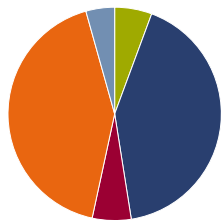


Portfolio X-Ray®: BWA October 2021 Moderate rebalance to neutral

Benchmark
Custom

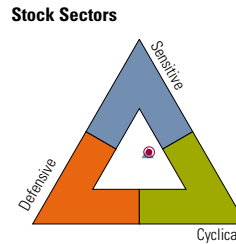
Market Value
\$81,990.53

Asset Allocation 09-30-2021

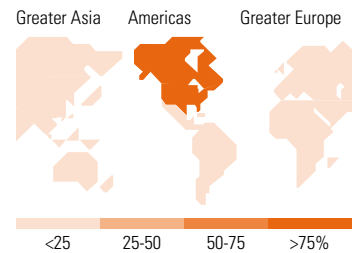


Asset Allocation	Portfolio %	Bmark (%)
Cash	5.64	2.05
US Stocks	41.86	31.67
Non-US Stocks	5.89	9.13
Bonds	42.25	11.31
Other/Not Clsfd	4.35	45.85

Stock Analysis 09-30-2021



World Regions



Bond Analysis 09-30-2021

Fixed-Income Sectors	Portfolio (%)	Bmark (%)
Government	16.36	43.81
Municipal	0.95	0.04
Corporate	70.29	23.46
Securitized	11.54	32.69
Cash & Equivalents	0.85	0.00
Derivative	0.02	0.00

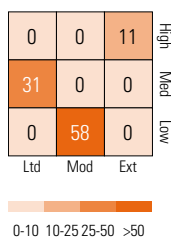
Maturity Breakdown

Effective Maturity	Portfolio (%)	Credit Quality	Portfolio (%)
1-3	15.81	AAA	22.62
3-5	28.56	AA	4.73
5-7	14.68	A	18.66
7-10	17.18	BBB	32.54
10-15	4.69	BB	12.34
15-20	2.95	B	6.66
20-30	13.55	Below B	1.57
>30	2.58	NR	0.88

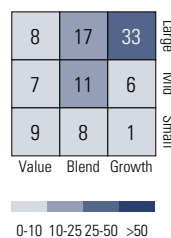
Credit Quality Breakdown

	Portfolio (%)	Bmark (%)
Cyclical	38.34	38.34
Basic Matls	3.46	3.94
Consumer Cycl	12.98	12.66
Financial Svs	18.60	15.14
Real Estate	3.30	6.60
Sensitive	46.03	42.91
Commun Svs	9.15	7.53
Energy	2.44	3.80
Industrials	11.60	11.25
Technology	22.84	20.33
Defensive	15.63	18.75
Consumer Def	3.66	5.21
Healthcare	10.48	10.75
Utilities	1.49	2.79
Not Classified	0.00	0.00

Investment Style 09-30-2021



Fixed-Income Style	Portfolio	Bmark
Effective Duration	5.25	—
Effective Maturity	7.22	—



Equity Style	Portfolio	Bmark
Average Market Cap (\$mil)	59,324.26	33,113.50
Price/Earnings	20.75	18.35
Price/Book	3.41	2.68
Price/Sales	2.17	1.94
Price/Cash Flow	14.54	12.62

Top 10 Net Underlying Holdings 09-30-2021

Assets %	Name	Type	Sector	Country
2.24	Microsoft Corp(USD)	ST	Technology	United States
2.21	Apple Inc(USD)	ST	Technology	United States
1.46	Amazon.com Inc(USD)	ST	Consumer Cyclical	United States
0.99	United States Treasury Notes 0.125% 04/15/2025 USD PVT SNR	BND	Government	United States
0.87	National Governm(USD)	BND	Government	United States
0.87	Alphabet Inc Class A(USD)	ST	Communication Services	United States
0.84	Facebook Inc Class A(USD)	ST	Communication Services	United States
0.83	United States Treasury Notes 0.375% 01/15/2027 USD PVT SNR	BND	Government	United States
0.78	National Governm(USD)	BND	Government	United States
0.78	Alphabet Inc Class C(USD)	ST	Communication Services	United States
0.61	United States Treasury Notes 0.625% 01/15/2026 USD PVT SNR	BND	Government	United States
0.56	National Governm(USD)	BND	Government	United States
0.56	Mastercard Inc Class A(USD)	ST	Financial Services	United States

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Portfolio X-Ray®: BWA October 2021 Moderate rebalance to neutral

Portfolio Holdings

Benchmark

Custom

Portfolio Holdings 09-30-2021				
Total: 11 Holdings	Type	Fund Portfolio Date	Assets %	Market Value \$
Vanguard Short-Term Corp Bd Idx Admiral (USD, VSCSX)	MF	08-31-2021	14.27	11,702
Lord Abbett Bond-Debenture F (USD, LBDFX)	MF	07-31-2021	13.18	10,802
JHancock Bond I (USD, JHBIX)	MF	07-31-2021	13.17	10,799
JPMorgan Hedged Equity 2 I (USD, JHQDX)	MF	08-31-2021	11.95	9,796
Schwab US Large-Cap Growth ETF™ (USD, SCHG)	ETF	10-01-2021	10.64	8,721
Fidelity Advisor® Small Cap Value I (USD, FCVIX)	MF	06-30-2021	8.76	7,180
Invesco S&P MidCap Quality ETF (USD, XMHQ)	ETF	09-30-2021	7.84	6,426
Calamos Market Neutral Income I (USD, CMNIX)	MF	06-30-2021	7.14	5,851
BlackRock International Instl (USD, MAILX)	MF	05-28-2021	6.03	4,940
Loomis Sayles Inflation Protected Secs I (USD, LSGSX)	MF	08-31-2021	4.99	4,095
Cash - 0.050%	CASH	—	2.05	1,678

Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value

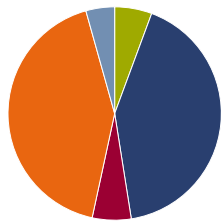
\$81,990.53

Benchmark

Custom

BWA October 2021 Moderate rebalance to neutral

Analysis 09-30-2021

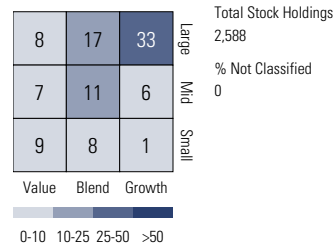


Asset Allocation

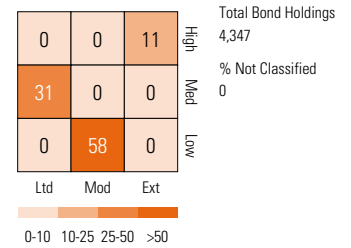
- Cash
- US Stocks
- Non-US Stocks
- Bonds
- Other/Not Clsfd

	Portfolio Net %	Bmk Net %
Cash	5.64	2.05
US Stocks	41.86	31.67
Non-US Stocks	5.89	9.13
Bonds	42.25	11.31
Other/Not Clsfd	4.35	45.85

Morningstar Equity Style Box %

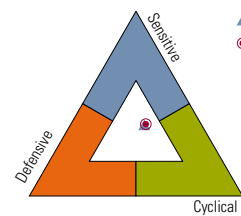


Morningstar Fixed Income Style Box %



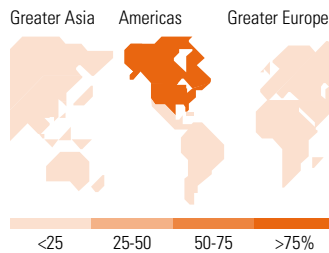
Stock Analysis 09-30-2021

Stock Sectors



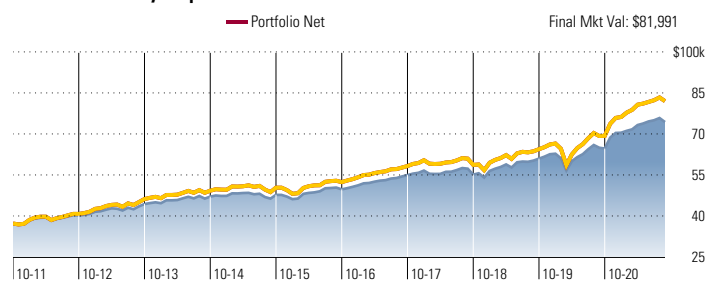
- ▲ Benchmark
- Portfolio

World Regions



Performance 09-30-2021

Investment Activity Graph



	Portfolio (%)	Bmk (%)
Cyclical	38.34	38.34
Basic Matls	3.46	3.94
Consumer Cycl	12.98	12.66
Financial Svs	18.60	15.14
Real Estate	3.30	6.60
Sensitive	46.03	42.91
Commun Svs	9.15	7.53
Energy	2.44	3.80
Industrials	11.60	11.25
Technology	22.84	20.33
Defensive	15.63	18.75
Consumer Def	3.66	5.21
Healthcare	10.48	10.75
Utilities	1.49	2.79
Not Classified	0.00	0.00

	Portfolio (%)	Bmk (%)
Americas	89.48	79.86
North America	88.66	79.19
Latin America	0.82	0.68
Greater Europe	6.21	10.00
United Kingdom	0.69	2.11
Europe-Developed	5.12	6.91
Europe-Emerging	0.36	0.32
Africa/Middle East	0.04	0.66
Greater Asia	4.31	10.12
Japan	1.96	3.52
Australasia	0.03	1.01
Asia-Developed	0.69	2.32
Asia-Emerging	1.63	3.27
Not Classified	0.00	0.00

Trailing Returns*

	3 Mo	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Portfolio Return-Gross	0.34	18.41	10.38	9.17	8.88
Portfolio Return-Net	0.34	18.41	10.38	9.17	8.88
Benchmark Return	-0.32	14.45	9.07	8.09	7.69
+/- Benchmark Return-Net	0.66	3.96	1.31	1.08	1.19

*Full return history is not available for all securities. Please see Return Participation disclosure.

Best/Worst Time Periods

	Best %	Worst %
3 Months	13.23 (Apr 2020-Jun 2020)	-11.51 (Jan 2020-Mar 2020)
1 Year	34.62 (Apr 2020-Mar 2021)	-4.88 (Mar 2015-Feb 2016)
3 Years	11.47 (Oct 2011-Sep 2014)	2.03 (Apr 2017-Mar 2020)

Portfolio Yield (09-30-2021)

	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. The performance data reflects monthly portfolio rebalancing.

Holdings 09-30-2021

Top 10 holdings out of 11

- Vanguard Short-Term Corp Bd Idx Admiral (USD)
- Lord Abbett Bond-Debenture F (USD)
- JHancock Bond I (USD)
- JPMorgan Hedged Equity 2 I (USD)
- Schwab US Large-Cap Growth ETF™ (USD)
- Fidelity Advisor® Small Cap Value I (USD)
- Invesco S&P MidCap Quality ETF (USD)
- Calamos Market Neutral Income I (USD)
- BlackRock International Instl (USD)
- Loomis Sayles Inflation Protected Secs I (USD)

Symbol	Type	Holding Value \$	% Assets
VSCSX	MF	11,702	14.27
LBDFX	MF	10,802	13.18
JHBIX	MF	10,799	13.17
JHQDX	MF	9,796	11.95
SCHG	ETF	8,721	10.64
FCVIX	MF	7,180	8.76
XMHQ	ETF	6,426	7.84
CMNIX	MF	5,851	7.14
MAILX	MF	4,940	6.03
LSGSX	MF	4,095	4.99

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Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value

\$81,990.53

Benchmark

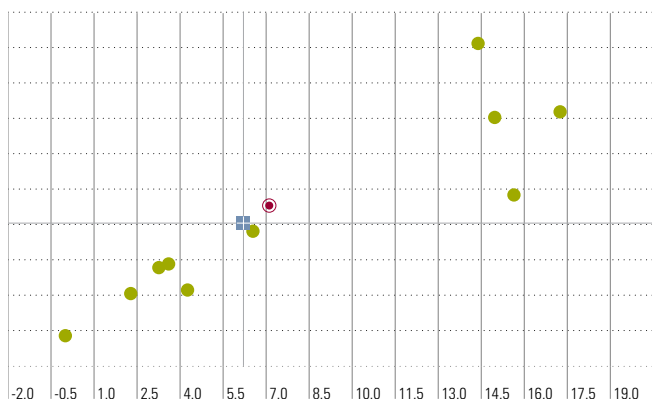
Custom

BWA October 2021 Moderate rebalance to neutral

Risk Analysis 09-30-2021

Risk/Reward Scatterplot

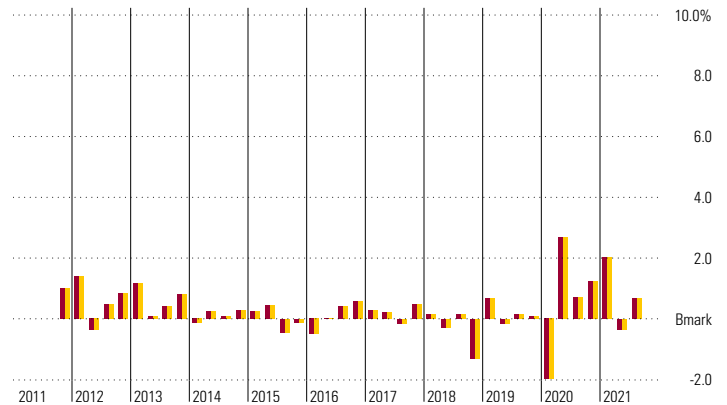
● Portfolio ● Holdings ■ Bmark 10 Year Mean



10 Year Standard Deviation

Performance History Graph

■ Portfolio Gross ■ Portfolio Net Quarterly returns +/- Benchmark in %



Risk and Return Statistics*

	3 Yr		5 Yr		10 Yr	
	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark
Standard Deviation	10.17	8.88	8.07	7.10	7.11	6.21
Mean	10.38	9.07	9.17	8.09	8.88	7.69
Sharpe Ratio	0.96	0.93	1.02	1.00	1.19	1.16

MPT Statistics*

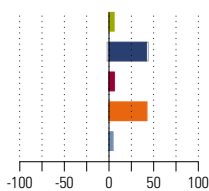
	3 Yr Portfolio	5 Yr Portfolio	10 Yr Portfolio
Alpha	0.25	0.22	0.24
Beta	1.13	1.12	1.13
R-Squared	97.98	97.71	97.67

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

Fundamental Analysis 09-30-2021

Asset Allocation



	Portfolio Net %	Portfolio Long %	Portfolio Short %
Cash	5.64	5.67	0.02
US Stocks	41.86	43.94	2.09
Non-US Stocks	5.89	6.20	0.31
Bonds	42.25	42.72	0.46
Other/Not Clsfd	4.35	4.72	0.37
Total	100.00	103.24	3.24

Market Maturity

	Portfolio	Bmark
% of Stocks		
Developed Markets	97.19	95.41
Emerging Markets	2.81	4.59
Not Available	0.00	0.00

Valuation Multiples

	Portfolio	Bmark
Price/Earnings	20.75	18.35
Price/Book	3.41	2.68
Price/Sales	2.17	1.94
Price/Cash Flow	14.54	12.62

Profitability

	Portfolio 2021-09	Bmark 2021-09
% of Stocks		
Net Margin	16.81	14.93
ROE	25.78	20.68
ROA	9.71	7.00
Debt/Capital	37.85	40.14

Fund Statistics

Potential Cap Gains Exposure	9.19
Avg Net Expense Ratio	0.48
Avg Gross Expense Ratio	0.56

Geometric Avg Capitalization (\$Mil)

Portfolio	59,324.26
Benchmark	33,113.50

Credit Quality Breakdown

	% of Bonds
AAA	22.62
AA	4.73
A	18.66
BBB	32.54
BB	12.34
B	6.66
Below B	1.57
NR	0.88

Interest Rate Risk

	Bonds	% Not Available
Avg Eff Maturity	7.22	0.14
Avg Eff Duration	5.25	0.14
Avg Wtd Coupon	—	31.61

Type Weightings

% of Stocks	Portfolio	Bmark
High Yield	4.38	5.48
Distressed	1.06	4.18
Hard Asset	3.20	7.03
Cyclical	41.21	35.60
Slow Growth	7.17	6.69
Classic Growth	5.09	5.26
Aggressive Growth	19.25	12.12
Speculative Growth	3.26	5.59
Not Available	15.39	18.04

*Full return history is not available for all securities. Please see Return Participation disclosure.

