3.90**	**—**	**01-01-1976**					
BBgBarc US Govt 1-3 Yr TR USD			**4.02**	**1.23**	**1.23**	**—**	**01-30-1976**					
BBgBarc US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD			**4.27**	**1.46**	**1.59**	**—**	**01-30-1976**					
BBgBarc US Universal TR USD			**8.07**	**3.18**	**4.37**	**—**	**12-31-1998**					
MSCI EAFE NR USD			**1.08**	**2.25**	**6.90**	**—**	**03-31-1986**					
S&P 500 TR USD			**10.42**	**10.71**	**14.70**	**—**	**09-11-1989**					
USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon			**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**02-28-1941**					

1. Non-contractual waiver; Expires 09-01-2019
2. Contractual waiver; Expires 07-29-2019
3. Contractual waiver; Expires 06-30-2019
4. Contractual waiver; Expires 02-01-2020

Return after Tax (%)	On Distribution					On Distribution and Sales of Shares			
	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception	Inception Date	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception
Calamos Market Neutral Income I	2.14	2.39	3.85	2.97	05-10-2000	2.55	2.33	3.50	2.95
Federated Short-Term Income Svc	2.79	0.86	1.50	2.65	07-01-1986	2.25	0.88	1.44	2.70
Fidelity Advisor® Limited Term Bond I	2.94	1.00	3.37	4.00	02-02-1984	2.38	1.02	3.06	3.95
Goldman Sachs Short Dur Govt Instl	2.26	0.36	0.58	2.86	08-15-1988	1.95	0.49	0.69	2.87
Ivy Limited-Term Bond I	3.77	0.94	1.41	2.20	04-02-2007	2.89	0.97	1.41	2.11
JPMorgan Core Bond I	6.54	1.78	2.79	3.92	05-31-1991	4.81	1.75	2.65	3.84
PGIM Short-Term Corporate Bond Z	4.56	1.00	2.01	2.67	12-16-1996	3.48	1.11	2.02	2.69
PIMCO Total Return I2	6.07	1.34	2.89	2.90	04-30-2008	4.63	1.55	2.93	2.98
Thornburg Limited Term Income Instl	4.19	1.43	3.04	3.31	07-05-1996	3.23	1.43	2.87	3.23

Portfolio Snapshot
Flexible Bond Portfolio 2019

Portfolio Value
$2,187,149.40

Benchmark
BBgBarc US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD (USD)

Illustration Returns

Total 9 holdings as of 06-30-2019	Symbol	Type	Holdings Date	% of Assets	Holding Value $	30-day SEC Yield Subsidized *as of date*	30-day SEC Yield Unsubsidized *as of date*	1 Yr Ret %	3 Yr Ret %	5 Yr Ret %	10 Yr Ret %
PGIM Short-Term Corporate Bond Z (USD)	PIFZX	MF	05-2019	30.14	659,103	2.65 *2019-05-31*	2.65 *2019-05-31*	5.66	2.28	2.16	3.32
Goldman Sachs Short Dur Govt Instl (USD)	GSTGX	MF	03-2019	19.66	429,983	2.11 *2019-05-31*	2.04 *2019-05-31*	3.18	1.31	1.10	1.24
JPMorgan Core Bond I (USD)	WOBDX	MF	04-2019	10.21	223,225	—	—	7.77	2.38	2.94	4.09
Ivy Limited-Term Bond I (USD)	ILTIX	MF	03-2019	9.93	217,113	2.11 *2019-05-31*	2.11 *2019-05-31*	4.68	1.76	1.76	2.25
Federated Short-Term Income Svc (USD)	FSTIX	MF	03-2019	9.92	216,917	2.41 *2019-05-31*	1.63 *2011-10-31*	3.87	2.07	1.61	2.25
PIMCO Total Return I2 (USD)	PTTPX	MF	03-2019	5.10	111,627	3.23 *2019-05-31*	3.23 *2019-05-31*	7.56	3.08	2.92	4.73
Calamos Market Neutral Income I (USD)	CMNIX	MF	04-2019	5.03	109,938	—	—	3.87	4.66	3.50	4.86
Fidelity Advisor® Limited Term Bond I (USD)	EFIPX	MF	02-2019	5.02	109,773	—	—	5.53	2.06	1.98	3.92
Thornburg Limited Term Income Instl (USD)	THIIX	MF	04-2019	5.01	109,470	—	—	5.49	2.58	2.51	4.44

Performance Disclosure

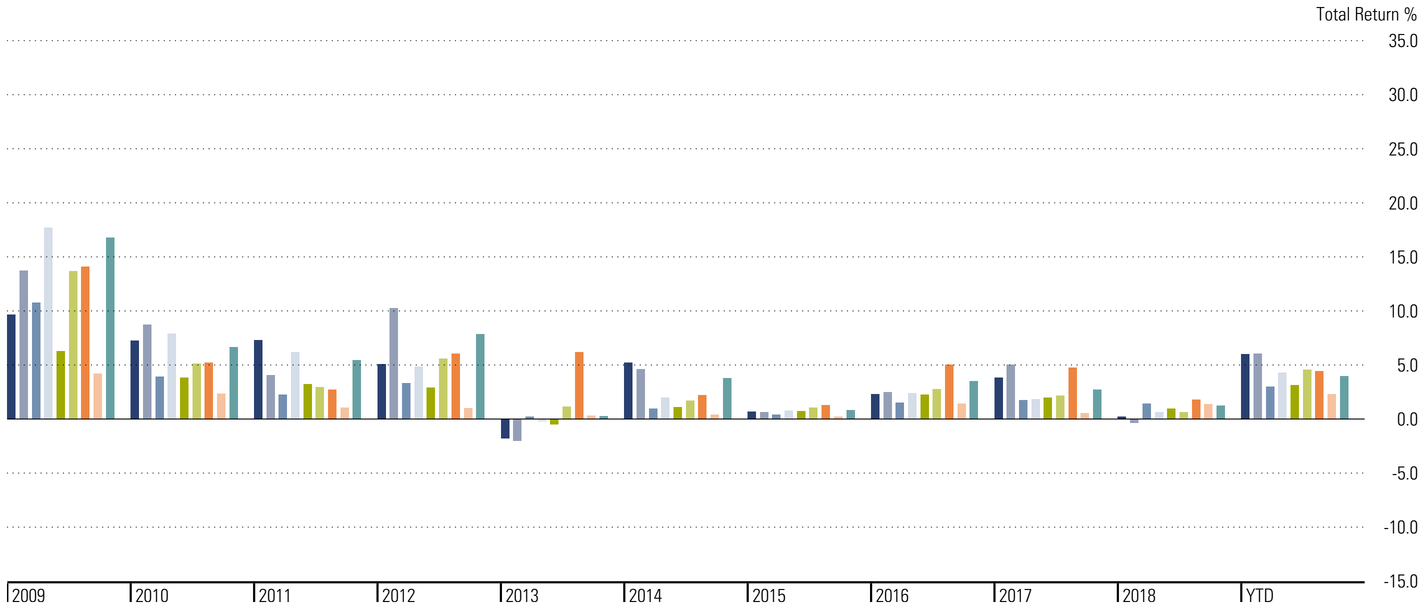
The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please visit http://advisor.morningstar.com/familyinfo.asp.

See Disclosure Page for Standardized Returns.

Total Return

01-01-2009 to 06-30-2019

Currency
USD



Securities	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	YTD
JPMorgan Core Bond I (USD, WOBDX)	9.67	7.26	7.30	5.08	-1.77	5.21	0.70	2.28	3.81	0.20	6.01
PIMCO Total Return I2 (USD, PTTPX)	13.73	8.72	4.06	10.25	-2.02	4.59	0.63	2.50	5.02	-0.36	6.03
Federated Short-Term Income Svc (USD, FSTIX)	10.74	3.91	2.25	3.32	0.22	0.95	0.38	1.52	1.75	1.44	2.98
Fidelity Advisor® Limited Term Bond I (USD, EFIPX)	17.71	7.90	6.18	4.83	-0.20	1.98	0.75	2.37	1.84	0.65	4.28
Ivy Limited-Term Bond I (USD, ILTIX)	6.29	3.81	3.24	2.92	-0.49	1.10	0.71	2.25	1.96	0.95	3.13
PGIM Short-Term Corporate Bond Z (USD, PIFZX)	13.69	5.14	2.95	5.58	1.15	1.68	1.07	2.76	2.17	0.61	4.58
Calamos Market Neutral Income I (USD, CMNIX)	14.11	5.21	2.71	6.05	6.17	2.21	1.30	5.04	4.73	1.80	4.42
Goldman Sachs Short Dur Govt Instl (USD, GSTGX)	4.19	2.32	1.03	1.01	0.33	0.42	0.20	1.42	0.52	1.38	2.30
Thornburg Limited Term Income Instl (USD, THIIX)	16.77	6.63	5.45	7.87	0.26	3.76	0.82	3.49	2.73	1.22	3.98

Performance Disclosure

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please visit http://advisor.morningstar.com/familyinfo.asp.

JPMorgan Core Bond I (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™	Overall Morningstar Rating™	Standard Index	Category Index	Morningstar Cat
Silver 05-06-2019	★★★★ 334 US Fund Intermediate Core Bond	BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD	BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD	US Fund Intermediate Core Bond

Performance 06-30-2019

Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2017	0.96	1.58	0.75	0.47	3.81
2018	-1.27	-0.16	-0.01	1.65	0.20
2019	2.90	3.02	—	—	6.01

Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	7.76	2.38	2.94	4.03	5.93
Std 06-30-2019	7.76	—	2.94	4.03	5.93
Total Return	7.76	2.38	2.94	4.03	5.93
+/- Std Index	-0.11	0.07	-0.01	0.14	—
+/- Cat Index	-0.11	0.07	-0.01	0.14	—
% Rank Cat	34	32	21	43	
No. in Cat	385	334	294	221	

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield	—	—
30-day SEC Yield	—	—

Performance Disclosure

The Overall Morningstar Rating is based on risk-adjusted returns, derived from a weighted average of the three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar metrics.

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please call 800-480-4111 or visit www.jpmorganfunds.com.

Fees and Expenses

Sales Charges

Front-End Load %	**NA**
Deferred Load %	**NA**

Fund Expenses

Management Fees %	0.30
12b1 Expense %	NA
Prospectus Net Expense Ratio %[1]	**0.50**

Risk and Return Profile

	3 Yr 334 funds	5 Yr 294 funds	10 Yr 221 funds
Morningstar Rating™	4★	4★	3★
Morningstar Risk	Avg	Avg	-Avg
Morningstar Return	+Avg	+Avg	Avg

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	2.98	2.85	2.68
Mean	2.38	2.94	4.03
Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—

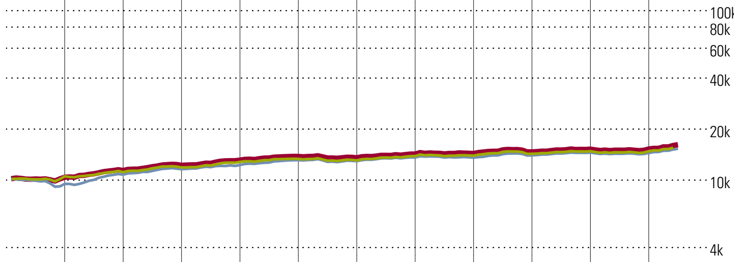
MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
Alpha	0.16	—
Beta	0.99	—
R-Squared	98.56	—

12-Month Yield	—
Potential Cap Gains Exp	-0.33%

[1] See Mutual Fund Detail Report Disclosure Statement for explanation of net and gross expense ratios.

Investment Style
Fixed-Income
Bond %

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	06-19
96	90	96	95	95	97	93	94	98	97	98	97



Growth of $10,000
- JPMorgan Core Bond I 16,181
- Category Average 15,323
- Standard Index 15,523

Performance Quartile (within category)

History	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	06-19
NAV/Price	10.68	11.10	11.46	11.83	12.06	11.47	11.75	11.54	11.48	11.58	11.27	11.78
Total Return %	3.96	9.67	7.26	7.30	5.08	-1.77	5.21	0.70	2.28	3.81	0.20	6.01
+/- Standard Index	-1.28	3.74	0.71	-0.55	0.86	0.25	-0.76	0.15	-0.37	0.27	0.19	-0.10
+/- Category Index	-1.28	3.74	0.71	-0.55	0.86	0.25	-0.76	0.15	-0.37	0.27	0.19	-0.10
% Rank Cat	17	71	55	20	74	53	58	17	75	48	22	—
No. of Funds in Cat	1135	1123	1164	1195	1165	1079	1038	1042	985	986	1019	394

Portfolio Analysis 04-30-2019

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %
Cash	1.89	1.89	0.00
US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds	97.50	97.50	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	0.61	0.61	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	0.00

Equity Style

Value Blend Growth
Large Mid Small

Portfolio Statistics	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/C Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/B Ratio TTM	—	—	—
Geo Avg Mkt Cap $mil	—	—	—

Fixed-Income Style

Ltd Mod Ext
High Med Low

Avg Eff Maturity	7.74
Avg Eff Duration	5.88
Avg Wtd Coupon	—
Avg Wtd Price	100.42

Credit Quality Breakdown 03-31-2019	Bond %
AAA	61.81
AA	5.75
A	12.01
BBB	13.53
BB	0.27
B	0.04
Below B	0.12
NR	6.47

Regional Exposure	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	—	—
Greater Europe	—	—
Greater Asia	—	—

Share Chg since 03-2019	Share Amount	Holdings : 0 Total Stocks , 3,987 Total Fixed-Income, 23% Turnover Ratio	Net Assets %
	416 mil	United States Treasury Bonds 3.75%	1.58
	299 mil	United States Treasury Bonds 2.88%	0.98
	291 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.62%	0.97
	265 mil	U.S. Treasury Security Stripped In	0.85
	228 mil	United States Treasury Bonds 3.62%	0.85
	277 mil	U.S. Treasury Security Stripped In	0.84
	222 mil	United States Treasury Bonds 3.62%	0.83
	255 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2%	0.83
	254 mil	U.S. Treasury Security Stripped In	0.77
	225 mil	Resolution Funding Corp 0%	0.72
	230 mil	U.S. Treasury Security Stripped In	0.71
	210 mil	United States Treasury Notes 1.5%	0.68
	213 mil	U.S. Treasury Security Stripped In	0.68
	135 mil	United States Treasury Bonds 4.38%	0.56
	172 mil	U.S. Treasury Security Stripped In	0.52

Sector Weightings	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	—	—
Basic Materials	—	—
Consumer Cyclical	—	—
Financial Services	—	—
Real Estate	—	—
Sensitive	—	—
Communication Services	—	—
Energy	—	—
Industrials	—	—
Technology	—	—
Defensive	—	—
Consumer Defensive	—	—
Healthcare	—	—
Utilities	—	—

Operations

Family:	JPMorgan
Manager:	Multiple
Tenure:	3.8 Years
Objective:	Growth and Income
Base Currency:	USD
Ticker:	WOBDX

ISIN:	US4812C03811
Minimum Initial Purchase:	$1 mil
Purchase Constraints:	A
Incept:	05-31-1991
Type:	MF
Total Assets:	$30,827.44 mil

PIMCO Total Return I2 (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™	Overall Morningstar Rating™	Standard Index	Category Index	Morningstar Cat
Gold 04-18-2019	★★★ 537 US Fund Intermediate Core-Plus Bond	BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD	BBgBarc US Universal TR USD	US Fund Intermediate Core-Plus Bond

Performance 06-30-2019

Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2017	1.60	1.78	1.47	0.08	5.02
2018	-1.30	-0.46	0.06	1.36	-0.36
2019	2.75	3.18	—	—	6.03

Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	7.53	3.07	2.92	4.59	4.75
Std 06-30-2019	7.53	—	2.92	4.59	4.75
Total Return	7.53	3.07	2.92	4.59	4.75
+/- Std Index	-0.34	0.76	-0.03	0.69	—
+/- Cat Index	-0.54	0.24	-0.26	0.21	—
% Rank Cat	51	37	50	61	
No. in Cat	619	537	452	331	

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield	—	—
30-day SEC Yield 05-31-19	3.23	3.23

Performance Disclosure

The Overall Morningstar Rating is based on risk-adjusted returns, derived from a weighted average of the three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar metrics.

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please call 888-877-4626 or visit www.pimco.com.

Fees and Expenses

Sales Charges

Front-End Load %	**NA**
Deferred Load %	**NA**

Fund Expenses

Management Fees %	0.56
12b1 Expense %	NA
Prospectus Net Expense Ratio % [1]	**0.65**

Risk and Return Profile

	3 Yr 537 funds	5 Yr 452 funds	10 Yr 331 funds
Morningstar Rating™	3★	3★	3★
Morningstar Risk	Avg	+Avg	+Avg
Morningstar Return	Avg	Avg	Avg

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	2.89	3.02	3.40
Mean	3.07	2.92	4.59
Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—

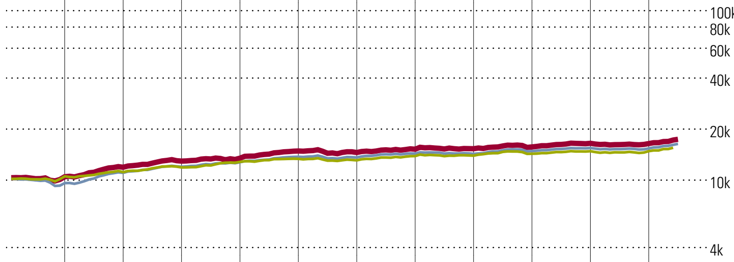
MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
Alpha	—	—
Beta	—	—
R-Squared	—	—

12-Month Yield	3.42%
Potential Cap Gains Exp	-1.17%

[1] *See Mutual Fund Detail Report Disclosure Statement for explanation of net and gross expense ratios.*

Investment Style
Fixed-Income Bond %

53	50	55	90	93	55	69	61	68	68	80	83



Growth of $10,000
- PIMCO Total Return I2 17,415
- Category Average 16,354
- Standard Index 15,523

Performance Quartile (within category)

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	06-19	History
10.14	10.80	10.85	10.87	11.24	10.69	10.66	10.07	10.03	10.27	9.93	10.35	NAV/Price
4.68	13.73	8.72	4.06	10.25	-2.02	4.59	0.63	2.50	5.02	-0.36	6.03	Total Return %
-0.56	7.80	2.18	-3.78	6.04	0.00	-1.38	0.08	-0.15	1.48	-0.37	-0.09	+/- Standard Index
2.31	5.12	1.56	-3.34	4.72	-0.67	-0.97	0.20	-1.41	0.93	-0.11	-0.51	+/- Category Index
—	54	40	91	12	80	75	16	84	20	33	—	% Rank Cat
—	400	428	456	467	500	510	528	561	597	617	638	No. of Funds in Cat

Portfolio Analysis 03-31-2019

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %
Cash	-59.25	41.42	100.67
US Stocks	0.01	0.01	0.00
Non-US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds	149.60	241.58	91.98
Other/Not Clsfd	9.64	9.64	0.00
Total	100.00	292.65	192.65

Equity Style
Value Blend Growth; Large Mid Small

Portfolio Statistics	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio TTM	3.1	—	—
P/C Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/B Ratio TTM	—	—	—
Geo Avg Mkt Cap $mil	17	—	—

Fixed-Income Style
Ltd Mod Ext; High Med Low

Avg Eff Maturity	4.92
Avg Eff Duration	3.78
Avg Wtd Coupon	4.26
Avg Wtd Price	112.60

Credit Quality Breakdown —	Bond %
AAA	—
AA	—
A	—
BBB	—
BB	—
B	—
Below B	—
NR	—

Regional Exposure	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	—	—
Greater Europe	—	—
Greater Asia	—	—

Share Chg since 12-2018	Share Amount	Holdings : 2 Total Stocks , 6,564 Total Fixed-Income, 723% Turnover Ratio	Net Assets %
☼	18,996 mil	US 5 Year Note (CBT) June19	33.57
☼	59,176 mil	Fin Fut Euribor Ice (Wht) 06/17/19	25.42
⊕	46,383 mil	90 Day Eurodollar Future June20	-17.30
☼	3,540 mil	Euro BUND Future June19	10.09
☼	4,337 mil	Long-Term Euro-BTP Futures June19	-9.62
⊕	25,181 mil	90 Day Eurodollar Future Sept20	-9.40
☼	3,638 mil	US Ultra Bond (CBT) June19	9.32
☼	3,898 mil	U.S. Treasury Bond June19	-8.90
☼	4,307 mil	US 10 Year Note (CBT) June19	8.16
⊖	509 mil	Pimco Fds	7.73
☼	2,588 mil	Euro OAT June19	-7.21
☼	4,581 mil	Federal National Mortgage Associat	6.95
☼	403,680 mil	Irs Jpy 0.30000 03/18/16-10y Cme	-5.68
☼	3,538 mil	Federal National Mortgage Associat	5.47
☼	3,149 mil	Cdx Ig31 5y Ice	4.90

Sector Weightings	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	—	—
Basic Materials	—	—
Consumer Cyclical	—	—
Financial Services	—	—
Real Estate	—	—
Sensitive	—	—
Communication Services	—	—
Energy	—	—
Industrials	—	—
Technology	—	—
Defensive	—	—
Consumer Defensive	—	—
Healthcare	—	—
Utilities	—	—

Operations

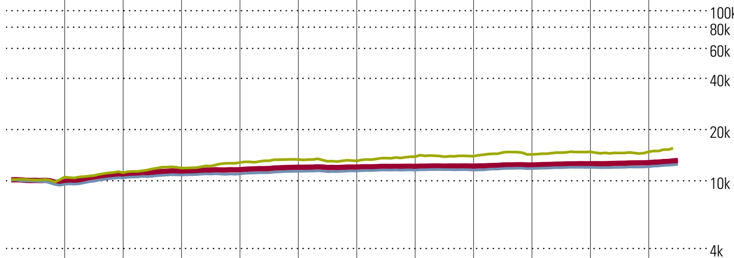
Family:	PIMCO
Manager:	Multiple
Tenure:	4.8 Years
Objective:	Growth and Income
Base Currency:	USD
Ticker:	PTTPX
ISIN:	US72201M5528
Minimum Initial Purchase:	$1 mil
Purchase Constraints:	A
Incept:	04-30-2008
Type:	MF
Total Assets:	$65,684.21 mil

Federated Short-Term Income Svc (USD)

Morningstar Quantitative Rating™	Overall Morningstar Rating™	Standard Index	Category Index	Morningstar Cat
Bronze Q 05-31-2019	★★★ 471 US Fund Short-Term Bond	BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD	BBgBarc US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD	US Fund Short-Term Bond

Investment Style
Fixed-Income
Bond %

88	89	78	95	91	89	95	93	92	82	92	97



Growth of $10,000
Federated Short-Term Income Svc 13,158
Category Average 12,497
Standard Index 15,523

Performance Quartile (within category)

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	06-19	History
7.91	8.47	8.59	8.58	8.69	8.57	8.54	8.47	8.48	8.48	8.41	8.56	NAV/Price
-1.25	10.74	3.91	2.25	3.32	0.22	0.95	0.38	1.52	1.75	1.44	2.98	Total Return %
-6.49	4.81	-2.63	-5.59	-0.89	2.25	-5.02	-0.17	-1.13	-1.79	1.43	-3.13	+/- Standard Index
-6.22	6.92	1.11	0.66	2.06	-0.42	0.18	-0.27	0.24	0.91	-0.16	0.27	+/- Category Index
41	41	48	25	54	58	48	43	61	41	22	—	% Rank Cat
439	432	432	405	413	458	524	559	522	513	530	557	No. of Funds in Cat

Performance 06-30-2019

Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2017	0.62	0.54	0.46	0.11	1.75
2018	0.04	0.57	0.48	0.36	1.44
2019	1.44	1.52	—	—	2.98

Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	3.84	2.06	1.60	2.26	4.45
Std 06-30-2019	3.84	—	1.60	2.26	4.45
Total Return	3.84	2.06	1.60	2.26	4.45
+/- Std Index	-4.03	-0.26	-1.35	-1.63	—
+/- Cat Index	-0.42	0.47	0.14	0.67	—
% Rank Cat	67	38	52	57	
No. in Cat	534	471	416	267	

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield	—	—
30-day SEC Yield 05-31-19	2.41 [1]	1.63

1. Non-contractual waiver; Expires 09-01-2019

Performance Disclosure
The Overall Morningstar Rating is based on risk-adjusted returns, derived from a weighted average of the three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar metrics.
The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.
Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please call 800-341-7400 or visit www.federatedinvestors.com.

