



Current Portfolio Illustration

April 09, 2022

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Prepared for:

Moderate Aggressive Clients

Portfolio Snapshot

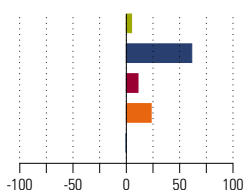
ESG Moderate Aggressive Model April 2022

Portfolio Value
\$100,000.00

Benchmark
Custom

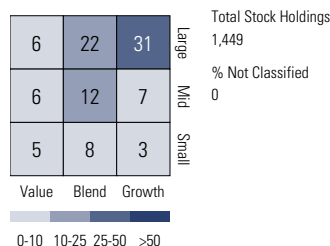
Analysis 03-31-2022

Asset Allocation

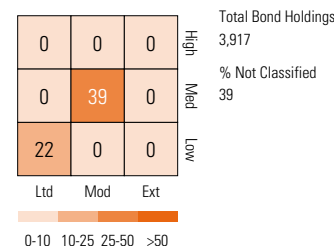


	Portfolio Net %	Bmk Net %
Cash	4.92	0.00
US Stocks	61.35	52.88
Non-US Stocks	10.95	20.12
Bonds	23.28	0.00
Other/Not Clsd	-0.50	27.00
Total	100.00	100.00

Morningstar Equity Style Box %

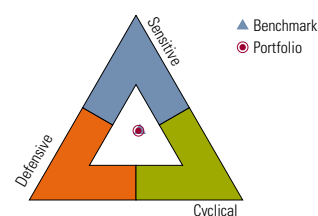


Morningstar Fixed Income Style Box %

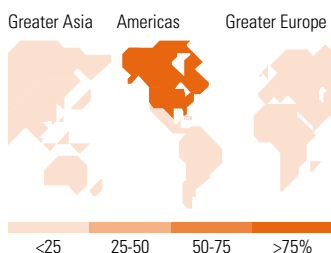


Stock Analysis 03-31-2022

Stock Sectors



World Regions

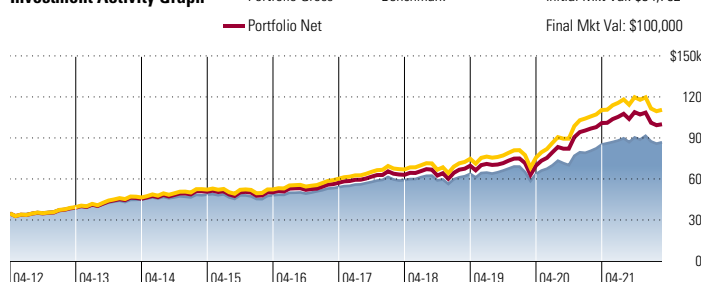


	Portfolio (%)	Bmk (%)
Cyclical	31.90	33.28
Basic Matls	2.34	3.88
Consumer Cycl	13.49	11.29
Financial Svs	11.63	14.60
Real Estate	4.44	3.51
Sensitive	42.79	43.18
Commun Svs	5.69	7.79
Energy	0.50	4.01
Industrials	9.41	10.59
Technology	27.19	20.79
Defensive	25.30	23.54
Consumer Def	4.14	7.18
Healthcare	18.79	13.53
Utilities	2.37	2.83
Not Classified	0.01	0.00

	Portfolio (%)	Bmk (%)
Americas	85.19	72.50
North America	84.97	72.44
Latin America	0.22	0.07
Greater Europe	6.65	17.85
United Kingdom	1.00	4.08
Europe-Developed	5.64	13.56
Europe-Emerging	0.00	0.02
Africa/Middle East	0.01	0.19
Greater Asia	8.16	9.65
Japan	0.77	6.12
Australasia	0.00	2.28
Asia-Developed	3.35	1.18
Asia-Emerging	4.04	0.07
Not Classified	0.00	0.00

Performance 03-31-2022

Investment Activity Graph



Trailing Returns*	3 Mo	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Portfolio Return-Gross	-7.63	3.15	15.14	13.33	12.14
Portfolio Return-Net	-7.86	2.12	13.99	12.20	11.02
Benchmark Return	-5.13	5.50	11.89	10.26	9.54
+/- Benchmark Return-Net	-2.73	-3.38	2.10	1.94	1.48