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Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value

\$81,990.53

Benchmark

Custom

BWA October 2021 Moderate rebalance to neutral

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 09-30-2021

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 %
BlackRock International Instl	—	—	34.54	13.20	9.60	5.16	10-30-1998	NA	NA	0.66 ¹	0.83	NA
Calamos Market Neutral Income I	—	—	5.35	4.60	4.67	4.57	05-10-2000	NA	NA	0.98	0.98	NA
Fidelity Advisor® Small Cap Value I	—	—	74.16	13.16	15.24	11.40	11-03-2004	NA	NA	0.98	0.98	NA
Invesco S&P MidCap Quality ETF-NAV	—	—	40.86	14.78	14.90	8.96	12-01-2006	NA	NA	0.25 ²	0.54	NA
Invesco S&P MidCap Quality ETF-Market	—	—	40.76	15.01	14.86	9.02	12-01-2006	NA	NA	0.25 ²	0.54	NA

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Annualized returns 09-30-2021													
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 %	Redemption %	Max
JHancock Bond I	—	—	2.28	4.16	4.92	5.67	09-04-2001	NA	NA	0.47 ³	0.48	NA	NA
JPMorgan Hedged Equity 2 I	—	—	—	—	—	6.65	02-26-2021	NA	NA	0.60 ⁴	0.84	NA	NA
Loomis Sayles Inflation Protected Secs I	—	—	5.33	4.78	3.15	6.02	05-20-1991	NA	NA	0.40 ⁵	0.70	NA	NA
Lord Abbett Bond-Debenture F	—	—	9.49	6.06	7.14	6.44	09-28-2007	NA	NA	0.68	0.68	NA	NA
Schwab US Large-Cap Growth ETF™-NAV	—	—	29.07	22.78	19.88	17.33	12-11-2009	NA	NA	0.04	0.04	NA	NA
Schwab US Large-Cap Growth ETF™-Market	—	—	29.15	22.80	19.88	17.32	12-11-2009	NA	NA	0.04	0.04	NA	NA
Vanguard Short-Term Corp Bd Idx Admiral	—	—	1.31	2.88	2.91	2.82	11-18-2010	NA	NA	0.07	0.07	NA	NA
Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD			-0.90	2.94	3.01	—	01-03-1980						
Bloomberg US Corp Bond TR USD			1.74	4.61	4.87	—	01-03-1989						
Bloomberg US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD			0.30	1.89	1.47	—	01-30-1976						
Bloomberg US Treasury US TIPS TR USD			5.19	4.34	3.12	—	04-15-1998						
Bloomberg US Universal TR USD			0.20	3.30	3.46	—	12-31-1998						
ICE BofA US 3M Trsy Bill Yld USD			0.05	1.08	0.58	—	12-31-1996						
Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD			11.38	7.46	7.03	—	02-18-2009						
Morningstar US Corp Bd TR Hdg USD			1.67	—	—	—	05-01-2019						
Morningstar US HY Bd TR USD			11.19	—	—	—	01-01-2020						
Morningstar US Large Mid Brd Grt TR USD			—	—	—	—	12-21-2020						
Morningstar US Mid Cap TR USD			37.13	15.21	16.07	—	07-03-2002						
Morningstar US Small Brd Val Ext TR USD			—	—	—	—	12-21-2020						
MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD			23.92	8.94	7.48	—	01-01-2001						
MSCI ACWI NR USD			27.44	13.20	11.90	—	01-01-2001						
MSCI ACWI SMID NR USD			36.19	11.93	11.90	—	05-31-1994						
MSCI EAFE NR USD			25.73	8.81	8.10	—	03-31-1986						
Russell 1000 Growth TR USD			27.32	22.84	19.68	—	01-01-1987						
Russell 2000 Value TR USD			63.92	11.03	13.22	—	12-31-1978						
Russell Mid Cap TR USD			38.11	14.39	15.52	—	12-31-1978						
S&P 500 TR USD			30.00	16.90	16.63	—	01-30-1970						
USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon			0.06	1.13	0.61	—	02-28-1941						

1. Contractual waiver; Expires 06-30-2023
2. Contractual waiver; Expires 08-31-2022
3. Contractual waiver; Expires 07-31-2023
4. Contractual waiver; Expires 02-28-2022
5. Contractual waiver; Expires 01-31-2022

Return after Tax (%)	On Distribution					On Distribution and Sales of Shares			
	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception	Inception Date	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception
BlackRock International Instl	32.12	12.30	8.88	4.65	10-30-1998	20.71	10.16	7.52	4.03
Calamos Market Neutral Income I	5.08	3.66	3.77	3.12	05-10-2000	3.16	3.20	3.32	3.00
Fidelity Advisor® Small Cap Value I	71.18	10.92	12.98	9.80	11-03-2004	44.25	9.89	12.10	9.23
Invesco S&P MidCap Quality ETF-NAV	40.14	14.25	14.36	8.53	12-01-2006	24.17	11.65	12.33	7.31
JHancock Bond I	0.50	2.55	3.16	3.68	09-04-2001	1.34	2.47	3.02	3.58
JPMorgan Hedged Equity 2 I	—	—	—	6.55	02-26-2021	—	—	—	3.93
Loomis Sayles Inflation Protected Secs I	3.70	3.76	2.12	4.08	05-20-1991	3.14	3.23	2.03	3.98
Lord Abbett Bond-Debenture F	7.96	4.10	4.87	4.08	09-28-2007	5.60	3.80	4.59	3.98
Schwab US Large-Cap Growth ETF™-NAV	28.87	22.46	19.47	16.94	12-11-2009	17.23	18.61	16.97	14.83
Vanguard Short-Term Corp Bd Idx Admiral	0.62	1.88	1.98	1.88	11-18-2010	0.77	1.76	1.84	1.77

Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value

\$81,990.53

Benchmark

Custom

BWA October 2021 Moderate rebalance to neutral

Non-Load Adjusted Returns

Total 11 holdings as of 09-30-2021	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 %
Vanguard Short-Term Corp Bd Idx Admiral (USD)	VSCSX	MF	08-2021	14.27	11,702	0.83 2021-10-06	0.82 2021-09-30	1.31	4.25	2.88	2.91
Lord Abbett Bond-Debenture F (USD)	LBDFX	MF	07-2021	13.18	10,802	2.52 2021-08-31	2.52 2021-08-31	9.49	6.27	6.06	7.14
JHancock Bond I (USD)	JHBIX	MF	07-2021	13.17	10,799	2.00 2021-08-31	1.98 2021-09-30	2.28	6.41	4.16	4.92
JPMorgan Hedged Equity 2 I (USD)	JHQDX	MF	08-2021	11.95	9,796	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schwab US Large-Cap Growth ETF™ (USD)	SCHG	ETF	10-2021	10.64	8,721	0.35 2021-09-30	0.34 2021-08-31	29.15	22.76	22.80	19.88
Fidelity Advisor® Small Cap Value I (USD)	FCVIX	MF	07-2021	8.76	7,180	—	—	74.16	13.43	13.16	15.24
Invesco S&P MidCap Quality ETF (USD)	XMHQ	ETF	10-2021	7.84	6,426	0.97 2021-09-30	0.90 2021-08-31	40.76	15.72	15.01	14.86
Calamos Market Neutral Income I (USD)	CMNIX	MF	06-2021	7.14	5,851	—	—	5.35	4.49	4.60	4.67
BlackRock International Instl (USD)	MAILX	MF	05-2021	6.03	4,940	—	—	34.54	15.32	13.20	9.60
Loomis Sayles Inflation Protected Secs I (USD)	LSGSX	MF	08-2021	4.99	4,095	-1.12 2021-10-06	-1.16 2021-10-06	5.33	8.04	4.78	3.15
Cash - 0.050%	—	CASH	—	2.05	1,678	—	—	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

Return Participation 09-30-2021

This portfolio report includes securities for which return data is not available for the entire history represented. When return is not available for a security, the remaining securities returns are reweighted to maintain consistent proportions for the securities that do have returns. The reweighting impacts trailing return data, as well as statistics that are calculated using return, including standard deviation, mean, Sharpe ratio, alpha, beta and R-squared. The following securities do not have 120 months of return data reflected in the report.

Security

JPMorgan Hedged Equity 2 I (USD, JHQDX)

Start Date

03-31-2021

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.

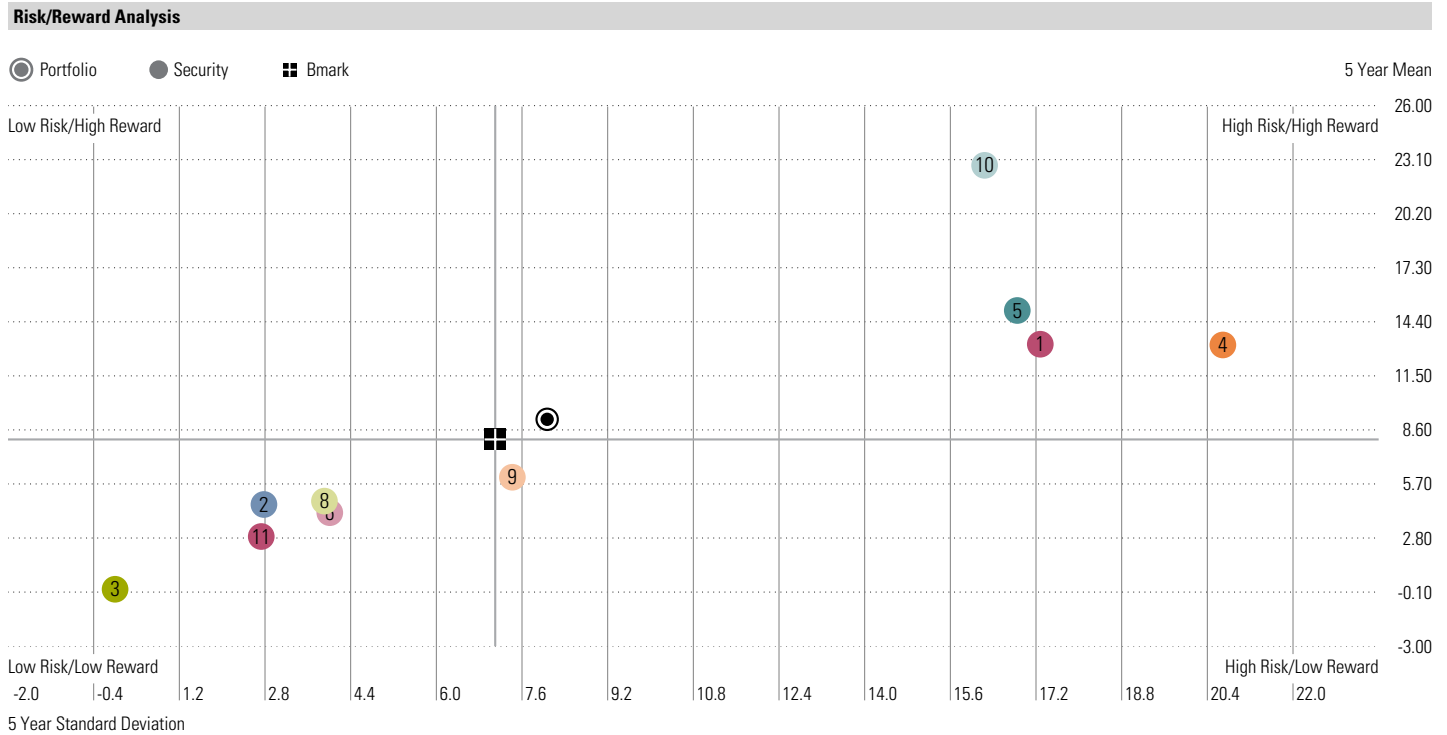
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5 Years Risk/Reward Scatterplot: BWA October 2021 Moderate rebalance to neutral

09-30-2016 to 09-30-2021

Currency
USD

Benchmark
Custom



Securities	5 Years Std Dev	5 Years Mean
1 BlackRock International Inst(USD,MAILX)	17.28	13.20
2 Calamos Market Neutral Income I(USD,CMNIX)	2.78	4.60
3 Cash - 0.050%	0.00	0.05
4 Fidelity Advisor® Small Cap Value I(USD,FCVIX)	20.69	13.16
5 Invesco S&P MidCap Quality ETF(USD,XMHQ)	16.85	15.01
6 JHancock Bond I(USD,JHBIX)	4.01	4.16
7 JPMorgan Hedged Equity 2 I(USD,JHQDX)	—	—
8 Loomis Sayles Inflation Protected Secs I(USD,LSGSX)	3.91	4.78
9 Lord Abbett Bond-Debenture F(USD,LBDFX)	7.42	6.06
10 Schwab US Large-Cap Growth ETF™(USD,SCHG)	16.24	22.80
11 Vanguard Short-Term Corp Bd Idx Admiral(USD,VSCSX)	2.73	2.88
■ Benchmark	7.10	8.09
● Portfolio	8.07	9.17

Asset-Based Fees

The returns and/or return statistics in this report reflect the deduction of the asset-based fees listed in the table below. The annual fee percentage and frequency were provided by

your financial professional. This type of fee is in addition to the normal operating expenses of the securities within the portfolio.