Fees and Expenses

Sales Charges

Front-End Load %	**NA**
Deferred Load %	**NA**

Fund Expenses

Management Fees %	0.30
12b1 Expense %	NA
Prospectus Net Expense Ratio % [1]	**0.39**

Risk and Return Profile

	3 Yr 471 funds	5 Yr 416 funds	10 Yr 267 funds
Morningstar Rating™	3★	3★	3★
Morningstar Risk	Low	Low	-Avg
Morningstar Return	Avg	Avg	Avg

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	0.74	0.71	0.97
Mean	2.06	1.60	2.26
Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—

MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
Alpha	—	—
Beta	—	—
R-Squared	—	—

12-Month Yield	2.17%
Potential Cap Gains Exp	-1.79%

[1] See Mutual Fund Detail Report Disclosure Statement for explanation of net and gross expense ratios.

Portfolio Analysis 03-31-2019

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %
Cash	-6.48	2.57	9.05
US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds	105.60	105.60	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	0.88	0.88	0.00
Total	100.00	109.05	9.05

Equity Style
Value Blend Growth
Large Mid Small

Portfolio Statistics	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/C Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/B Ratio TTM	—	—	—
Geo Avg Mkt Cap $mil	—	—	—

Fixed-Income Style
Ltd Mod Ext
High Med Low

Avg Eff Maturity	2.30
Avg Eff Duration	1.60
Avg Wtd Coupon	3.05
Avg Wtd Price	100.13

Credit Quality Breakdown 03-31-2019	Bond %
AAA	43.80
AA	14.90
A	20.50
BBB	18.70
BB	0.60
B	0.70
Below B	0.20
NR	0.60

Regional Exposure	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	—	—
Greater Europe	—	—
Greater Asia	—	—

Share Chg since 12-2018	Share Amount	Holdings : 0 Total Stocks , 1,240 Total Fixed-Income, 28% Turnover Ratio	Net Assets %
☼	75 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.38%	5.57
☼	300	US 2 Year Note (CBT) June19	4.71
☼	400	Us 5yr Note (Cbt) Jun19 Xcbt 20190	3.42
⊕	3 mil	Federated Mortgage Core Portfolio	2.33
☼	20 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.5%	1.49
⊖	2 mil	Federated Bank Loan Core	1.12
	13 mil	American Express Credit Account Ma	0.97
	13 mil	Wells Fargo Commercial Mortgage Tr	0.95
☼	100	Us 10yr Note (Cbt)jun19 Xcbt 20190	0.92
	10 mil	Ford Credit Auto Lease Trust 2018-	0.75
☼	10 mil	SECURITIZED TERM AUTO RECEIVABLES	0.74
	10 mil	TRILLIUM CREDIT CARD TRUST II 2.85%	0.74
	10 mil	Barclays Dryrock Issuance Trust 2.	0.74
	10 mil	Vodafone Group plc 3.77%	0.73
	10 mil	American Express Credit Account Ma	0.73

Sector Weightings	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	—	—
Basic Materials	—	—
Consumer Cyclical	—	—
Financial Services	—	—
Real Estate	—	—
Sensitive	—	—
Communication Services	—	—
Energy	—	—
Industrials	—	—
Technology	—	—
Defensive	—	—
Consumer Defensive	—	—
Healthcare	—	—
Utilities	—	—

Operations

Family:	Federated	ISIN:	US31420C2098
Manager:	Multiple	Minimum Initial Purchase:	$1 mil
Tenure:	23.8 Years	Min Auto Investment Plan:	$1 mil
Objective:	Corporate Bond - General	Purchase Constraints:	A
Base Currency:	USD	Incept:	07-01-1986
Ticker:	FSTIX	Type:	MF
		Total Assets:	$1,390.38 mil

MORNINGSTAR®

Fidelity Advisor® Limited Term Bond I (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™	Overall Morningstar Rating™	Standard Index	Category Index	Morningstar Cat
Silver 10-18-2018	★★★★ 471 US Fund Short-Term Bond	BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD	BBgBarc US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD	US Fund Short-Term Bond

Performance 05-31-2019

Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2017	0.66	0.78	0.53	-0.14	1.84
2018	-0.81	0.27	0.58	0.62	0.65
2019	2.39	1.84	—	—	3.43

Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	4.69	2.09	1.82	3.88	6.22
Std 03-31-2019	5.53	—	1.98	3.82	6.22
Total Return	4.69	2.09	1.82	3.88	6.22
+/- Std Index	—	—	—	—	—
+/- Cat Index	—	—	—	—	—
% Rank Cat	—	—	—	—	
No. in Cat	—	—	—	—	

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield	—	—
30-day SEC Yield	—	—

Performance Disclosure

The Overall Morningstar Rating is based on risk-adjusted returns, derived from a weighted average of the three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar metrics.

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please call 877-208-0098 or visit www.institutional.fidelity.com.

Fees and Expenses

Sales Charges

Front-End Load %	**NA**
Deferred Load %	**NA**

Fund Expenses

Management Fees %	0.31
12b1 Expense %	NA
Prospectus Net Expense Ratio %[1]	**0.50**

Risk and Return Profile

	3 Yr 471 funds	5 Yr 416 funds	10 Yr 267 funds
Morningstar Rating™	3★	4★	5★
Morningstar Risk	+Avg	+Avg	High
Morningstar Return	Avg	+Avg	High

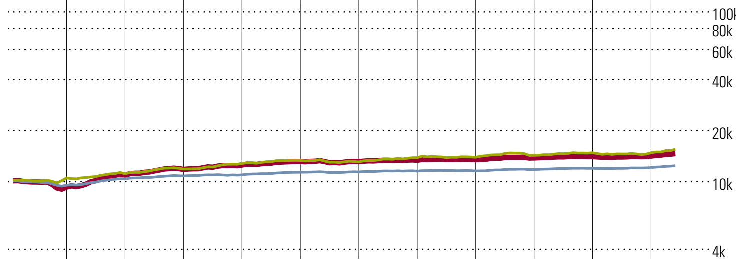
	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	1.38	1.42	2.29
Mean	2.09	1.82	3.88
Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—

MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
Alpha	—	—
Beta	—	—
R-Squared	—	—

12-Month Yield	—
Potential Cap Gains Exp	-2.04%

[1] See Mutual Fund Detail Report Disclosure Statement for explanation of net and gross expense ratios.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	05-19
Investment Style Fixed-Income Bond %	87	91	96	97	97	94	92	96	97	96	97	98



Growth of $10,000

- Fidelity Advisor® Limited Term Bond I 14,636
- Category Average 12,422
- Standard Index 15,523

Performance Quartile (within category)

History	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	05-19
NAV/Price	9.49	10.66	11.11	11.46	11.73	11.47	11.48	11.36	11.45	11.46	11.28	11.55
Total Return %	-6.98	17.71	7.90	6.18	4.83	-0.20	1.98	0.75	2.37	1.84	0.65	3.43
+/- Standard Index	-12.22	11.78	1.36	-1.67	0.62	1.83	-3.98	0.20	-0.28	-1.70	0.64	—
+/- Category Index	-11.95	13.88	5.10	4.58	3.57	-0.84	1.22	0.09	1.09	1.00	-0.94	—
% Rank Cat	—	—	—	—	—	75	12	18	31	39	75	—
No. of Funds in Cat	—	—	—	—	—	458	524	559	522	513	530	—

Portfolio Analysis 02-28-2019

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %
Cash	1.65	1.65	0.00
US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds	98.09	98.09	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	0.27	0.27	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	0.00

Equity Style

Value Blend Growth; Large Mid Small

Portfolio Statistics	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/C Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/B Ratio TTM	—	—	—
Geo Avg Mkt Cap $mil	—	—	—

Fixed-Income Style

Ltd Mod Ext; High Med Low

Avg Eff Maturity	—
Avg Eff Duration	2.42
Avg Wtd Coupon	—
Avg Wtd Price	99.68

Credit Quality Breakdown 02-28-2019	Bond %
AAA	21.80
AA	6.96
A	31.26
BBB	37.18
BB	2.24
B	0.02
Below B	0.02
NR	0.52

Regional Exposure	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	—	—
Greater Europe	—	—
Greater Asia	—	—

Share Chg since 01-2019	Share Amount	Holdings: 0 Total Stocks , 810 Total Fixed-Income, 37% Turnover Ratio	Net Assets %
	58 mil	United States Treasury Notes 1.75%	2.35
⊕	32 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.12%	1.31
	22 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.25%	0.89
	17 mil	Liberty Mutual Group, Inc. 5%	0.72
	17 mil	CVS Health Corp 3.7%	0.69
	16 mil	Charter Communications Operating,	0.68
☼	16 mil	Bank of America Corporation 4.2%	0.67
⊖	16 mil	Federal National Mortgage Associat	0.65
	15 mil	Credit Suisse Group AG 3.57%	0.62
	15 mil	Comcast Corporation 1.62%	0.61
	14 mil	JPMorgan Chase & Co. 3.56%	0.59
⊕	14 mil	AT&T Inc 3.6%	0.58
	13 mil	21st Century Fox America, Inc. 4.5%	0.55
	13 mil	Devon Energy Corporation 3.25%	0.54
	13 mil	Bank of America Corporation 2.62%	0.54

Sector Weightings	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	—	—
Basic Materials	—	—
Consumer Cyclical	—	—
Financial Services	—	—
Real Estate	—	—
Sensitive	—	—
Communication Services	—	—
Energy	—	—
Industrials	—	—
Technology	—	—
Defensive	—	—
Consumer Defensive	—	—
Healthcare	—	—
Utilities	—	—

Operations

Family:	Fidelity Investments	ISIN:	US3158091039
Manager:	Multiple	Minimum Initial Purchase:	$0
Tenure:	10.0 Years	Purchase Constraints:	—
Objective:	Income	Incept:	02-02-1984
Base Currency:	USD	Type:	MF
Ticker:	EFIPX	Total Assets:	$2,537.20 mil

Ivy Limited-Term Bond I (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™	Overall Morningstar Rating™	Standard Index	Category Index	Morningstar Cat
Neutral 07-25-2018	★★★ 471 US Fund Short-Term Bond	BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD	BBgBarc US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD	US Fund Short-Term Bond

Performance 06-30-2019

Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2017	0.65	0.77	0.58	-0.06	1.96
2018	-0.80	0.26	0.44	1.05	0.95
2019	1.40	1.70	—	—	3.13

Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	4.68	1.76	1.76	2.27	3.18
Std 06-30-2019	4.68	—	1.76	2.27	3.18
Total Return	4.68	1.76	1.76	2.27	3.18
+/- Std Index	-3.19	-0.55	-1.19	-1.62	—
+/- Cat Index	0.41	0.17	0.30	0.68	—
% Rank Cat	31	62	39	57	
No. in Cat	534	471	416	267	

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield	—	—
30-day SEC Yield 05-31-19	2.11	2.11

Performance Disclosure

The Overall Morningstar Rating is based on risk-adjusted returns, derived from a weighted average of the three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar metrics.

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please call 800-777-6472 or visit www.ivyfunds.com.

Fees and Expenses

Sales Charges

Front-End Load %	**NA**
Deferred Load %	**NA**

Fund Expenses

Management Fees %	0.45
12b1 Expense %	0.00
Prospectus Net Expense Ratio % [1]	**0.66**

Risk and Return Profile

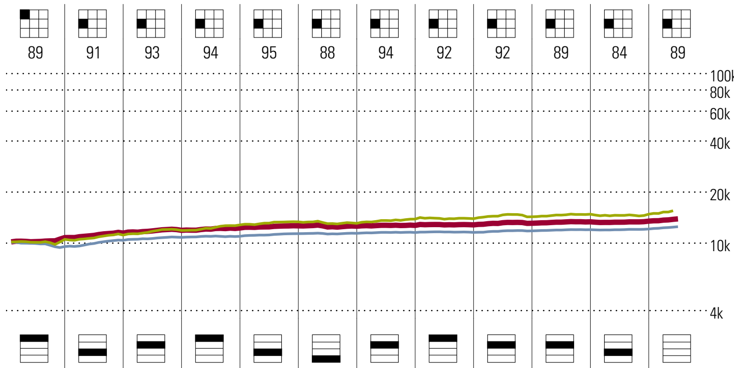
	3 Yr 471 funds	5 Yr 416 funds	10 Yr 267 funds
Morningstar Rating™	3★	3★	3★
Morningstar Risk	+Avg	+Avg	+Avg
Morningstar Return	Avg	Avg	Avg

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	1.32	1.42	1.70
Mean	1.76	1.76	2.27
Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—

MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
Alpha	—	—
Beta	—	—
R-Squared	—	—

12-Month Yield	2.21%
Potential Cap Gains Exp	-2.89%

[1] See Mutual Fund Detail Report Disclosure Statement for explanation of net and gross expense ratios.



Investment Style
Fixed-Income
Bond %

Growth of $10,000
Ivy Limited-Term Bond I 13,901
Category Average 12,497
Standard Index 15,523

Performance Quartile (within category)

History	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	06-19
NAV/Price	10.73	11.01	11.09	11.13	11.20	10.90	10.84	10.74	10.78	10.78	10.65	10.86
Total Return %	7.81	6.29	3.81	3.24	2.92	-0.49	1.10	0.71	2.25	1.96	0.95	3.13
+/- Standard Index	2.57	0.36	-2.73	-4.60	-1.30	1.54	-4.86	0.16	-0.39	-1.58	0.94	-2.98
+/- Category Index	2.84	2.47	1.01	1.65	1.66	-1.13	0.33	0.05	0.97	1.11	-0.65	0.42
% Rank Cat	1	68	50	8	60	85	40	19	33	33	59	—
No. of Funds in Cat	439	432	432	405	413	458	524	559	522	513	530	557

Portfolio Analysis 03-31-2019

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %
Cash	10.71	10.71	0.00
US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds	89.29	89.29	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	0.00

Equity Style (Value Blend Growth; Large Mid Small)

Portfolio Statistics	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/C Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/B Ratio TTM	—	—	—
Geo Avg Mkt Cap $mil	—	—	—

Fixed-Income Style (Ltd Mod Ext; High Med Low)

Avg Eff Maturity	2.50
Avg Eff Duration	2.30
Avg Wtd Coupon	3.19
Avg Wtd Price	100.74

Credit Quality Breakdown 03-31-2019	Bond %
AAA	40.20
AA	10.50
A	14.50
BBB	31.50
BB	1.50
B	0.00
Below B	0.00
NR	1.80

Regional Exposure	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	—	—
Greater Europe	—	—
Greater Asia	—	—

Share Chg since 12-2018	Share Amount	Holdings: 0 Total Stocks, 190 Total Fixed-Income, 83% Turnover Ratio	Net Assets %
	50 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.63%	3.92
⊕	39 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.88%	3.08
	31 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.88%	2.51
	32 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.38%	2.50
✲	31 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.5%	2.44
	27 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.25%	2.11
	25 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.75%	1.97
	25 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.13%	1.94
	21 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.88%	1.68
⊕	21 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.75%	1.61
	20 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.63%	1.57
	19 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.88%	1.48
	17 mil	FREMF Mortgage Trust 4.34%	1.37
	18 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2%	1.36
	17 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.75%	1.35

Sector Weightings	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	—	—
Basic Materials	—	—
Consumer Cyclical	—	—
Financial Services	—	—
Real Estate	—	—
Sensitive	—	—
Communication Services	—	—
Energy	—	—
Industrials	—	—
Technology	—	—
Defensive	—	—
Consumer Defensive	—	—
Healthcare	—	—
Utilities	—	—

Operations

Family:	Ivy Funds
Manager:	Susan Regan
Tenure:	4.9 Years
Objective:	Corporate Bond - General
Base Currency:	USD
Ticker:	ILTIX
ISIN:	US4660014014
Minimum Initial Purchase:	$0
Purchase Constraints:	A
Incept:	04-02-2007
Type:	MF
Total Assets:	$1,188.95 mil

PGIM Short-Term Corporate Bond Z (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™	Overall Morningstar Rating™	Standard Index	Category Index	Morningstar Cat
Bronze 05-28-2019	★★★★ 471 US Fund Short-Term Bond	BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD	BBgBarc US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD	US Fund Short-Term Bond

Performance 06-30-2019

Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2017	0.85	0.84	0.65	-0.19	2.17
2018	-0.79	0.15	0.61	0.65	0.61
2019	2.50	2.03	—	—	4.58

Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	5.90	2.36	2.21	3.31	4.43
Std 06-30-2019	5.90	—	2.21	3.31	4.43
Total Return	5.90	2.36	2.21	3.31	4.43
+/- Std Index	-1.97	0.05	-0.74	-0.58	—
+/- Cat Index	1.63	0.77	0.75	1.72	—
% Rank Cat	5	22	15	16	
No. in Cat	534	471	416	267	

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield	—	—
30-day SEC Yield 05-31-19	2.65	2.65

Performance Disclosure

The Overall Morningstar Rating is based on risk-adjusted returns, derived from a weighted average of the three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar metrics.

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please call 800-225-1852 or visit www.prudentialfunds.com.

Fees and Expenses

Sales Charges

Front-End Load %	**NA**
Deferred Load %	**NA**

Fund Expenses

Management Fees %	0.40
12b1 Expense %	NA
Prospectus Net Expense Ratio %[1]	**0.53**

Risk and Return Profile

	3 Yr 471 funds	5 Yr 416 funds	10 Yr 267 funds
Morningstar Rating™	4★	4★	4★
Morningstar Risk	+Avg	+Avg	+Avg
Morningstar Return	+Avg	+Avg	+Avg

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	1.48	1.48	1.83
Mean	2.36	2.21	3.31
Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—

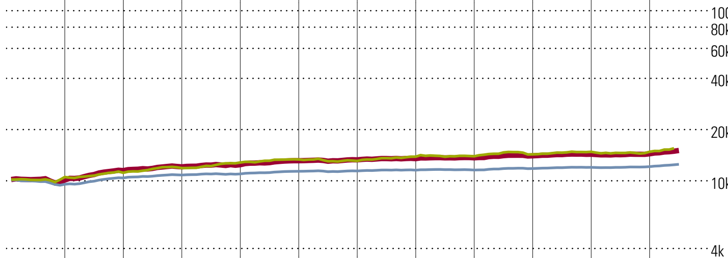
MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
Alpha	0.44	—
Beta	0.41	—
R-Squared	79.28	—

12-Month Yield	2.60%
Potential Cap Gains Exp	-3.76%

[1] See Mutual Fund Detail Report Disclosure Statement for explanation of net and gross expense ratios.

Investment Style
Fixed-Income
Bond %

71	88	92	97	97	97	96	97	95	95	96	95



Growth of $10,000
PGIM Short-Term Corporate Bond Z 15,071
Category Average 12,497
Standard Index 15,523

Performance Quartile (within category)

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	06-19	History
10.50	11.42	11.50	11.37	11.59	11.36	11.22	11.03	11.04	10.98	10.74	11.07	NAV/Price
1.02	13.69	5.14	2.95	5.58	1.15	1.68	1.07	2.76	2.17	0.61	4.58	Total Return %
-4.22	7.76	-1.40	-4.90	1.37	3.17	-4.28	0.52	0.11	-1.37	0.60	-1.54	+/- Standard Index
-3.95	9.86	2.34	1.35	4.32	0.51	0.92	0.42	1.47	1.32	-0.99	1.87	+/- Category Index
26	16	22	13	17	22	18	5	22	23	76	—	% Rank Cat
439	432	432	405	413	458	524	559	522	513	530	557	No. of Funds in Cat

Portfolio Analysis 05-31-2019

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %
Cash	2.52	2.74	0.22
US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds	94.71	94.73	0.02
Other/Not Clsfd	2.77	2.77	0.00
Total	100.00	100.24	0.24

Equity Style (Value Blend Growth; Large Mid Small)

Portfolio Statistics	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/C Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/B Ratio TTM	—	—	—
Geo Avg Mkt Cap $mil	—	—	—

Fixed-Income Style (Ltd Mod Ext; High Med Low)

Avg Eff Maturity	—
Avg Eff Duration	2.66
Avg Wtd Coupon	3.49
Avg Wtd Price	101.02

Credit Quality Breakdown 03-31-2019	Bond %
AAA	12.78
AA	5.63
A	33.91
BBB	46.07
BB	1.60
B	0.00
Below B	0.00
NR	0.00

Regional Exposure	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	—	—
Greater Europe	—	—
Greater Asia	—	—

Share Chg since 04-2019	Share Amount	Holdings : 0 Total Stocks , 556 Total Fixed-Income, 36% Turnover Ratio	Net Assets %
	88 mil	Allergan Funding SCS 3%	0.95
	78 mil	Citigroup Inc. 2.7%	0.84
☼	73 mil	Ticp Clo Vi 2016-2 Ltd / Ticp C 14	0.78
⊕	64 mil	Energy Transfer Operating L P 5.88%	0.75
	70 mil	CVS Health Corp 2.8%	0.75
	62 mil	AbbVie Inc. 2.5%	0.66
	59 mil	AT&T Inc 2.45%	0.63
	55 mil	Bank of America Corporation 3%	0.59
	53 mil	Exelon Corporation 3.5%	0.58
	57 mil	Teva Pharmaceutical Finance Nether	0.56
	49 mil	Charter Communications Operating,	0.55
	51 mil	Broadcom Corporation/Broadcom Caym	0.54
	50 mil	Bank of America Corporation 2.62%	0.54
	49 mil	JPMorgan Chase & Co. 3.56%	0.54
	49 mil	Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. 2.91%	0.53

Sector Weightings	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	—	—
Basic Materials	—	—
Consumer Cyclical	—	—
Financial Services	—	—
Real Estate	—	—
Sensitive	—	—
Communication Services	—	—
Energy	—	—
Industrials	—	—
Technology	—	—
Defensive	—	—
Consumer Defensive	—	—
Healthcare	—	—
Utilities	—	—

Operations

Family:	PGIM Funds (Prudential)	ISIN:	US74441R5081
Manager:	Multiple	Minimum Initial Purchase:	$5 mil
Tenure:	19.8 Years	Min Auto Investment Plan:	$50
Objective:	Corporate Bond - General	Purchase Constraints:	A
Base Currency:	USD	Incept:	12-16-1996
Ticker:	PIFZX	Type:	MF
		Total Assets:	$9,353.46 mil

Calamos Market Neutral Income I (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™	Overall Morningstar Rating™	Standard Index	Category Index	Morningstar Cat
Neutral 07-23-2018	★★★★★ 121 US Fund Market Neutral	BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD	USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon	US Fund Market Neutral

Performance 06-30-2019

Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2017	1.82	0.95	0.82	1.07	4.73
2018	1.34	0.96	1.32	-1.81	1.80
2019	2.90	1.48	—	—	4.42

Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	3.89	4.65	3.53	4.79	4.54
Std 06-30-2019	3.89	—	3.53	4.79	4.54
Total Return	3.89	4.65	3.53	4.79	4.54
+/- Std Index	-3.98	2.34	0.58	0.89	—
+/- Cat Index	—	—	—	—	—
% Rank Cat	27	14	3	8	
No. in Cat	145	121	95	33	

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield	—	—
30-day SEC Yield	—	—

Performance Disclosure

The Overall Morningstar Rating is based on risk-adjusted returns, derived from a weighted average of the three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar metrics.