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

Best/Worst Time Periods	Best %	Worst %
3 Months	19.66 (Apr 2020-Jun 2020)	-15.86 (Jan 2020-Mar 2020)
1 Year	55.41 (Apr 2020-Mar 2021)	-6.67 (Apr 2019-Mar 2020)
3 Years	21.78 (Jan 2019-Dec 2021)	3.86 (Apr 2017-Mar 2020)

Portfolio Yield (03-31-2022)	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 03-31-2022

Top 10 holdings out of 18

Mirova Global Sustainable Equity Y (USD)
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl (USD)
Green Century Equity Institutional (USD)
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth I (USD)
Shelton Green Alpha (USD)
Ariel Fund Institutional (USD)
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I (USD)
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I (USD)
Calvert US Large Cap Core Rspnb Idx I (USD)
CCM Community Impact Bond Institutional (USD)

Symbol	Type	Holding Value \$	% Assets
ESGYX	MF	10,000	10.00
TSBIX	MF	10,000	10.00
GCEUX	MF	8,500	8.50
BAFWX	MF	8,000	8.00
NEXTX	MF	7,500	7.50
ARAIK	MF	6,000	6.00
CUBIX	MF	5,000	5.00
CFOIX	MF	5,000	5.00
CISIX	MF	5,000	5.00
CRANX	MF	5,000	5.00

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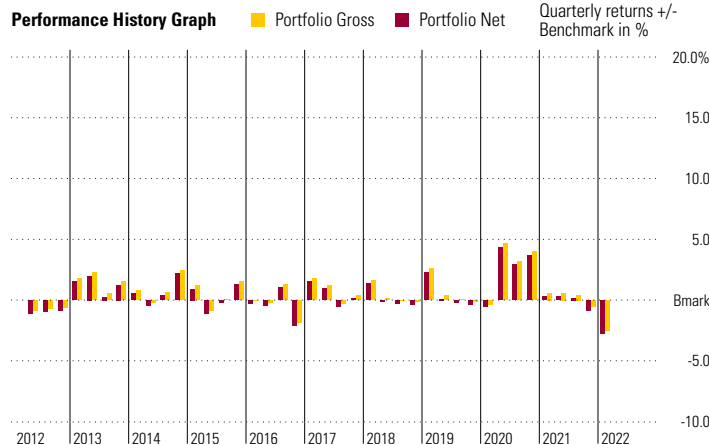
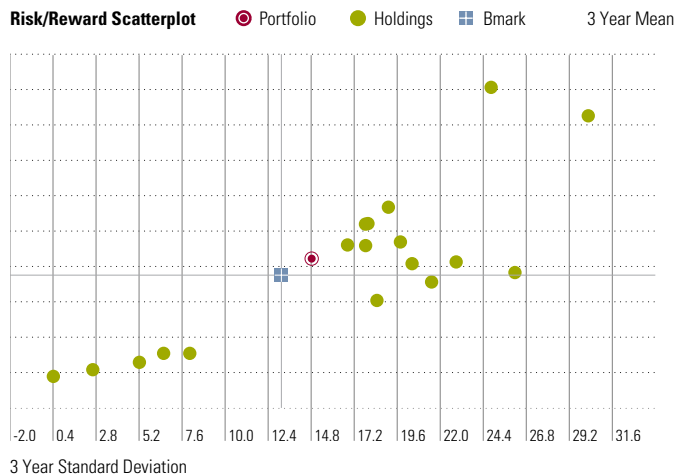
Portfolio Snapshot

ESG Moderate Aggressive Model April 2022

Portfolio Value
\$100,000.00

Benchmark
Custom

Risk Analysis 03-31-2022



Risk and Return Statistics*

	3 Yr		5 Yr		10 Yr	
	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark
Standard Deviation	14.83	13.14	13.11	11.50	11.05	9.78
Mean	13.99	11.89	12.20	10.26	11.02	9.54
Sharpe Ratio	0.97	0.92	0.91	0.85	0.99	0.96

MPT Statistics*

	3 Yr Portfolio	5 Yr Portfolio	10 Yr Portfolio
Alpha	1.00	0.94	0.65
Beta	1.10	1.11	1.09
R-Squared	94.40	94.78	93.61

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 03-31-2022

Asset Allocation

	Portfolio Net %	Portfolio Long %	Portfolio Short %
Cash	4.92	5.00	0.08
US Stocks	61.35	61.35	0.00
Non-US Stocks	10.95	10.95	0.00
Bonds	23.28	23.28	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	-0.50	0.64	1.14
Total	100.00	101.22	1.22