Correlation Matrix 09-30-2016 to 09-30-2021: BWA October 2021

Moderate rebalance to neutral

Report Currency

USD

Correlation Matrix 5 Year

1											
1		2									
2	0.84		3								
3	NA	NA		4							
4	0.82	0.81	NA		5						
5	0.84	0.86	NA	0.91		6					
6	0.47	0.50	NA	0.28	0.34		7				
7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		8			
8	0.28	0.36	NA	0.11	0.23	0.82	NA		9		
9	0.82	0.81	NA	0.75	0.75	0.73	NA	0.45		10	
10	0.80	0.87	NA	0.73	0.86	0.49	NA	0.43	0.76		11
11	0.56	0.60	NA	0.40	0.45	0.90	NA	0.64	0.81	0.50	

Investment Key

- 1 BlackRock International Instl (USD, MAILX)
- 2 Calamos Market Neutral Income I (USD, CMNIX)
- 3 Cash - 0.050%
- 4 Fidelity Advisor® Small Cap Value I (USD, FCVIX)
- 5 Invesco S&P MidCap Quality ETF (USD, XMHQ)
- 6 JHancock Bond I (USD, JHBIX)
- 7 JPMorgan Hedged Equity 2 I (USD, JHQDX)
- 8 Loomis Sayles Inflation Protected Secs I (USD, LSGSX)
- 9 Lord Abbett Bond-Debenture F (USD, LBDFX)
- 10 Schwab US Large-Cap Growth ETF™ (USD, SCHG)
- 11 Vanguard Short-Term Corp Bd Idx Admiral (USD, VSCSX)

Degree of Correlation

High	Moderate	None	Moderately Negative	Highly Negative
0.70 to 1.00	0.11 to 0.69	0.10 to -0.10	-0.11 to -0.69	-0.70 to -1.00

The Correlation Matrix demonstrates the relationship of return patterns among investments. It is based upon the correlation coefficient, a number between -1.0 and 1.0. A perfect negative linear relationship between two investments has a correlation of -1.0, whereas a perfect positive linear relationship exists with a correlation of 1.0.

A correlation coefficient of 0.0 indicates no linear relationship between the investments. Correlation information can be valuable in assessing the diversification effect of combining an investment with other investing options.

BlackRock International Instl (USD)

Morningstar Quantitative Rating™
★★★★★
Gold¹
08-31-2021

Overall Morningstar Rating™
★★★★★
691 US Fund Foreign Large Blend

Standard Index
MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Category Index
MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Morningstar Cat
US Fund Foreign Large Blend

Performance 09-30-2021

Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2019	14.15	3.64	-0.12	11.50	31.75
2020	-25.08	26.76	7.88	18.91	21.82
2021	8.99	4.87	-1.01	—	13.14

Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	34.54	15.32	13.20	9.60	5.16
Std 09-30-2021	34.54	—	13.20	9.60	5.16
Total Return	34.54	15.32	13.20	9.60	5.16
+/- Std Index	10.62	7.30	4.26	2.12	—
+/- Cat Index	10.62	7.30	4.26	2.12	—

% Rank Cat	4	1	1	11
No. in Cat	770	691	591	397

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield 10-06-21	0.00	—
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 800-441-7762 or visit www.blackrock.com.

Fees and Expenses

Sales Charges

Front-End Load %	NA
Deferred Load %	NA

Fund Expenses

Management Fees %	0.60
12b1 Expense %	NA
Gross Expense Ratio %	0.83

Risk and Return Profile

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Morningstar Rating™	5★	5★	4★
Morningstar Risk	High	High	High
Morningstar Return	High	High	+Avg

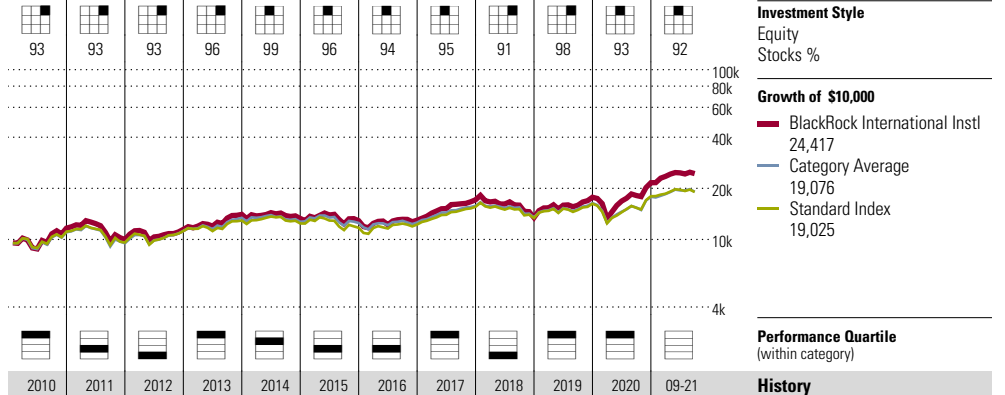
	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	20.62	17.28	15.64
Mean	15.32	13.20	9.60
Sharpe Ratio	0.75	0.74	0.63

MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
	MSCI ACWI SMID NR USD	MSCI ACWI SMID NR USD
Alpha	6.18	4.31
Beta	1.12	0.93
R-Squared	92.76	95.60

12-Month Yield	—
Potential Cap Gains Exp	20.14%

Operations

Family:	BlackRock
Manager:	Multiple
Tenure:	14.6 Years
Objective:	Foreign Stock



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	09-21	History
NAV/Price	13.33	11.34	12.85	15.46	14.31	13.79	13.66	17.76	13.71	17.86	21.68	23.40	NAV/Price
Total Return %	16.52	-14.38	14.82	22.59	-5.34	-3.00	0.66	31.87	-21.43	31.75	21.82	13.14	Total Return %
+/- Standard Index	5.37	-0.68	-2.02	7.30	-1.47	2.66	-3.84	4.68	-7.24	10.24	11.17	7.25	+/- Standard Index
+/- Category Index	5.37	-0.68	-2.02	7.30	-1.47	2.66	-3.84	4.68	-7.24	10.24	11.17	7.25	+/- Category Index
% Rank Cat	5	58	86	19	50	73	51	4	97	1	5	—	% Rank Cat
No. of Funds in Cat	829	817	786	791	750	788	762	756	741	732	785	781	No. of Funds in Cat

Portfolio Analysis 05-28-2021

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %	Share Chg since 02-2021	Share Amount	Holdings :	Net Assets %
Cash	8.07	8.07	0.00			38 Total Stocks, 31 Total Fixed-Income, 77% Turnover Ratio	
US Stocks	16.78	16.78	0.00				
Non-US Stocks	80.74	80.74	0.00	⊕	346,374	Volkswagen AG Participating Prefer	5.57
Bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00	⊕	93 mil	BlackRock Liquidity T-Fund Instl	5.43
Other/Not Clsfd	-5.59	0.43	6.02	⊕	192,070	L'Oreal SA	5.08
Total	100.00	106.02	6.02	⊕	2 mil	Recruit Holdings Co Ltd	4.78
				⊕	23 mil	Intesa Sanpaolo	3.90
				⊕	361,677	Koninklijke DSM NV	3.89
				⊕	275,100	Fanuc Corp	3.85
				⊕	635,400	Sony Group Corp	3.69
				⊕	1 mil	Cellnex Telecom SA	3.58
				⊕	76,959	LG Chem Ltd	3.35
				⊕	157,266	Mastercard Inc Class A	3.31
				⊕	675,000	Toyota Motor Corp	3.27
				⊕	8 mil	Grupo Financiero Banorte SAB de CV	3.11
				⊕	459,931	Canadian National Railway Co	3.03
				⊕	398,298	Ryanair Holdings PLC ADR	2.72

Equity Style

Value	Blend	Growth
Large	High	High
Mid	Low	Low
Small	Low	Low

Portfolio Statistics

	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio TTM	23.4	1.57	1.41
P/C Ratio TTM	13.9	1.40	1.36
P/B Ratio TTM	2.5	1.36	1.27
Geo Avg Mkt Cap \$mil	63035	1.39	1.12

Fixed-Income Style

Ltd	Mod	Ext
High	Low	Low
Mid	Low	Low
Low	Low	Low

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

Credit Quality Breakdown

AAA	—
AA	—
A	—
BBB	—
BB	—
B	—
Below B	—
NR	—

Regional Exposure

	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	24.9	2.49
Greater Europe	42.7	0.96
Greater Asia	32.4	0.71

Sector Weightings

	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	37.7	0.92
Basic Materials	9.5	1.20
Consumer Cyclical	9.1	0.79
Financial Services	16.8	0.87
Real Estate	2.4	0.95
Sensitive	48.6	1.29
Communication Services	11.7	1.66
Energy	4.5	0.87
Industrials	23.3	1.97
Technology	9.2	0.68
Defensive	13.6	0.64
Consumer Defensive	6.9	0.82
Healthcare	6.7	0.68
Utilities	0.0	0.00

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Calamos Market Neutral Income I (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™
Bronze
 07-01-2021

Standard Index
 MSCI ACWI NR
 USD

Category Index
 Morningstar Mod
 Con Tgt Risk TR
 USD

Morningstar Cat
 US Fund Relative
 Value Arbitrage

Performance 09-30-2021

Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2019	2.90	1.48	1.04	1.15	6.73
2020	-3.83	5.08	2.25	1.96	5.35
2021	1.37	1.33	0.59	—	3.32

Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	5.35	4.49	4.60	4.67	4.57
Std 09-30-2021	5.35	—	4.60	4.67	4.57
Total Return	5.35	4.49	4.60	4.67	4.57

	+/- Std Index	+/- Cat Index
	-22.09	-8.09
	-8.09	-8.59
	-7.23	—

% Rank Cat	65	89	65	23
No. in Cat	17	13	11	5

	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.

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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
Gross Expense Ratio %	0.98
Risk and Return Profile	

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Morningstar Rating™	13 funds	11 funds	5 funds
Morningstar Risk	—	—	—
Morningstar Return	—	—	—

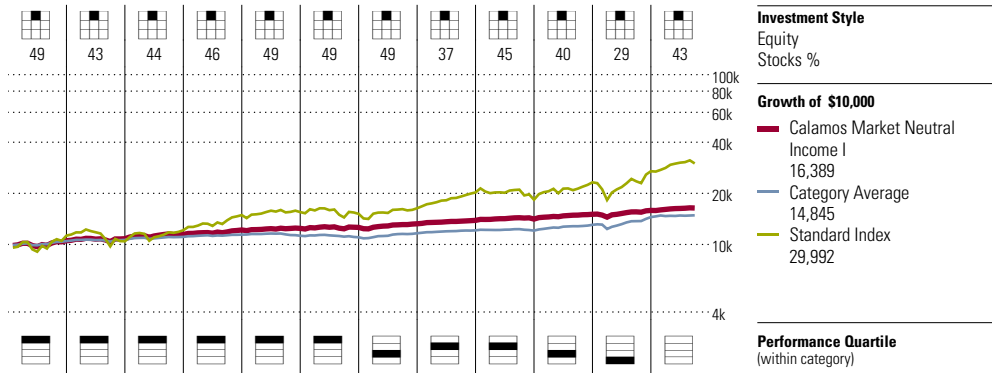
	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	3.48	2.78	3.26
Mean	4.49	4.60	4.67
Sharpe Ratio	0.96	1.21	1.22

MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
	USD	Russell Mid Cap TR
Alpha	1.17	1.22
Beta	0.18	0.15
R-Squared	85.22	87.38

12-Month Yield	—
Potential Cap Gains Exp	4.09%

Operations

Family:	Calamos
Manager:	Multiple
Tenure:	31.1 Years
Objective:	Income



Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	09-21
NAV/Price	11.88	11.98	12.52	12.83	12.82	12.62	12.87	13.07	12.67	13.31	13.89	14.30
Total Return %	5.21	2.71	6.05	6.17	2.21	1.30	5.04	4.73	1.80	6.73	5.35	3.32
+/- Standard Index	-7.46	10.06	-10.08	-16.63	-1.95	3.66	-2.83	-19.24	11.22	-19.87	-10.90	-7.80
+/- Category Index	-4.45	0.12	-3.61	-2.66	-2.09	2.33	-1.63	-6.13	4.67	-8.52	-6.51	-0.65
% Rank Cat	1	1	1	1	1	1	64	34	27	53	79	—
No. of Funds in Cat	7	7	7	9	9	10	14	15	19	18	19	17

Portfolio Analysis 06-30-2021

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %	Share Chg since 03-2021	Share Amount	Holdings :	Net Assets %
Cash	33.04	33.04	0.00			986 Total Stocks , 382 Total Fixed-Income, 77% Turnover Ratio	
US Stocks	27.58	56.81	29.23				
Non-US Stocks	-3.71	0.58	4.29	⊖	1 mil	SPDR® S&P 500 ETF Trust	3.72
Bonds	1.10	1.10	0.00	⊕	3 mil	Apple Inc	2.85
Other/Not Clsfd	41.99	42.07	0.08	⊕	1 mil	Microsoft Corp	2.82
Total	100.00	133.60	33.60	⊕	443,294	Tesla Inc	-2.14
				⊕	81,588	Amazon.com Inc	1.99
				⊕	675,000	Option on S&P 500 Index Sep21	-1.66
				⊖	20 mil	Tesla Inc 2.38%	1.47
				⊕	554,815	Facebook Inc Class A	1.37
				⊕	17 mil	Tesla Inc 2%	1.30
				⊕	15 mil	Calamos Short-Term Bond I	1.06
				⊕	17 mil	Micron Technology Inc. 3.12%	1.05
				⊖	601,600	Square Inc A	-1.04
				⊖	2 mil	Micron Technology Inc	-1.04
				⊕	57,182	Alphabet Inc Class C	1.02
				⊖	436,602	Wayfair Inc Class A	-0.98