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please call 800-582-6959 or visit www.calamos.com.

Fees and Expenses

Sales Charges

Front-End Load %	**NA**
Deferred Load %	**NA**

Fund Expenses

Management Fees %	0.66
12b1 Expense %	NA
Prospectus Net Expense Ratio %[1]	**1.00**

Risk and Return Profile

	3 Yr 121 funds	5 Yr 95 funds	10 Yr 33 funds
Morningstar Rating™	4★	5★	5★
Morningstar Risk	-Avg	-Avg	Avg
Morningstar Return	+Avg	High	High

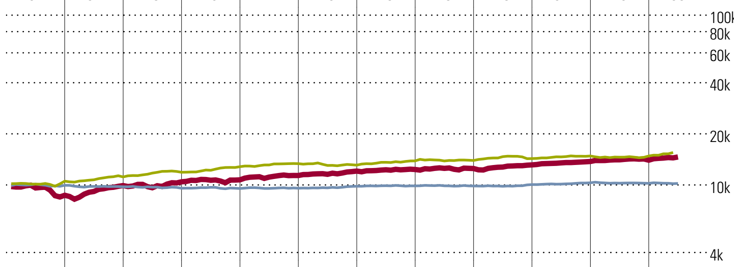
	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	2.04	2.89	3.83
Mean	4.65	3.53	4.79
Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—

MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
Alpha	3.03	—
Beta	-0.14	—
R-Squared	4.15	—

12-Month Yield	—
Potential Cap Gains Exp	3.34%

[1] See Mutual Fund Detail Report Disclosure Statement for explanation of net and gross expense ratios.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	06-19	
Investment Style Equity Stocks %	62	62	49	43	44	46	49	49	49	37	45	38	



Performance Quartile (within category)

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	06-19	History
10.28	11.47	11.88	11.98	12.52	12.83	12.82	12.62	12.87	13.07	12.67	13.15	NAV/Price
-13.09	14.11	5.21	2.71	6.05	6.17	2.21	1.30	5.04	4.73	1.80	4.42	Total Return %
-18.33	8.18	-1.33	-5.13	1.83	8.19	-3.76	0.75	2.39	1.19	1.79	-1.69	+/- Standard Index
-14.59	13.94	5.07	2.66	5.96	6.11	2.18	1.25	4.70	3.76	-0.22	—	+/- Category Index
—	—	—	27	1	13	35	34	28	38	38	—	% Rank Cat
—	—	—	91	111	132	188	162	147	150	152	154	No. of Funds in Cat

Portfolio Analysis 04-30-2019

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %
Cash	37.77	37.77	0.00
US Stocks	18.93	53.67	34.74
Non-US Stocks	-5.18	0.23	5.40
Bonds	2.66	2.66	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	45.81	46.08	0.27
Total	100.00	140.41	40.41

Equity Style (Value Blend Growth; Large Mid Small)

Portfolio Statistics	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio TTM	20.3	—	1.11
P/C Ratio TTM	13.4	—	1.27
P/B Ratio TTM	3.2	—	1.15
Geo Avg Mkt Cap $mil	118047	—	3.47

Fixed-Income Style (Ltd Mod Ext; High Med Low)

Avg Eff Maturity	—
Avg Eff Duration	—
Avg Wtd Coupon	—
Avg Wtd Price	—

Credit Quality Breakdown —	Bond %
AAA	—
AA	—
A	—
BBB	—
BB	—
B	—
Below B	—
NR	—

Regional Exposure	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	99.6	—
Greater Europe	0.4	—
Greater Asia	0.0	—

Share Chg since 03-2019	Share Amount	Holdings : 703 Total Stocks , 441 Total Fixed-Income, 67% Turnover Ratio	Net Assets %
⊕	700,000	S+p 500 Index Dec19 2500 Call	-3.73
	766,593	Apple Inc	1.96
	1 mil	Microsoft Corp	1.90
	39 mil	Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. 2.12%	1.69
	5 mil	Advanced Micro Devices Inc	-1.61
	65,674	Amazon.com Inc	1.57
	500,000	Mandatory Exchangeable Trust	1.37
⊕	554,850	Alibaba Group Holding Ltd ADR	-1.36
⊖	24 mil	Micron Technology Inc. 3.12%	1.34
⊖	2 mil	Micron Technology Inc	-1.33
	1 mil	Square Inc A	-1.24
⊕	9 mil	Calamos Short-Term Bond I	1.22
	25 mil	Square Inc 0.38%	1.10
⊕	400,000	S+p 500 Index Jun19 2675 Call	-1.05
	459,416	Facebook Inc A	1.03

Sector Weightings	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	**33.1**	**—**
Basic Materials	2.1	—
Consumer Cyclical	11.3	—
Financial Services	17.2	—
Real Estate	2.5	—
Sensitive	**40.6**	**—**
Communication Services	3.3	—
Energy	5.1	—
Industrials	10.1	—
Technology	22.1	—
Defensive	**26.3**	**—**
Consumer Defensive	7.5	—
Healthcare	14.6	—
Utilities	4.2	—

Operations

Family:	Calamos	ISIN:	US1281198804
Manager:	Multiple	Minimum Initial Purchase:	$1 mil
Tenure:	28.8 Years	Purchase Constraints:	—
Objective:	Income	Incept:	05-10-2000
Base Currency:	USD	Type:	MF
Ticker:	CMNIX	Total Assets:	$7,940.25 mil

MORNINGSTAR®

Goldman Sachs Short Dur Govt Instl (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™	Overall Morningstar Rating™	Standard Index	Category Index	Morningstar Cat
Neutral 05-16-2019	★★★ 97 US Fund Short Government	BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD	BBgBarc US Govt 1-3 Yr TR USD	US Fund Short Government

Performance 06-30-2019

Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2017	0.44	0.26	0.21	-0.38	0.52
2018	0.03	0.29	-0.02	1.08	1.38
2019	0.95	1.34	—	—	2.30

Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	3.39	1.37	1.13	1.28	4.52
Std 06-30-2019	3.39	—	1.13	1.28	4.52
Total Return	3.39	1.37	1.13	1.28	4.52
+/- Std Index	-4.48	-0.95	-1.82	-2.62	—
+/- Cat Index	-0.63	0.06	-0.09	0.04	—
% Rank Cat	58	22	39	56	
No. in Cat	102	97	94	72	

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield	—	—
30-day SEC Yield 05-31-19	2.11 [1]	2.04

1. Contractual waiver; Expires 07-29-2019

Performance Disclosure

The Overall Morningstar Rating is based on risk-adjusted returns, derived from a weighted average of the three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar metrics.

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please call 800-526-7384 or visit www.goldmansachsfunds.com.

Fees and Expenses

Sales Charges

Front-End Load %	**NA**
Deferred Load %	**NA**

Fund Expenses

Management Fees %	0.44
12b1 Expense %	NA
Prospectus Net Expense Ratio % [1]	**0.48**

Risk and Return Profile

	3 Yr 97 funds	5 Yr 94 funds	10 Yr 72 funds
Morningstar Rating™	4★	3★	3★
Morningstar Risk	Avg	-Avg	-Avg
Morningstar Return	+Avg	Avg	Avg

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	0.88	0.84	0.79
Mean	1.37	1.13	1.28
Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—

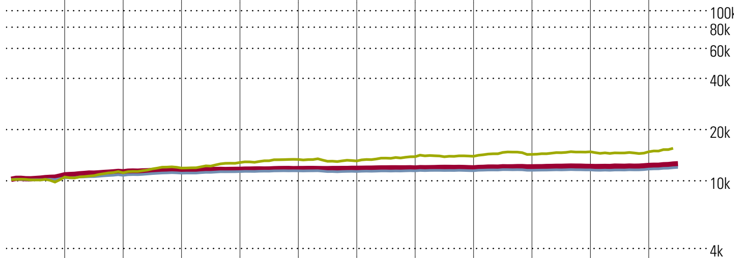
MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
Alpha	—	—
Beta	—	—
R-Squared	—	—

12-Month Yield	2.30%
Potential Cap Gains Exp	-5.00%

[1] See Mutual Fund Detail Report Disclosure Statement for explanation of net and gross expense ratios.

Investment Style
Fixed-Income
Bond %

—	88	93	98	100	94	89	94	94	96	78	96



Growth of $10,000
Goldman Sachs Short Dur Govt Instl 12,588
Category Average 11,994
Standard Index 15,523

Performance Quartile (within category)

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	06-19	History
10.26	10.28	10.22	10.24	10.23	10.15	10.07	9.99	9.96	9.81	9.71	9.81	NAV/Price
8.39	4.19	2.32	1.03	1.01	0.33	0.42	0.20	1.42	0.52	1.38	2.30	Total Return %
3.15	-1.74	-4.22	-6.81	-3.21	2.36	-5.55	-0.35	-1.22	-3.02	1.37	-3.81	+/- Standard Index
1.73	2.77	-0.07	-0.53	0.50	-0.04	-0.22	-0.38	0.56	0.07	-0.20	-0.16	+/- Category Index
8	33	60	71	51	3	65	48	2	51	30	—	% Rank Cat
150	158	154	150	145	144	123	122	108	103	104	105	No. of Funds in Cat

Portfolio Analysis 03-31-2019

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %
Cash	4.09	4.10	0.01
US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds	95.90	95.90	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100.00	100.01	0.01

Equity Style
Value Blend Growth
Large Mid Small

Portfolio Statistics	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/C Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/B Ratio TTM	—	—	—
Geo Avg Mkt Cap $mil	—	—	—

Fixed-Income Style
Ltd Mod Ext
High Med Low

Avg Eff Maturity	7.14
Avg Eff Duration	1.79
Avg Wtd Coupon	3.38
Avg Wtd Price	102.45

Credit Quality Breakdown 04-30-2019	Bond %
AAA	98.08
AA	0.00
A	0.00
BBB	0.00
BB	0.00
B	0.00
Below B	0.00
NR	1.92

Regional Exposure	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	—	—
Greater Europe	—	—
Greater Asia	—	—

Share Chg since 12-2018	Share Amount	Holdings : 0 Total Stocks , 843 Total Fixed-Income, 247% Turnover Ratio	Net Assets %
☼	192 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.62%	19.18
☼	125 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.62%	12.63
⊕	103 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.38%	10.38
☼	50 mil	United States Treasury Bills 0%	4.93
⊖	31 mil	FHLMC Pc Prepay Prm 30 3.5%	3.14
☼	30 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.54%	3.01
⊖	29 mil	Federal National Mortgage Associat	2.96
⊖	24 mil	Federal National Mortgage Associat	2.66
	26 mil	United States Treasury Notes 1.88%	2.59
	16 mil	Federal National Mortgage Associat	2.27
	19 mil	The Government of Jordan 2.5%	1.94
	19 mil	FHLMC Pc Prepay Prm 30 2.99%	1.87
	29 mil	U.S. Treasury Security Stripped In	1.83
	16 mil	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corpora	1.62
⊖	12 mil	Federal National Mortgage Associat	1.33

Sector Weightings	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	—	—
Basic Materials	—	—
Consumer Cyclical	—	—
Financial Services	—	—
Real Estate	—	—
Sensitive	—	—
Communication Services	—	—
Energy	—	—
Industrials	—	—
Technology	—	—
Defensive	—	—
Consumer Defensive	—	—
Healthcare	—	—
Utilities	—	—

Operations

Family:	Goldman Sachs
Manager:	Multiple
Tenure:	10.6 Years
Objective:	Government Bond - General
Base Currency:	USD
Ticker:	GSTGX
ISIN:	US38141W3079
Minimum Initial Purchase:	$1 mil
Purchase Constraints:	—
Incept:	08-15-1988
Type:	MF
Total Assets:	$1,008.26 mil

Thornburg Limited Term Income Instl (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™	Overall Morningstar Rating™	Standard Index	Category Index	Morningstar Cat
Neutral 08-07-2018	★★★★★ 471 US Fund Short-Term Bond	BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD	BBgBarc US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD	US Fund Short-Term Bond

Performance 06-30-2019

Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2017	0.84	0.93	0.64	0.29	2.73
2018	-0.44	0.21	0.36	1.09	1.22
2019	2.08	1.85	—	—	3.98

Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	5.49	2.59	2.53	4.33	5.02
Std 06-30-2019	5.49	—	2.53	4.33	5.02
Total Return	5.49	2.59	2.53	4.33	5.02
+/- Std Index	-2.38	0.27	-0.42	0.43	—
+/- Cat Index	1.23	1.00	1.07	2.73	—
% Rank Cat	10	15	6	5	
No. in Cat	534	471	416	267	

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield	—	—
30-day SEC Yield	—	—

Performance Disclosure

The Overall Morningstar Rating is based on risk-adjusted returns, derived from a weighted average of the three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar metrics.

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please call 800-847-0200 or visit www.thornburg.com.

Fees and Expenses

Sales Charges

Front-End Load %	**NA**
Deferred Load %	**NA**

Fund Expenses

Management Fees %	0.34
12b1 Expense %	NA
Prospectus Net Expense Ratio %[1]	**0.49**

Risk and Return Profile

	3 Yr 471 funds	5 Yr 416 funds	10 Yr 267 funds
Morningstar Rating™	4★	5★	5★
Morningstar Risk	+Avg	+Avg	+Avg
Morningstar Return	+Avg	High	High

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	1.34	1.40	2.12
Mean	2.59	2.53	4.33
Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—

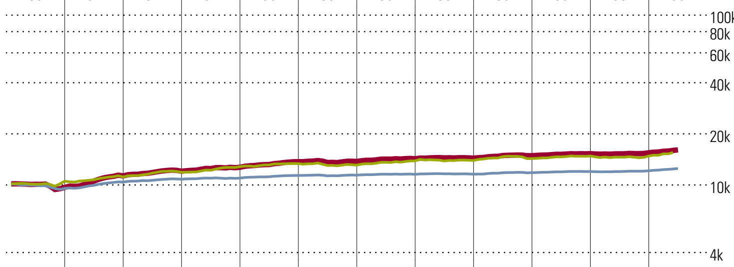
MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
Alpha	—	—
Beta	—	—
R-Squared	—	—

12-Month Yield	—
Potential Cap Gains Exp	1.06%

[1] See Mutual Fund Detail Report Disclosure Statement for explanation of net and gross expense ratios.

83	87	92	91	90	90	89	90	90	90	89	85

Investment Style
Fixed-Income
Bond %



Growth of $10,000
- Thornburg Limited Term Income Instl 16,087
- Category Average 12,497
- Standard Index 15,523

Performance Quartile (within category)

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	06-19	History
11.58	12.85	13.11	13.21	13.73	13.29	13.38	13.18	13.34	13.40	13.21	13.54	NAV/Price
-3.21	16.77	6.63	5.45	7.87	0.26	3.76	0.82	3.49	2.73	1.22	3.98	Total Return %
-8.45	10.84	0.09	-2.39	3.65	2.29	-2.21	0.27	0.85	-0.82	1.20	-2.14	+/- Standard Index
-8.19	12.95	3.83	3.85	6.61	-0.38	2.99	0.17	2.21	1.88	-0.38	1.27	+/- Category Index
57	4	9	1	3	56	3	13	12	9	38	—	% Rank Cat
439	432	432	405	413	458	524	559	522	513	530	557	No. of Funds in Cat

Portfolio Analysis 04-30-2019

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %
Cash	14.12	14.12	0.00
US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds	84.61	84.61	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	1.27	1.27	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	0.00

Equity Style

Value Blend Growth; Large Mid Small

Portfolio Statistics	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/C Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/B Ratio TTM	—	—	—
Geo Avg Mkt Cap $mil	—	—	—

Fixed-Income Style

Ltd Mod Ext; High Med Low

Avg Eff Maturity	3.74
Avg Eff Duration	2.95
Avg Wtd Coupon	—
Avg Wtd Price	100.69

Credit Quality Breakdown 12-31-2018	Bond %
AAA	38.88
AA	11.73
A	19.74
BBB	27.60
BB	1.12
B	0.28
Below B	0.02
NR	0.62

Regional Exposure	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	—	—
Greater Europe	—	—
Greater Asia	—	—

Share Chg since 03-2019	Share Amount	Holdings : 0 Total Stocks , 559 Total Fixed-Income, 34% Turnover Ratio	Net Assets %
	55 mil	United States Treasury Notes 1.62%	1.02
	52 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2%	0.95
	53 mil	United States Treasury Notes 1.62%	0.95
⊖	48 mil	Fhlmc Wlst 3%	0.89
	41 mil	Sprint Communications, Inc. 9.25%	0.89
⊕	46 mil	United States Treasury Notes 0.38%	0.86
	43 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.25%	0.79
	35 mil	United States Treasury Notes 2.88%	0.68
	30 mil	Chevron Phillips Chemical Company,	0.57
	30 mil	NEW YORK ST URBAN DEV CORP REV 2.5	0.56
	30 mil	United States Treasury Notes 1.5%	0.56
	30 mil	United States Treasury Notes 1.38%	0.56
⊖	28 mil	Federal National Mortgage Associat	0.56
	28 mil	Capital One, National Association	0.53
⊖	28 mil	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corpora	0.53

Sector Weightings	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	—	—
Basic Materials	—	—
Consumer Cyclical	—	—
Financial Services	—	—
Real Estate	—	—
Sensitive	—	—
Communication Services	—	—
Energy	—	—
Industrials	—	—
Technology	—	—
Defensive	—	—
Consumer Defensive	—	—
Healthcare	—	—
Utilities	—	—

Operations

Family:	Thornburg
Manager:	Multiple
Tenure:	12.4 Years
Objective:	Corporate Bond - General
Base Currency:	USD
Ticker:	THIIX
ISIN:	US8852156814
Minimum Initial Purchase:	$2.5 mil
Min Auto Investment Plan:	$2.5 mil
Purchase Constraints:	—
Incept:	07-05-1996
Type:	MF
Total Assets:	$5,429.69 mil

Hypothetical Report Disclosure Statement

General

This is an illustration of a simulated investment that assumes the portfolio holding(s) were purchased on the first day of the period indicated. Sales and tax charges, including those required in the event of transfers between assets, are taken into account at the rates shown and may be higher or lower than what an investor would have actually paid had the investments been purchased then or now. The performance data represents past performance and is not indicative of future results. Principal value and investment returns will fluctuate, and an investor's shares/units, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original investment.

The underlying holdings of the portfolio are not federally or FDIC-insured and are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed by, any financial institution. Investing in securities involves investment risks including possible loss of principal and fluctuation in value.

The investment returns do not reflect active trading and do not necessarily reflect the results that might have been achieved by active management of the account. The investment returns of other clients of the advisor may differ materially from the investment portrayed.

The information contained in this report is from the most recent information available to Morningstar as of the release date, and may or may not be an accurate reflection of the current composition of the securities included in the portfolio. There is no assurance that the weightings, composition and ratios will remain the same.

Before investing, an investor should consider whether the investor's or designated beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other state benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds, and protection from creditors that are only available for investments in such state's 529 qualified tuition program.

Comparison of Fund Types

Funds, including closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), money market funds, open-end funds, and unit investment trusts (UITs), have many similarities, but also many important differences. In general, publicly-offered funds are investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Funds pool money from their investors and manage it according to an investment strategy or objective, which can vary greatly from fund to fund. Funds have the ability to offer diversification and professional management, but also involve risk, including the loss of principal.

A closed-end fund is an investment company, which typically makes one public offering of a fixed number of shares. Thereafter, shares are traded on a secondary market. As a result, the secondary market price may be higher or lower than the closed-end fund's net asset value (NAV). If these shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if they are trading at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. A closed-end mutual fund’s expense ratio is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Closed-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the closed-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

An ETF is an investment company that typically has an investment objective of striving to achieve a similar return as a particular market index. The ETF will invest in either all or a representative sample of the securities included in the index it is seeking to imitate. Like closed-end funds, an ETF can be traded on a secondary market and thus have a market price that may be higher or lower than its net asset value. If these shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if they are trading at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. ETFs are not actively managed, so their value may be affected by a general decline in the U.S. market segments relating to their underlying indexes. Similarly, an imperfect match between an ETF’s holdings and those of its underlying index may cause its performance to vary from that of its underlying index. The expense ratio of an ETF is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. ETFs do not have 12b-1 fees or sales loads. Capital gains from funds held in a taxable account are subject to income tax. In many, but not all cases, ETFs are generally considered to be more tax-efficient when compared to similarly invested mutual funds.

Holding company depository receipts (HOLDRs) are similar to ETFs, but they focus on narrow industry groups. HOLDRs initially own 20 stocks, which are unmanaged, and can become more concentrated due to mergers, or the disparate performance of their holdings. HOLDRs can only be bought in 100-share increments. Investors may exchange shares of a HOLDR for its underlying stocks at any time.