Market Maturity

	Portfolio	Bmark
% of Stocks		
Developed Markets	95.80	99.86
Emerging Markets	4.20	0.14
Not Available	0.00	0.00
Valuation Multiples		
Price/Earnings	22.17	18.61
Price/Book	3.77	2.90
Price/Sales	2.71	2.16
Price/Cash Flow	17.43	14.01

Geometric Avg Capitalization (\$Mil)

Portfolio	47,089.09
Benchmark	98,072.67

Credit Quality Breakdown

	% of Bonds
AAA	35.71
AA	6.94
A	9.49
BBB	14.53
BB	10.51
B	16.77
Below B	0.95
NR	5.10

Profitability

	Portfolio 2022-03	Bmark 2022-03
% of Stocks		
Net Margin	18.20	18.15
ROE	25.52	26.99
ROA	9.70	9.81
Debt/Capital	39.30	39.94

Interest Rate Risk

	Bonds	% Not Available
Avg Eff Maturity	6.72	0.00
Avg Eff Duration	3.50	20.75
Avg Wtd Coupon	—	0.00

Fund Statistics

Potential Cap Gains Exposure	21.70
Avg Net Expense Ratio	0.69
Avg Gross Expense Ratio	0.71

Type Weightings

	Portfolio	Bmark
% of Stocks		
High Yield	3.84	4.12
Distressed	1.90	0.81
Hard Asset	4.04	5.22
Cyclical	39.48	30.71
Slow Growth	7.57	4.89
Classic Growth	9.15	9.15
Aggressive Growth	19.31	13.25
Speculative Growth	4.38	2.53
Not Available	10.32	29.33

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

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Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value
\$100,000.00**Benchmark**
Custom

ESG Moderate Aggressive Model April 2022

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 03-31-2022

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 %
Ariel Fund Institutional	—	—	3.83	10.09	12.58	13.76	12-30-2011	NA	NA	0.69	0.69	NA
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth I	—	—	13.04	21.38	—	18.29	06-29-2012	NA	NA	0.65	0.65	1.00
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I	—	—	-1.08	3.00	—	3.33	09-30-2014	NA	NA	0.67 ¹	0.70	NA
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I	—	—	2.30	—	—	2.75	10-10-2017	NA	NA	1.08 ²	1.27	NA
Calvert US Large Cap Core Rspnb Idx I	—	—	11.09	16.37	14.85	6.62	06-30-2000	NA	NA	0.24 ³	0.34	NA

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Annualized returns 03-31-2022

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 %
CCM Community Impact Bond Institutional	—	—	-4.18	1.42	1.62	2.88	03-02-2007	NA	NA	0.45	0.45	NA
Etho Climate Leadership US ETF-NAV	—	—	2.94	15.72	—	15.25	11-18-2015	NA	NA	0.47	0.47	NA
Etho Climate Leadership US ETF-Market	—	—	2.24	15.65	—	15.29	11-18-2015	NA	NA	0.47	0.47	NA
Green Century Equity Institutional	—	—	13.69	—	—	17.42	04-30-2018	NA	NA	0.95	0.95	2.00
iShares Semiconductor ETF-NAV	—	—	12.23	29.54	24.55	10.90	07-10-2001	NA	NA	0.43	0.43	NA
iShares Semiconductor ETF-Market	—	—	12.45	29.58	24.58	10.91	07-10-2001	NA	NA	0.43	0.43	NA
iShares US Consumer Discretionary ETF-NAV	—	—	0.71	14.16	15.05	8.54	06-12-2000	NA	NA	0.41	0.41	NA
iShares US Consumer Discretionary ETF-Market	—	—	0.70	14.17	15.07	8.54	06-12-2000	NA	NA	0.41	0.41	NA
iShares US Medical Devices ETF-NAV	—	—	10.99	19.63	18.94	13.80	05-01-2006	NA	NA	0.41	0.41	NA
iShares US Medical Devices ETF-Market	—	—	11.01	19.64	18.94	13.80	05-01-2006	NA	NA	0.41	0.41	NA
Matthews Asia ESG Institutional	—	—	-6.76	11.29	—	8.51	04-30-2015	NA	NA	1.20⁴	1.29	NA
Mirova Global Sustainable Equity Y	—	—	2.92	15.59	—	14.36	03-31-2016	NA	NA	0.95⁵	0.99	NA
Nuveen ESG Small-Cap ETF-NAV	—	—	-0.51	12.25	—	11.98	12-13-2016	NA	NA	0.30	0.30	NA
Nuveen ESG Small-Cap ETF-Market	—	—	-0.61	12.31	—	12.16	12-13-2016	NA	NA	0.30	0.30	NA
Parnassus Mid-Cap	—	—	0.57	9.51	11.13	9.49	04-29-2005	NA	NA	0.98	0.98	NA
Shelton Green Alpha	—	—	-8.66	22.65	—	17.43	03-12-2013	NA	NA	1.16	1.16	NA
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl	—	—	-4.16	2.40	—	2.75	09-21-2012	NA	NA	0.35	0.35	NA
Bloomberg US Gov/CorpIntermediate TR USD			-4.12	1.81	1.85	—	12-31-1998					
Morningstar US Core Bd TR USD			-4.27	—	—	—	05-01-2019					
MSCI EAFE GR USD			1.65	7.23	6.77	—	03-31-1986					
MSCI EAFE NR USD			1.16	6.72	6.27	—	03-31-1986					
Russell 3000 TR USD			11.92	15.40	14.28	—	12-31-1978					
S&P 500 TR USD			15.65	15.99	14.64	—	01-30-1970					
USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon			0.12	1.10	0.62	—	02-28-1941					