Equity Style	Portfolio Statistics	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
Value Blend Growth	P/E Ratio TTM	26.0	1.35	—
	P/C Ratio TTM	17.5	1.30	—
	P/B Ratio TTM	4.3	1.55	—
	Geo Avg Mkt Cap \$mil	203036	1.97	—

Fixed-Income Style	Avg Eff Maturity	Avg Eff Duration	Avg Wtd Coupon	Avg Wtd Price
Ltd Mod Ext	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—

Credit Quality Breakdown 12-31-2020	Bond %
AAA	0.00
AA	0.00
A	0.75
BBB	4.85
BB	18.48
B	1.28
Below B	0.12
NR	74.50

Regional Exposure	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	99.0	1.57
Greater Europe	0.8	0.05
Greater Asia	0.2	0.01

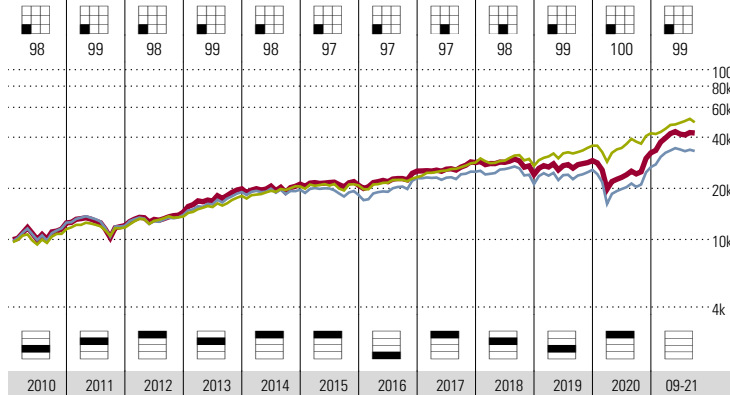
Sector Weightings	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	33.3	0.96
Basic Materials	2.1	0.48
Consumer Cyclical	10.1	0.86
Financial Services	18.9	1.19
Real Estate	2.2	0.82
Sensitive	44.3	1.01
Communication Services	10.3	1.06
Energy	2.7	0.76
Industrials	9.1	0.95
Technology	22.2	1.06
Defensive	22.4	1.04
Consumer Defensive	5.9	0.84
Healthcare	12.5	1.06
Utilities	3.9	1.51

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Fidelity Advisor® Small Cap Value I (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™ Neutral **Overall Morningstar Rating™** ★★★★★ **Standard Index** S&P 500 TR USD **Category Index** Russell 2000 Value TR USD **Morningstar Cat** US Fund Small Value

Performance 09-30-2021					
Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2019	10.72	1.85	1.35	5.64	20.75
2020	-32.11	17.40	4.79	33.15	11.21
2021	22.18	5.46	1.51	—	30.80
Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	74.16	13.43	13.16	15.24	11.40
Std 09-30-2021	74.16	—	13.16	15.24	11.40
Total Return	74.16	13.43	13.16	15.24	11.40
+/- Std Index	44.15	-2.57	-3.74	-1.39	—
+/- Cat Index	10.24	4.84	2.13	2.02	—
% Rank Cat	16	7	12	6	—
No. in Cat	433	405	382	289	—



Investment Style	Equity	Stocks %
Growth of \$10,000	Fidelity Advisor® Small Cap Value I	42,359
	Category Average	33,173
	Standard Index	48,951
Performance Quartile	(within category)	
History	NAV/Price	
Total Return %	+/- Standard Index	+/- Category Index
% Rank Cat	No. of Funds 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.

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	09-21
15.62	13.99	16.18	20.05	18.94	16.74	18.81	20.32	13.15	15.32	16.95	21.21	NAV/Price
25.15	-3.64	20.06	37.16	6.62	-1.64	21.32	12.26	-14.97	20.75	11.21	30.80	Total Return %
10.09	-5.76	4.06	4.77	-7.07	-3.02	9.36	-9.57	-10.59	-10.73	-7.19	14.88	+/- Standard Index
0.64	1.86	2.01	2.64	2.40	5.83	-10.42	4.42	-2.11	-1.64	6.57	7.88	+/- Category Index
60	43	19	39	17	5	79	16	46	60	13	—	% Rank Cat
342	352	357	369	396	433	405	397	417	419	416	438	No. of Funds in Cat

Fees and Expenses	
Sales Charges	
Front-End Load %	NA
Deferred Load %	NA

Fund Expenses	
Management Fees %	0.76
12b1 Expense %	NA
Gross Expense Ratio %	0.98

Risk and Return Profile	
Morningstar Rating™	5★
Morningstar Risk	-Avg
Morningstar Return	High

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	25.70	20.69	17.25
Mean	13.43	13.16	15.24
Sharpe Ratio	0.58	0.65	0.88

MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
Alpha	-3.80	4.99
Beta	1.20	0.87
R-Squared	77.15	97.34
12-Month Yield	—	—
Potential Cap Gains Exp	—	5.20%

Portfolio Analysis 07-31-2021			
Asset Allocation % 06-30-2021	Net %	Long %	Short %
Cash	1.49	1.76	0.27
US Stocks	89.82	89.82	0.00
Non-US Stocks	8.68	8.68	0.00
Bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100.00	100.27	0.27

Equity Style	Portfolio Statistics	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
Value Blend Growth	P/E Ratio TTM	13.6	0.57	0.95
	P/C Ratio TTM	8.7	0.51	0.89
	P/B Ratio TTM	1.9	0.44	1.10
	Geo Avg Mkt Cap \$mil	4219	0.02	1.06

Fixed-Income Style	Avg Eff Maturity	Avg Eff Duration	Avg Wtd Coupon	Avg Wtd Price
Ltd Mod Ext	—	—	—	—
High Med Low	—	—	—	—

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

Regional Exposure	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	94.2	0.95
Greater Europe	4.4	5.40
Greater Asia	1.4	7.49

Top Holdings 06-30-2021			
Share since 06-2021	Share Amount	Holdings : 1,467 Total Stocks, 0 Total Fixed-Income, 109% Turnover Ratio	Net Assets %
⊖	700,000	iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF	2.61
⊕	2 mil	Adient PLC	1.92
⊕	1 mil	Brookfield Infrastructure Corp Ord	1.86
⊕	325,000	CACI International Inc Class A	1.86
⊕	400,000	Churchill Downs Inc	1.78
⊖	78 mil	Fidelity Revere Str Tr	1.76
⊕	500,000	Assurant Inc	1.75
⊕	4 mil	Cushman & Wakefield PLC	1.61
⊕	900,000	FirstCash Inc	1.55
⊕	3 mil	Eastern Bankshares Inc Ordinary Sh	1.53
⊕	2 mil	Douglas Emmett Inc	1.51
⊕	3 mil	JELD-WEN Holding Inc	1.48
⊕	699,700	Western Alliance Bancorp	1.46
⊕	3 mil	Old Republic International Corp	1.41
⊕	5 mil	Lexington Realty Trust	1.34

Sector Weightings	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	52.1	1.68
Basic Materials	3.5	1.62
Consumer Cyclical	10.9	0.90
Financial Services	27.2	1.93
Real Estate	10.5	4.07
Sensitive	36.5	0.78
Communication Services	1.2	0.11
Energy	5.1	1.86
Industrials	17.5	2.09
Technology	12.7	0.52
Defensive	11.4	0.52
Consumer Defensive	2.5	0.40
Healthcare	5.8	0.43
Utilities	3.2	1.30

Operations			
Family:	Fidelity Investments	Base Currency:	USD
Manager:	Multiple	Ticker:	FCVIX
Tenure:	0.7 Year	ISIN:	US3163897743
Objective:	Small Company	Minimum Initial Purchase:	\$0
		Purchase Constraints:	—
		Incept:	11-03-2004
		Type:	MF
		Total Assets:	\$4,422.24 mil

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Invesco S&P MidCap Quality ETF (USD)

Morningstar Quantitative Rating™
Silver^α
 08-31-2021

Overall Morningstar Rating™
★★★★★
 S&P 500 TR USD
 361 US Fund Mid-Cap Blend

Category Index
 Russell Mid Cap TR USD
Morningstar Cat
 US Fund Mid-Cap Blend

Performance 09-30-2021					
Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2019	16.11	1.63	0.28	8.09	27.90
2020	-22.45	26.39	4.64	23.40	26.54
2021	13.64	1.94	-1.46	—	14.15
Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Std Mkt 09-30-21	40.76	—	15.01	14.86	9.02
Std NAV 09-30-21	40.86	—	14.78	14.90	8.96
Mkt Total Ret	40.76	15.72	15.01	14.86	9.02
NAV Total Ret	40.86	15.68	14.78	14.90	8.96
+/- Std Index	10.86	-0.32	-2.12	-1.73	—
+/- Cat Index	2.75	1.46	0.39	-0.62	—
% Rank Cat	46	6	14	20	—
No. in Cat	394	361	307	206	—

30-day SEC Yield 2021-09-30	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
0.97 ¹	0.97	0.90

1. Contractual waiver, Expires 08-31-2022

Performance Disclosure
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 Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please call 800-983-0903 or visit www.invescopowershares.com.

Fees and Expenses

Fund Expenses	
Management Fees %	0.25
Expense Ratio %	0.37
12b1 Expense %	NA

Risk and Return Profile

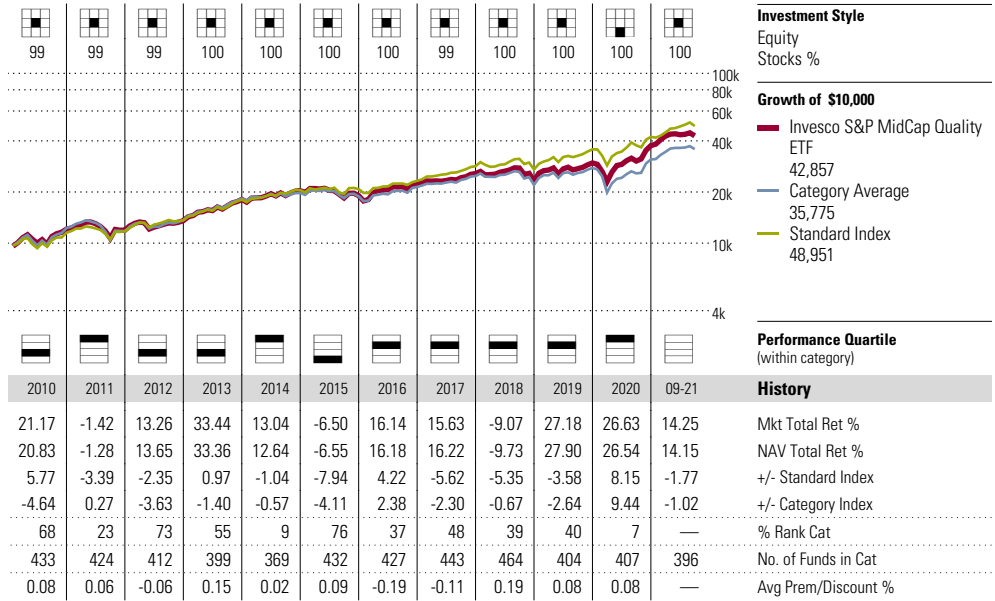
	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Morningstar Rating™	5★	5★	4★
Morningstar Risk	-Avg	-Avg	-Avg
Morningstar Return	High	+Avg	+Avg
Standard Deviation NAV	21.11	16.94	14.89
Standard Deviation MKT	21.01	16.86	14.97
Mean NAV	15.68	14.78	14.90
Mean MKT	15.72	15.01	14.86
Sharpe Ratio	0.75	0.83	0.97

MPT Statistics

	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
NAV	—	Morningstar US Mid Cap TR USD
Alpha	-0.73	1.51
Beta	1.06	0.93
R-Squared	88.65	93.66
12-Month Yield	—	1.21%
Potential Cap Gains Exp	—	—
Leveraged	—	No
Leverage Type	—	—
Leverage %	—	100.00
Primary Prospectus Benchmark	S&P MidCap 400 Quality TR USD	—

Operations

Family:	Invesco	Ticker:	XMHQ
Manager:	Multiple	Incept:	12-01-2006
Tenure:	14.3 Years	Expiration Date:	—
Total Assets:	\$269.3 mil	Exchange:	NYSE ARCA
Shares Outstanding:	3.51 mil	NAV:	75.83
Type:	ETF	Prem/Discount:	0.18



Portfolio Analysis 10-05-2021

Asset Allocation % 10-03-2021	Net %	Long %	Short %
Cash	0.01	0.01	0.00
US Stocks	99.99	99.99	0.00
Non-US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	0.00

Top Holdings 09-30-2021

Share Chg since 10-2021	Share Amount	Holdings : 77 Total Stocks, 0 Total Fixed-Income, 56% Turnover Ratio	Net Assets %
	46,186	Molina Healthcare Inc	4.71
	39,861	Signature Bank	4.08
	47,701	Williams-Sonoma Inc	3.18
	93,364	Cognex Corp	2.82
	44,068	Manhattan Associates Inc	2.53
	16,931	Fair Isaac Corp	2.53
	18,616	Deckers Outdoor Corp	2.52
	84,938	East West Bancorp Inc	2.48
	32,381	Universal Display Corp	2.08
	62,884	YETI Holdings Inc	2.03
	75,269	Graco Inc	1.98
	106,782	Synovus Financial Corp	1.76
	39,495	Cullen/Frost Bankers Inc	1.76
	75,123	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	1.73
	53,852	Owens-Corning Inc	1.73

Equity Style

Value	Blend	Growth
Value	Blend	Growth

Portfolio Statistics

	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio TTM	14.8	0.62	0.72
P/C Ratio TTM	11.8	0.69	0.87
P/B Ratio TTM	2.8	0.65	8.69
Geo Avg Mkt Cap \$mil	7538	0.04	0.65

Fixed-Income Style

Ltd	Mod	Ext
Ltd	Mod	Ext

Fixed-Income Metrics

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	100.0	1.01
Greater Europe	0.0	0.00
Greater Asia	0.0	0.00

Sector Weightings

	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	55.3	1.79
Basic Materials	4.1	1.89
Consumer Cyclical	18.4	1.52
Financial Services	31.7	2.25
Real Estate	1.1	0.44
Sensitive	33.0	0.70
Communication Services	1.1	0.10
Energy	0.0	0.00
Industrials	15.8	1.89
Technology	16.1	0.65
Defensive	11.7	0.53
Consumer Defensive	1.0	0.15
Healthcare	10.8	0.81
Utilities	0.0	0.00

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JHancock Bond I (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™ Overall Morningstar Rating™ **Standard Index** **Category Index** **Morningstar Cat**
Silver ★★★★★ Bloomberg US Bloomberg US US Fund Intermediate
 08-25-2021 571 US Fund Intermediate Agg Bond TR USD Universal TR USD Core-Plus Bond
 Core-Plus Bond

Performance 09-30-2021					
Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2019	4.11	3.14	2.42	0.43	10.46
2020	-1.31	6.06	1.74	2.41	9.07
2021	-2.85	2.47	0.31	—	-0.14
Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	2.28	6.41	4.16	4.92	5.67
Std 09-30-2021	2.28	—	4.16	4.92	5.67
Total Return	2.28	6.41	4.16	4.92	5.67
+/- Std Index	3.17	1.06	1.21	1.91	—
+/- Cat Index	2.07	0.84	0.86	1.46	—
% Rank Cat	23	19	18	7	—
No. in Cat	614	571	498	357	—

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield 10-06-21	3.04 ¹	—
30-day SEC Yield 08-31-21	2.00 ¹	1.99

1. Contractual waiver, Expires 07-31-2023

Performance Disclosure
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 Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please call 888-972-8696 or visit www.jhfunds.com.