A money-market fund is an investment company that invests in commercial paper, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, government securities, certificates of deposit and other highly liquid securities, and pays money market rates of interest. Money markets are not FDIC-insured, may lose money, and are not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

An open-end fund is an investment company that issues shares on a continuous basis. Shares can be purchased from the open-end mutual fund itself, or through an intermediary, but cannot be traded on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Investors pay the open-end mutual fund’s current net asset value plus any initial sales loads. Net asset value is calculated daily, at the close of business. Open-end mutual fund shares can be redeemed, or sold back to the fund or intermediary, at their current net asset value minus any deferred sales loads or redemption fees. The expense ratio for an open-end mutual fund is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Open-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the open-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

A unit investment trust (UIT) is an investment company organized under a trust agreement between a sponsor and trustee. UITs typically purchase a fixed portfolio of securities and then sell units in the trust to investors. The major difference between a UIT and a mutual fund is that a mutual fund is actively managed, while a UIT is not. On a periodic basis, UITs usually distribute to the unit holder their pro rata share of the trust's net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. If the trust is one that invests only in tax-free securities, then the income from the trust is also tax-free. UITs generally make one public offering of a fixed number of units. However, in some cases, the sponsor will maintain a secondary market that allows existing unit holders to sell their units and for new investors to buy units. A one-time initial sales charge is deducted from an investment made into the trust. UIT investors may also pay creation and development fees, organization costs, and/or trustee and operation expenses. UIT units may be redeemed by the sponsor at their net asset value minus a deferred sales charge, and sold to other investors. UITs have set termination dates, at which point the underlying securities are sold and the sales proceeds are paid to the investor. Typically, a UIT investment is rolled over into successive trusts as part of a long-term strategy. A rollover fee may be charged for the exercise of rollover purchases. There are tax consequences associated with rolling over an investment from one trust to the next.

Comparison of Other Security Types

Variable annuities are tax-deferred investments structured to convert a sum of money into a series of payments over time. Variable annuity policies have limitations and are not viewed as short-term liquid investments. An insurance company's fulfillment of a commitment to pay a minimum death benefit, a schedule of payments, a fixed investment account guaranteed by the insurance company, or another form of guarantee depends on the claims-paying ability of the issuing insurance company. Any such guarantee does not affect or apply to the investment return or principal value of the separate account and its subaccount. The financial ratings quoted for an insurance company do not apply to the separate account and its subaccount. The insurance company offering a variable life contract will charge several fees to investors, including annual contract charges that compensate the insurance company for the cost of maintaining and administering the variable life contract, mortality and expense risk (M&E Risk) charges based on a percentage of a subaccount’s assets to cover costs associated with mortality and expense risk, and administration fees that are based on a percentage of a subaccount’s assets to cover the costs involved in offering and administering the subaccount. A variable life investor will also be charged a front-end load by the insurance company on their initial contribution, ongoing fees related to the management of the fund, and surrender charges if the investor makes a withdrawal prior to a specified time. If the variable annuity subaccount is invested in a money-market fund, the money market fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose money, and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

Variable life insurance is a cash-value life insurance that has a variable cash value and/or death benefit depending on the investment performance of the subaccount into which premium payments are invested. Unlike traditional life insurance, variable life insurance has inherent risks associated with it, including market volatility, and is not viewed as a short-term liquid investment. For more information on a variable life product, including each subaccount, please read the current prospectus. Please note, the financial ratings noted on the report are quoted for an insurance company and do not apply to the separate account and its subaccount.

Fixed annuities have a predetermined rate of return an investor earns and a fixed income payout that is guaranteed by the issuing investment company, and may be immediate or deferred. Payouts may last for a specific period or for the life of the investor. Investments in a deferred fixed annuity grow tax-deferred with income tax incurred upon withdrawal, and do not depend on the stock market. However, the insurance company's guaranteed rate of return and payments depends on the claims-paying ability of the insurance company. Fixed annuities typically do not have cost-of-living payment adjustments. Fixed annuities often have surrender charges if the event you need to withdraw your investment early. Fixed annuities are regulated by state insurance commissioners.

Fixed indexed annuities, also called equity index annuities, are a combination of the characteristics of both fixed and variable annuities. Fixed indexed annuities offer a predetermined rate of return like a fixed annuity, but they also allow for participation in the stock market, like a variable annuity. Fixed indexed annuities are typically risker and offer the potential for greater return than fixed annuities, but less so than a variable annuity. Investments in a fixed indexed annuity grow tax-deferred with income tax incurred upon withdrawal. The insurance company’s guaranteed rate of return and ability to make payments depends on the claims-paying ability of the insurance company. While fixed indexed annuities may limit an investor’s gains in an up market, they are also designed to help limit losses in a down market. Fixed indexed annuities can be complicated and an investor in a fixed indexed annuity should carefully read the insurance company’s offering material to understand how a specific annuity’s return will be determined. Fixed indexed annuities often have surrender charges in the event you need to withdraw your investment early and are regulated by state insurance commissioners.

A stock is an ownership interest in a company. When an investor purchases a stock, they become a business owner, and the value of their ownership stake will rise and fall according to the underlying business. Stockholders are entitled to the profits, if any, generated by the company after everyone else – employees, vendors, lenders – get paid. Companies usually pay out their profits to investors in the form of dividends, or they reinvest the money back into the business. Stocks trade on exchanges throughout the day, through a brokerage firm who will charge a commission for the purchase or sale of shares. Income distributions and capital gains of the stock are subject to income tax upon their sale, if held in a taxable account.

A bond is a debt security. When an investor purchases a bond, the purchase amount is lent to a government, municipality, corporation or other entity known as an issuer. The issuer promises to pay a specified rate of interest during the life of the bond and repay the face value of the bond when it matures. U.S Treasuries can be purchased directly from the Treasury or through a brokerage firm. Most other newly issued bonds are offered through an underwriter. Older bonds are traded throughout the day on the secondary market and can be purchased through a brokerage firm, who will charge transaction fees and commission for the purchase or sale. Price evaluations are provided by Interactive Data Corporation (IDC).

Preferred stock usually offers a fixed dividend payment, which is paid out before variable dividends that may be paid to investors in a company's common stock. Therefore, preferred stock is typically less risky in terms of principal loss, but there is also less potential for return when compared to a company’s common stock. If a company fails, their obligations to preferred stockholders must be met before those of the company's common stock holders, but after bondholders are reimbursed.

A separate account is a portfolio of securities (such as stocks, bonds, and cash) that follows a specified investment strategy and is managed by an investment professional. The securities in the portfolio are directly owned by the separate account’s owner. Separate accounts are unregistered investment vehicles; therefore they do not have the same performance and holding reporting responsibilities that registered securities have. Separate account performance data is reported to Morningstar from the investment manager as a composite of similarly managed portfolios. As such, investors in the same separate account may have slightly different portfolio holdings because each investor has customized account needs, tax considerations and security preferences. The method for calculating composite returns can vary. The composite performance for each separate account manager may differ from actual returns in specific client accounts during the same period for a number of reasons. Different separate account managers may use different methods in constructing or computing performance figures. Thus, performance and risk figures for different separate account managers may not be fully comparable to each other. Likewise, performance and risk information of certain separate account managers may include only composites of larger accounts, which may or may not have more holdings, different diversification, different trading patterns and different performance than smaller accounts with the same strategy. Finally, composite performance of the separate account offered by the money manager may or may not reflect the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Gross returns are collected on a monthly and quarterly basis for separate accounts and commingled pools. This information is collected directly from the asset management firm running the product(s). Morningstar calculates total returns, using the raw data (gross monthly and quarterly returns), collected from these asset management firms. The performance data reported by the separate account managers will not represent actual performance net of management fees, brokerage commissions or other expenses. Management fees as well as other expenses a client may incur will reduce individual returns for that client. Because fees are deducted regularly, the compounding effect will increase the impact of the fee deduction on gross account performance by a greater percentage than that of the annual fee charged. For example, if an account is charged a 1% management fee per year and has gross performance of 12% during that same period, the compounding effect of the quarterly fee assessments will result in an actual return of approximately 10.9%. Clients should refer to the disclosure document of the separate account manager and their advisor for specific information regarding fees and expenses. The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to an insurance group separate account's (IGSA's) actual inception. When pre-inception data are presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics. These calculated returns reflect the historical performance of the oldest share class of the underlying fund, adjusted to reflect the management fees of the current IGSA. While the inclusion of pre-inception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of an IGSA based on the underlying fund's performance, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can only provide an approximation of that behavior. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those applied by other entities, including the IGSA itself. Morningstar % Rank within Morningstar Category does not account for a separate account's sales charge (if applicable).

A collective investment trust (CIT) may also be called a commingled or collective fund. CITs are tax-exempt, pooled investment vehicles maintained by a bank or trust company exclusively for qualified plans, including 401(k)s, and certain types of government plans. CITs are unregistered investment vehicles subject to banking regulations of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), which means they are typically less expensive than other investment options due to lower marketing, overhead, and compliance-related costs. CITs are not available to the general public, but are managed only for specific retirement plans.

A 529 Portfolio is a specific portfolio of securities created from a 529 plan's available investments. In general, the data presented for a 529 Portfolio uses a weighted average of the underlying holdings in the portfolio. Most 529 plans are invested in open-end mutual funds; however, other investment types are possible such as stable value funds, certificates of deposit, and separate accounts.

Before investing, an investor should consider whether the investor's or designated beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other state benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds, and protection from creditors that are only available for investments in such state's 529 qualified tuition program.

Offshore funds are funds domiciled in a country outside the one the investor resides in. Many banks have offshore subsidiaries that are under the standards and regulations of the particular country, which can vary considerably. Companies may establish headquarters offshore because of lower tax rates. Offshore funds are not regulated by the SEC and may have tax implications.

Hedge funds are aggressively managed portfolios which make extensive use of unconventional investment tools such as derivatives as well as long and short positions. Managers of hedge-funds typically focus on specific areas of the market and/or trading strategies. Strategies may include the use of arbitrage, derivatives, leverage, and short selling, and may hold concentrated positions or private securities, which can make them risker than other investment types. Hedge funds are typically pooled investment vehicles available to sophisticated investors that meet high investing minimums. Many hedge funds are unregistered and are not subject to the same regulations as registered investment vehicles, such as mutual funds. Funds of hedge funds are pooled investment vehicles that invest in multiple unregistered hedge funds, and may be registered with the SEC. Registered funds of hedge funds typically have lower investment minimums than hedge funds, but they are usually not registered on an exchange and can be illiquid. Fund of hedge fund fees are generally higher than those of other pooled investments (like mutual funds) and may have tax consequences.

Cash is a short-term, highly liquid investment. Cash typically doesn't earn as much as other investments, such as stocks or bonds, but is less risky.

Indexes are unmanaged and not available for direct investment. Indexes are created to measure a specified area of the stock market using a representative portfolio of securities. If a security is not available in Morningstar's database, your financial professional may choose to show a representative index. Please note that indexes vary widely, and it is important to choose an index that has similar characteristics to the security it is being used to represent. In no way should the performance of an index be considered indicative or a guarantee of the future performance of an actual security, be considered indicative of the actual performance achieved by a security, or viewed as a substitute for the actual security in your portfolio. Actual results of a security may differ substantially from the historical performance shown for an index and may include an individual client incurring a loss. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Morningstar assigns each security in its database to a Morningstar Category using the underlying securities in the security's portfolio. If a security is not available in Morningstar's database, your financial professional may choose to show the security's category. Please note that a category will not be an exact match to your securities. In no way should the performance of a category be considered indicative or a guarantee of the future performance of an actual security, be considered indicative of the actual performance achieved by a security, or viewed as a substitute for the actual security in your portfolio. Actual results of a security may differ substantially from the historical performance shown for a category and may include an individual client incurring a loss. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Pre-inception Returns

The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to the fund's actual inception. These calculated returns reflect the historical performance of the oldest share class of the fund, adjusted to reflect the fees and expenses of this share class. These fees and expenses are referenced in the report's Charges and Fees section.

When pre-inception data is presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this.

While the inclusion of pre-inception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of newer share classes of a fund, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can only provide an approximation of that behavior. For example, the fee structures of a retail share class will vary from that of an institutional share class, as retail shares tend to have higher operating expenses and sales charges. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those applied by other entities, including the fund itself.

The investment returns do not necessarily reflect the deduction of all investment advisory fees. Client investment returns may be reduced if additional fees are incurred.

Performance for closed-end and exchange-traded funds is calculated based on the fund's end of the day market prices as reported by the New York Stock Exchange. Separate account performance is based on the mean experience of an investor in the account.

This illustration may reflect the results of systematic investments and/or withdrawals. Systematic investment does not ensure a profit, nor does it protect the investor against a loss in a declining market. Also, systematic investing will not keep an investor from losing money if shares are sold when the market is down.

Investment Summary Graph
The investment summary graph plots the approximate market value of the security or portfolio over the investing horizon. It may also include the total investment assumed in the illustration and/or a benchmark. Total investment includes dollar inflows and outflows, including outflows representing noted taxes and annual fees paid out of pocket. If a benchmark index is included on a graph, it assumes a similar pattern of investment/withdrawal as that of the security or portfolio. Taxes and transaction costs are also applied to the benchmark index. Note that direct investment in an index is not possible. Indexes are unmanaged portfolios representing different asset classes, with varying levels of associated risk. The benchmark index included in the graph may or may not represent an appropriate or accurate comparison with the security or portfolio illustrated.

Standardized Returns
For ETFs, the standardized returns reflect performance, both at market price and NAV price, without adjusting for the effects of taxation or brokerage commissions. These returns are adjusted to reflect all ongoing ETF expenses and assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, the effects of taxation would reduce the performance quoted.

For HOLDRs, the standardized returns reflect performance at market price, without adjusting for the effects of taxation or brokerage commissions. These returns are adjusted to reflect all ongoing expenses and assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, the effects of taxation would reduce the performance quoted.

For money-market mutual funds, standardized return is total return adjusted for sales charges and reflects all ongoing fund expenses. Current 7-day yield more closely reflects the current earnings of the money-market fund than the total return quotation.

For mutual funds, standardized return is total return adjusted for sales charges and reflects all ongoing fund expenses. Preceding this disclosure statement, standardized returns for each portfolio holding are shown.

For VA subaccounts, standardized return is total return based on the inception date within the separate account and is adjusted to reflect recurring and non-recurring charges such as surrender fees, contract charges, maximum front-end load, maximum deferred load, maximum M&E risk charge, administration fees, and actual ongoing fund-level expenses.

For VL subaccounts, standardized return is total return based on the inception date within the separate account and is adjusted to reflect recurring and non-recurring charges such as surrender fees, contract charges, maximum front-end load, maximum deferred load, maximum M&E risk charge, administration fees, and actual ongoing fund-level expenses. For VLs, additional fees specific to a VL policy such as transfer fees and cost of insurance fees, which are based on specific characteristics of an individual, are not included. If VL fees were included in the return calculations, the performance would be significantly lower. An investor should contact a financial advisor and ask for a personalized performance illustration, either hypothetical or historical, which reflects all applicable fees and charges including the cost of insurance. Please review the prospectus and SAI for more detailed information.

Bond Returns
Price evaluations and fixed coupon amounts are provided by Interactive Data Corporation. The fixed coupon amount is assumed to be paid out semi-annually with the first payment beginning six months after the bond start date within the illustration.

Definitions of Report Terms
Annual Fee Paid: Your advisor was able to specify whether annual fees, if any, should be assumed paid out of pocket or from selling shares of securities held in the illustration.

Average Annualized Return: Average annualized money-weighted return (internal rate of return). In illustrations with time periods less than one year, this figure is not annualized.

Capital Gains (Individual Report): Percentage of the total market value of the holding that is attributable to the reinvestment of capital gains distributions.

Charges & Fees (Investment Detail): The sum of fees charged to the investor during the period, including front or deferred loads, VA charges, and annual fees.

Cumulative Return: The total money-weighted return of the investment over the entire time period of the illustration.

Distribution/Withdrl: The sum of distributions not reinvested, plus any cash withdrawals during the period.

Income (Individual Report): The percentage of the total market value of the holding that is attributable to the reinvestment of income or dividend distributions.

Liquidate: Indicates whether the advisor chose that the holding be liquidated on the end date.

Median (Comparison Report): The total money-weighted return (internal rate of return) of the median security in the illustration for the calendar year indicated.

New investment: Any new cash invested during the period.

Principal (Individual Reports): The percentage of the total market value of the holding that is attributable to new investment.

Rebalance (Planning Assumptions): Indicates whether rebalancing is used, and its frequency. "No" indicates no rebalancing. Options for rebalancing frequency are monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, and annually.

Rebalance (Investment Assumptions): Percentage of total asset allocation to be maintained in this holding through rebalancing.

Security Return (Comparison Report): The total money-weighted return (internal rate of return) for the holding in the calendar year indicated, taking into account cash flows, charges, and fees.

Subsequent Invest/Withdwl: The amount, type, and frequency of subsequent investments or withdrawals from the holding. Withdrawals are represented by a negative number. Systematic investments and withdrawals may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. If "Custom", a custom schedule of investments or withdrawals was used.

Taxes Due: The total amount of taxes due from the investor, determined by applying specified tax rates to distributions and sale of shares during each calendar year. Taxes accrued during the calendar year are applied on April 15 of the following year, or on the illustration end date if it occurs before April 15.

Taxes Paid: Your advisor was able to specify whether taxes, if any, should be assumed paid out of pocket or from selling shares of securities held in the illustration.

Net Amount Invested: The total out-of-pocket expense for the investor. Includes new investment, annual fees paid to advisor, and taxes due. This figure is net of withdrawals, including liquidation.

Total Reinvest: The sum of distributions reinvested during the period.

Total Return %: The total money-weighted return (internal rate of return) on investments for the period.

Expense Ratio %
The expense ratio is the annual fee that all funds charge their shareholders. It expresses the percentage of assets deducted each fiscal year for fund expenses, including 12b-1 fees, management fees, administrative fees, operating costs, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund. Portfolio transaction fees, or brokerage costs, as well as front-end or deferred sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio, which is deducted from the fund's average net assets, is accrued on a daily basis. The gross expense ratio, in contrast to the net expense ratio, does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Portfolio X-Ray Report Disclosure Statement

General
This report summarizes the composition characteristics of a portfolio of securities. It considers broad asset allocation and regional exposure, security style, and sector exposure to provide a variety of ways for considering the level of diversification within a portfolio, its potential riskiness, and its possible behavior in the future.

The Portfolio X-Ray report is supplemental sales literature and must be preceded or accompanied by the fund's/policy's current prospectus or equivalent. Please read these carefully before investing. In all cases, this disclosure statement should accompany the Portfolio X-Ray report. Morningstar is not itself a FINRA-member firm.

Data for this analysis is collected in several ways. For mutual funds, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, and variable annuity subaccounts, equity data is based upon Morningstar's analysis of the holdings, which are provided periodically by the fund to Morningstar. For fixed-income securities included in these products, duration and other data is provided by the fund company. For separately managed accounts, data for the account composite reflecting the average investor's experience is provided directly by the manager. Stock data is based upon Morningstar analysis.

An investment in the funds/subaccounts listed in this report is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

The information contained in this report is from the most recent information available to Morningstar as of the release date, and may or may not be an accurate reflection of the current composition of the securities included in the portfolio. There is no assurance that the weightings, composition, ratios, etc. will remain the same.

Comparison of Fund Types
Funds, including closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), money market funds, open-end funds, and unit investment trusts (UITs), have many similarities, but also many important differences. In general, publicly-offered funds are investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Funds pool money from their investors and manage it according to an investment strategy or objective, which can vary greatly from fund to fund. Funds have the ability to offer diversification and professional management, but also involve risk, including the loss of principal.

A closed-end fund is an investment company, which typically makes one public offering of a fixed number of shares. Thereafter, shares are traded on a secondary market. As a result, the secondary market price may be higher or lower than the closed-end fund's net asset value (NAV). If these shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if they are trading at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. A closed-end mutual fund's expense ratio is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Closed-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the closed-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

An ETF is an investment company that typically has an investment objective of striving to achieve a similar return as a particular market index. The ETF will invest in either all or a representative sample of the securities included in the index it is seeking to imitate. Like closed-end funds, an ETF can be traded on a secondary market and thus have a market price that may be higher or lower than its net asset value. If these shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if they are trading at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. ETFs are not actively managed, so their value may be affected by a general decline in the U.S. market segments relating to their underlying indexes. Similarly, an imperfect match between an ETF's holdings and those of its underlying index may cause its performance to vary from that of its underlying index. The expense ratio of an ETF is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. ETFs do not have 12b-1 fees or sales loads. Capital gains from funds held in a taxable account are subject to income tax. In many, but not all cases, ETFs are generally considered to be more tax-efficient when compared to similarly invested mutual funds.

Holding company depository receipts (HOLDRs) are similar to ETFs, but they focus on narrow industry groups. HOLDRs initially own 20 stocks, which are unmanaged, and can become more concentrated due to mergers, or the disparate performance of their holdings. HOLDRs can only be bought in 100-share increments. Investors may exchange shares of a HOLDR for its underlying stocks at any time.

A money-market fund is an investment company that invests in commercial paper, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, government securities, certificates of deposit and other highly liquid securities, and pays money market rates of interest. Money markets are not FDIC-insured, may lose money, and are not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

An open-end fund is an investment company that issues shares on a continuous basis. Shares can be purchased from the open-end mutual fund itself, or through an intermediary, but cannot be traded on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Investors pay the open-end mutual fund's current net asset value plus any initial sales loads. Net asset value is calculated daily, at the close of business. Open-end mutual fund shares can be redeemed, or sold back to the fund or intermediary, at their current net asset value minus any deferred sales loads or redemption fees. The expense ratio for an open-end mutual fund is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Open-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the open-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

A unit investment trust (UIT) is an investment company organized under a trust agreement between a sponsor and trustee. UITs typically purchase a fixed portfolio of securities and then sell units in the trust to investors. The major difference between a UIT and a mutual fund is that a mutual fund is actively managed, while a UIT is not. On a periodic basis, UITs usually distribute to the unit holder their pro rata share of the trust's net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. If the trust is one that invests only in tax-free securities, then the income from the trust is also tax-free. UITs generally make one public offering of a fixed number of units. However, in some cases, the sponsor will maintain a secondary market that allows existing unit holders to sell their units and for new investors to buy units. A one-time initial sales charge is deducted from an investment made into the trust. UIT investors may also pay creation and development fees, organization costs, and/or trustee and operation expenses. UIT units may be redeemed by the sponsor at their net asset value minus a deferred sales charge, and sold to other investors. UITs have set termination dates, at which point the underlying securities are sold and the sales proceeds are paid to the investor. Typically, a UIT investment is rolled over into successive trusts as part of a long-term strategy. A rollover fee may be charged for the exercise of rollover purchases. There are tax consequences associated with rolling over an investment from one trust to the next.

Comparison of Other Security Types

Variable annuities are tax-deferred investments structured to convert a sum of money into a series of payments over time. Variable annuity policies have limitations and are not viewed as short-term liquid investments. An insurance company's fulfillment of a commitment to pay a minimum death benefit, a schedule of payments, a fixed investment account guaranteed by the insurance company, or another form of guarantee depends on the claims-paying ability of the issuing insurance company. Any such guarantee does not affect or apply to the investment return or principal value of the separate account and its subaccount. The financial ratings quoted for an insurance company do not apply to the separate account and its subaccount. The insurance company offering a variable life contract will charge several fees to investors, including annual contract charges that compensate the insurance company for the cost of maintaining and administering the variable life contract, mortality and expense risk (M&E Risk) charges based on a percentage of a subaccount’s assets to cover costs associated with mortality and expense risk, and administration fees that are based on a percentage of a subaccount’s assets to cover the costs involved in offering and administering the subaccount. A variable life investor will also be charged a front-end load by the insurance company on their initial contribution, ongoing fees related to the management of the fund, and surrender charges if the investor makes a withdrawal prior to a specified time. If the variable annuity subaccount is invested in a money-market fund, the money market fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose money, and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

Variable life insurance is a cash-value life insurance that has a variable cash value and/or death benefit depending on the investment performance of the subaccount into which premium payments are invested. Unlike traditional life insurance, variable life insurance has inherent risks associated with it, including market volatility, and is not viewed as a short-term liquid investment. For more information on a variable life product, including each subaccount, please read the current prospectus. Please note, the financial ratings noted on the report are quoted for an insurance company and do not apply to the separate account and its subaccount.