1. Contractual waiver; Expires 04-30-2022
2. Contractual waiver; Expires 01-31-2023; Interest expense 0.31%
3. Contractual waiver; Expires 01-31-2023
4. Contractual waiver; Expires 04-30-2022
5. Contractual waiver; Expires 04-30-2022

Return after Tax (%)	On Distribution					On Distribution and Sales of Shares				
	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception	Inception Date	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception	
Ariel Fund Institutional	2.22	8.16	10.55	11.76	12-30-2011	3.10	7.44	9.76	10.85	
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth I	12.49	20.90	—	17.79	06-29-2012	8.09	17.39	—	15.47	
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I	-2.39	1.62	—	1.87	09-30-2014	-0.52	1.72	—	1.91	
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I	0.65	—	—	0.96	10-10-2017	1.36	—	—	1.33	
Calvert US Large Cap Core Rspnb Idx I	10.66	15.67	13.85	5.96	06-30-2000	6.63	12.92	12.01	5.21	
CCM Community Impact Bond Institutional	-4.78	0.45	0.56	1.66	03-02-2007	-2.46	0.68	0.79	1.74	
Etho Climate Leadership US ETF-NAV	2.62	15.34	—	14.86	11-18-2015	1.74	12.51	—	12.29	
Green Century Equity Institutional	13.19	—	—	16.77	04-30-2018	8.31	—	—	13.65	
iShares Semiconductor ETF-NAV	11.89	29.11	24.13	10.67	07-10-2001	7.24	24.48	21.33	9.48	
iShares US Consumer Discretionary ETF-NAV	0.54	13.89	14.78	8.34	06-12-2000	0.43	11.29	12.66	7.32	
iShares US Medical Devices ETF-NAV	10.87	19.51	18.78	13.70	05-01-2006	6.51	16.00	16.27	12.08	
Matthews Asia ESG Institutional	-9.18	9.62	—	7.14	04-30-2015	-3.08	8.45	—	6.31	
Mirova Global Sustainable Equity Y	-0.03	14.46	—	13.41	03-31-2016	3.83	12.43	—	11.55	
Nuveen ESG Small-Cap ETF-NAV	-3.01	11.16	—	10.95	12-13-2016	0.01	9.29	—	9.12	
Parnassus Mid-Cap	-0.58	8.60	10.24	8.71	04-29-2005	1.29	7.39	9.02	7.85	
Shelton Green Alpha	-9.78	22.01	—	17.09	03-12-2013	-4.49	18.49	—	14.75	
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl	-4.84	1.20	—	1.56	09-21-2012	-2.44	1.36	—	1.61	