Fees and Expenses	
Sales Charges	
Front-End Load %	NA
Deferred Load %	NA
Fund Expenses	
Management Fees %	0.31
12b1 Expense %	0.00
Gross Expense Ratio %	0.48

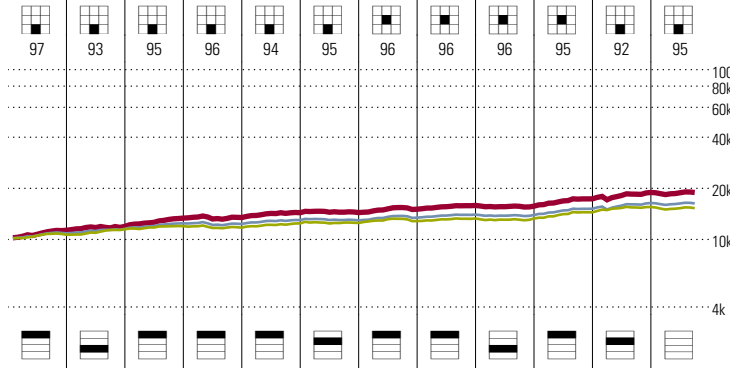
Risk and Return Profile	
Morningstar Rating™	4★
Morningstar Risk	Avg
Morningstar Return	+Avg

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	4.72	4.01	3.60
Mean	6.41	4.16	4.92
Sharpe Ratio	1.13	0.76	1.18

MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
Alpha	0.63	1.13
Beta	1.10	0.65
R-Squared	65.56	97.06
12-Month Yield		3.24%
Potential Cap Gains Exp		2.46%

Operations

Family:	John Hancock
Manager:	Multiple
Tenure:	19.0 Years
Objective:	Income



Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	09-21
NAV/Price	15.52	15.45	16.42	15.75	16.03	15.47	15.65	15.90	15.18	16.10	16.79	16.40
Total Return %	13.23	5.42	11.85	0.81	6.78	0.14	4.72	5.19	-0.95	10.46	9.07	-0.14
+/- Standard Index	6.69	-2.42	7.64	2.83	0.81	-0.41	2.07	1.65	-0.96	1.74	1.56	1.42
+/- Category Index	6.07	-1.98	6.32	2.15	1.22	-0.29	0.81	1.10	-0.69	1.17	1.49	0.94
% Rank Cat	2	72	5	11	12	37	23	17	63	16	30	—
No. of Funds in Cat	428	456	467	500	510	528	561	597	617	613	602	618

Portfolio Analysis 07-31-2021

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %
Cash	1.94	1.94	0.00
US Stocks	0.08	0.08	0.00
Non-US Stocks	0.11	0.11	0.00
Bonds	94.72	94.72	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	3.15	3.15	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	0.00

Equity Style	Value	Blend	Growth
P/E Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/C Ratio TTM	—	—	—
P/B Ratio TTM	—	—	—
Geo Avg Mkt Cap \$mil	—	—	—

Fixed-Income Style	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
Avg Eff Maturity	—	8.07	—
Avg Eff Duration	—	6.42	—
Avg Wtd Coupon	—	3.49	—
Avg Wtd Price	—	106.32	—

Credit Quality Breakdown 06-30-2021	Bond %
AAA	38.98
AA	1.60
A	6.74
BBB	30.48
BB	13.10
B	6.61
Below B	1.56
NR	0.92

Regional Exposure	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	100.0	—
Greater Europe	0.0	—
Greater Asia	0.0	—

Share Chg since 06-2021	Share Amount	Holdings :	Net Assets %
		5 Total Stocks , 1,014 Total Fixed-Income, 98% Turnover Ratio	
⊕	671 mil	United States Treasury Bonds 2.25%	2.94
⊕	719 mil	United States Treasury Bonds 1.88%	2.91
⊕	550 mil	United States Treasury Notes 1.25%	2.28
⊖	501 mil	United States Treasury Notes 1.62%	2.11
⊕	368 mil	United States Treasury Notes 1.25%	1.53
⊕	363 mil	United States Treasury Notes 0.88%	1.49
⊕	323 mil	United States Treasury Notes 0.25%	1.31
⊕	237 mil	United States Treasury Bonds 3.12%	1.19
⊕	182 mil	United States Treasury Bonds 2.5%	0.83
⊕	200 mil	United States Treasury Notes 0.75%	0.82
⊕	182 mil	Federal National Mortgage Associat	0.76
⊖	165 mil	Federal Home Loan Banks 2.5%	0.71
⊖	162 mil	United States Treasury Notes 1.25%	0.67
⊖	150 mil	Fnma Pass-Thru I 2.5%	0.65
⊖	149 mil	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corpora	0.62

Sector Weightings	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	0.0	—
Basic Materials	0.0	—
Consumer Cyclical	0.0	—
Financial Services	0.0	—
Real Estate	0.0	—
Sensitive	0.0	—
Communication Services	0.0	—
Energy	0.0	—
Industrials	0.0	—
Technology	0.0	—
Defensive	100.0	—
Consumer Defensive	0.0	—
Healthcare	0.0	—
Utilities	100.0	—

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JPMorgan Hedged Equity 2 I (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™

 Silver
 09-02-2021

Standard Index
 MSCI ACWI NR
 USD

Category Index
 Morningstar Mod
 Con Tgt Risk TR
 USD

Morningstar Cat
 US Fund Options
 Trading

Performance 09-30-2021

Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2019	—	—	—	—	—
2020	—	—	—	—	—
2021	—	3.85	0.01	—	—

Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	—	—	—	—	6.65
Std 09-30-2021	—	—	—	—	6.65
Total Return	—	—	—	—	6.65
+/- 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.

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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 %	0.25
12b1 Expense %	NA
Gross Expense Ratio %	0.84

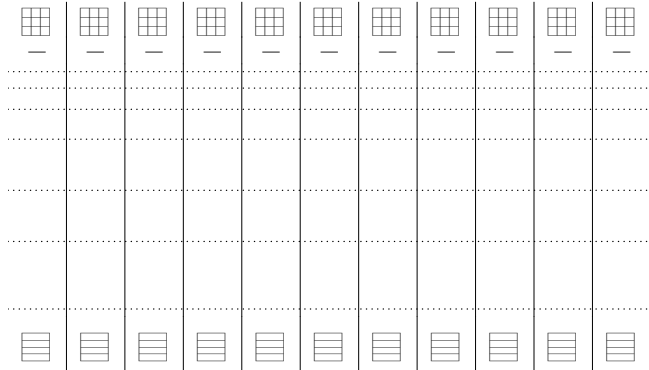
Risk and Return Profile

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Morningstar Rating™	—	—	—
Morningstar Risk	—	—	—
Morningstar Return	—	—	—

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	—	—	—
Mean	—	—	—
Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—

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

12-Month Yield	—
Potential Cap Gains Exp	2.30%



Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	09-21
NAV/Price	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.96
Total Return %	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
+/- Standard Index	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
+/- Category Index	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
% Rank Cat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Funds in Cat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Investment Style
 Equity
 Stocks %

Growth of \$10,000

- JPMorgan Hedged Equity 2 I: 10,665
- Category Average: 10,562
- Standard Index: 10,910

Performance Quartile
 (within category)

History

- NAV/Price
- Total Return %
- +/- Standard Index
- +/- Category Index
- % Rank Cat
- No. of Funds in Cat

Portfolio Analysis 08-31-2021

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %	Share Chg since 07-2021	Share Amount	Holdings :	Net Assets %
Cash	2.20	2.20	0.00	—	—	179 Total Stocks , 58 Total Fixed-Income, 6% Turnover Ratio	—
US Stocks	95.93	95.93	0.00	—	—	Microsoft Corp	6.76
Non-US Stocks	1.86	1.86	0.00	+	473,093	Apple Inc	6.17
Bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00	+	859,073	Amazon.com Inc	4.25
Other/Not Clsfd	0.00	0.00	0.00	+	25,861	Alphabet Inc Class A	2.84
Total	100.00	100.00	0.00	+	20,747	Facebook Inc Class A	2.37
				+	132,180	Alphabet Inc Class C	2.25
				-	16,365	JPMorgan US Government MMkt IM	2.20
				+	47 mil	Berkshire Hathaway Inc Class B	1.46
				+	108,212	Tesla Inc	1.44
				+	41,338	NVIDIA Corp	1.32
				+	125,033	UnitedHealth Group Inc	1.27
				+	64,614	Accenture PLC Class A	1.27
				+	79,451	Mastercard Inc Class A	1.25
				+	76,552	Visa Inc Class A	1.22
				+	112,481	Johnson & Johnson	1.16
				+	142,181		

Equity Style

Value	Blend	Growth
Large	—	—
Mid	—	—
Small	—	—

Portfolio Statistics

	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio TTM	24.5	1.27	1.02
P/C Ratio TTM	18.7	1.38	1.05
P/B Ratio TTM	4.5	1.60	0.96
Geo Avg Mkt Cap \$mil	239869	2.32	0.85

Fixed-Income Style

Ltd	Mod	Ext
High	—	—
Mid	—	—
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	98.3	1.56
Greater Europe	0.8	0.04
Greater Asia	0.9	0.05

Sector Weightings

	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	30.9	0.89
Basic Materials	2.0	0.45
Consumer Cyclical	12.4	1.05
Financial Services	14.6	0.92
Real Estate	1.9	0.71
Sensitive	47.6	1.09
Communication Services	11.9	1.22
Energy	2.4	0.68
Industrials	8.1	0.85
Technology	25.1	1.20
Defensive	21.5	1.00
Consumer Defensive	5.7	0.81
Healthcare	13.3	1.13
Utilities	2.5	0.95

Operations

Family:	JPMorgan	Base Currency:	USD	Purchase Constraints:	A
Manager:	Multiple	Ticker:	JHQDX	Incept:	02-26-2021
Tenure:	0.7 Year	ISIN:	US46645V3785	Type:	MF
Objective:	Growth	Minimum Initial Purchase:	\$1 mil	Total Assets:	\$2,406.38 mil

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Loomis Sayles Inflation Protected Secs I (USD)

Performance 09-30-2021					
Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2019	3.61	2.96	1.27	0.56	8.64
2020	2.72	5.24	3.21	2.14	13.97
2021	-1.60	3.27	1.47	—	3.12
Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	5.33	8.04	4.78	3.15	6.02
Std 09-30-2021	5.33	—	4.78	3.15	6.02
Total Return	5.33	8.04	4.78	3.15	6.02
+/- Std Index	6.22	2.69	1.84	0.14	—
+/- Cat Index	0.14	0.60	0.45	0.03	—
% Rank Cat	50	7	9	14	
No. in Cat	205	201	175	124	

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield	—	—
30-day SEC Yield 10-05-21	-1.12 ¹	-1.16

1. Contractual waiver, Expires 01-31-2022

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Fees and Expenses	
Sales Charges	
Front-End Load %	NA
Deferred Load %	NA

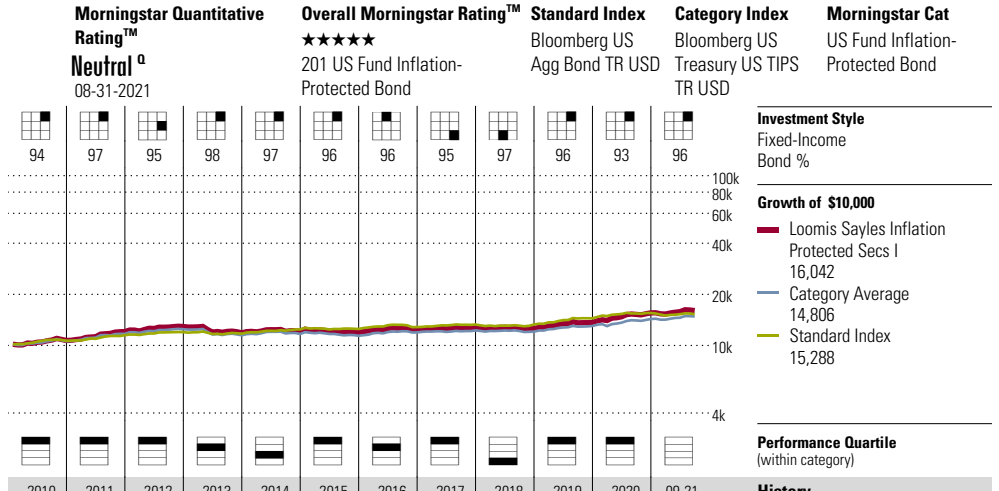
Fund Expenses	
Management Fees %	0.25
12b1 Expense %	0.00
Gross Expense Ratio %	0.70