Fixed annuities have a predetermined rate of return an investor earns and a fixed income payout that is guaranteed by the issuing investment company, and may be immediate or deferred. Payouts may last for a specific period or for the life of the investor. Investments in a deferred fixed annuity grow tax-deferred with income tax incurred upon withdrawal, and do not depend on the stock market. However, the insurance company's guaranteed rate of return and payments depends on the claims-paying ability of the insurance company. Fixed annuities typically do not have cost-of-living payment adjustments. Fixed annuities often have surrender charges if the event you need to withdraw your investment early. Fixed annuities are regulated by state insurance commissioners.

Fixed indexed annuities, also called equity index annuities, are a combination of the characteristics of both fixed and variable annuities. Fixed indexed annuities offer a predetermined rate of return like a fixed annuity, but they also allow for participation in the stock market, like a variable annuity. Fixed indexed annuities are typically risker and offer the potential for greater return than fixed annuities, but less so than a variable annuity. Investments in a fixed indexed annuity grow tax-deferred with income tax incurred upon withdrawal. The insurance company’s guaranteed rate of return and ability to make payments depends on the claims-paying ability of the insurance company. While fixed indexed annuities may limit an investor’s gains in an up market, they are also designed to help limit losses in a down market. Fixed indexed annuities can be complicated and an investor in a fixed indexed annuity should carefully read the insurance company’s offering material to understand how a specific annuity’s return will be determined. Fixed indexed annuities often have surrender charges in the event you need to withdraw your investment early and are regulated by state insurance commissioners.

A stock is an ownership interest in a company. When an investor purchases a stock, they become a business owner, and the value of their ownership stake will rise and fall according to the underlying business. Stockholders are entitled to the profits, if any, generated by the company after everyone else – employees, vendors, lenders – get paid. Companies usually pay out their profits to investors in the form of dividends, or they reinvest the money back into the business. Stocks trade on exchanges throughout the day, through a brokerage firm who will charge a commission for the purchase or sale of shares. Income distributions and capital gains of the stock are subject to income tax upon their sale, if held in a taxable account.

A bond is a debt security. When an investor purchases a bond, the purchase amount is lent to a government, municipality, corporation or other entity known as an issuer. The issuer promises to pay a specified rate of interest during the life of the bond and repay the face value of the bond when it matures. U.S Treasuries can be purchased directly from the Treasury or through a brokerage firm. Most other newly issued bonds are offered through an underwriter. Older bonds are traded throughout the day on the secondary market and can be purchased through a brokerage firm, who will charge transaction fees and commission for the purchase or sale. Price evaluations are provided by Interactive Data Corporation (IDC).

Preferred stock usually offers a fixed dividend payment, which is paid out before variable dividends that may be paid to investors in a company's common stock. Therefore, preferred stock is typically less risky in terms of principal loss, but there is also less potential for return when compared to a company’s common stock. If a company fails, their obligations to preferred stockholders must be met before those of the company's common stock holders, but after bondholders are reimbursed.

A separate account is a portfolio of securities (such as stocks, bonds, and cash) that follows a specified investment strategy and is managed by an investment professional. The securities in the portfolio are directly owned by the separate account’s owner. Separate accounts are unregistered investment vehicles; therefore they do not have the same performance and holding reporting responsibilities that registered securities have. Separate account performance data is reported to Morningstar from the investment manager as a composite of similarly managed portfolios. As such, investors in the same separate account may have slightly different portfolio holdings because each investor has customized account needs, tax considerations and security preferences. The method for calculating composite returns can vary. The composite performance for each separate account manager may differ from actual returns in specific client accounts during the same period for a number of reasons. Different separate account managers may use different methods in constructing or computing performance figures. Thus, performance and risk figures for different separate account managers may not be fully comparable to each other. Likewise, performance and risk information of certain separate account managers may include only composites of larger accounts, which may or may not have more holdings, different diversification, different trading patterns and different performance than smaller accounts with the same strategy. Finally, composite performance of the separate account offered by the money manager may or may not reflect the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Gross returns are collected on a monthly and quarterly basis for separate accounts and commingled pools. This information is collected directly from the asset management firm running the product(s). Morningstar calculates total returns, using the raw data (gross monthly and quarterly returns), collected from these asset management firms. The performance data reported by the separate account managers will not represent actual performance net of management fees, brokerage commissions or other expenses. Management fees as well as other expenses a client may incur will reduce individual returns for that client. Because fees are deducted regularly, the compounding effect will increase the impact of the fee deduction on gross account performance by a greater percentage than that of the annual fee charged. For example, if an account is charged a 1% management fee per year and has gross performance of 12% during that same period, the compounding effect of the quarterly fee assessments will result in an actual return of approximately 10.9%. Clients should refer to the disclosure document of the separate account manager and their advisor for specific information regarding fees and expenses. The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to an insurance group separate account's (IGSA's) actual inception. When pre-inception data are presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics. These calculated returns reflect the historical performance of the oldest share class of the underlying fund, adjusted to reflect the management fees of the current IGSA. While the inclusion of pre-inception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of an IGSA based on the underlying fund’s performance, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can only provide an approximation of that behavior. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those applied by other entities, including the IGSA itself. Morningstar % Rank within Morningstar Category does not account for a separate account's sales charge (if applicable).

A collective investment trust (CIT) may also be called a commingled or collective fund. CITs are tax-exempt, pooled investment vehicles maintained by a bank or trust company exclusively for qualified plans, including 401(k)s, and certain types of government plans. CITs are unregistered investment vehicles subject to banking regulations of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), which means they are typically less expensive than other investment options due to lower marketing, overhead, and compliance-related costs. CITs are not available to the general public, but are managed only for specific retirement plans.

A 529 Portfolio is a specific portfolio of securities created from a 529 plan's available investments. In general, the data presented for a 529 Portfolio uses a weighted average of the underlying holdings in the portfolio. Most 529 plans are invested in open-end mutual funds; however, other investment types are possible such as stable value funds, certificates of deposit, and separate accounts.

Before investing, an investor should consider whether the investor's or designated beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other state benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds, and protection from creditors that are only available for investments in such state's 529 qualified tuition program.

Offshore funds are funds domiciled in a country outside the one the investor resides in. Many banks have offshore subsidiaries that are under the standards and regulations of the particular country, which can vary considerably. Companies may establish headquarters offshore because of lower tax rates. Offshore funds are not regulated by the SEC and may have tax implications.

Hedge funds are aggressively managed portfolios which make extensive use of unconventional investment tools such as derivatives as well as long and short positions. Managers of hedge-funds typically focus on specific areas of the market and/or trading strategies. Strategies may include the use of arbitrage, derivatives, leverage, and short selling, and may hold concentrated positions or private securities, which can make them risker than other investment types. Hedge funds are typically pooled investment vehicles available to sophisticated investors that meet high investing minimums. Many hedge funds are unregistered and are not subject to the same regulations as registered investment vehicles, such as mutual funds. Funds of hedge funds are pooled investment vehicles that invest in multiple unregistered hedge funds, and may be registered with the SEC. Registered funds of hedge funds typically have lower investment minimums than hedge funds, but they are usually not registered on an exchange and can be illiquid. Fund of hedge fund fees are generally higher than those of other pooled investments (like mutual funds) and may have tax consequences.

Cash is a short-term, highly liquid investment. Cash typically doesn’t earn as much as other investments, such as stocks or bonds, but is less risky.

Indexes are unmanaged and not available for direct investment. Indexes are created to measure a specified area of the stock market using a representative portfolio of securities. If a security is not available in Morningstar’s database, your financial professional may choose to show a representative index. Please note that indexes vary widely, and it is important to choose an index that has similar characteristics to the security it is being used to represent. In no way should the performance of an index be considered indicative or a guarantee of the future performance of an actual security, be considered indicative of the actual performance achieved by a security, or viewed as a substitute for the actual security in your portfolio. Actual results of a security may differ substantially from the historical performance shown for an index and may include an individual client incurring a loss. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Morningstar assigns each security in its database to a Morningstar Category using the underlying securities in the security’s portfolio. If a security is not available in Morningstar’s database, your financial professional may choose to show the security’s category. Please note that a category will not be an exact match to your securities. In no way should the performance of a category be considered indicative or a guarantee of the future performance of an actual security, be considered indicative of the actual performance achieved by a security, or viewed as a substitute for the actual security in your portfolio. Actual results of a security may differ substantially from the historical performance shown for a category and may include an individual client incurring a loss. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Asset Allocation

The weighting of the portfolio in various asset classes, including "Other" is shown in this graph and table. "Other" includes security types that are not neatly classified in the other asset classes, such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks.

In the graph and table, allocation to the classes is shown for long positions, short positions, and net (long positions net of short) positions. These new portfolio statistics help investors look "under the hood" of a portfolio. These statistics summarize what the managers are buying and how they are positioning the portfolio. When short positions are captured in these portfolio statistics, investors get a more robust description of the funds' exposure and risk.

Most managed product portfolios hold fairly conventional securities, such as long positions in stocks and bonds. Other portfolios use other investment strategies or securities, such as short positions or derivatives, to reduce transaction costs, enhance returns, or reduce risk. Some of these securities and strategies behave like conventional securities, while others have unique return and risk characteristics.

Most portfolios take long positions in securities. Long positions involve buying the security outright and then selling it later, with the hope that the security price rises over time. In contrast, short positions are taken to benefit from anticipated price declines. In this type of transaction, the investor borrows the security from another investor, sells it and receives cash, and then is obligated to buy it back at some point in the future. If the price falls after the short sale, the investor will have sold high and can now buy low to close the short position and lock in a profit. However, if the price of the security increases after the short sale, the investor will experience losses by buying it at a higher price than the sale price.

The strategy of selling securities short is prevalent in specialized portfolios, such as long-short, market-neutral, bear-market, and hedge funds. Most conventional portfolios do not typically short securities, although they may reserve the right to do so under special circumstances. Funds may also short derivatives, and this is sometimes more efficient than shorting individual securities. Short positions produce negative exposure to the security that is being shorted. This means that when the security rises in value, the short position will fall in value and vice versa. Morningstar's portfolio statistics will capture this negative exposure. For example, if a fund has many short stock positions, the percent of assets in stocks in the asset allocation breakdown may be negative. Funds must provide their broker with cash collateral for the short position, so funds that short often have a large cash position, sometimes even exceeding 100% cash.

World Regions
This data set provides a broad breakdown of a portfolio's geographical exposure, by region and by market maturity. Only non-cash long equity assets are evaluated in determining the exposure. Not Classified indicates the percentage of the equity portion of the portfolio for which Morningstar is unable to assess region or origin.

Stock Sectors
This table shows the percentage of the portfolio's long equity assets invested in each of the three supersectors (Cyclical, Sensitive, and Defensive) and 11 major industry subclassifications. The Sector Graph accompanying the table demonstrates the sector orientation of the portfolio.

Fixed Income Sectors
This table shows the percentage of the portfolio's long fixed income assets invested in each of the six supersectors (Government, Municipal, Corporate, Securitized, Cash & Equivalents, and Derivative). The Sector Graph accompanying the table demonstrates the sector weighting of the portfolio against the benchmark.

Morningstar Style Box Diversification
The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment style as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth).

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration.

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information Morningstar accepts credit ratings reported by fund companies that have been issued by all Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). For a list of all NRSROs, please visit http://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/ratingagency.htm. Additionally, Morningstar accepts foreign credit ratings from widely recognized or registered rating agencies. If two rating organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lower rating; if three or more organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the median rating, and in cases where there are more than two organization/agency ratings and a median rating does not exist, fund companies are to use the lower of the two middle ratings. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO or rating agency ratings can change from time-to-time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI), which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

The below referenced data elements are a weighted average of the long holdings in the portfolio.

Price/Earnings Ratio: The asset-weighted average of the price/earnings ratios of the stocks in the portfolio. The P/E ratio of a stock is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by its trailing 12-months' earnings per share.

Price/Cashflow: The asset-weighted average of the price/cash flow ratios of stocks in a portfolio. Price/cash flow shows the ability of a business to generate cash and acts as a gauge of liquidity and solvency.

Price/Book Ratio is a weighted average of the price/book ratios of all the stocks in the underlying fund's portfolio. The P/B ratio of a company is calculated by dividing the market price of its stock by the company's per-share book value. Stocks with negative book values are excluded from this calculation.

Price/Sales is the asset-weighted average of the portfolio's stock's prices divided by the respective company's sales per share.

Geometric Average Capitalization is the overall size of a stock fund's portfolio as the geometric mean of the market capitalization for all of the stocks it owns. It's calculated by raising the market capitalization of each stock to a power equal to that stock's stake in the portfolio. The resulting numbers are multiplied together to produce the geometric mean of the market caps of the stocks in the portfolio, which is reported as geometric average cap.

Effective duration is a time measure of a bond's interest-rate sensitivity. In computing the average, Morningstar weights the duration of each fixed-income holding within the portfolio by the percentage of fixed income assets it represents compared with the entire portfolio.

Effective maturity is used for holdings in the taxable fixed-income category. This is a weighted average of all the maturities of the bonds in a portfolio, computed by weighting each maturity date by the market value of the security.

Credit quality breakdowns are shown for corporate-bond holdings and depict the quality of bonds in the underlying portfolio. The report shows the percentage of fixed-income securities that fall within each credit quality rating as assigned by an NRSRO. Bonds not rated by an NRSRO are included in the not rated (NR) category.

Expense Ratio %

The expense ratio is the annual fee that all funds charge their shareholders. It expresses the percentage of assets deducted each fiscal year for fund expenses, including 12b-1 fees, management fees, administrative fees, operating costs, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund. Portfolio transaction fees, or brokerage costs, as well as front-end or deferred sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio, which is deducted from the fund's average net assets, is accrued on a daily basis. The gross expense ratio, in contrast to the net expense ratio, does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Top 10 Underlying Holdings

This section indicates the 10 most heavily weighted underlying holdings in the portfolio. It identifies the percentage of assets that each holding represents in the portfolio, the security type, the sector classification, and the country of origin.

Fixed Annuity and Fixed Indexed Annuity Holdings Proxy Disclosure

When reviewing or recommending a portfolio, your financial advisor analyses the investments in the portfolio along with their fees and expenses. Your financial advisor may choose to rely on a proxy to estimate this information. If included in this report, the Holding Type will be "PROXY".

If a proxy is used in this report, the data shown may not be an accurate representation of the data for the actual portfolio and should not be viewed as such. The actual portfolio data may be higher or lower than what is shown in this report, and will vary depending on the actual investments in the portfolio and the allocation of those investments.

For Fixed Annuity or Fixed Indexed Annuity proxies included in this report, the performance of the proxy will be zero (0.00) over all time periods. A portfolio yield will not be calculated and all Risk and Return and MPT Statistics will be shown as zero (0.00). Your financial advisor should explain to you how an actual Fixed Annuity or Fixed Indexed Annuity will impact the portfolio shown in this report any other limitations or disclosures that may be material to your decision-making process.

Morningstar has not reviewed or verified any information input by your financial advisor, nor can Morningstar guarantee the completeness or accuracy of this data. Morningstar shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions. Morningstar makes no warranty, express or implied, as to the results obtained by any person or entity from the use of a proxy or the data included therein. Morningstar makes no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the proxies or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall Morningstar have any liability for any special, punitive, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Morningstar makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or the ability of a proxy to approximate data of a specific security or security type. Before selecting a proxy you and your financial advisor should, among other factors, carefully consider the proxy and its applicability. There is no guarantee that a proxy will achieve any objective.

The proxy used in this report is provided for informational and educational purposes only to help your financial advisor illustrate and document a portfolio to you. Morningstar is not responsible for any trading decisions, damages, or other losses resulting from or related to a proxy, assumptions made in choosing a proxy, or the information noted herein. Any security noted is not an offer or solicitation by Morningstar to buy or sell that security.

In no way should the information about a proxy shown within this report be considered indicative or a guarantee of an actual portfolio. Actual results may differ substantially from that shown.

Please note: If a proxy is used in this report, you should not use it as the sole basis for your investment decisions.

Portfolio Snapshot Report Disclosure Statement

General

Investment portfolios illustrated in this report can be scheduled or unscheduled. With an unscheduled portfolio, the user inputs only the portfolio holdings and their current allocations. Morningstar calculates returns using the given allocations assuming monthly rebalancing. Taxes, loads, and sales charges and any applicable trading commissions or short-term trading fees are not taken into account.

With scheduled portfolios, the user inputs the date and amount for all investments into and withdrawals from each holding, as well as tax rates, loads, and other factors that would have affected portfolio performance. A hypothetical illustration is one type of scheduled portfolio.

Both scheduled and unscheduled portfolios are theoretical, for illustrative purposes only, and are not reflective of an investor's actual experience. For both scheduled and unscheduled portfolios, the performance data given represents past performance and should not be considered indicative of future results. Performance data does not include the effects of any applicable trading commissions or short-term trading fees. Principal value and investment return of stocks, mutual funds, and variable annuity/life products will fluctuate, and an investor's shares/units, when redeemed, will be worth more or less than the original investment. Stocks, mutual funds, and variable annuity/life products are not FDIC-insured, may lose value, and are not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution. Portfolio statistics change over time.

Used as supplemental sales literature, the Portfolio Snapshot report must be preceded or accompanied by the fund/policy's current prospectus or equivalent. In all cases, this disclosure statement should accompany the Portfolio Snapshot report. Morningstar is not itself a FINRA-member firm.

The underlying holdings of the portfolio are not federally or FDIC-insured and are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed by any financial institution. Investing in securities involves investment risks, including possible loss of principal and fluctuation in value.

The information contained in this report is from the most recent information available to Morningstar as of the release date, and may or may not be an accurate reflection of the current composition of the securities included in the portfolio. There is no assurance that the weightings, composition and ratios will remain the same.

Comparison of Fund Types

Funds, including closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), money market funds, open-end funds, and unit investment trusts (UITs), have many similarities, but also many important differences. In general, publicly-offered funds are investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Funds pool money from their investors and manage it according to an investment strategy or objective, which can vary greatly from fund to fund. Funds have the ability to offer diversification and professional management, but also involve risk, including the loss of principal.

A closed-end fund is an investment company, which typically makes one public offering of a fixed number of shares. Thereafter, shares are traded on a secondary market. As a result, the secondary market price may be higher or lower than the closed-end fund's net asset value (NAV). If these shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if they are trading at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. A closed-end mutual fund's expense ratio is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Closed-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the closed-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

An ETF is an investment company that typically has an investment objective of striving to achieve a similar return as a particular market index. The ETF will invest in either all or a representative sample of the securities included in the index it is seeking to imitate. Like closed-end funds, an ETF can be traded on a secondary market and thus have a market price that may be higher or lower than its net asset value. If these shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if they are trading at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. ETFs are not actively managed, so their value may be affected by a general decline in the U.S. market segments relating to their underlying indexes. Similarly, an imperfect match between an ETF's holdings and those of its underlying index may cause its performance to vary from that of its underlying index. The expense ratio of an ETF is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. ETFs do not have 12b-1 fees or sales loads. Capital gains from funds held in a taxable account are subject to income tax. In many, but not all cases, ETFs are generally considered to be more tax-efficient when compared to similarly invested mutual funds.

Holding company depository receipts (HOLDRs) are similar to ETFs, but they focus on narrow industry groups. HOLDRs initially own 20 stocks, which are unmanaged, and can become more concentrated due to mergers, or the disparate performance of their holdings. HOLDRs can only be bought in 100-share increments. Investors may exchange shares of a HOLDR for its underlying stocks at any time.

A money-market fund is an investment company that invests in commercial paper, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, government securities, certificates of deposit and other highly liquid securities, and pays money market rates of interest. Money markets are not FDIC-insured, may lose money, and are not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

An open-end fund is an investment company that issues shares on a continuous basis. Shares can be purchased from the open-end mutual fund itself, or through an intermediary, but cannot be traded on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Investors pay the open-end mutual fund's current net asset value plus any initial sales loads. Net asset value is calculated daily, at the close of business. Open-end mutual fund shares can be redeemed, or sold back to the fund or intermediary, at their current net asset value minus any deferred sales loads or redemption fees. The expense ratio for an open-end mutual fund is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Open-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the open-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

A unit investment trust (UIT) is an investment company organized under a trust agreement between a sponsor and trustee. UITs typically purchase a fixed portfolio of securities and then sell units in the trust to investors. The major difference between a UIT and a mutual fund is that a mutual fund is actively managed, while a UIT is not. On a periodic basis, UITs usually distribute to the unit holder their pro rata share of the trust's net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. If the trust is one that invests only in tax-free securities, then the income from the trust is also tax-free. UITs generally make one public offering of a fixed number of units. However, in some cases, the sponsor will maintain a secondary market that allows existing unit holders to sell their units and for new investors to buy units. A one-time initial sales charge is deducted from an investment made into the trust. UIT investors may also pay creation and development fees, organization costs, and/or trustee and operation expenses. UIT units may be redeemed by the sponsor at their net asset value minus a deferred sales charge, and sold to other investors. UITs have set termination dates, at which point the underlying securities are sold and the sales proceeds are paid to the investor. Typically, a UIT investment is rolled over into successive trusts as part of a long-term strategy. A rollover fee may be charged for the exercise of rollover purchases. There are tax consequences associated with rolling over an investment from one trust to the next.

Comparison of Other Security Types

Variable annuities are tax-deferred investments structured to convert a sum of money into a series of payments over time. Variable annuity policies have limitations and are not viewed as short-term liquid investments. An insurance company's fulfillment of a commitment to pay a minimum death benefit, a schedule of payments, a fixed investment account guaranteed by the insurance company, or another form of guarantee depends on the claims-paying ability of the issuing insurance company. Any such guarantee does not affect or apply to the investment return or principal value of the separate account and its subaccount. The financial ratings quoted for an insurance company do not apply to the separate account and its subaccount. The insurance company offering a variable life contract will charge several fees to investors, including annual contract charges that compensate the insurance company for the cost of maintaining and administering the variable life contract, mortality and expense risk (M&E Risk) charges based on a percentage of a subaccount's assets to cover costs associated with mortality and expense risk, and administration fees that are based on a percentage of a subaccount's assets to cover the costs involved in offering and administering the subaccount. A variable life investor will also be charged a front-end load by the insurance company on their initial contribution, ongoing fees related to the management of the fund, and surrender charges if the investor makes a withdrawal prior to a specified time. If the variable annuity subaccount is invested in a money-market fund, the money market fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose money, and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

Variable life insurance is a cash-value life insurance that has a variable cash value and/or death benefit depending on the investment performance of the subaccount into which premium payments are invested. Unlike traditional life insurance, variable life insurance has inherent risks associated with it, including market volatility, and is not viewed as a short-term liquid investment. For more information on a variable life product, including each subaccount, please read the current prospectus. Please note, the financial ratings noted on the report are quoted for an insurance company and do not apply to the separate account and its subaccount.