Portfolio Snapshot

ESG Moderate Aggressive Model April 2022

Portfolio Value

\$100,000.00

Benchmark

Custom

Non-Load Adjusted Returns

Total 18 holdings as of 03-31-2022	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 %
Mirova Global Sustainable Equity Y (USD)	ESGYX	MF	02-2022	10.00	10,000	—	—	1.89	15.73	14.43	—
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl (USD)	TSBIX	MF	02-2022	10.00	10,000	2.51 2022-04-07	2.97 2019-05-13	-5.12	0.80	1.38	—
Green Century Equity Institutional (USD)	GCEUX	MF	03-2022	8.50	8,500	—	—	12.56	18.38	15.29	13.16
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth I (USD)	BAFWX	MF	02-2022	8.00	8,000	—	—	11.91	20.53	20.16	—
Shelton Green Alpha (USD)	NEXTX	MF	03-2022	7.50	7,500	—	—	-9.57	32.16	21.42	—
Ariel Fund Institutional (USD)	ARAIX	MF	12-2021	6.00	6,000	—	—	2.79	12.22	8.99	11.45
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I (USD)	CUBIX	MF	02-2022	5.00	5,000	3.00 2022-03-31	1.77 2021-09-30	-2.07	1.94	1.97	—
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I (USD)	CFOIX	MF	02-2022	5.00	5,000	4.49 2022-03-31	3.59 2021-09-30	1.27	1.94	—	—
Calvert US Large Cap Core Rspnb Idx I (USD)	CISIX	MF	02-2022	5.00	5,000	—	—	9.98	18.45	15.21	13.70
CCM Community Impact Bond Institutional (USD)	CRANX	MF	03-2022	5.00	5,000	—	—	-5.14	-0.14	0.41	0.60
iShares US Medical Devices ETF (USD)	IHI	ETF	04-2022	5.00	5,000	—	—	9.90	15.65	18.44	17.76
Nuveen ESG Small-Cap ETF (USD)	NUSC	ETF	04-2022	5.00	5,000	—	—	-1.60	13.57	11.19	—
iShares Semiconductor ETF (USD)	SOXX	ETF	04-2022	4.00	4,000	—	—	11.33	35.78	28.29	23.34
iShares US Consumer Discretionary ETF (USD)	IYC	ETF	04-2022	4.00	4,000	—	—	-0.30	13.35	13.03	13.91
Matthews Asia ESG Institutional (USD)	MISFX	MF	12-2021	4.00	4,000	—	—	-7.69	11.02	10.17	—
Etho Climate Leadership US ETF (USD)	ETHO	ETF	04-2022	3.00	3,000	0.64 2021-12-31	0.64 2021-12-31	1.22	16.11	14.49	—
Parnassus Mid-Cap (USD)	PARMX	MF	02-2022	3.00	3,000	—	—	-0.43	8.67	8.41	10.02
Cash - 0.010%	—	CASH	—	2.00	2,000	—	—	-0.99	-0.99	-0.99	-0.99

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.

Security	Annual Fee %	Frequency
iShares US Medical Devices ETF (USD, IHI)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
iShares US Consumer Discretionary ETF (USD, IYC)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
iShares Semiconductor ETF (USD, SOXX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl (USD, TSBIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Shelton Green Alpha (USD, NEXTX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Parnassus Mid-Cap (USD, PARMX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Mirova Global Sustainable Equity Y (USD, ESGYX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Green Century Equity Institutional (USD, GCEUX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Etho Climate Leadership US ETF (USD, ETHO)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Calvert US Large Cap Core Rspnb Idx I (USD, CISIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I (USD, CUBIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
CCM Community Impact Bond Institutional (USD, CRANX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Cash	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I (USD, CFOIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Ariel Fund Institutional (USD, ARAIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth I (USD, BAFWX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months

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Matthews Asia ESG Institutional (USD, MISFX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Nuveen ESG Small-Cap ETF (USD, NUSC)	1.0000	Every 3 Months

Return Participation 03-31-2022

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	Start Date
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I (USD, CFOIX)	11-30-2017
Nuveen ESG Small-Cap ETF (USD, NUSC)	01-31-2017
Mirova Global Sustainable Equity Y (USD, ESGYX)	04-30-2016
Etho Climate Leadership US ETF (USD, ETHO)	12-31-2015
Matthews Asia ESG Institutional (USD, MISFX)	05-31-2015
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I (USD, CUBIX)	10-31-2014
Shelton Green Alpha (USD, NEXTX)	04-30-2013
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl (USD, TSBIX)	10-31-2012
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth I (USD, BAFWX)	07-31-2012

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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Portfolio Snapshot Report

Disclosure Statement

General

The Portfolio Snapshot report is supplemental sales literature, and therefore must be preceded or accompanied by the fund/policy's current prospectus or an equivalent statement. Please read this information carefully. In all cases, this disclosure statement should accompany the Portfolio Snapshot 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 funds 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.

