

404(a)(5) Participant Fee Disclosure

Prepared For:

Employer Solutions Group Retirement Savings Plan

Prepared By:

HUB Investment Partners, LLC

900 S. Capital of Texas

Hwy Ste. 350 Austin, TX

78746

PH: 800-943-9179

Service Providers:

Recordkeeper: TCG Administrators, LP

Registered Investment Advisor:

HUB Investment Partners, LLC

Third Party Administrator:

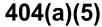
TCG Administrators, LLC

Fees Paid By Plan Participants

This notice will review the annual direct and indirect expenses charged against the Plan. Direct expenses will be paid from the Plan's assets and will be deducted from each participant's Plan account in equal amounts. Indirect expenses are paid through the investments in which you invest. Each investment option may charge an expense ratio that can either be kept in full by the investment manager or used to compensate other service providers for services they provide to the plan.

This document includes important information to help you compare the investment options under your retirement plan. If you want additional information about your investment options, you can go to the specific internet web site address shown next to each investment or you can contact us at the number shown on the cover page. Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses of a fund carefully before investing. Prospectuses and, if available, the summary prospectuses, containing this and other information about the fund are available by contacting your financial consultant. Please read the prospectus and summary prospectus carefully before investing to make sure that the fund is appropriate for your goals and risk tolerance. The performance quoted reflects the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains and is net of expenses. It does not reflect the maximum sales charges, which are generally waived for investments within qualified plans. Such charges, if applied, would reduce the performance quoted. The performance information shown represents past performance and is not a guarantee of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that the shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance information shown. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please reference the investment's company contact Information section on their entity website.





Inv. Data as of 09/30/24 Holdings as of 06/30/24



- ❖ Loan Fees- Fees assessed for processing loan requests and administering loans to participants.
 - o Per participant cost of \$100.00 assessed one time per loan.
- Distribution Fees- Fees assessed for processing participant distribution requests.
 - o Per participant cost of \$100.00 assessed one time per transaction.
- QDRO Fees- Fees assessed for processing Qualified Domestic Relations Orders (QDRO) for participants.
 - o Flat cost of \$500.00 assessed one time per QDRO transaction approval.
- TCG Administrators Recordkeeping and Administration 50 bps (0.50%) Annual Fee. Fee paid to services provider for to maintain plan-level and participant-level account records.
 - o 12.50 bps assessed quaterly
- ❖ HUB Investment Partners, LLC Annual Fee. Fees for investment advisory and other management services 50 bps (0.50%) Annual Fee.
 - o 12.50 bps assessed quaterly

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE AND EXPENSE SUMMARY

Mutual funds and Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) are sold by prospectus. Please consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus, and, if available, the summary prospectus, which contains this and other information, can be obtained by calling your financial advisor. Read the prospectus and, if available, the summary prospectus carefully before you invest. The performance information shown represents past performance and is not a guarantee of future results. Investment returns and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that when shares are redeemed, they may be worth more or less than their original cost. The performance information shown reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges. If adjusted, the load would reduce the performance quoted. Current performance may be higher or lower than the data shown. For the most recent month-end performance and information on expenses, visit www.fi360.com/directory for a directory of websites and phone numbers or use the specific fund website/phone if available below. Index returns represent the performance of market indices, which cannot be invested in directly, and are shown for comparative purposes only.

Investment and Insurance Products: NOT FDIC Insured / NO Bank Guarantee / MAY Lose Value

| | | | AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN % | | | RETURN % | GROSS EXP. RATIO | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| INVESTMENT NAME | PEER GROUP | TICKER | 1 YR | 5 YR | 10 YR | SINCE INCEPTION | % OF ASSETS | \$ COST PER 1K |
| Nuveen Lifecycle Index Ret Inc R6 | Moderately Conservative Allocation | TRILX | 18.56 | 5.80 | 5.47 | 6.23 | 0.22 | \$2.20 |
| - INDEX: MORNINGSTAR MOD CON TGT RISK TR USD | | | 18.53 | 5.2 | 5.1 | - | - | - |
| Nuveen Lifecycle Index 2020 R6 | Target-Date 2020 | TLWIX | 19.97 | 6.65 | 6.35 | 7.46 | 0.19 | \$1.90 |
| - INDEX: MORNINGSTAR LIFETIME MOD 2020 TR USD | | | 19.61 | 5.5 | 5.53 | - | - | - |
| Nuveen Lifecycle Index 2025 R6 | Target-Date 2025 | TLQIX | 21.22 | 7.42 | 6.95 | 8.09 | 0.18 | \$1.80 |
| - INDEX: MORNINGSTAR LIFETIME MOD 2025 TR USD | | | 20.93 | 5.95 | 5.99 | - | - | - |
| Nuveen Lifecycle Index 2030 R6 | Target-Date 2030 | TLHIX | 22.94 | 8.31 | 7.61 | 8.77 | 0.18 | \$1.80 |
| - INDEX: MORNINGSTAR LIFETIME MOD 2030 TR USD | | | 22.56 | 6.74 | 6.62 | - | - | - |
| Nuveen Lifecycle Index 2035 R6 | Target-Date 2035 | TLYIX | 24.93 | 9.29 | 8.29 | 9.44 | 0.17 | \$1.70 |
| - INDEX: MORNINGSTAR LIFETIME MOD 2035 TR USD | | | 24.53 | 7.82 | 7.33 | - | | - |
| Nuveen Lifecycle Index 2040 R6 | Target-Date 2040 | TLZIX | 27.29 | 10.41 | 9.03 | 10.05 | 0.17 | \$1.70 |
| - INDEX: MORNINGSTAR LIFETIME MOD 2040 TR USD | | | 26.48 | 8.9 | 7.93 | - | - | - |
| Nuveen Lifecycle Index 2045 R6 | Target-Date 2045 | TLXIX | 28.70 | 11.26 | 9.53 | 10.38 | 0.17 | \$1.70 |
| - INDEX: MORNINGSTAR LIFETIME MOD 2045 TR USD | | | 27.89 | 9.63 | 8.29 | - | - | - |
| Nuveen Lifecycle Index 2050 R6 | Target-Date 2050 | TLLIX | 29.37 | 11.52 | 9.70 | 10.5 | 0.17 | \$1.70 |
| - INDEX: MORNINGSTAR LIFETIME MOD 2050 TR USD | | | 28.55 | 9.92 | 8.39 | - | - | - |
| Vanguard Intmdt-Term Trs Idx Admiral w | Intermediate Government | VSIGX | 9.45 | 0.29 | 1.53 | 1.88 | 0.07 | \$0.70 |
| - INDEX: BLOOMBERG US GOVERNMENT TR USD | | | 9.68 | -0.15 | 1.35 | - | - | - |
| GG CIT III for MetLife GAC 25554 CL J | Stable Value | WWTAA X | 2.33 | 2.01 | 2.17 | 2.25 | 0.49 | \$4.90 |
| TIAA Secure Income Account CMP - GS00# | Stable Value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - INDEX: USTREAS T-BILL CNST MAT RATE 3 YR | | | 7.96 | 1.17 | 1.23 | - | - | - |
| Nuveen Lifecycle Index 2055 R6 | Target-Date 2055 | TTIIX | 29.66 | 11.65 | 9.80 | 9.76 | 0.17 | \$1.70 |
| - INDEX: MORNINGSTAR LIFETIME MOD 2055 TR USD | | | 28.66 | 9.92 | 8.35 | - | - | - |
| Fidelity U.S. Bond Index | Intermediate Core Bond | FXNAX | 11.52 | 0.34 | 1.82 | 2.23 | 0.03 | \$0.30 |