Fixed annuities have a predetermined rate of return an investor earns and a fixed income payout that is guaranteed by the issuing investment company, and may be immediate or deferred. Payouts may last for a specific period or for the life of the investor. Investments in a deferred fixed annuity grow tax-deferred with income tax incurred upon withdrawal, and do not depend on the stock market. However, the insurance company's guaranteed rate of return and payments depends on the claims-paying ability of the insurance company. Fixed annuities typically do not have cost-of-living payment adjustments. Fixed annuities often have surrender charges if the event you need to withdraw your investment early. Fixed annuities are regulated by state insurance commissioners.

Fixed indexed annuities, also called equity index annuities, are a combination of the characteristics of both fixed and variable annuities. Fixed indexed annuities offer a predetermined rate of return like a fixed annuity, but they also allow for participation in the stock market, like a variable annuity. Fixed indexed annuities are typically risker and offer the potential for greater return than fixed annuities, but less so than a variable annuity. Investments in a fixed indexed annuity grow tax-deferred with income tax incurred upon withdrawal. The insurance company's guaranteed rate of return and ability to make payments depends on the claims-paying ability of the insurance company. While fixed indexed annuities may limit an investor's gains in an up market, they are also designed to help limit losses in a down market. Fixed indexed annuities can be complicated and an investor in a fixed indexed annuity should carefully read the insurance company's offering material to understand how a specific annuity's return will be determined. Fixed indexed annuities often have surrender charges in the event you need to withdraw your investment early and are regulated by state insurance commissioners.

A stock is an ownership interest in a company. When an investor purchases a stock, they become a business owner, and the value of their ownership stake will rise and fall according to the underlying business. Stockholders are entitled to the profits, if any, generated by the company after everyone else – employees, vendors, lenders – get paid. Companies usually pay out their profits to investors in the form of dividends, or they reinvest the money back into the business. Stocks trade on exchanges throughout the day, through a brokerage firm who will charge a commission for the purchase or sale of shares. Income distributions and capital gains of the stock are subject to income tax upon their sale, if held in a taxable account.

A bond is a debt security. When an investor purchases a bond, the purchase amount is lent to a government, municipality, corporation or other entity known as an issuer. The issuer promises to pay a specified rate of interest during the life of the bond and repay the face value of the bond when it matures. U.S Treasuries can be purchased directly from the Treasury or through a brokerage firm. Most other newly issued bonds are offered through an underwriter. Older bonds are traded throughout the day on the secondary market and can be purchased through a brokerage firm, who will charge transaction fees and commission for the purchase or sale. Price evaluations are provided by Interactive Data Corporation (IDC).

Preferred stock usually offers a fixed dividend payment, which is paid out before variable dividends that may be paid to investors in a company's common stock. Therefore, preferred stock is typically less risky in terms of principal loss, but there is also less potential for return when compared to a company's common stock. If a company fails, their obligations to preferred stockholders must be met before those of the company's common stock holders, but after bondholders are reimbursed.

A separate account is a portfolio of securities (such as stocks, bonds, and cash) that follows a specified investment strategy and is managed by an investment professional. The securities in the portfolio are directly owned by the separate account's owner. Separate accounts are unregistered investment vehicles; therefore they do not have the same performance and holding reporting responsibilities that registered securities have. Separate account performance data is reported to Morningstar from the investment manager as a composite of similarly managed portfolios. As such, investors in the same separate account may have slightly different portfolio holdings because each investor has customized account needs, tax considerations and security preferences. The method for calculating composite returns can vary. The composite performance for each separate account manager may differ from actual returns in specific client accounts during the same period for a number of reasons. Different separate account managers may use different methods in constructing or computing performance figures. Thus, performance and risk figures for different separate account managers may not be fully comparable to each other. Likewise, performance and risk information of certain separate account managers may include only composites of larger accounts, which may or may not have more holdings, different diversification, different trading patterns and different performance than smaller accounts with the same strategy. Finally, composite performance of the separate account offered by the money manager may or may not reflect the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Gross returns are collected on a monthly and quarterly basis for separate accounts and commingled pools. This information is collected directly from the asset management firm running the product(s). Morningstar calculates total returns, using the raw data (gross monthly and quarterly returns), collected from these asset management firms. The performance data reported by the separate account managers will not represent actual performance net of management fees, brokerage commissions or other expenses. Management fees as well as other expenses a client may incur will reduce individual returns for that client. Because fees are deducted regularly, the compounding effect will increase the impact of the fee deduction on gross account performance by a greater percentage than that of the annual fee charged. For example, if an account is charged a 1% management fee per year and has gross performance of 12% during that same period, the compounding effect of the quarterly fee assessments will result in an actual return of approximately 10.9%. Clients should refer to the disclosure document of the separate account manager and their advisor for specific information regarding fees and expenses. The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to an insurance group separate account's (IGSA's) actual inception. When pre-inception data are presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics. These calculated returns reflect the historical performance of the oldest share class of the underlying fund, adjusted to reflect the management fees of the current IGSA. While the inclusion of pre-inception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of an IGSA based on the underlying fund's performance, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can only provide an approximation of that behavior. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those applied by other entities, including the IGSA itself. Morningstar % Rank within Morningstar Category does not account for a separate account's sales charge (if applicable).

A collective investment trust (CIT) may also be called a commingled or collective fund. CITs are tax-exempt, pooled investment vehicles maintained by a bank or trust company exclusively for qualified plans, including 401(k)s, and certain types of government plans. CITs are unregistered investment vehicles subject to banking regulations of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), which means they are typically less expensive than other investment options due to lower marketing, overhead, and compliance-related costs. CITs are not available to the general public, but are managed only for specific retirement plans.

A 529 Portfolio is a specific portfolio of securities created from a 529 plan's available investments. In general, the data presented for a 529 Portfolio uses a weighted average of the underlying holdings in the portfolio. Most 529 plans are invested in open-end mutual funds; however, other investment types are possible such as stable value funds, certificates of deposit, and separate accounts.

Before investing, an investor should consider whether the investor's or designated beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other state benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds, and protection from creditors that are only available for investments in such state's 529 qualified tuition program.

Offshore funds are funds domiciled in a country outside the one the investor resides in. Many banks have offshore subsidiaries that are under the standards and regulations of the particular country, which can vary considerably. Companies may establish headquarters offshore because of lower tax rates. Offshore funds are not regulated by the SEC and may have tax implications.

Hedge funds are aggressively managed portfolios which make extensive use of unconventional investment tools such as derivatives as well as long and short positions. Managers of hedge-funds typically focus on specific areas of the market and/or trading strategies. Strategies may include the use of arbitrage, derivatives, leverage, and short selling, and may hold concentrated positions or private securities, which can make them risker than other investment types. Hedge funds are typically pooled investment vehicles available to sophisticated investors that meet high investing minimums. Many hedge funds are unregistered and are not subject to the same regulations as registered investment vehicles, such as mutual funds. Funds of hedge funds are pooled investment vehicles that invest in multiple unregistered hedge funds, and may be registered with the SEC. Registered funds of hedge funds typically have lower investment minimums than hedge funds, but they are usually not registered on an exchange and can be illiquid. Fund of hedge fund fees are generally higher than those of other pooled investments (like mutual funds) and may have tax consequences.

Cash is a short-term, highly liquid investment. Cash typically doesn't earn as much as other investments, such as stocks or bonds, but is less risky.

Indexes are unmanaged and not available for direct investment. Indexes are created to measure a specified area of the stock market using a representative portfolio of securities. If a security is not available in Morningstar's database, your financial professional may choose to show a representative index. Please note that indexes vary widely, and it is important to choose an index that has similar characteristics to the security it is being used to represent. In no way should the performance of an index be considered indicative or a guarantee of the future performance of an actual security, be considered indicative of the actual performance achieved by a security, or viewed as a substitute for the actual security in your portfolio. Actual results of a security may differ substantially from the historical performance shown for an index and may include an individual client incurring a loss. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Morningstar assigns each security in its database to a Morningstar Category using the underlying securities in the security's portfolio. If a security is not available in Morningstar's database, your financial professional may choose to show the security's category. Please note that a category will not be an exact match to your securities. In no way should the performance of a category be considered indicative or a guarantee of the future performance of an actual security, be considered indicative of the actual performance achieved by a security, or viewed as a substitute for the actual security in your portfolio. Actual results of a security may differ substantially from the historical performance shown for a category and may include an individual client incurring a loss. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Range Accruals - Tracks how many days the underlying exceeds the underlying level threshold out of a given frequency period and multiplies this proportion by a stated interest rate. For example, if the coupon rate is 4%, and the underlying level is above the threshold for 15 of 30 days, the coupon paid that month is 2%.

Trigger Notes - Tracks an underlying and offers a participation rate on the underlying return at maturity if the underlying return is positive. If the underlying return is negative, the investor receives the original principal amount.

Dual Directionals – Investors receive a contingent interest payment at maturity if the underlying return is within the dual barrier levels. If the underlying return is outside the dual barrier levels, the investor receives either the positive underlying returns or loses principal.

Barriers - Tracks an underlying and offers a participation rate on the underlying return at maturity if positive. If underlying return is negative but above the buffer rate, client receives principal. If the underlying return is negative and below the barrier, the client experiences the full loss of the underlying.

Buffers - Tracks an underlying and offers a participation rate on the underlying return at maturity if positive. If underlying return is negative but above the buffer rate, client receives principal. If underlying return is below the buffer rate, client experiences the negative underlying return in excess of the buffer.

Income Notes - Guarantees a minimum interest rate with the possibility of a call feature/premium if the worst performing underlying asset's price is higher than its initial price on the valuation date.

Structured Products

Structured products are unsecured debt securities of an issuer that are linked to the performance of an underlying asset, such as a security, basket of securities, index, commodity, interest rate, yield, exchange rate, debt issuance, or a foreign currency or a combination of these assets. Structured products are typically the combination of a note (or other corporate bond) and a derivative (such as an option). Structured products include range accruals, trigger notes, dual directionals, barriers, buffers, and income notes.

Structured products are generally designed to be held until maturity and are not intended for short-term trading. Structured products may not be appropriate for investors seeking current income, as they may not pay interest or the interest they pay may vary in amount or timing. It may be possible to lose the entire amount of principal invested in a structured product. Some structured products result in the investor owning the underlying asset at maturity.

Each structured product may differ greatly from another structured product. Some offer full principal protection while others offer limited or no protection. The note portion of the structured product may pay regular interest payments, interest payments that vary according to certain conditions, or may not pay interest at all. Investors should be aware of any attributes related to limits on the upside or downside potential of returns, call options, income, risk reduction strategies, early termination events, tax consequences, and market events that impact the structured product or its underlying asset. Before investing in a structured product, investors should carefully read its offering documents and make sure they fully understand the specific terms and conditions for that product.

Investors should fully understand the underlying assets upon which a structured product is based on and how events that affect the underlying assets, like mergers or rebalances, may affect the structured product. The return on a structured product may not align with its underlying asset. The structured product may not provide a return, and/or the return may be significantly less than what an investor could have received by investing directly in the underlying asset or other security. Underlying assets are subject to market and other risks that may impact the structured product. Structured products are complex and may use advanced trading techniques such as leverage, options, futures, swaps, and other derivatives which lead to additional risks. Investing in a structured product should not be compared to investing in the underlying asset, as the features and risks may differ significantly.

As unsecured debt securities, structured products are not backed by collateral and they are subject to the creditworthiness of the issuer to make interest payments and repay principal. If the issuer of a structured product were to default or go into bankruptcy, an investor may lose some or all of their invested principal. An investor should carefully consider the credit rating, financial condition, and stability of the issuer before investing in a structured product, however, the credit rating of the issuer is not a reflection of the risk of the structured product or its underlying asset.

Structured products may not be listed on a national securities exchange and those that are may be thinly traded. A structured product's issuer may maintain a secondary market, but is not required to do so. Even if a secondary market is maintained, an investor may not be able to sell the structured product prior to maturity and is unlikely to receive the full amount invested. An investor should be prepared to hold a structured product until maturity.

As structured products are typically not traded on a national securities exchange and they are linked to an underlying asset, it is difficult to value a structured product.

Structured products may use barriers, caps, participation rates, or other limits that impact their return potential. Certain structured products may not offer any return if a barrier is crossed or certain thresholds are reached. Caps impose maximum return limits, regardless of the return reached by the underlying asset. Participation rates limit the amount of return an investor can realize.

The costs and fees of a structured product are typically included within the product, and will vary.

Structured products have an uncertain tax treatment due to limited guidance. The Internal Revenue Service may change how structured products are treated at any time. Investors should consult with a tax advisor prior to investing in a structured product.

Important Note: In this report, if a structured product is included, it is reflected as a 100% allocation to bonds. No return information, fees or risk, return, or portfolio statistics for a structured product are included in the data shown in this report.

Pre-inception Returns

The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to the fund's actual inception. These calculated returns reflect the historical performance of the oldest share class of the fund, adjusted to reflect the fees and expenses of this share class. These fees and expenses are referenced in the report's list of holdings and again on the standardized returns page. When pre-inception data is presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics.

While the inclusion of pre-inception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of newer share classes of a fund, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can only provide an approximation of that behavior. For example, the fee structures of a retail share class will vary from that of an institutional share class, as retail shares tend to have higher operating expenses and sales charges. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those applied by other entities, including the fund itself.

Scheduled Portfolio Trailing Returns

Scheduled Portfolios are customized by the user to account for loads, taxes, cash flows and specific investment dates. Scheduled portfolios use the portfolio's investment history to calculate final market values and returns. For scheduled portfolios, both individual holdings and portfolio returns are internal-rate-of-return calculations that reflect the timing and dollar size of all purchases and sales. For stocks and mutual funds, sales charges and tax rates are taken into account as specified by the user (except in the pre-tax returns, which reflect the impact of sales charges but not taxes). Note that in some scheduled portfolio illustrations, dividends and capital gains distributions, if applicable, are reinvested at the end of the month in which they are made at the month-end closing price. This can cause discrepancies between calculated returns and actual investor experience.

The trailing returns for scheduled portfolios commence at the end of the day on the investment start date. All front-load fees and beginning of period asset-based fees are deducted at the start of the day, therefore these fees will not be incorporated within the trailing return time period that matches the whole investment time period. For example, an investor pays $10,000 for security A with a 5% front-load and generates a 5-year Hypothetical Illustration that shows an end value of $12,500. Assuming no cash inflows or outflows aside from the initial investment and end value, the whole investment time period return will be 4.56% ((12,500/ $10,000)^(1/5)-1) while the 5-year trailing return will be 5.64% (($12,500/ $9,500)^(1/5)-1).

Scheduled Portfolio Returns-Based Performance Data

For scheduled portfolios, the monthly returns used to calculate alphas, betas, R-squareds, standard deviations, Sharpe ratios and best/worst time-period data are internal rates of return.

Important VA Disclosure for Scheduled Portfolios
For variable annuity products, policy level charges (other than front-end loads, if input by the advisor) are not factored into returns. When withdrawals and liquidations are made, increases in value over the purchase price are taxed at the capital gains rate that is currently in effect. This is not reflective of the actual tax treatment for these products, which requires the entire withdrawal to be taxed at the income tax rate. If adjusted for sales charges and the effects of taxation, the subaccount returns would be reduced.

Scheduled Portfolio Investment Activity Graph
The historic portfolio values graphed are those used to track the portfolio when calculating returns.

Unscheduled Portfolio Returns
Monthly total returns for unscheduled portfolios are calculated by applying the ending period holding weightings supplied by the user to an individual holding's monthly returns. When monthly returns are unavailable for a holding (ie. due to it not being in existence during the historical period being reported), the remaining portfolio holdings are re-weighted to maintain consistent proportions. Inception dates are listed in the Disclosure for Standardized and Tax Adjusted Returns. Trailing returns are calculated by geometrically linking these weighted-average monthly returns. Unscheduled portfolio returns thus assume monthly rebalancing. Returns for individual holdings are simple time-weighted trailing returns. Neither portfolio returns nor holding returns are adjusted for loads or taxes, and if they were, the returns stated would be reduced. The returns stated assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Mutual fund returns include all ongoing fund expenses. VA/VL returns reflect subaccount level fund expenses, including M&E expenses, administration fees, and actual ongoing fund-level expenses.

Unscheduled Portfolio Investment Activity Graph
The historic performance data graphed is extrapolated from the ending portfolio value based on monthly returns.

Benchmark Returns
Benchmark returns may or may not be adjusted to reflect ongoing expenses such as sales charges. An investment's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the benchmark.

Returns for custom benchmarks are calculated by applying user-supplied weightings to each benchmark's returns every month. Trailing returns are calculated by geometrically linking these weighted-average monthly returns. Custom benchmark returns thus assume monthly rebalancing.

Standardized Returns
For mutual funds, standardized return is total return adjusted for sales charges, and reflects all ongoing fund expenses. Following this disclosure statement, standardized returns for each portfolio holding are shown.

For money-market mutual funds, standardized return is total return adjusted for sales charges and reflects all ongoing fund expenses. Current 7-day yield more closely reflects the current earnings of the money-market fund than the total return quotation.

For VA subaccounts, standardized return is total return based on the inception date within the separate account and is adjusted to reflect recurring and non-recurring charges such as surrender fees, contract charges, maximum front-end load, maximum deferred load, maximum M&E risk charge, administration fees and actual ongoing fund-level expenses.

For ETFs, the standardized returns reflect performance, both at market price and NAV price, without adjusting for the effects of taxation or brokerage commissions. These returns are adjusted to reflect all ongoing ETF expenses and assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, the effects of taxation would reduce the performance quoted.

The charges and expenses used in the standardized returns are obtained from the most recent prospectus and/or shareholder report available to Morningstar. For mutual funds and VAs, all dividends and capital gains are assumed to be reinvested. For stocks, stock acquired via divestitures is assumed to be liquidated and reinvested in the original holding.

Non-Standardized Returns
For mutual funds, total return is not adjusted for sales charges and reflects all ongoing fund expenses for various time periods. These returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted for sales charges and the effects of taxation, the mutual fund returns would be reduced. Please note these returns can include pre-inception data and if included, this data will be represented in italics.

For money-market funds, total return is not adjusted for sales charges and reflects all ongoing fund expenses for various time periods. These returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted for sales charges and the effects of taxation, the money-market returns would be reduced.

For VA and VL subaccounts, non-standardized returns illustrate performance that is adjusted to reflect recurring and non-recurring charges such as surrender fees, contract charges, maximum front-end load, maximum deferred load, maximum M&E risk charge, administrative fees and underlying fund-level expenses for various time periods. Non-standardized performance returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted for the effects of taxation, the subaccount returns would be significantly reduced. Please note these returns can include pre-inception data and if included, this data will be represented in italics.

Investment Advisory Fees
The investment(s) returns do not necessarily reflect the deduction of all investment advisory fees. Client investment returns will be reduced if additional advisory fees are incurred such as deferred loads, redemption fees, wrap fees, or other account charges.

Asset Allocation
The weighting of the portfolio in various asset classes, including "Other", is shown in this graph and table. "Other" includes security types that are not neatly classified in the other asset classes, such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks. "Not classified" represents the portion of the portfolio that Morningstar could not classify at all, due to missing data.

In the graph and table, allocation to the classes is shown for long positions, short positions, and net (long positions net of short) positions. These new portfolio statistics help investors look "under the hood" of a portfolio. These statistics summarize what the managers are buying and how they are positioning the portfolio. When short positions are captured in these portfolio statistics, investors get a more robust description of the funds' exposure and risk.

Most managed product portfolios hold fairly conventional securities, such as long positions in stocks and bonds. Other portfolios use other investment strategies or securities, such as short positions or derivatives, to reduce transaction costs, enhance returns, or reduce risk. Some of these securities and strategies behave like conventional securities, while others have unique return and risk characteristics.

Most portfolios take long positions in securities. Long positions involve buying the security outright and then selling it later, with the hope that the security price rises over time. In contrast, short positions are taken to benefit from anticipated price declines. In this type of transaction, the investor borrows the security from another investor, sells it and receives cash, and then is obligated to buy it back at some point in the future. If the price falls after the short sale, the investor will have sold high and can now buy low to close the short position and lock in a profit. However, if the price of the security increases after the short sale, the investor will experience losses by buying it at a higher price than the sale price.

The strategy of selling securities short is prevalent in specialized portfolios, such as long-short, market-neutral, bear-market, and hedge funds. Most conventional portfolios do not typically short securities, although they may reserve the right to do so under special circumstances. Funds may also short derivatives, and this is sometimes more efficient than shorting individual securities. Short positions produce negative exposure to the security that is being shorted. This means that when the security rises in value, the short position will fall in value and vice versa. Morningstar's portfolio statistics will capture this negative exposure. For example, if a fund has many short stock positions, the percent of assets in stocks in the asset allocation breakdown may be negative. Funds must provide their broker with cash collateral for the short position, so funds that short often have a large cash position, sometimes even exceeding 100% cash.

Investment Style

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment style as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds, the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, core, or growth).

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration.

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g. quarterly). In compiling credit rating information Morningstar accepts credit ratings reported by fund companies that have been issued by all Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). For a list of all NRSROs, please visit http://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/ratingagency.htm. Additionally, Morningstar accepts foreign credit ratings from widely recognized or registered rating agencies. If two rating organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lower rating; if three or more organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the median rating, and in cases where there are more than two organization/agency ratings and a median rating does not exist, fund companies are to use the lower of the two middle ratings. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO or rating agency ratings can change from time to time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI), which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

Stock Regions

This section provides the allocation of the portfolio's long stock positions to the world regions, in comparison with a benchmark.

Risk and Return

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of a portfolio's returns around its mean.

Mean represents the annualized geometric return for the period shown.

Sharpe ratio uses a portfolio's standard deviation and total return to determine reward per unit of risk.

Alpha measures the difference between a portfolio's actual returns and its expected performance, given its beta and the actual returns of the benchmark index. Alpha is often seen as a measurement of the value added or subtracted by a portfolio's manager.

Beta is a measure of the degree of change in value one can expect in a portfolio given a change in value in a benchmark index. A portfolio with a beta greater than one is generally more volatile than its benchmark index, and a portfolio with a beta of less than one is generally less volatile than its benchmark index.

R-squared reflects the percentage of a portfolio's movements that is explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the portfolio and a benchmark. This figure is also helpful in assessing how likely it is that alpha and beta are statistically significant.

Best/Worst Time Periods

This Best/Worst Time Periods area shows the periods during the last ten years in which the portfolio has had its highest percentage gain and loss, as well as what those gains and losses were. Best and worst time periods are displayed for three-month, one-year and three-year time periods.