Scheduled versus Unscheduled Portfolios

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.

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 model, as defined by Morningstar, is a portfolio of securities (such as mutual funds, ETFs, and cash) created by a model manager (such as a broker-dealer, investment adviser, or asset manager) that is distributed through centralized platforms to various types of investors or financial professionals. Models are not created with regard to the investment objectives, financial situation, or

particular needs of any specific investor and therefore will not be suitable for everyone. A model is intended to provide information to assist investors in making their own investment decisions; investors must exercise their own independent judgment as to the suitability of a model and its holdings in light of their own investment objectives, experience, taxation status, and financial position.

Model managers do not guarantee the performance of a model or its underlying holdings, or that a model's objective will be achieved. An investor using a model can incur a loss. Unless the model manager and an investor enter in an agreement stating otherwise, the model manager is not responsible for an investor's decision to invest in accordance with a model, the suitability of the model for a specific investor, or trading decisions, and does not manage or have access to the investor account. Instead, the investor (or their financial professional) chooses whether and how to implement the model and is ultimately responsible for related investment decisions. If an investor chooses to invest in accordance with a model, the securities in the account are directly owned by the investor.

Models are not registered investment vehicles; therefore, they do not have the same performance and holding reporting responsibilities that registered securities have. Gross model performance data is reported to Morningstar from the model manager as hypothetical calculations based on the model underlying holdings over time and do not reflect actual trading. Model performance may not reflect the impact that material economic and market factors may have had on the model manager decision-making process if the model manager was actually managing client assets. Morningstar has informed model managers that back-tested performance, which is created with the benefit of hindsight and does not reflect the impact material economic and market factors may have had on the model manager decision-making process, should not be submitted to us. The method for calculating model returns can vary and Morningstar does not review or verify any reported performance or other information submitted for a model.

The performance and risk information shown for a model will differ from that of an investor account during the same period for a number of reasons including the model and investor having different trading and rebalancing patterns and fees and expenses. In addition, an investor account could have different holdings because each investor has customized account needs, tax considerations and security preferences. Since different model managers may use different methods in constructing or computing performance figures, performance of the model may or may not reflect the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Thus, performance and risk figures for models and investor accounts or even different models may not be fully comparable to each other.

Model managers report gross returns on a monthly basis and portfolio data at least quarterly. The performance data does not represent actual performance net of advisory fees, brokerage commissions or other expenses typically incurred in the management of an account. Fees and expenses incurred by an investor will reduce their individual returns. If advisory fees are incurred by an investor, the compounding effect of regular fee deductions 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%. Investors should refer to the investment prospectus (or equivalent document) for a model's underlying securities, applicable disclosure documents of their financial professional, and fee schedules of their account custodian or similar entity for specific information regarding fees and expenses.

Before using a model as an investment template, investors should obtain the

disclosure documents and other relevant information about the model manager and the model, including any material conditions, objectives, or strategies used to obtain the performance provided or whether the performance provided does not relate to all potential investors and how this impacts the performance shown. Investors should inquire whether the objective or strategy of the model changed materially during the time period shown in this report, and the effect of those changes. If the model manager offers this same strategy in other forms (such as a separate account, a fund, or as a discretionary investment manager), investors should compare the performance shown here to that obtained by the manager clients.

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 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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Data Definitions

7-day Yield

The 7-day yield is a measure of performance in the interest rates of money market funds.

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.

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.

30-Day Unsubsidized Yield

The 30-day Unsubsidized Yield is computed under a SEC standardized formula

based on net income earned over the past 30 days. It excludes contractual expense reimbursements, resulting in a lower yield.

Alpha

Alpha is a measure of the difference between a security or portfolio 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 portfolio 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 portfolio 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 portfolio exposure and risk. Long positions involve buying the security outright and selling it later, with the hope the security 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 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 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 portfolio 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 portfolio 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 portfolio only.