	Risk and Return Profile		
	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Morningstar Rating™	5★	5★	4★
Morningstar Risk	+Avg	Avg	Avg
Morningstar Return	High	High	+Avg

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	4.38	3.91	4.26
Mean	8.04	4.78	3.15
Sharpe Ratio	1.55	0.92	0.61

MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
	USD	Bloomberg US Treasury US TIPS TR
Alpha	2.37	0.22
Beta	1.05	1.06
R-Squared	67.28	95.73
12-Month Yield		3.86%
Potential Cap Gains Exp		0.00%

Operations	
Family:	Loomis Sayles Funds
Manager:	Multiple
Tenure:	9.5 Years
Objective:	Government Bond - General



Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	09-21
NAV/Price	10.94	11.64	11.47	10.32	10.30	10.07	10.36	10.48	9.96	10.61	11.97	11.94
Total Return %	6.95	12.88	6.98	-8.20	1.75	-1.50	4.38	3.61	-2.23	8.64	13.97	3.12
+/- Standard Index	0.41	5.04	2.76	-6.17	-4.21	-2.05	1.73	0.07	-2.24	-0.08	6.46	4.67
+/- Category Index	0.64	-0.68	0.00	0.41	-1.89	-0.07	-0.30	0.60	-0.97	0.21	2.98	-0.40
% Rank Cat	16	23	21	30	63	25	48	15	80	19	10	—
No. of Funds in Cat	162	193	198	212	218	228	235	231	228	221	207	209

Portfolio Analysis 08-31-2021

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %	Share Chg since 07-2021	Share Amount	Holdings :	Net Assets %
Cash	1.87	1.87	0.00			0 Total Stocks, 53 Total Fixed-Income, 82% Turnover Ratio	
US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Non-US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00	⊖	41 mil	United States Treasury Notes 0.12%	19.80
Bonds	95.48	104.09	8.61	⊕	33 mil	United States Treasury Notes 0.38%	16.53
Other/Not Clsfd	2.65	2.65	0.00	⊕	25 mil	United States Treasury Notes 0.62%	12.19
Total	100.00	108.61	8.61	⊕	20 mil	United States Treasury Bonds 0.25%	10.33
				⊕	20 mil	United States Treasury Notes 0.12%	9.80
				⊕	14 mil	United States Treasury Notes 0.12%	6.69
				⊕	7 mil	United States Treasury Bonds 3.38%	4.64
				⊕	7 mil	Us 10yr Ultra Fut Dec21 Xcbt 2021	-4.46
				⊕	8 mil	United States Treasury Notes 0.12%	3.93
				⊕	8 mil	United States Treasury Notes 0.12%	3.87
				⊕	5 mil	United States Treasury Bonds 1%	2.77
				⊕	3 mil	Us Ultra Bond Cbt Dec21 Xcbt 2021	-2.27
				⊕	3 mil	Us Long Bond(Cbt) Dec21 Xcbt 2021	-1.88
				⊕	2 mil	United States Treasury Notes 0.75%	1.11
				⊕	2 mil	CNH Industrial Capital LLC 1.45%	0.76

Equity Style	Portfolio Statistics	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
Value Blend Growth	P/E Ratio TTM	—	—	—
	P/C Ratio TTM	—	—	—
	P/B Ratio TTM	—	—	—
	Geo Avg Mkt Cap \$mil	—	—	—
	Avg Eff Maturity		9.46	
	Avg Eff Duration		7.94	
	Avg Wtd Coupon		0.87	
	Avg Wtd Price		112.77	

Fixed-Income Style

Ltd	Mod	Ext	High	Med	Low

Credit Quality Breakdown 08-31-2021

Credit Quality	Bond %
AAA	86.05
AA	0.40
A	4.42
BBB	6.30
BB	2.35
B	0.05
Below B	0.00
NR	0.43

Regional Exposure

Region	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	—	—
Greater Europe	—	—
Greater Asia	—	—

Sector Weightings

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

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Lord Abbett Bond-Debenture F (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™ Neutral
 03-18-2021

Overall Morningstar Rating™ ★★★★★
 271 US Fund Multisector Bond

Standard Index Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

Category Index Bloomberg US Universal TR USD

Morningstar Cat US Fund Multisector Bond

Performance 09-30-2021					
Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2019	6.86	3.63	0.76	1.85	13.64
2020	-11.89	10.13	4.51	6.08	7.57
2021	0.98	2.08	0.13	—	3.22
Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	9.49	6.27	6.06	7.14	6.44
Std 09-30-2021	9.49	—	6.06	7.14	6.44
Total Return	9.49	6.27	6.06	7.14	6.44
+/- Std Index	10.38	0.91	3.12	4.13	—
+/- Cat Index	9.29	0.69	2.77	3.68	—
% Rank Cat	10	24	4	1	
No. in Cat	337	271	237	128	

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield 10-06-21	0.03	—
30-day SEC Yield 08-31-21	2.52	2.52

Performance Disclosure
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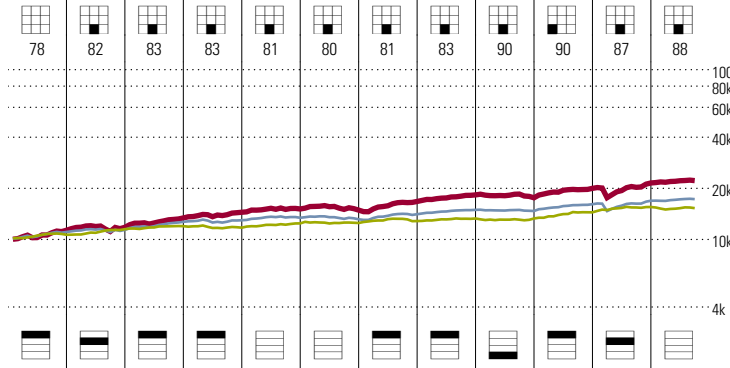
Fees and Expenses	
Sales Charges	
Front-End Load %	NA
Deferred Load %	NA

Fund Expenses	
Management Fees %	0.43
12b1 Expense %	0.10
Gross Expense Ratio %	0.68

Risk and Return Profile			
	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
	271 funds	237 funds	128 funds
Morningstar Rating™	3★	5★	5★
Morningstar Risk	+Avg	+Avg	+Avg
Morningstar Return	+Avg	High	High

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	9.41	7.42	6.54
Mean	6.27	6.06	7.14
Sharpe Ratio	0.58	0.68	0.99

MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
		Morningstar US HY Bd TR USD
Alpha	2.00	-0.42
Beta	0.83	0.98
R-Squared	9.09	96.17
12-Month Yield		3.45%
Potential Cap Gains Exp		5.21%



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	09-21	History
NAV/Price	7.80	7.62	8.13	8.14	7.91	7.39	7.92	8.24	7.45	8.12	8.39	8.44	NAV/Price
Total Return %	13.24	4.12	13.50	8.05	4.53	-1.53	12.46	9.32	-3.83	13.64	7.57	3.22	Total Return %
+/- Standard Index	6.70	-3.72	9.29	10.07	-1.44	-2.08	9.82	5.78	-3.84	4.93	0.06	4.77	+/- Standard Index
+/- Category Index	6.07	-3.28	7.97	9.39	-1.03	-1.96	8.55	5.23	-3.58	4.35	0.00	4.29	+/- Category Index
% Rank Cat	25	37	23	5	—	—	4	7	88	3	27	—	% Rank Cat
No. of Funds in Cat	268	250	283	308	—	—	299	321	326	302	336	344	No. of Funds in Cat

Portfolio Analysis 07-31-2021

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %	Share Chg since 06-2021	Share Amount	Holdings :	Net Assets %
Cash	0.00	0.00	0.00			65 Total Stocks , 910 Total Fixed-Income, 109% Turnover Ratio	
US Stocks	8.98	8.98	0.00				
Non-US Stocks	1.36	1.36	0.00	⊕	146 mil	Crowdstrike Holdings Inc 3%	0.59
Bonds	88.31	88.54	0.23	⊕	109 mil	Sprint Capital Corporation 6.88%	0.56
Other/Not Clsfd	1.35	1.35	0.00		111 mil	Tesla Inc 5.3%	0.45
Total	100.00	100.23	0.23	⊕	107 mil	Twilio Inc 3.62%	0.44
				⊕	98 mil	Costa Rica (Republic of) 7.16%	0.42
					78 mil	HCA Inc. 5.5%	0.42
					93 mil	TransDigm, Inc. 5.5%	0.38
					78 mil	Ford Motor Company 9%	0.38
					76 mil	Occidental Petroleum Corporation 6	0.36
				⊕	768,369	Blackstone Inc	0.35
					70 mil	ILLINOIS ST 5.1%	0.33
				⊕	72 mil	Kraft Heinz Foods Company 4.38%	0.33
				⊕	86 mil	Bausch Health Companies Inc 5%	0.33
				⊕	196,408	Deckers Outdoor Corp	0.32
				⊕	501,800	Franco-Nevada Corp	0.32

Equity Style			Portfolio Statistics			
Value	Blend	Growth	P/E Ratio TTM	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
High	Med	Small	27.1	—	1.58	
High	Med	Small	18.2	—	1.38	
High	Med	Small	5.0	—	3.36	
High	Med	Small	36830	—	0.63	

Fixed-Income Style			Credit Quality Breakdown 07-31-2021		
Ltd	Mod	Ext	Bond %	Rel Index	Rel Cat
High	Med	Low	10.33	—	
High	Med	Low	5.70	—	
High	Med	Low	4.84	—	
High	Med	Low	108.97	—	
High	Med	Low	3.70	—	
High	Med	Low	6.11	—	
High	Med	Low	8.82	—	
High	Med	Low	28.88	—	
High	Med	Low	29.71	—	
High	Med	Low	17.07	—	
High	Med	Low	3.97	—	
High	Med	Low	1.73	—	

AAA	Bond %
AAA	3.70
AA	6.11
A	8.82
BBB	28.88
BB	29.71
B	17.07
Below B	3.97
NR	1.73

Regional Exposure	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	90.8	—
Greater Europe	5.8	—
Greater Asia	3.4	—

Sector Weightings	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	38.2	—
Basic Materials	9.2	—
Consumer Cyclical	14.7	—
Financial Services	11.8	—
Real Estate	2.5	—
Sensitive	39.4	—
Communication Services	5.3	—
Energy	6.7	—
Industrials	6.8	—
Technology	20.5	—
Defensive	22.4	—
Consumer Defensive	7.7	—
Healthcare	14.7	—
Utilities	0.0	—

Operations

Family:	Lord Abbett	Base Currency:	USD	Purchase Constraints:	A
Manager:	Multiple	Ticker:	LBDFX	Incept:	09-28-2007
Tenure:	7.8 Years	ISIN:	US5440046093	Type:	MF
Objective:	Corporate Bond - High Yield	Minimum Initial Purchase:	\$0	Total Assets:	\$26,767.50 mil

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Schwab US Large-Cap Growth ETF™ (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™ Overall Morningstar Rating™ **Standard Index** **Category Index** **Morningstar Cat**
Silver ★★★★★ S&P 500 TR USD Russell 1000 US Fund Large Growth
 05-28-2021 1,133 US Fund Large Growth Growth TR USD

Performance 09-30-2021					
Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2019	15.53	5.04	1.20	10.92	36.21
2020	-14.14	27.73	13.59	11.69	39.13
2021	1.04	12.65	1.54	—	15.57
Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Std Mkt 09-30-21	29.15	—	22.80	19.88	17.32
Std NAV 09-30-21	29.07	—	22.78	19.88	17.33
Mkt Total Ret	29.15	22.76	22.80	19.88	17.32
NAV Total Ret	29.07	22.76	22.78	19.88	17.33
+/- Std Index	-0.93	6.77	5.89	3.25	—
+/- Cat Index	1.76	0.76	-0.05	0.21	—
% Rank Cat	27	18	23	16	—
No. in Cat	1,235	1,133	1,024	762	—

30-day SEC Yield 2021-09-30	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
	0.35	0.34

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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 877-824-5615 or visit www.csimfunds.com.

Fees and Expenses

Fund Expenses	
Management Fees %	0.04
Expense Ratio %	0.04
12b1 Expense %	NA

Risk and Return Profile

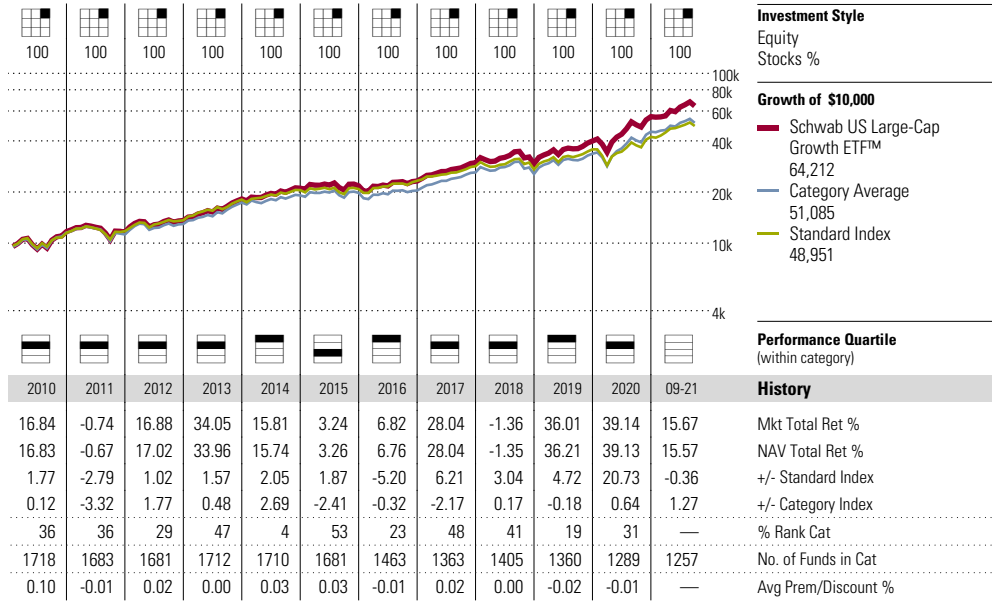
	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Morningstar Rating™	4★	4★	4★
Morningstar Risk	Avg	Avg	Avg
Morningstar Return	+Avg	+Avg	+Avg
Standard Deviation NAV	20.11	16.31	14.38
Standard Deviation MKT	20.03	16.24	14.39
Mean NAV	22.76	22.78	19.88
Mean MKT	22.76	22.80	19.88
Sharpe Ratio	1.07	1.28	1.30