Portfolio Yield

The dividend yield produced for the most recent 12 months is presented.

Fundamental Analysis
The below referenced data elements are a weighted average of the long equity holdings in the portfolio.

The median market capitalization of a subaccount's equity portfolio gives you a measure of the size of the companies in which the subaccount invests.

The Price/Cash Flow ratio is a weighted average of the price/cash-flow ratios of the stocks in a subaccounts portfolio. Price/cash-flow shows the ability of a business to generate cash and acts as a gauge of liquidity and solvency.

The Price/Book ratio is a weighted average of the price/book ratios of all the stocks in the underlying fund's portfolio. The P/B ratio of a company is calculated by dividing the market price of its stock by the company's per-share book value. Stocks with negative book values are excluded from this calculation.

The Price/Earnings ratio is calculated by dividing the market value of the equity assets by the trailing 12 month earnings. The 12 month earnings value comes from multiplying the number of shares and the adjusted trailing 12 months' earnings per share for each equity asset and summing the results.

The Price/Sales ratio is a weighted average of the price/sales ratios of the stocks in the underlying fund's portfolio. The P/S ratio of a stock is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by its trailing 12 months' revenues per share. In computing the average, Morningstar weights each portfolio holding by the percentage of equity assets it represents.

The return on assets (ROA) is the percentage a company earns on its assets in a given year. The calculation is net income divided by end-of-year total assets, multiplied by 100.

The Return on Equity (ROE) is the percentage a company earns on its shareholders' equity in a given year. The calculation is net income divided by end-of-year net worth, multiplied by 100.

Market Maturity shows the percentage of a holding's long common stocks that are domiciled in developed and emerging markets.

The data elements listed below are a weighted average of the long fixed income holdings in the portfolio.

Average maturity is used for holdings in the taxable fixed-income category. This is a weighted average of all the maturities of the bonds in a portfolio, computed by weighting each maturity date by the market value of the security.

Credit quality breakdowns are shown for corporate-bond holdings and depict the quality of bonds in the underlying portfolio. The report shows the percentage of fixed-income securities that fall within each credit quality rating as assigned by an NRSRO. Bonds not rated by an NRSRO are included in the not rated (NR) category.

Debt as a percentage of capital is calculated by dividing long-term debt by total capitalization (the sum of common equity plus preferred equity plus long-term debt). This figure is not provided for financial companies.

Duration is a time measure of a bond`s interest-rate sensitivity.

Net Margin is a measure of profitability. It is equal to annual net income divided by revenues from the same period for the past five fiscal years, multiplied by 100.

Type Weightings divide the stocks in a given holding's portfolio into eight type designations, each of which defines a broad category of investment characteristics. Not all stocks in a given holding's portfolio are assigned a type. These stocks are grouped under NA.

The data elements listed below are a weighted average of the total holdings in the portfolio.

The average expense ratio is the percentage of assets deducted each year for operating expenses, management fees, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund, excluding brokerage fees. Please note for mutual funds, variable annuities/life, ETFs and closed-end funds, we use the gross prospectus ratio as provided in the prospectus. Separate accounts and stocks are excluded from the average expense ratio.

Expense Ratio %
The expense ratio is the annual fee that all funds charge their shareholders. It expresses the percentage of assets deducted each fiscal year for fund expenses, including 12b-1 fees, management fees, administrative fees, operating costs, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund. Portfolio transaction fees, or brokerage costs, as well as front-end or deferred sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio, which is deducted from the fund's average net assets, is accrued on a daily basis. The gross expense ratio, in contrast to the net expense ratio, does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Potential capital gains exposure is the percentage of a holding's total assets that represent capital appreciation.

Total Return Graph Disclosure

General Disclosures
Used as supplemental sales literature, this report must be preceded or accompanied by a current prospectus or equivalent. Please read these carefully before investing. Morningstar is not itself a FINRA-member firm.

The information contained in this report is from the most recent information available to Morningstar as of the release date, and may or may not be an accurate reflection of current data for securities included in the portfolio. There is no assurance that the data will remain the same.

Morningstar Investment Management LLC, a registered investment adviser and wholly owned subsidiary of Morningstar, Inc., provides various institutional investment consulting services, including asset allocation advice to investment advisers who have or will be creating a fund-of-fund/asset allocation product. However, despite the fact that such relationships may exist, the information displayed for those products will not be influenced as they are objective measures and/or are derived by quantitative driven formulas (i.e., Morningstar Rating™).

Comparison of Fund Types
Funds, including closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), money market funds, open-end funds, and unit investment trusts (UITs), have many similarities, but also many important differences. In general, publically-offered funds are investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Funds pool money from their investors and manage it according to an investment strategy or objective, which can vary greatly from fund to fund. Funds have the ability to offer diversification and professional management, but also involve

risk, including the loss of principal.

A closed-end fund is an investment company, which typically makes one public offering of a fixed number of shares. Thereafter, shares are traded on a secondary market. As a result, the secondary market price may be higher or lower than the closed-end fund's net asset value (NAV). If these shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if they are trading at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. A closed-end mutual fund's expense ratio is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Closed-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the closed-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

An ETF is an investment company that typically has an investment objective of striving to achieve a similar return as a particular market index. The ETF will invest in either all or a representative sample of the securities included in the index it is seeking to imitate. Like closed-end funds, an ETF can be traded on a secondary market and thus have a market price that may be higher or lower than its net asset value. If these shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if they are trading at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. ETFs are not actively managed, so their value may be affected by a general decline in the U.S. market segments relating to their underlying indexes. Similarly, an imperfect match between an ETF's holdings and those of its underlying index may cause its performance to vary from that of its underlying index. The expense ratio of an ETF is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. ETFs do not have 12b-1 fees or sales loads. Capital gains from funds held in a taxable account are subject to income tax. In many, but not all cases, ETFs are generally considered to be more tax-efficient when compared to similarly invested mutual funds.

Holding company depository receipts (HOLDRs) are similar to ETFs, but they focus on narrow industry groups. HOLDRs initially own 20 stocks, which are unmanaged, and can become more concentrated due to mergers, or the disparate performance of their holdings. HOLDRs can only be bought in 100-share increments. Investors may exchange shares of a HOLDR for its underlying stocks at any time.

A money-market fund is an investment company that invests in commercial paper, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, government securities, certificates of deposit and other highly liquid securities, and pays money market rates of interest. Money markets are not FDIC-insured, may lose money, and are not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

An open-end fund is an investment company that issues shares on a continuous basis. Shares can be purchased from the open-end mutual fund itself, or through an intermediary, but cannot be traded on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Investors pay the open-end mutual fund's current net asset value plus any initial sales loads. Net asset value is calculated daily, at the close of business. Open-end mutual fund shares can be redeemed, or sold back to the fund or intermediary, at their current net asset value minus any deferred sales loads or redemption fees. The expense ratio for an open-end mutual fund is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Open-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the open-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

A unit investment trust (UIT) is an investment company organized under a trust agreement between a sponsor and trustee. UITs typically purchase a fixed portfolio of securities and then sell units in the trust to investors. The major difference between a UIT and a mutual fund is that a mutual fund is actively managed, while a UIT is not. On a periodic basis, UITs usually distribute to the unit holder their pro rata share of the trust's net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. If the trust is one that invests only in tax-free securities, then the income from the trust is also tax-free. UITs generally make one public offering of a fixed number of units. However, in some cases, the sponsor will maintain a secondary market that allows existing unit holders to sell their units and for new investors to buy units. A one-time initial sales charge is deducted from an investment made into the trust. UIT investors may also pay creation and development fees, organization costs, and/or trustee and operation expenses. UIT units may be redeemed by the sponsor at their net asset value minus a deferred sales charge, and sold to other investors. UITs have set termination dates, at which point the underlying securities are sold and the sales proceeds are paid to the investor. Typically, a UIT investment is rolled over into successive trusts as part of a long-term strategy. A rollover fee may be charged for the exercise of rollover purchases. There are tax consequences associated with rolling over an investment from one trust to the next.

Comparison of Other Security Types

A bond is a debt security. When an investor purchases a bond, the purchase amount is lent to a government, municipality, corporation or other entity known as an issuer. The issuer promises to pay a specified rate of interest during the life of the bond and repay the face value of the bond when it matures. U.S Treasuries can be purchased directly from the Treasury or through a brokerage firm. Most other newly issued bonds are offered through an underwriter. Older bonds are traded throughout the day on the secondary market and can be purchased through a brokerage firm, who will charge transaction fees and commission for the purchase or sale. Price evaluations are provided by Interactive Data Corporation (IDC).

A commingled pool or collective investment trust (CIT) is a product where assets from several accounts are pooled and managed together. This strategy reduces management and administrative costs. Typically a collection of participants with the same strategy is pooled together.

Insurance group separate accounts (IGSA) are unregistered group annuities, primarily used in 401(k) qualified, but also 403(b) and 457 retirement plans. They are segregated (usually pooled) investment portfolios, separate from the general investment portfolios established by life insurance companies. These products are regulated by state insurance boards, but not the SEC.

A separate account (SA) is an investment portfolio of securities that follows a defined strategy and is managed by a professional money manager. SAs are unregistered investment vehicles. The security holdings in the SA's portfolio are directly owned by the investor, have their own cost basis, and can be customized to the investor. SA account management fees charged by the money manager are typically negotiable. SA investors generally have to meet a minimum initial investment amount. When calculating the fees and expenses for a SA, Morningstar calculates the weighted average of the expense ratios of the underlying investments that make it up, based on the most recent SA information received by Morningstar. This calculation includes those securities that have a prospectus expense ratio, such as mutual funds and ETFs. If the SA includes other SAs, collective investment trusts, unit investment trusts, or other complex products without a prospectus expense ratio, the SA Underlying Expense Ratio will not be calculated. The SA Underlying Expense Ratio is a snapshot of the most current SA information received by Morningstar and does not reflect differences in the underlying investment portfolio over time.

A stock is an ownership interest in a company. When an investor purchases a stock, they become a business owner, and the value of their ownership stake will rise and fall according to the underlying business. Stockholders are entitled to the profits, if any, generated by the company after everyone else –

employees, vendors, lenders – get paid. Companies usually pay out their profits to investors in the form of dividends, or they reinvest the money back into the business. Stocks trade on exchanges throughout the day, through a brokerage firm who will charge a commission for the purchase or sale of shares. Income distributions and capital gains of the stock are subject to income tax upon their sale, if held in a taxable account.

Variable annuities are tax-deferred investments structured to convert a sum of money into a series of payments over time. Variable annuity policies have limitations and are not viewed as short-term liquid investments. An insurance company's fulfillment of a commitment to pay a minimum death benefit, a schedule of payments, a fixed investment account guaranteed by the insurance company, or another form of guarantee depends on the claims-paying ability of the issuing insurance company. Any such guarantee does not affect or apply to the investment return or principal value of the separate account and its subaccount. The financial ratings quoted for an insurance company do not apply to the separate account and its subaccount. The insurance company offering a variable life contract will charge several fees to investors, including annual contract charges that compensate the insurance company for the cost of maintaining and administering the variable life contract, mortality and expense risk (M&E Risk) charges based on a percentage of a subaccount's assets to cover costs associated with mortality and expense risk, and administration fees that are based on a percentage of a subaccount's assets to cover the costs involved in offering and administering the subaccount. A variable life investor will also be charged a front-end load by the insurance company on their initial contribution, ongoing fees related to the management of the fund, and surrender charges if the investor makes a withdrawal prior to a specified time. If the variable annuity subaccount is invested in a money-market fund, the money market fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose money, and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

Before investing, an investor should consider whether the investor's or designated beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other state benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds, and protection from creditors that are only available for investments in such state's 529 qualified tuition program.

Expense Ratio %
The expense ratio is the annual fee that all funds charge their shareholders. It expresses the percentage of assets deducted each fiscal year for fund expenses, including 12b-1 fees, management fees, administrative fees, operating costs, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund. Portfolio transaction fees, or brokerage costs, as well as front-end or deferred sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio, which is deducted from the fund's average net assets, is accrued on a daily basis. The gross expense ratio, in contrast to the net expense ratio, does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

General Performance Disclosure
The Performance data given represents past performance and should not be considered indicative of future results. Principal value and investment return will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares and/or units when redeemed may be worth more or less than the original investment. Securities in this report are not FDIC-insured, may lose value, and are not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

For mutual funds, the analysis in this report may be based, in part, on historical returns for periods prior to the historical performance of the fund's oldest share class, adjusted to reflect the fees and expenses of this share class. While the inclusion of preinception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of newer share classes of a fund, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can provide only an approximation of that behavior. For example, the fee structures between a retail share class will vary from that of an institutional share class, as retail share classes tend to have higher operating expense and sales charges. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those provided by other entities, including the fund itself. If mutual fund preinception data is included in this report, this data will be represented in the report in italics.

For variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, total return reflects the investment experience of a subaccount since its inception, and extended to the performance history of the underlying insurance fund. Total returns are adjusted to reflect fees & expenses, such as M&E charges, administrative fees, contract charges, fund-level expenses such as management fees and operating fees. Return is not adjusted to reflect front-end loads or surrender fees. It reflects the return that would be earned by an investor who held the security through the period shown, but did not buy at the beginning or sell at the end. If adjusted for the effects of loads, surrender fees, and taxation, the subaccount returns would be significantly reduced. When subaccount returns reflect pre-inception data, it will be represented in italics.

Variable Life Return
Please refer to the hypothetical illustration in the prospectus which, among other things, shows the effect that fees and charges have on performance. We urge investors to obtain a personalized illustration that reflects the costs of insurance protection.

Total Return Report
This graph allows the market value of securities, indexes, and Morningstar categories to be graphed over customized time periods. The graph reflects the discrete return of the illustration time horizon displayed at the top of the report. The returns that were achieved are displayed in the table beneath the graph.

The returns noted for a security do not reflect any sales charges and do not reflect impacts of taxation. If impacts of sales charges and taxation were reflected, the returns would be lower than those indicated in the report.

For exchange-traded funds and closed-end funds, market returns are used.

Mutual Fund Detail Report Disclosure Statement

The Mutual Fund Detail Report is supplemental sales literature, and therefore must be preceded or accompanied by the mutual fund's current prospectus or an equivalent statement. Please read this information carefully. In all cases, this disclosure statement should accompany the Mutual Fund Detail Report. Morningstar is not itself a FINRA-member firm.

All data presented is based on the most recent information available to Morningstar as of the release date and may or may not be an accurate reflection of current data for securities included in the fund's portfolio. There is no assurance that the data will remain the same.

Unless otherwise specified, the definition of "funds" used throughout this Disclosure Statement includes closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, grantor trusts, index mutual funds, open-ended mutual funds, and unit investment trusts. It does not include exchange-traded notes or exchange-traded commodities.

Prior to 2016, Morningstar's methodology evaluated open-end mutual funds and exchange-traded funds as separate groups. Each group contained a subset of the current investments included in our current comparative analysis. In this report, historical data presented on a calendar-year basis and trailing periods ending at the most-recent month-end reflect the updated methodology.

Risk measures (such as alpha, beta, r-squared, standard deviation, mean, or Sharpe ratio) are calculated for securities or portfolios that have at least a three-year history.

Most Morningstar rankings do not include any adjustment for one-time sales charges, or loads. Morningstar does publish load-adjusted returns, and ranks such returns within a Morningstar Category in certain reports. The total returns for ETFs and fund share classes without one-time loads are equal to Morningstar's calculation of load-adjusted returns. Share classes that are subject to one-time loads relating to advice or sales commissions have their returns adjusted as part of the load-adjusted return calculation to reflect those loads.

Comparison of Fund Types

Funds, including closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), money market funds, open-end funds, and unit investment trusts (UITs), have many similarities, but also many important differences. In general, publically-offered funds are investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Funds pool money from their investors and manage it according to an investment strategy or objective, which can vary greatly from fund to fund. Funds have the ability to offer diversification and professional management, but also involve risk, including the loss of principal.

A closed-end fund is an investment company, which typically makes one public offering of a fixed number of shares. Thereafter, shares are traded on a secondary market. As a result, the secondary market price may be higher or lower than the closed-end fund's net asset value (NAV). If these shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if they are trading at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. A closed-end mutual fund's expense ratio is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Closed-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the closed-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

An ETF is an investment company that typically has an investment objective of striving to achieve a similar return as a particular market index. The ETF will invest in either all or a representative sample of the securities included in the index it is seeking to imitate. Like closed-end funds, an ETF can be traded on a secondary market and thus have a market price that may be higher or lower than its net asset value. If these shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if they are trading at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. ETFs are not actively managed, so their value may be affected by a general decline in the U.S. market segments relating to their underlying indexes. Similarly, an imperfect match between an ETF's holdings and those of its underlying index may cause its performance to vary from that of its underlying index. The expense ratio of an ETF is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. ETFs do not have 12b-1 fees or sales loads. Capital gains from funds held in a taxable account are subject to income tax. In many, but not all cases, ETFs are generally considered to be more tax-efficient when compared to similarly invested mutual funds.

Holding company depository receipts (HOLDRs) are similar to ETFs, but they focus on narrow industry groups. HOLDRs initially own 20 stocks, which are unmanaged, and can become more concentrated due to mergers, or the disparate performance of their holdings. HOLDRs can only be bought in 100-share increments. Investors may exchange shares of a HOLDR for its underlying stocks at any time.

A money-market fund is an investment company that invests in commercial paper, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, government securities, certificates of deposit and other highly liquid securities, and pays money market rates of interest. Money markets are not FDIC-insured, may lose money, and are not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

An open-end fund is an investment company that issues shares on a continuous basis. Shares can be purchased from the open-end mutual fund itself, or through an intermediary, but cannot be traded on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Investors pay the open-end mutual fund's current net asset value plus any initial sales loads. Net asset value is calculated daily, at the close of business. Open-end mutual fund shares can be redeemed, or sold back to the fund or intermediary, at their current net asset value minus any deferred sales loads or redemption fees. The expense ratio for an open-end mutual fund is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Open-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the open-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

A unit investment trust (UIT) is an investment company organized under a trust agreement between a sponsor and trustee. UITs typically purchase a fixed portfolio of securities and then sell units in the trust to investors. The major difference between a UIT and a mutual fund is that a mutual fund is actively managed, while a UIT is not. On a periodic basis, UITs usually distribute to the unit holder their pro rata share of the trust's net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. If the trust is one that invests only in tax-free securities, then the income from the trust is also tax-free. UITs generally make one public offering of a fixed number of units. However, in some cases, the sponsor will maintain a secondary market that allows existing unit holders to sell their units and for new investors to buy units. A one-time initial sales charge is deducted from an investment made into the trust. UIT investors may also pay creation and development fees, organization costs, and/or trustee and operation expenses. UIT units may be redeemed by the sponsor at their net asset value minus a deferred sales charge, and sold to other investors. UITs have set termination dates, at which point the underlying securities are sold and the sales proceeds are paid to the investor. Typically, a UIT investment is rolled over into successive trusts as part of a long-term strategy. A rollover fee may be charged for the exercise of rollover purchases. There are tax consequences associated with rolling over an investment from one trust to the next.

Performance

The performance data given represents past performance and should not be considered indicative of future results. Principal value and investment return will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than the original investment. Fund portfolio statistics change over time. Funds are not FDIC-insured, may lose value, and are not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

Morningstar calculates after-tax returns using the highest applicable federal marginal income tax rate plus the investment income tax and Medicare surcharge. As of 2018, this rate is 37% plus 3.8% investment income plus 0.9% Medicare surcharge, or 41.7%. This rate changes periodically in accordance with changes in federal law.

Pre-Inception Returns

The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to the inception of the share class of the fund shown in this report ("Report Share Class"). If pre-inception returns are shown, a performance stream consisting of the Report Share Class and older share class(es) is created. Morningstar adjusts pre-inception returns downward to reflect higher expenses in the Report Share Class, we do not hypothetically adjust returns upwards for lower expenses. For more information regarding calculation of pre-inception returns please see the Morningstar Extended Performance Methodology.

When pre-inception data is presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this. In addition, the pre-inception data included in the report will appear in italics.

While the inclusion of pre-inception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of newer share classes of a fund, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can only provide an approximation of that behavior. For example, the fee structures of a retail share class will vary from that of an institutional share class, as retail shares tend to have higher operating expenses and sales charges. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. The underlying investments in the share classes used to calculate the pre-performance string will likely vary from the underlying investments held in the fund after inception. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those applied by other entities, including the fund itself.

12b1 Expense %
A 12b-1 fee is a fee used to pay for a mutual fund's distribution costs. It is often used as a commission to brokers for selling the fund. The amount of the fee is taken from a fund's returns.

Alpha
Alpha is a measure of the difference between a security or portfolio's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk (as measured by beta.) Alpha is often seen as a measure of the value added or subtracted by a portfolio manager.

Asset Allocation
Asset Allocation reflects asset class weightings of the portfolio. The "Other" category includes security types that are not neatly classified in the other asset classes, such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks, or cannot be classified by Morningstar as a result of missing data. Morningstar may display asset allocation data in several ways, including tables or pie charts. In addition, Morningstar may compare the asset class breakdown of the fund against its three-year average, category average, and/or index proxy.

Asset allocations shown in tables may include a breakdown among the long, short, and net (long positions net of short) positions. These statistics summarize what the fund's managers are buying and how they are positioning the fund's portfolio. When short positions are captured in these portfolio statistics, investors get a more robust description of the fund's exposure and risk. Long positions involve buying the security outright and selling it later, with the hope the security's price rises over time. Short positions are taken with the hope of benefitting from anticipated price declines. The investor borrows the security from another investor, sells it and receives cash, and then is obligated to buy it back at some point in the future. If the price falls after the short sale, the investor will have sold high and can buy low to close the short position and lock in a profit. However, if the price of the security increases after the short sale, the investor will experience a loss buying it at a higher price than the sale price.

Most fund portfolios hold fairly conventional securities, such as long positions in equities and bonds. Morningstar may generate a colored pie chart for these portfolios. Other portfolios use other investment strategies or securities, such as short positions or derivatives, in an attempt to reduce transaction costs, enhance returns, or reduce risk. Some of these securities and strategies behave like conventional securities, while other have unique return and risk characteristics. Portfolios that incorporate investment strategies resulting in short positions or portfolio with relatively exotic derivative positions often report data to Morningstar that does not meet the parameters of the calculation underlying a pie chart's generation. Because of the nature of how these securities are reported to Morningstar, we may not always get complete portfolio information to report asset allocation. Morningstar, at its discretion, may determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material. Asset allocation and other breakdowns may be rescaled accordingly so that percentages total to 100 percent. (Morningstar used discretion to determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material, pie charts and other breakdowns may rescale identified characteristics to 100% for more intuitive presentation.)

Note that all other portfolio statistics presented in this report are based on the long (or long rescaled) holdings of the fund only.

Average Effective Duration
Duration is a time measure of a bond's interest-rate sensitivity. Average effective duration is a weighted average of the duration of the fixed-income securities within a portfolio.