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE AND EXPENSE SUMMARY

| | | | AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN % | | | GROSS EXP. RATIO | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| INVESTMENT NAME | PEER GROUP | TICKER | 1 YR | 5 YR | 10 YR | SINCE INCEPTION | % OF ASSETS | \$ COST PER 1K |
| - INDEX: BLOOMBERG US AGG BOND TR USD | | | 11.56 | 0.33 | 1.84 | - | - | - |
| Nuveen Lifecycle Index 2060 R6 | Target-Date 2060 | TVIIX | 29.89 | 11.81 | 9.93 | 9.83 | 0.18 | \$1.80 |
| - INDEX: MORNINGSTAR LIFETIME MOD 2060 TR USD | | | 28.61 | 9.86 | 8.27 | - | - | - |
| Lord Abbett Short Duration Income R6 | Short-Term Bond | LDLVX | 8.07 | 2.25 | 2.49 | 2.55 | 0.31 | \$3.10 |
| - INDEX: BLOOMBERG US GOVT/CREDIT 1-5 YR TR USD | | | 8.09 | 1.54 | 1.77 | - | - | - |
| iShares Total US Stock Market ldx K | Large Blend | BKTSX | 35.25 | 15.28 | - | 13.2 | 0.02 | \$0.20 |
| Vanguard 500 Index Admiral | Large Blend | VFIAX | 36.29 | 15.93 | 13.34 | 8.27 | 0.04 | \$0.40 |
| - INDEX: RUSSELL 1000 TR USD | | | 35.67 | 15.64 | 13.1 | - | - | - |
| BlackRock Total Return K | Intermediate Core-Plus Bond | MPHQX | 12.34 | 0.91 | 2.27 | 3.85 | 0.38 | \$3.80 |
| Victory Income R6 | Intermediate Core-Plus Bond | URIFX | 13.68 | 1.61 | 2.81 | 2.99 | 0.57 | \$5.70 |
| - INDEX: BLOOMBERG US UNIVERSAL TR USD | | | 12.07 | 0.7 | 2.15 | - | - | - |
| BlackRock Emerging Mkts K ^w | Diversified Emerging Mkts | MKDCX | 16.51 | 4.70 | 4.31 | 1.98 | 0.85 | \$8.50 |
| Vanguard Emerging Mkts Stock ldx Adm | Diversified Emerging Mkts | VEMAX | 24.96 | 6.38 | 4.17 | 5.33 | 0.14 | \$1.40 |
| - INDEX: MSCI EM NR USD | | | 26.05 | 5.74 | 4.02 | - | - | - |
| Vanguard Developed Markets Index Admiral | Foreign Large Blend | VTMGX | 24.64 | 8.27 | 5.92 | 4.81 | 0.08 | \$0.80 |
| Victory International R6 | Foreign Large Blend | URITX | 26.72 | 8.37 | 6.31 | 6.96 | 2.40 | \$24.00 |
| - INDEX: MSCI ACWI EX USA NR USD | | | 25.35 | 7.58 | 5.21 | - | - | - |
| Nuveen Lifecycle Index 2065 R6 | Target-Date 2065+ | TFITX | 30.11 | - | - | 12.16 | 0.38 | \$3.80 |
| - INDEX: MORNINGSTAR LIFETIME MOD 2060 TR USD | | | 28.61 | 9.86 | 8.27 | - | | |
| Vanguard Small Cap Index Adm | Small Blend | VSMAX | 27.43 | 10.66 | 9.64 | 9.25 | 0.05 | \$0.50 |
| - INDEX: RUSSELL 2000 TR USD | | | 26.76 | 9.38 | 8.78 | - | - | - |
| Vanguard Mid Cap Index Admiral | Mid-Cap Blend | VIMAX | 28.79 | 11.22 | 10.21 | 10.15 | 0.05 | \$0.50 |
| - INDEX: RUSSELL MID CAP TR USD | | | 29.32 | 11.29 | 10.19 | - | - | - |
| DFA Inflation-Protected Securities I | Inflation-Protected Bond | DIPSX | 10.15 | 2.63 | 2.59 | 3.75 | 0.11 | \$1.10 |
| - INDEX: BLOOMBERG US TREASURY US TIPS TR USD | | | 9.79 | 2.62 | 2.53 | - | - | - |
| DFA Global Real Estate Securities Port | Global Real Estate | DFGEX | 32.20 | 3.14 | 6.02 | 5.41 | 0.31 | \$3.10 |
| - INDEX: S&P GLOBAL REIT TR USD | | | 31.92 | 3.61 | 6.05 | - | - | - |
| LOAN ^{CI} | Miscellaneous Sector | LOAN | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - INDEX: | | | - | - | - | - | - | - |