MPT Statistics

	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
NAV		Morningstar US Large Mid Brd Grt TR USD
Alpha	5.50	0.89
Beta	1.03	1.00
R-Squared	92.95	99.70
12-Month Yield		0.40%
Potential Cap Gains Exp		—
Leveraged		No
Leverage Type		—
Leverage %		100.00
Primary Prospectus Benchmark		DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD

Operations

Family:	Schwab ETFs	Ticker:	SCHG
Manager:	Multiple	Incept:	12-11-2009
Tenure:	11.4 Years	Expiration Date:	—
Total Assets:	\$15,809.3 mil	Exchange:	NYSE ARCA
Shares Outstanding:	106.70 mil	NAV:	148.07
Type:	ETF	Prem/Discount:	0.01



Portfolio Analysis 10-05-2021

Asset Allocation % 10-01-2021	Net %	Long %	Short %
Cash	0.02	0.02	0.00
US Stocks	98.90	98.90	0.00
Non-US Stocks	1.08	1.08	0.00
Bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	0.00

Top Holdings 10-01-2021

Share Chg since 10-2021	Share Amount	Holdings : 226 Total Stocks, 0 Total Fixed-Income, 7% Turnover Ratio	Net Assets %
	13 mil	Apple Inc	11.77
	6 mil	Microsoft Corp	11.42
	365,503	Amazon.com Inc	7.51
	252,646	Alphabet Inc Class A	4.32
	2 mil	Facebook Inc Class A	4.30
	236,420	Alphabet Inc Class C	4.04
	681,024	Tesla Inc	3.31
	2 mil	NVIDIA Corp	2.72
	1 mil	Visa Inc Class A	2.04
	791,485	UnitedHealth Group Inc	1.95
	731,238	Mastercard Inc Class A	1.65
	986,276	PayPal Holdings Inc	1.63
	399,857	Adobe Inc	1.45
	371,370	Netflix Inc	1.43
	815,506	Salesforce.com Inc	1.41

Equity Style

Value	Blend	Growth	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat	
Value	Blend	Growth	P/E Ratio TTM	35.1	1.45	1.05
			P/C Ratio TTM	25.1	1.46	1.03
			P/B Ratio TTM	9.6	2.24	86.73
			Geo Avg Mkt Cap	367684	1.82	1.06
			\$mil			

Fixed-Income Style

Ltd	Mod	Ext	Avg Eff Maturity	Avg Eff Duration	Avg Wtd Coupon	Avg Wtd Price
Ltd	Mod	Ext	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	98.9	1.00
Greater Europe	0.8	1.00
Greater Asia	0.3	1.43

Sector Weightings

	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	24.9	0.81
Basic Materials	1.5	0.72
Consumer Cyclical	13.9	1.15
Financial Services	7.9	0.56
Real Estate	1.6	0.60
Sensitive	61.3	1.30
Communication Services	17.4	1.54
Energy	0.5	0.17
Industrials	2.2	0.26
Technology	41.3	1.67
Defensive	13.8	0.63
Consumer Defensive	2.0	0.32
Healthcare	11.8	0.88
Utilities	0.0	0.00

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Vanguard Short-Term Corp Bd Idx Admiral (USD)

Morningstar Analyst Rating™ Overall Morningstar Rating™
Silver ★★★★★
 07-11-2021 550 US Fund Short-Term Bond

Standard Index Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD
Category Index Bloomberg US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD
Morningstar Cat US Fund Short-Term Bond

Performance 09-30-2021					
Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2019	2.65	1.99	1.18	0.86	6.84
2020	-2.38	5.55	0.89	1.06	5.05
2021	-0.60	0.79	0.06	—	0.24
Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Load-adj Mthly	1.31	4.25	2.88	2.91	2.82
Std 09-30-2021	1.31	—	2.88	2.91	2.82
Total Return	1.31	4.25	2.88	2.91	2.82
+/- Std Index	2.20	-1.11	-0.07	-0.10	—
+/- Cat Index	1.01	1.38	0.99	1.44	—
% Rank Cat	42	15	18	12	
No. in Cat	603	550	485	318	

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield	—	—
30-day SEC Yield 10-05-21	0.83	0.82

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 800-662-7447 or visit www.vanguard.com.

Fees and Expenses

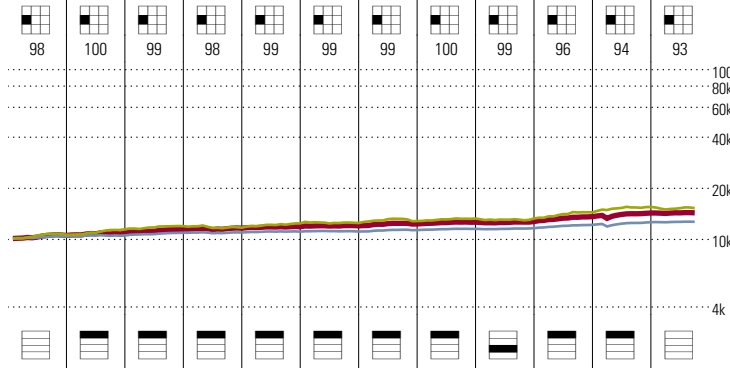
Sales Charges	NA
Front-End Load %	NA
Deferred Load %	NA
Fund Expenses	
Management Fees %	0.06
12b1 Expense %	NA
Gross Expense Ratio %	0.07

Risk and Return Profile

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Morningstar Rating™	4★	4★	4★
Morningstar Risk	+Avg	+Avg	+Avg
Morningstar Return	+Avg	+Avg	+Avg

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	3.35	2.73	2.28
Mean	4.25	2.88	2.91
Sharpe Ratio	0.96	0.64	1.01

MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index Morningstar US Corp Bd TR Hdq USD
Alpha	0.89	0.52
Beta	0.54	0.43
R-Squared	31.54	83.87
12-Month Yield		1.66%
Potential Cap Gains Exp		3.13%



History	NAV/Price	Total Return %	+/- Standard Index	+/- Category Index	% Rank Cat	No. of Funds in Cat
2010	21.00	5.55	-0.99	2.75	—	—
2011	21.09	2.91	-4.94	1.31	15	405
2012	21.79	5.74	1.52	4.47	16	413
2013	21.64	1.37	3.40	0.73	15	458
2014	21.63	1.98	-3.99	1.21	12	524
2015	21.45	1.23	0.68	0.58	3	559
2016	21.56	2.63	-0.01	1.35	25	522
2017	21.60	2.46	-1.08	1.62	15	513
2018	21.22	0.88	0.86	-0.72	64	530
2019	22.03	6.84	-1.87	2.81	6	569
2020	22.62	5.05	-2.45	1.72	17	574
09-21	22.41	0.24	1.80	0.15	—	618

Portfolio Analysis 08-31-2021

Asset Allocation %

	Net %	Long %	Short %
Cash	0.06	0.06	0.00
US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-US Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds	93.17	93.17	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	6.77	6.77	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		
Mid		
Low		

Credit Quality Breakdown 08-31-2021

	Bond %
AAA	1.12
AA	8.03
A	43.64
BBB	47.23
BB	0.00
B	0.00
Below B	0.03
NR	-0.05

Regional Exposure

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

Share Chg since 07-2021

Share Amount	Holdings :	Net Assets %
0	Total Stocks , 2,205	Total Fixed-Income, 56% Turnover Ratio
163 mil	Bank of America Corporation 3%	0.34
114 mil	Apple Inc. 2.4%	0.24
114 mil	Bank of America Corporation 1.73%	0.24
101 mil	Charter Communications Operating,	0.23
111 mil	The Boeing Company 2.2%	0.23
105 mil	JPMorgan Chase & Co. 1.58%	0.22
93 mil	Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. 3.5%	0.21
90 mil	Citigroup Inc. 3.11%	0.20
86 mil	The Boeing Company 4.88%	0.20
87 mil	Wells Fargo & Company 3.2%	0.19
86 mil	Morgan Stanley 3.12%	0.19
91 mil	JPMorgan Chase & Co. 2.08%	0.19
78 mil	Dell International L.L.C. and EMC	0.19
84 mil	Bank of America Corporation 3.5%	0.19
85 mil	Microsoft Corporation 2.4%	0.19

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:	Vanguard	Base Currency:	USD	Purchase Constraints:	—
Manager:	Joshua Barrickman	Ticker:	VSCSX	Incept:	11-18-2010
Tenure:	11.9 Years	ISIN:	US92206C6075	Type:	MF
Objective:	Corporate Bond - General	Minimum Initial Purchase:	\$3,000	Total Assets:	\$42,252.26 mil

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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 annuity will charge several fees to investors, including annual contract charges that compensate the insurance company for the cost of maintaining and administering the variable annuity 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 annuity 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. 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 life 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.

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 riskier 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 financial professional 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 riskier 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 professional analyses the investments in the portfolio along with their fees and expenses. Your financial professional 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 professional 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 professional, 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 professional 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 professional 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.

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 annuity will charge several fees to investors, including annual contract charges that compensate the insurance company for the cost of maintaining and administering the variable annuity 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 annuity 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. 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 life 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.

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 riskier 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 financial professional 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 riskier 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 financial professional 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.

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/units, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original investment. Fund portfolio statistics change over time. Securities are not FDIC-insured, may lose value, and are not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution. Portfolio statistics change over time.

Both scheduled and unscheduled portfolios are theoretical, for illustrative purposes only, and are not reflective of an investor's actual experience. Hypothetical performance does not reflect actual trading and may not reflect the impact that material economic and market factors had on the decision-making process for this portfolio.

"Gross" and "Net" Returns - Your financial professional has the option to input an ongoing asset-based fee for this portfolio. If included, the impact of this fee will be reflected in the "net" return calculation. If an asset-based fee is not input, the "gross" and "net" returns will be the same.

If your financial professional is an investment adviser representative, accounts they advise you on may incur an ongoing advisory fee. If applicable, such fees are described in the Form ADV for your financial professional's firm. We encourage you to obtain a copy of the Form ADV from your financial professional and to read it carefully. In addition, make sure you understand whether the impact of the advisory fee was included in the portfolio returns shown in this report and the amount of the advisory fee included.

We encourage you to discuss all fees or expenses associated with this portfolio with your financial professional and whether the portfolio returns shown herein take into account the effects of those fees or expenses, including any applicable trading commissions, short-term fees, or taxes. The purpose of including such fees and expenses is to illustrate the effect they have on the portfolio's investment returns for the time periods shown. For example, if the one-year performance before fees was 10% and the portfolio was assessed an annual 1.50% fee that was deducted quarterly, the fee would reduce the portfolio's performance to approximately 8.36%. Any taxes or fees not included would decrease the performance further.

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 financial professional) 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. Standardized returns for each portfolio holding are shown in this report.

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-emption 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.

Please refer to the Performance section above for additional information about advisory fees.

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.

Disclosure for Risk/Reward Graph

General Disclosures

This report is intended as supplemental sales literature and must be preceded or accompanied by 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 the current composition of the securities included in the portfolio. There is no assurance that the weightings, compositions, and ratios will remain the same.

Morningstar Investment Management LLC, a registered investment financial professional and wholly owned subsidiary of Morningstar, Inc., provides various institutional investment consulting services, including asset allocation advice to investment financial professionals 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.

Exchange-traded managed funds (ETMFs) combine some features of ETFs and mutual funds. Like an ETF, ETMF shares are traded on a secondary market. However, like mutual funds, the NAV of an ETMF share is calculated daily at the close of business (as opposed to intraday, like ETFs) so that an investor will not know the value of their purchase or sale until the NAV is determined at the end of the trading day. An ETMF's market price may be higher or lower than its NAV. If an ETMF's shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if an ETMF's shares trade at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. An ETMF's market price may vary significantly from anticipated levels. Although limit orders can be used to control trading costs, they cannot be used to control or limit execution prices.

ETMF shares are typically offered through a broker on an exchange and are not individually purchased or redeemed by the fund. Shares may be purchased or redeemed in transactions directly with the fund only in creation unit quantities by or through authorized participants. (A creation unit is a basket of securities that represents a specific number of a fund's shares. In these transactions, a fund issues and redeems shares in exchange for a basket of securities, other instruments, and/or cash specified by the fund. This basket is not intended to be representative of and may vary significantly from the ETMF's portfolios positions.) Buying and selling ETMF shares on an exchange may require the payment of brokerage commission and other trading costs. Frequent trading may detract from any realized investment returns. An investor's realized returns will be reduced if the investor sells ETMF shares at a greater discount or narrower premium to NAV than he or she acquired the ETMF shares.

As a new type of fund, ETMFs have a limited operating history and may initially be available through a limited number of brokers. There is no guarantee that an active trading market for ETMF shares will develop or be maintained, or that their listing will continue or remain unchanged.

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 annuity will charge several fees to investors, including annual contract charges that compensate the insurance company for the cost of maintaining and administering the variable annuity 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 annuity 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. 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 life 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.

The return plotted in the graph is mean geometric return. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of the security's or portfolio's returns in relation to the mean return. The larger the standard deviation, the greater the volatility of return in relation to the mean return.

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.

Total Return/Non Load-Adjusted Return

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

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.

All separate account performance data is reported 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 be to 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 financial professional for specific information regarding fees and expenses.

For closed-end funds, total return reflects month-end performance without adjusting for the effects of taxation or brokerage commissions, but is adjusted to reflect all ongoing fund expenses. If adjusted, the effects of taxation and commissions would reduce the performance quoted. Market return and NAV return are both presented. Market return provides a good representation of investor experience, whereas NAV return provides a good measure of manager experience. Return assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains.

For ETFs and HOLDRs, total return reflects month-end performance without adjusting for brokerage commissions and the effects of taxation, but is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing ETF fund expenses. If adjusted, the effects of brokerage commissions and taxation would reduce the performance quoted. Market return and NAV return are both presented. Market return provides a

good representation of investor experience, whereas NAV return provides a good measure of manager experience. Return assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains.

529 Portfolio total return data is collected in one of two ways: the 529 plan provides it or Morningstar calculates it based on the underlying holdings of the 529 portfolio.