Average Effective Duration

Average Effective Duration is a weighted average of the effective durations of fixed income and certain derivative holdings. The portfolio average is computed by weighting each holding effective duration by the market value of the holding (notional value for derivatives) and then averaging by the sum of holding values. Effective duration is a measure of price elasticity relative to change in yield which accounts for the impact of redemption options on return of principal. It is

expressed as a factor which represents the percentage change in value that is expected for a specific unit change in yield.

Average Effective Maturity

Average Effective Maturity is a weighted average of the length of time, measured in years, until return of principal can be reasonably expected for debt securities, and is computed by weighting each holding effective maturity term by the market value of the holding and then averaging by the sum of holding values. The effective maturity may be the nominal maturity date, the next put date, the average life of a sinking fund, the weighted average life of an amortizing prepayment, or a proxy maturity date for perpetual securities. NOTE: Effective Maturity is measured only for holdings which have a principal value or reference a security with a principal value and exclude many derivatives.

Average Weighted Coupon

Average weighted Coupon is the weighted average of the rates of interest paid of the fixed income and certain derivative securities in a portfolio. The average is computed by weighting each holding price by the market value of the holding and then averaging by the sum of holding values. For securities which pay no periodic interest but accrete in value at an assigned interest rate, (e.g. zero coupons), the value of the coupon is 0%. For non-periodic instruments which pay interest at maturity, (e.g. short-term bills/notes), the interest rate at issuance is assigned as the coupon rate.

Back 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 shares are held by the investor. This charge, coupled with 12b-1 fees, commonly serves as an alternative to a traditional front-end load.

Best Performance Period

The Best Performance Period is the highest return of the portfolio for the period shown since its inception or for as long as Morningstar has data available.

Beta

Beta is a measure of a security or portfolio 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.

Capital Gains Exposure

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.

Credit Quality Breakdown

Displays the weighted distribution of holdings by credit rating symbol categories. The percentage for each rating category is computed by weighting each holding's credit rating by the market value of the holding and then averaging by the sum of holding values. For holdings that have more than one credit rating the ratings will be combined and an average rating for the holding will be computed. The distribution is based upon available credit ratings from recognized credit rating agencies such as a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO) in the U.S. (For a list of all NRSROs, please visit <https://www.sec.gov/ocr/ocr-current-nrsros.html>.) The categories are based on the rating scale produced by Morningstar Credit Ratings, LLC and range from AAA, indicating the highest level of credit quality, to D, indicating a security which has defaulted on its payment obligations. Holdings for which no credit rating is available are assigned to a "Not Rated", or "NR" category. Morningstar

calculates Long, Short, and Net values.

Debt/Capital

The debt-to-capital ratio for a managed investment's underlying stock holdings is calculated by dividing each security's long-term debt by its total capitalization (the sum of common equity plus preferred equity and long-term debt) and is a measure of the company's financial leverage.

All else being equal, stocks with high D/C ratios are generally riskier than those with low D/C ratios. Note that debt-to-capital figures can be misleading owing to accounting conventions.

Because balance sheets are based on historic cost accounting, they may bear little resemblance to current market values. Morningstar aggregates debt-to-capital figures for managed investments using a median methodology, whereby domestic stocks are ordered from highest to lowest based on their D/C ratios. One adds up the asset weighting of each holding until the total is equal to or greater than half of the total weighting of all domestic stocks in the managed investment. The debt/total cap for that stock is then used to represent the debt/total cap of the total portfolio.

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.

Geometric Average Market Capitalization

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

Market Maturity

These numbers show the percentage of a portfolio's common stocks that are domiciled in developed or emerging markets. Emerging markets normally carry greater political and economic risk than developed countries, and stocks located in them are normally less liquid and more volatile. When Morningstar cannot determine the country in which a stock issuer is domiciled, it is categorized as "Not Available" for any portfolio that holds it.

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 Style Box

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a portfolio investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity portfolios, 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 portfolios, 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 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 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 MCB average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCB will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCB 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.

Net Margin

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.

Portfolio Holdings

This section indicates the underlying holdings in the portfolio. It identifies the percentage of assets that each holding represents in the portfolio, the security type, and the market value.

The below referenced ratios are a weighted average of the long holdings in the portfolio:

Price/Book Ratio

The Price/Book Ratio (or P/B Ratio) is the weighted average of the P/B Ratio of the stocks in the 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 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.

Price/Cash Flow Ratio

The Price/Cash Flow Ratio (or P/C Ratio) is the weighted average of the P/C Ratio of the stocks in the 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.