Average Effective Maturity
Average Effective Maturity is a weighted average of the maturities of all bonds in a portfolio.

Average Weighted Coupon
A coupon is the fixed annual percentage paid out on a bond. The average weighted coupon is the asset-weighted coupon of each bond in the portfolio.

Average Weighted Price
Average Weighted Price is the asset-weighted price of bonds held in a portfolio, expressed as a percentage of par (face) value. This number reveals if the portfolio favors bonds selling at prices above or below par value (premium or discount securities respectively.)

Best Fit Index
Alpha, beta, and R-squared statistics are presented for a broad market index and a "best fit" index. The Best Fit Index identified in this report was determined by Morningstar by calculating R-squared for the fund against approximately 100 indexes tracked by Morningstar. The index representing the highest R-squared is identified as the best fit index. The best fit index may not be the fund's benchmark, nor does it necessarily contain the types of securities that may be held by the fund or portfolio.

Beta
Beta is a measure of a security or portfolio's sensitivity to market movements (proxied using an index.) A beta of greater than 1 indicates more volatility than the market, and a beta of less than 1 indicates less volatility than the market.

Credit Quality Breakdown
Credit Quality breakdowns are shown for corporate-bond holdings in the fund's portfolio and depict the quality of bonds in the underlying portfolio. It shows the percentage of fixed-income securities that fall within each credit-quality rating as assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). Bonds not rated by an NRSRO are included in the Other/Not-Classified category.

Deferred Load %
The back-end sales charge or deferred load is imposed when an investor redeems shares of a fund. The percentage of the load charged generally declines the longer the fund's shares are held by the investor. This charge,

coupled with 12b-1 fees, commonly serves as an alternative to a traditional front-end load.

Expense Ratio %
The expense ratio is the annual fee that all funds charge their shareholders. It expresses the percentage of assets deducted each fiscal year for fund expenses, including 12b-1 fees, management fees, administrative fees, operating costs, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund. Portfolio transaction fees, or brokerage costs, as well as front-end or deferred sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio, which is deducted from the fund's average net assets, is accrued on a daily basis. The gross expense ratio, in contrast to the net expense ratio, does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Front-end Load %
The initial sales charge or front-end load is a deduction made from each investment in the fund and is generally based on the amount of the investment.

Geometric Average Market Capitalization
Geometric Average Market Capitalization is a measure of the size of the companies in which a portfolio invests.

Growth of 10,000
For funds, this graph compares the growth of an investment of 10,000 (in the base currency of the fund) with that of an index and/or with that of the average for all funds in its Morningstar Category. The total returns are not adjusted to reflect sales charges or the effects of taxation but are adjusted to reflect actual ongoing fund expenses, and they assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, effects of sales charges and taxation would reduce the performance quoted. If pre-inception data is included in the analysis, it will be graphed.

The index in the Growth of 10,000 graph is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and cannot be invested in directly. The index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index. The index is chosen by Morningstar.

Management Fees %
The management fee includes the management and administrative fees listed in the Management Fees section of a fund's prospectus. Typically, these fees represent the costs shareholders paid for management and administrative services over the fund's prior fiscal year.

Maximum Redemption Fee %
The Maximum Redemption Fee is the maximum amount a fund may charge if redeemed in a specific time period after the fund's purchase (for example, 30, 180, or 365 days).

Mean
Mean is the annualized geometric return for the period shown.

Morningstar Analyst Rating™
The Morningstar Analyst Rating™ is not a credit or risk rating. It is a subjective evaluation performed by Morningstar's manager research group, which consists of various Morningstar, Inc. subsidiaries ("Manager Research Group"). In the United States, that subsidiary is Morningstar Research Services LLC, which is registered with and governed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The Manager Research Group evaluates funds based on five key pillars, which are process, performance, people, parent, and price. The Manager Research Group uses this five pillar evaluation to determine how they believe funds are likely to perform relative to a benchmark, or in the case of exchange-traded funds and index mutual funds, a relevant peer group, over the long term on a risk-adjusted basis. They consider quantitative and qualitative factors in their research, and the weight of each pillar may vary. The Analyst Rating scale is Gold, Silver, Bronze, Neutral, and Negative. A Morningstar Analyst Rating of Gold, Silver, or Bronze reflects the Manager Research Group's conviction in a fund's prospects for outperformance. Analyst Ratings ultimately reflect the Manager Research Group's overall assessment, are overseen by an Analyst Rating Committee, and are continuously monitored and reevaluated at least every 14 months. For more detailed information about Morningstar's Analyst Rating, including its methodology, please go to global.morningstar.com/managerdisclosures/.

The Morningstar Analyst Rating (i) should not be used as the sole basis in evaluating a fund, (ii) involves unknown risks and uncertainties which may cause the Manager Research Group's expectations not to occur or to differ significantly from what they expected, and (iii) should not be considered an offer or solicitation to buy or sell the fund.

Morningstar Quantitative Rating™
Morningstar's quantitative fund ratings consist of: (i) Morningstar Quantitative Rating (overall score), (ii) Quantitative Parent pillar, (iii) Quantitative People pillar, (iv) Quantitative Performance pillar, (v) Quantitative Price pillar, and (v) Quantitative Process pillar (collectively the "Quantitative Fund Ratings").

The Quantitative Fund Ratings are calculated monthly and derived from the analyst-driven ratings of a fund's peers as determined by statistical algorithms. Morningstar, Inc. calculates Quantitative Fund Ratings for funds when an analyst rating does not exist as part of its qualitative coverage.

- ***Morningstar Quantitative Rating:*** Intended to be comparable to Morningstar's Analyst Ratings for open-end funds and ETFs, which is the summary expression of Morningstar's forward-looking analysis of a fund. The Morningstar Analyst Rating is based on the analyst's conviction in the fund's ability to outperform its peer group and/or relevant benchmark on a risk-adjusted basis over a full market cycle of at least 5 years. Ratings are assigned on a five-tier scale with three positive ratings of Gold, Silver, and Bronze, a Neutral rating, and a Negative rating. Morningstar calculates the Morningstar Quantitative Rating using a statistical model derived from the Morningstar Analyst Rating our fund analysts assign to open-end funds. Please go to [https://corporate.morningstar.com/us/documents/MethodologyDocuments/AnalystRatingforFundsMethodology.pdf] for information about Morningstar Analyst Rating Morningstar's fund analysts assign to funds.

- ***Quantitative Parent pillar:*** Intended to be comparable to Morningstar's Parent pillar scores, which provides Morningstar's analyst opinion on the stewardship quality of a firm. Morningstar calculates the Quantitative Parent pillar using an algorithm designed to predict the Parent Pillar score our fund analysts would assign to the fund. The quantitative rating is expressed as Positive, Neutral, or Negative.

- ***Quantitative People pillar:*** Intended to be comparable to Morningstar's People pillar scores, which provides Morningstar's analyst opinion on the fund manager's talent, tenure, and resources. Morningstar calculates the Quantitative People pillar using an algorithm designed to predict the People pillar score our fund analysts would assign to the fund. The quantitative rating is expressed as Positive, Neutral, or Negative.

- ***Quantitative Performance pillar:*** Intended to be comparable to Morningstar's Performance pillar scores, which provides Morningstar's analyst opinion on the fund's performance pattern of risk-adjusted returns. Morningstar calculates the Quantitative Performance pillar using an algorithm designed to predict the Performance pillar score our fund analysts would assign to the fund. The quantitative rating is expressed as Positive, Neutral, or Negative.

- ***Quantitative Price Pillar:*** Intended to be comparable to

Morningstar's Price pillar scores, which provides Morningstar's analyst opinion on the fund's value proposition compared to similar funds sold through similar channels. Morningstar calculates the Quantitative Price pillar using an algorithm designed to predict the Price Pillar score our fund analysts would assign to the fund. The quantitative rating is expressed as Positive, Neutral, or Negative.

- ***Quantitative Process Pillar:*** Intended to be comparable to Morningstar's Process pillar scores, which provides Morningstar's analyst opinion on the fund's strategy and whether the management has a competitive advantage enabling it to execute the process and consistently over time. Morningstar calculates the Quantitative Process pillar using an algorithm designed to predict the Process pillar score our fund analysts would assign to the fund. The quantitative rating is expressed as Positive, Neutral, or Negative.

Morningstar Quantitative Ratings **have not been made available** to the issuer of the security prior to publication.

Risk Warning

The quantitative fund ratings are not statements of fact. Morningstar does not guarantee the completeness or accuracy of the assumptions or models used in determining the quantitative fund ratings. In addition, there is the risk that the return target will not be met due to such things as unforeseen changes in changes in management, technology, economic development, interest rate development, operating and/or material costs, competitive pressure, supervisory law, exchange rate, and tax rate. For investments in foreign markets there are further risks, generally based on exchange rate changes or changes in political and social conditions. A change in the fundamental factors underlying the quantitative fund ratings can mean that the recommendation is subsequently no longer accurate.

For more information about Morningstar's quantitative methodology, please visit corporate1.morningstar.com/Research Library.

Morningstar Category

Morningstar Category is assigned by placing funds into peer groups based on their underlying holdings. The underlying securities in each portfolio are the primary factor in our analysis as the investment objective and investment strategy stated in a fund's prospectus may not be sufficiently detailed for our proprietary classification methodology. Funds are placed in a category based on their portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years. Analysis of performance and other indicative facts are also considered. If the fund is new and has no portfolio history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a permanent category assignment. Categories may be changed based on recent changes to the portfolio.

Morningstar Rank

Morningstar Rank is the total return percentile rank within each Morningstar Category. The highest (or most favorable) percentile rank is zero and the lowest (or least favorable) percentile rank is 100. Historical percentile ranks are based on a snapshot of a fund at the time of calculation.

Morningstar Rating™

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for funds and separate accounts with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. For more information about the Morningstar Rating for funds, including its methodology, please go to global.morningstar.com/managerdisclosures/.

The Morningstar Return rates a fund's performance relative to other managed products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of a product's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury Bill) in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the top 10% of products earn a High Morningstar Return (High), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Ave), and the bottom 10% Low (Low). Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Risk

Morningstar Risk evaluates a fund's downside volatility relative to that of other products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the 10% of products with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (Low), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), and the top 10% High (High). Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box™ reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds, the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned, and the horizontal axis shows the investment style (value, blend, or growth.) A darkened square in the style box indicates the weighted average style of the portfolio.

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest-rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration. Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (for example, quarterly). In compiling credit rating information, Morningstar accepts credit ratings reported by fund companies that have been issued by all Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations. For a list of all NRSROs, please visit http://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/ ratingagency.htm. Additionally, Morningstar accepts foreign credit ratings from widely recognized or registered rating agencies. If two rating organizations/ agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lower rating; if three or more organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the median rating; and in cases where there are more than two organization/agency ratings and a median rating does not exist, fund companies are to use the lower of the two middle ratings.

Please Note: Morningstar, Inc. is not an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. NRSRO or rating agency ratings can change from time to time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of “low,” “medium,” or “high” based on their average credit quality. Funds with a "low" credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than “BBB-“; "medium" are those less than “AA-”, but greater or equal to “BBB-“; and "high" are those with a weighted-average credit quality of “AA-“ or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar’s analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index, which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal-bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases, static breakpoints are used. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-U.S. taxable and non-U.S. domiciled fixed-income funds, static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: more than 3.5 years but less than or equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: more than 6 years.

Interest-rate sensitivity for non-U.S. domiciled funds (excluding funds in convertible categories) may be measured with modified duration when effective duration is not available.

P/B Ratio TTM

The Price/Book Ratio (or P/B Ratio) for a fund is the weighted average of the P/B Ratio of the stocks in its portfolio. Book value is the total assets of a company, less total liabilities. The P/B ratio of a company is calculated by dividing the market price of its outstanding stock by the company's book value, and then adjusting for the number of shares outstanding. Stocks with negative book values are excluded from this calculation. It shows approximately how much an investor is paying for a company’s assets based on historical valuations.

P/C Ratio TTM

The Price/Cash Flow Ratio (or P/C Ratio) for a fund is the weighted average of the P/C Ratio of the stocks in its portfolio. The P/C Ratio of a stock represents the amount an investor is willing to pay for a dollar generated from a company’s operations. It shows the ability of a company to generate cash and acts as a gauge of liquidity and solvency.

P/E Ratio TTM

The Price/Earnings Ratio (or P/E Ratio) for a fund is the weighted average of the P/E Ratios of the stocks in its portfolio. The P/E Ratio of a stock is the stock’s current price divided by the company’s trailing 12-month earnings per share. A high P/E Ratio usually indicates the market will pay more to obtain the company’s earnings because it believes in the company’s abilities to increase their earnings. A low P/E Ratio indicates the market has less confidence that the company’s earnings will increase, however value investors may believe such stocks have an overlooked or undervalued potential for appreciation.

Percentile Rank in Category

Percentile Rank is a standardized way of ranking items within a peer group, in this case, funds within the same Morningstar Category. The observation with the largest numerical value is ranked zero the observation with the smallest numerical value is ranked 100. The remaining observations are placed equal distance from one another on the rating scale. Note that lower percentile ranks are generally more favorable for returns (high returns), while higher percentile ranks are generally more favorable for risk measures (low risk).

Performance Quartile

Performance Quartile reflects a fund’s Morningstar Rank.

Potential Capital Gains Exposure

Potential Capital Gains Exposure is an estimate of the percent of a fund’s assets that represent gains. It measures how much the fund’s assets have appreciated, and it can be an indicator of possible future capital gains distributions. A positive potential capital gains exposure value means that the fund’s holdings have generally increased in value while a negative value means that the fund has reported losses on its book.

Quarterly Returns

Quarterly Return is calculated applying the same methodology as Total Return except it represents return through each quarter-end.

R-Squared

R-squared is the percentage of a security or portfolio’s return movements that are explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the security or portfolio and the benchmark. This figure is helpful in assessing how likely it is that beta and alpha are statistically significant. A value of 1 indicates perfect correlation between the security or portfolio and its benchmark. The lower the R-squared value, the lower the correlation.

Regional Exposure

The regional exposure is a display of the portfolio’s assets invested in the regions shown on the report.

Sector Weightings

Super Sectors represent Morningstar's broadest classification of equity sectors by assigning the 11 equity sectors into three classifications. The Cyclical Super Sector includes industries significantly impacted by economic shifts, and the stocks included in these sectors generally have betas greater than 1. The Defensive Super Sector generally includes industries that are relatively immune to economic cycles, and the stocks in these industries generally have betas less than 1. The Sensitive Super Sector includes industries that ebb and flow with the overall economy, but not severely so. Stocks in the Sensitive Super Sector generally have betas that are close to 1.

Share Change

Shares Change represents the number of shares of a stock bought or sold by a fund since the previously reported portfolio of the fund.

Sharpe Ratio

Sharpe Ratio uses standard deviation and excess return (a measure of a security or portfolio’s return in excess of the U.S. Treasury three-month Treasury Bill) to determine the reward per unit of risk.

Standard Deviation

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of the security or portfolio’s returns. The larger the standard deviation, the greater the volatility of return.

Standardized Returns
Standardized Return applies the methodology described in the Standardized Returns page of this report. Standardized Return is calculated through the most recent calendar-quarter end for one-year, five-year, 10-year, and/or since-inception periods, and it demonstrates the impact of sales charges (if applicable) and ongoing fund expenses. Standardized Return reflects the return an investor may have experience if the security was purchased at the beginning of the period and sold at the end, incurring transaction charges.

Total Return
Total Return, or "Non Load-Adjusted Return", reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges (if applicable) or the effects of taxation, but it is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing security expenses and assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. It is the return an investor would have experienced if the fund was held throughout the period. If adjusted for sales charges and the effects of taxation, the performance quoted would be significantly reduced.

Total Return +/- indicates how a fund has performed relative to its peers (as measure by its Standard Index and/or Morningstar Category Index) over the time periods shown.

Trailing Returns
Standardized Return applies the methodology described in the Standardized Returns page of this report. Standardized Return is calculated through the most recent calendar-quarter end for one-year, five-year, 10-year, and/or since-inception periods, and it demonstrates the impact of sales charges (if applicable) and ongoing fund expenses. Standardized Return reflects the return an investor may have experienced if the fund was purchased at the beginning of the period and sold at the end, incurring transaction charges.

Load-Adjusted Monthly Return is calculated applying the same methodology as Standardized Return, except that it represents return through month-end. As with Standardized Return, it reflects the impact of sales charges and ongoing fund expenses, but not taxation. If adjusted for the effects of taxation, the performance quoted would be significantly different.

Trailing Return +/- indicates how a fund has performed relative to its peers (as measure by its Standard Index and/or Morningstar Category Index) over the time periods shown.

Investment Risks

International/Emerging Market Equities: Investing in international securities involves special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

Sector Strategies: Portfolios that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional risks. The lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

Non-Diversified Strategies: Portfolios that invest a significant percentage of assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

Small Cap Equities: Portfolios that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies. Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

Mid Cap Equities: Portfolios that invest in companies with market capitalization below $10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

High-Yield Bonds: Portfolios that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.

Tax-Free Municipal Bonds: The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax.

Bonds: Bonds are subject to interest rate risk. As the prevailing level of bond interest rates rise, the value of bonds already held in a portfolio declines. Portfolios that hold bonds are subject to declines and increases in value due to general changes in interest rates.

HOLDRs: The investor should note that these are narrow industry-focused products that, if the industry is hit by hard times, will lack diversification and possible loss of investment would be likely. These securities can trade at a discount to market price, ownership is of a fractional share interest, the underlying investments may not be representative of the particular industry, the HOLDR might be delisted from the AMEX if the number of underlying companies drops below nine, and the investor may experience trading halts.

Hedge Funds: The investor should note that hedge fund investing involves specialized risks that are dependent upon the type of strategies undertaken by the manager. This can include distressed or event-driven strategies, long/short strategies, using arbitrage (exploiting price inefficiencies), international investing, and use of leverage, options and/or derivatives. Although the goal of hedge fund managers may be to reduce volatility and produce positive absolute return under a variety of market conditions, hedge funds may involve a high degree of risk and are suitable only for investors of substantial financial means who could bear the entire loss of their investment.

Bank Loan/Senior Debt: Bank loans and senior loans are impacted by the risks associated with fixed income in general, including interest rate risk and default risk. They are often non-investment grade; therefore, the risk of default is high. These securities are also relatively illiquid. Managed products that invest in bank loans/senior debt are often highly leveraged, producing a high risk of return volatility.

Exchange Traded Notes (ETNs): ETNs are unsecured debt obligations. Any repayment of notes is subject to the issuer's ability to repay its obligations. ETNs do not typically pay interest.

Leveraged ETFs: Leveraged investments are designed to meet multiples of the return performance of the index they track and seek to meet their fund objectives on a daily basis (or other time period stated within the prospectus objective). The leverage/gearing ratio is the amount of excess return that a leveraged investment is designed to achieve in comparison to its index performance (i.e. 200%, 300%, -200%, or -300% or 2X, 3X, -2X, -3X). Compounding has the ability to affect the performance of the fund to be either greater or less than the index performance multiplied by the multiple stated within the funds objective over a stated time period.

Short Positions: When a short position moves in an unfavorable way, the losses are theoretically unlimited. The broker may demand more collateral and a manager might have to close out a short position at an inopportune time to limit further losses.

Long-Short: Due to the strategies used by long-short funds, which may include but are not limited to leverage, short selling, short-term trading, and investing in derivatives, these funds may have greater risk, volatility, and expenses than those focusing on traditional investment strategies.

Liquidity Risk: Closed-end fund, ETF, and HOLDR trading may be halted due to market conditions, impacting an investor's ability to sell a fund.

Market Price Risk: The market price of ETFs, HOLDRs, and closed-end funds traded on the secondary market is subject to the forces of supply and demand and thus independent of the NAV. This can result in the market price trading at a premium or discount to the NAV, which will affect an investor's value.

Market Risk: The market prices of ETFs and HOLDRs can fluctuate as a result of several factors, such as security-specific factors or general investor sentiment. Therefore, investors should be aware of the prospect of market fluctuations and the impact it may have on the market price.

Target-Date Funds: Target-date funds typically invest in other mutual funds and are designed for investors who are planning to retire during the target date year. The fund's target date is the approximate date when investors expect to begin withdrawing their money. A target-date fund's investment objective/strategy typically becomes more conservative over time, primarily by reducing its allocation to equity mutual funds and increasing its allocations in fixed-income mutual funds. An investor's principal value in a target-date fund is not guaranteed at any time, including at the fund's target date.

High double- and triple-digit returns: High double- and triple-digit returns were the result of extremely favorable market conditions, which may not continue to be the case. High returns for short time periods must not be a major factor when making investment decisions.

Benchmark Disclosure

BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD
This index is composed of the BarCap Government/Credit Index, the Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and the Asset-Backed Securities Index. The returns we publish for the index are total returns, which includes the daily reinvestment of dividends. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: iShares Core US Aggregate Bond ETF.

BBgBarc US Govt 1-3 Yr TR USD
Comprises the Treasury Bond index (all public obligations of the U.S. Treasury, excluding flower bonds and foreign-targeted issues) and the Agency Bond Index (all publicly issued debt of U.S. Government agencies and quasi-federal corporations and corporate debt guaranteed by the U.S. Government). These bonds also must have maturities of one to three years. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: iShares 1-3 Year Treasury Bond ETF.

BBgBarc US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD
BarCap 1-3 Year Government/Corporate Bond Index is an unmanaged index that tracks debt instruments, including U.S. government Treasury and Agency securities as well as corporate and Yankee bonds.

BBgBarc US Universal TR USD
BarCap U.S. Universal Bond Index: The U.S. Universal Index mirrors the increasingly popular "Core Plus" choice set used by many U.S.-dollar investors. It is the union of the U.S. Aggregate Index, the U.S. High Yield Corporate Index, the 144A Index, the Eurodollar Index, the Emerging Markets Index, the non-ERISA portion of the CMBS Index, and the CMBS High Yield Index. Municipal debt, private placements, and non-dollar- denominated issues are excluded from the Universal Index. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: iShares Core Total USD Bond Market ETF.

MSCI EAFE NR USD
This Europe, Australasia, and Far East index is a market-capitalization-weighted index of 21 non-U.S., industrialized country indexes.

This disclosure applies to all MSCI indices: Certain information included herein is derived by Morningstar in part from MSCI's Index Constituents (the "Index Data"). However, MSCI has not reviewed any information contained herein and does not endorse or express any opinion such information or analysis. MSCI does not make any express or implied warranties, representations or guarantees concerning the Index Data or any information or data derived therefrom, and in no event will MSCI have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) relating to any use of this information.

S&P 500 TR USD
A market capitalization-weighted index composed of the 500 most widely held stocks whose assets and/or revenues are based in the US; it's often used as a proxy for the U.S. stock market. TR (Total Return) indexes include daily reinvestment of dividends. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: iShares Core S&P 500 ETF.

USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon
Three-month T-bills are government-backed, short-term investments considered to be risk-free and as good as cash because the maturity is only three months. Morningstar collects yields on the T-bill on a weekly basis from the Wall Street Journal.