When collected from the 529 plan, total return reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges or the effects of taxation, but is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing fund expenses and assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted for sales charges and the effects of taxation, the performance quoted would be reduced.

If the 529 plan only supplies Morningstar with the underlying holdings, Morningstar will calculate the performance of the 529 portfolio based on its underlying holdings. Most of the holdings will be investments that Morningstar tracks such as mutual funds and equities. If, however, there is a holding type for which Morningstar does not have data (for example, bonds, cash, money markets, etc.) then the total return calculated will be a weighted average of the holdings for which we have return data. All other underlying holdings will be classified as "other" and will not factor into the total return calculations. When Morningstar calculates the total return based on the underlying holdings, adjusted historical returns are never used in the calculations.

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.

Risk/Reward Graph

The graph plots the return and risk (measured by standard deviation) for a selection of securities and a benchmark index for the trailing period identified in the report. The table beneath the graph identifies the specific risk and return plot points for the graphed securities and the benchmark index.

The returns noted for a security reflect any sales charges that were applied in the illustration over the time period selected, but do not reflect impacts of taxation. If impacts of taxation were reflected, the returns would be lower than those indicated in the report.

The return plotted in the graph is mean geometric return. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of the security's or portfolio's returns in relation to the mean return. The larger the standard deviation, the greater the volatility of return in relation to the mean return.

Correlation Graph Disclosure Statement

The Correlation Graph is supplemental sales literature and therefore must be preceded or accompanied by the funds' and subaccounts' current prospectuses, or equivalent, and a disclosure statement. In all cases, this disclosure statement should accompany the graph reports.

Morningstar is not itself a FINRA-member firm. All data is based on the most recent information available to Morningstar.

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.

Correlation Matrix Graph

The Correlation Matrix is based on the correlation coefficient calculated for the monthly returns of each investment showing in the report against the other investments in the report. The correlation coefficient is a number between -1.0 and 1.0.

If there is a perfect positive linear relationship between the returns of investments, the correlation will be 1.0. A correlation close to 1.0 means that two investments perform similarly—when one investment is performing above its average return, the other performs above its average return. The opposite is also true—when one investment performs below its average return, the other also performs below its average.

A correlation coefficient of 0.0 means that there is no linear relationship between the returns of two investments. Securities with a correlation coefficient at or near 0 indicate a pattern of returns between two securities that are unrelated.

If there is a perfect negative linear relationship between two investments the correlation coefficient is -1.0. If there is a perfectly negative relationship between two investments, when one investment performs above its average return, the other performs below its average, and vice versa.

Correlation between securities is a helpful measure because it indicates the extent to which securities may serve to improve diversification within a portfolio. Portfolios containing securities with low correlation of returns produce portfolio risk that is lower than the average risk of the individual securities. The lower the correlation between securities, the greater the impact in lowering portfolio risk. Securities with correlations equal to 1.0 indicate a pattern of returns that do not contribute to beneficial diversification in a portfolio and do not lower overall portfolio risk when the securities are combined in a portfolio. Securities with correlations equal to 0.0 or close to 0.0 indicate a pattern of returns that serve to improve diversification effects in a portfolio. Securities with correlations equal to -1.0 or close to -1.0 indicate a pattern of returns that serve to strongly improve diversification effects in a portfolio, notably, lower overall portfolio risk. Note that it is very unusual to have investments with extremely strong negative correlation patterns. Most securities have a correlation above 0.

Note that return patterns between securities may change over time. The correlation coefficient between two investments over one period may differ from that of another period.

Further, note that while combining securities with correlation coefficients less than 1.0 in a portfolio can reduce risk, risk cannot be completely eliminated with diversification. There is no guarantee that any particular mix of securities will eliminate risk, reduce your current exposure to risk, or manage your exposure to risk in a way that is tolerable for you.

Individual bond price evaluations are provided by Interactive Data Corporation.

Pre-inception Returns for Mutual Funds and Variable Annuity/LifeSubaccounts

The analysis in these graphs may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to the fund's actual inception.

For mutual funds, 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.

For variable annuity or life subaccounts, these calculated returns reflect historical performance of the oldest share class of the underlying insurance fund, adjusted to reflect the same fees and expenses of variable annuity or life contract.

When pre-inception data are 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 between 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.

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.

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 investment products 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 investment products are likely to perform relative to a benchmark over the long term on a risk adjusted basis. They consider quantitative and qualitative factors in their research. For actively managed strategies, people and process each receive a 45% weighting in their analysis, while parent receives a 10% weighting. For passive strategies, process receives an 80% weighting, while people and parent each receive a 10% weighting. For both active and passive strategies, performance has no explicit weight as it is incorporated into the analysis of people and process; price at the share-class level (where applicable)

is directly subtracted from an expected gross alpha estimate derived from the analysis of the other pillars. The impact of the weighted pillar scores for people, process and parent on the final Morningstar Analyst Rating is further modified by a measure of the dispersion of historical alphas among relevant peers. For certain peer groups where standard benchmarking is not applicable, primarily peer groups of investment products using alternative investment strategies, the modification by alpha dispersion is not used.

Separately managed accounts are rated using the methodology for actively managed funds. A proxy fee is deducted from all separately managed accounts in a given Morningstar Category. The proxy fee is based on a survey of separately managed account model-delivery fees.

The Morningstar Analyst Rating scale is Gold, Silver, Bronze, Neutral, and Negative. For active investment products, a Morningstar Analyst Rating of Gold, Silver, or Bronze reflects the Manager Research Group's expectation that an active investment product will be able to deliver positive alpha net of fees relative to the standard benchmark index assigned to the Morningstar category. The level of the rating relates to the level of expected positive net alpha relative to Morningstar category peers for active investment products. For passive investment products, a Morningstar Analyst Rating of Gold, Silver, or Bronze reflects the Manager Research Group's expectation that an investment product will be able to deliver a higher alpha net of fees than the lesser of the relevant Morningstar category median or 0. The level of the rating relates to the level of expected net alpha relative to Morningstar category peers for passive investment products. For certain peer groups where standard benchmarking is not applicable, primarily peer groups of investment products using alternative investment strategies, a Morningstar Analyst Rating of Gold, Silver, or Bronze reflects the Manager Research Group's expectation that an investment product will deliver a weighted pillar score above a predetermined threshold within its peer group. Morningstar 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 <http://global.morningstar.com/equitydisclosure>.

The Morningstar Analyst Rating (i) should not be used as the sole basis in evaluating an investment product, (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 investment product

Morningstar Quantitative Rating™

Morningstar's quantitative fund ratings consist of: (i) Morningstar Quantitative Rating (overall score), (ii) Quantitative Parent pillar, (iii) Quantitative People pillar, and (iv) 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 and ETFs. Please go to <https://shareholders.morningstar.com/investor-relations/governance/Compliance-Disclosure/default.aspx> 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 pillar rating is expressed in both a rating and a numerical value as High (5), Above Average (4), Average (3), Below Average (2), Low (1).

- **Quantitative People pillar:** 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 pillar rating is expressed in both a rating and a numerical value as High (5), Above Average (4), Average (3), Below Average (2), Low (1).

- **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 pillar rating is expressed in both a rating and a numerical value as High (5), Above Average (4), Average (3), Below Average (2), and Low (1).

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 <https://shareholders.morningstar.com/investor-relations/governance/Compliance-Disclosure/default.aspx>

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 experienced 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.

ETF Detail Report Disclosure Statement

The Exchange-Traded Fund (ETF) 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 ETF 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.

The market price noted on the ETF Detail Report is the price of the fund as of the close of trading on the last business day at month-end. This date is listed at the top of the ETF Detail Report.

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.

12 Month Yield

12 Month Yield is derived by summing the trailing 12-months' income distributions and dividing the sum by the last month's ending NAV, plus any capital gains distributed over the same period. Income refers only to interest payments from fixed-income securities and dividend payoffs from common stocks.

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.

30-Day SEC Yield

The 30-day SEC Yield is a calculation based on a 30-day period ending on the last day of the previous month. It is computed by dividing the net investment income per share earned during the period by the maximum offering price per share on the last day of the period. The figure listed lags by one month. When a dash appears, the yield available is more than 30 days old. This information is taken from fund surveys.

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.

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.

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 investment products 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

investment products are likely to perform relative to a benchmark over the long term on a risk adjusted basis. They consider quantitative and qualitative factors in their research. For actively managed strategies, people and process each receive a 45% weighting in their analysis, while parent receives a 10% weighting. For passive strategies, process receives an 80% weighting, while people and parent each receive a 10% weighting. For both active and passive strategies, performance has no explicit weight as it is incorporated into the analysis of people and process; price at the share-class level (where applicable) is directly subtracted from an expected gross alpha estimate derived from the analysis of the other pillars. The impact of the weighted pillar scores for people, process and parent on the final Morningstar Analyst Rating is further modified by a measure of the dispersion of historical alphas among relevant peers. For certain peer groups where standard benchmarking is not applicable, primarily peer groups of investment products using alternative investment strategies, the modification by alpha dispersion is not used.

Separately managed accounts are rated using the methodology for actively managed funds. A proxy fee is deducted from all separately managed accounts in a given Morningstar Category. The proxy fee is based on a survey of separately managed account model-delivery fees.

The Morningstar Analyst Rating scale is Gold, Silver, Bronze, Neutral, and Negative. For active investment products, a Morningstar Analyst Rating of Gold, Silver, or Bronze reflects the Manager Research Group's expectation that an active investment product will be able to deliver positive alpha net of fees relative to the standard benchmark index assigned to the Morningstar category. The level of the rating relates to the level of expected positive net alpha relative to Morningstar category peers for active investment products. For passive investment products, a Morningstar Analyst Rating of Gold, Silver, or Bronze reflects the Manager Research Group's expectation that an investment product will be able to deliver a higher alpha net of fees than the lesser of the relevant Morningstar category median or 0. The level of the rating relates to the level of expected net alpha relative to Morningstar category peers for passive investment products. For certain peer groups where standard benchmarking is not applicable, primarily peer groups of investment products using alternative investment strategies, a Morningstar Analyst Rating of Gold, Silver, or Bronze reflects the Manager Research Group's expectation that an investment product will deliver a weighted pillar score above a predetermined threshold within its peer group. Morningstar 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 <http://global.morningstar.com/equitydisclosures>

The Morningstar Analyst Rating (i) should not be used as the sole basis in evaluating an investment product, (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 investment product.

Morningstar Quantitative Rating™

Morningstar's quantitative fund ratings consist of: (i) Morningstar Quantitative Rating (overall score), (ii) Quantitative Parent pillar, (iii) Quantitative People pillar, and (iv) 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 and ETFs. Please go to <https://shareholders.morningstar.com/investor-relations/governance/Compliance--Disclosure/default.aspx> color="0,0,255" underline="1"><https://shareholders.morningstar.com/investor-relations/governance/Compliance--Disclosure/default.aspx> 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 pillar rating is expressed in both a rating and a numerical value as High (5), Above Average (4), Average (3), Below Average (2), Low (1).

Quantitative People pillar:

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 pillar rating is expressed in both a rating and a numerical value as High (5), Above Average (4), Average (3), Below Average (2), Low (1).

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 pillar rating is expressed in both a rating and a numerical value as High (5), Above Average (4), Average (3), Below Average (2), and Low (1).

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 <https://shareholders.morningstar.com/investor-relations/governance/Compliance--Disclosure/default.aspx>

Morningstar Category

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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/.

Morningstar Return

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.

HOLDERS: 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 HOLDER 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

BWA October 2021 Moderate rebalance to

neutral Custom Benchmark: AutoBench by Category	Allocation %	Type
MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD	6.03	IDX
ICE BofA US 3M Trsy Bill Yld USD	2.05	IDX
Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD	19.08	IDX
Russell 2000 Value TR USD	8.76	IDX
Russell Mid Cap TR USD	7.84	IDX
Bloomberg US Universal TR USD	26.35	IDX
Bloomberg US Treasury US TIPS TR USD	4.99	IDX
Russell 1000 Growth TR USD	10.64	IDX
Bloomberg US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD	14.27	IDX

Bloomberg 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.

Bloomberg US Corp Bond TR USD

Description unavailable.

Bloomberg 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.

Bloomberg US Treasury US TIPS TR USD

BarCap U.S. Treasury TIPS is an unmanaged market index made up of U.S. Treasury Inflation Linked Index securities. The rules to be included in the index are as follows: all bonds must have cash flows linked to an inflation index, the minimum amounts outstanding will be 100 million U.S. dollars, all bonds must be sovereign issues and be denominated in the relevant national currency, and all bonds must have more than one year to maturity. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: iShares TIPS Bond ETF.

Bloomberg 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.

ICE BofA US 3M Trsy Bill Yld USD

Description unavailable.

Morningstar Mod Con Tgt Risk TR USD

The Morningstar Moderately Conservative Target Risk Index represents a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in a static allocation appropriate for

U.S. investors who seek a slightly below-average exposure to equity market risk and returns.

Morningstar US Corp Bd TR Hdg USD

Description unavailable.

Morningstar US HY Bd TR USD

Description unavailable.

Morningstar US Large Mid Brd Grt TR USD

Description unavailable.

Morningstar US Mid Cap TR USD

The Morningstar Mid Cap Index tracks the performance of U.S. mid-cap stocks. These stocks fall between the 70th and 90th percentile in market capitalization of the investable universe. In aggregate, the Mid-Cap Index represents 20 percent of the investable universe.

Morningstar US Small Brd Val Ext TR USD

Description unavailable.

MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

The MSCI AC World ex USA is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global developed and emerging markets. The index consists of 48 developed and emerging market country indices. The returns we publish for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: iShares MSCI ACWI ETF.

MSCI ACWI NR USD

The index measures the performance of the large and mid cap segments of all country markets. It is free float-adjusted market-capitalization weighted. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: iShares MSCI ACWI ETF.

MSCI ACWI SMID NR USD

Description unavailable.

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.

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Russell 1000 Growth TR USD

Tracks the companies within the Russell 1000 with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: iShares Russell 1000 Growth ETF.

Russell 2000 Value TR USD

Tracks the companies within the Russell 2000 Index that have lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF.

Russell Mid Cap TR USD

Measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which represent approximately 25% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 Index. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: iShares Russell Mid-Cap ETF.

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: SPDR® S&P 500 ETF Trust.

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.