Price/Earnings Ratio

The Price/Earnings Ratio (or P/E Ratio) is the weighted average of the P/E Ratios of the stocks in the portfolio. The P/E Ratio of a stock is the stock current price divided by the company trailing 12-month earnings per share. A high P/E Ratio usually indicates the market will pay more to obtain the company 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.

Price/Sales Ratio

The Price/Sales Ratio (or P/S Ratio) is the weighted average of the price/sales ratios of the stocks in its portfolio. Price/sales represents the amount an investor is willing to pay for a dollar of revenue generated from a particular company's operations.

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 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.

Return on Equity

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.

Risk vs Return Scatterplot

The risk vs return scatterplot 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 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.

Return on Assets

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.

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.

Fixed-income Super Sectors represent Morningstar's broadest classification of fixed-income sectors. Securities held in domestic taxable-bond portfolios are mapped into one of 14 fixed-income sectors, which in turn, roll up to five super sectors. The Government Super Sector includes all conventional debt issued by governments, bonds issued by a Central Bank or Treasury, and bonds issued by local governments, cantons, regions, and provinces. The Municipal Super Sector includes taxable and tax-exempt debt obligations issued under the auspices of states, cities, counties, provinces, and other non-federal government entities. The Corporate Super Sector includes bank loans, convertible bonds, conventional debt securities issued by corporations, and preferred stock. The Securitized Super Sector includes all types of mortgage-based securities, covered bonds, and asset-backed securities. The Cash & Equivalents Super Sector includes cash in the bank, certificates of deposit, currency, and money market holdings. Cash can also be any fixed-income securities that mature in certain short time frames, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements. The Derivatives Super Sector includes the common types of fixed-income derivative contracts: futures and forwards, options, and swaps. This sector may be displayed as "Other" in certain reports.

Security Types

The following security types may be represented herein: closed-end fund (CE), exchange-traded fund (ETF), holding company depository receipt (HOLDR), index (IDX), money market mutual fund (MM), open-end mutual fund (MF), separate account (SA), stock (ST), and variable annuity/life (VA/L).

Sharpe Ratio

Sharpe Ratio uses standard deviation and excess return (a measure of a security or portfolio 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 returns. The larger the standard deviation, the greater the volatility of return.

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 Variable Annuity 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.

Trailing Returns

Trailing Return looks backward from a particular date for a portfolio's annualized return over a specific time period - usually ending on the last day of the most recent day, month, quarter, or year. It demonstrates the impact of sales charges such as front-end loads, back-end loads, and redemption fees (if applicable) and ongoing fund expenses to reflect the return an investor may have experienced if the investment was purchased at the beginning of the period and sold at the end, incurring transaction charges. Trailing returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains.

Trailing Return +/- indicates how an investment has performed relative to its peers (as measured by a benchmark) over the time periods shown.

Total Return

Total Return, or "Non Load-Adjusted Return", reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges such as front-end loads, back-end loads, and redemption fees (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 investment 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 portfolio has performed relative to its peers (as measured by a benchmark) over the time periods shown.

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

Note: If this report contains a Separate Account or Model, please see the Comparison of Other Security Types section for information specific to performance calculations for those universes.

World Regions

World regions is a display of the portfolio's assets invested in the regions shown on the report.

Worst Performance Period

The Worst Performance Period is the lowest return of the portfolio for the period shown since its inception or for as long as Morningstar has data available.

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 HOLDER 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, HOLDERS, 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 HOLDERS 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

ESG Moderate Aggressive Model April 2022

Custom Benchmark: Moderate Aggressive Composite Benchmark	Allocation %	Type
MSCI EAFE GR USD	20.00	IDX
Bloomberg US Gov/CorpIntermediate TR USD	27.00	IDX
Russell 3000 TR USD	53.00	IDX

Bloomberg US Gov/CorpIntermediate TR USD

Description unavailable.

Morningstar US Core Bd TR USD

Description unavailable.

MSCI EAFE GR USD

The MSCI EAFE® Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the US & Canada. As of May 2005 the MSCI EAFE Index consisted of the following 21 developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab International Index Fund®.

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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no event will MSCI have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) relating to any use of this information. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab International Index Fund®.

Russell 3000 TR USD

Composed of the 3000 largest U.S. companies by market capitalization, representing approximately 98% of the U.S. equity market. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Vanguard Russell 3000 Index Fund.

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.