FUND CONTACT INFO

| FUND FAMILY | PHONE | WEBSITE |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| BlackRock | 800-474-2737 | - |
| Dimensional Fund Advisors | 512-306-7400 | - |
| Fidelity Investments | 800-343-3548 | - |
| Great Gray Trust Company, LLC | - | - |
| Lord Abbett | - | - |

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE AND EXPENSE SUMMARY

FUND CONTACT INFO

| FUND FAMILY | PHONE | WEBSITE |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Nuveen | 888-290-9881 | www.nuveen.com |
| Vanguard | 866-499-8473 | www.vanguard.com |
| Victory Capital | 866-376-7890 | www.compassempfunds.com |

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

INTRODUCTION

This report is for informational purposes only and does not constitute professional investment advice. Some data in this report was obtained from third parties. Although Fi360 obtains data from sources it deems to be reliable, it does not independently verify the data, and does not warrant or represent that the data is timely, complete, or accurate.

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Mutual funds and Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) are sold by prospectus. Please consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus and, if available, the summary prospectus, which contains this and other information, can be obtained by calling your financial advisor. Read the prospectus and, if available, the summary prospectus carefully before you invest.

All investments involve risk. The principal value and investment return will fluctuate so that your shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. All investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. This does not apply, however, to the guaranteed portions of group annuity contracts that constitute guaranteed benefit policies as defined in ERISA 401(b)(2)(B).

Collective investment trusts (CITs) are available for investment primarily by eligible retirement plans and entities. Participation in CITs is generally governed by the terms of a Declaration of Trust and a Participation or Adoption Agreement, which is signed by the retirement plan's fiduciary at the time the plan invests in the CITs. In addition, various other documents may contain important information about the CITs including Fund Descriptions, Statement of Characteristics or Investment Guidelines, and/or other fee or investment disclosure documents. All of these documents may contain important information about CIT fees, investment objectives, and risks and expenses of the underlying investments in the CITs and should be read carefully before investing. To obtain a copy, you will need to contact the plan sponsor or trustee of the CIT.

CITs are not insured by FDIC or any other type of deposit insurance; are not deposits or other obligations of, and are not guaranteed by any firm or their affiliates; and involve investment risks, including possible loss of principal invested. CITs are not mutual funds and are exempt from registration and regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), and their units are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, or applicable securities laws of any state or other jurisdiction. Unit holders of the Funds are not entitled to the protections of the 1940 Act. The decision to invest in CITs should be carefully considered. The CITs unit values will fluctuate and may be worth more or less when redeemed, so unit holders may lose money. CITs are not sold by prospectus and are not available for investment by the public; Fund prices are not quoted in readily available market quotation services.

Fi360 is under common ownership with Matrix Trust Company, who is the discretionary trustee of certain CITs that may be noted in this report.

Separate Accounts are available through a group annuity contract. The contract and other fee/disclosure documents, such as fact sheets, may contain important information about the separate account fees, investment objectives and risks and expenses of underlying investments in the separate accounts and should be read carefully before investing. Certain investment options may not be available in all states or U.S. commonwealths. Some payments or transfers from the Separate Accounts may be deferred as described in the group annuity contracts providing access to the Separate Accounts or as required by applicable law. Such deferment will be based on factors that may include situations such as: unstable or disorderly financial markets or investment conditions which do not allow for orderly investment transactions.

This Statement of Additional Disclosures includes important information regarding the information provided in the report. If an investor does not understand any term or data presented herein, he/she should consult with his/her financial advisor.

PERFORMANCE

Total Return (No Load). Expressed in percentage terms, an investment's total return is determined each month by taking the change in monthly net asset value, reinvesting all income and capital gains distributions during that month, and dividing by the starting NAV. Reinvestments are made using the actual reinvestment NAV, and daily payoffs are reinvested monthly. Total Return (No Load) is not adjusted for sales charges (such as frontend loads, deferred loads and redemption fees), but do reflect management, administrative, 12b-1 fees and other costs taken out of fund assets. Total returns for periods longer than one year are expressed in terms of compounded average annual returns (also known as geometric total returns).



STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

EXPENSES

Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio. This value is from the investment's most recent prospectus. The total gross expenses (net expenses with waiver added back in) divided by the fund's average net assets. If it is not equal to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio portrays the fund's expenses had the manager not waived a portion, or all, of its fees. Thus, to some degree, it is an indication of fee contracts. Some fee waivers have an expiration date; other waivers are in place indefinitely.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY & STYLE

Peer Group. Fi360 utilizes the Morningstar Category for peer group assignment. In an effort to distinguish funds by what they own, as well as by their prospectus objectives and styles, Morningstar developed the Morningstar Categories. While the prospectus objective identifies a fund's investment goals based on the wording in the fund prospectus, the Morningstar Category identifies funds based on their actual investment styles as measured by their underlying portfolio holdings (portfolio and other statistics over the past three years). Peer groups are for comparison only, and do not represent any investable products. Please reference the Peer Group Descriptions section for more specific detail on each peer group that is included in this report.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: EXTENDED PERFORMANCE

The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to an investment share class's actual inception.

Morningstar created extended performance statistics to "fill in the gap" between the inception date of a new share class or distribution channel and the inception date of the original portfolio. Extended performance lengthens the performance data that is available for the younger investment. This helps investors see how the portfolio as a whole has performed over time. For example, if a mutual fund started 15 years ago with an Investor share class and just added an Institutional share class one year ago, Morningstar will lengthen the performance history of the Institutional share class to 15 years. Often, some of the shareholders in the new share class were actually shareholders in the oldest share class.

Morningstar will adjust the performance history of the original portfolio to reflect differences in fees between the original share class and the younger share class. This adjustment will only occur where the new share class has higher fees than the oldest share class, so the extended performance for the younger share class will be lower than, or equal to, the returns of the oldest share class. Where the oldest share class has higher fees than the younger share class no adjustment is made. In this case, if the expenses of the newer share class were used rather than the expenses of the old share class (due to lower expenses of the new share class), it would have resulted in better performance.

| NEWER SHARE CLASS | | OLDEST SHARE CLASS | | |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| NAME | INCEPTION DATE | NAME | INCEPTION DATE | |
| Victory International R6 | 08/17/2018 | USAA International | 07/11/1988 | |
| BlackRock Emerging Mkts K ^w | 01/25/2018 | BlackRock Emerging Mkts Instl | 09/01/1989 | |
| Victory Income R6 | 12/01/2016 | USAA Income | 03/04/1974 | |
| Lord Abbett Short Duration Income R6 | 06/30/2015 | Lord Abbett Short Duration Income A | 11/04/1993 | |

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: PEER GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

- Diversified Emerging Mkts (EM). Diversified emerging-markets portfolios tend to divide their assets among 20 or more nations, although they tend to focus on the emerging markets of Asia and Latin America rather than on those of the Middle East, Africa, or Europe. These portfolios invest predominantly in emerging market equities, but some funds also invest in both equities and fixed income investments from emerging markets.
- Foreign Large Blend (FB). Foreign large-blend portfolios invest in a variety of big international stocks. Most of these portfolios divide their assets among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.
- Global Real Estate (GR). Global real estate portfolios invest primarily in non-U.S. real estate securities but may also invest in U.S. real estate securities. Securities that these portfolios purchase include: debt securities, equity securities, convertible securities, and securities issued by real estate investment trusts and REIT-like entities. Portfolios in this category also invest in real estate operating companies.
- Inflation-Protected Bond (IP). Inflation-protected bond portfolios invest primarily in debt securities that adjust their principal values in line with the rate of inflation. These bonds can be issued by any organization, but the U.S. Treasury is currently the largest issuer for these types of securities.
- Intermediate Core Bond (CI). Intermediate-term core bond portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues including government, corporate, and securitized debt, and hold less than 5% in below-investment-grade exposures. Their durations (a measure of interest-rate sensitivity) typically range between 75% and 125% of the three-year average of the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index.
- Intermediate Core-Plus Bond (PI). Intermediate-term core-plus bond portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues including government, corporate, and securitized debt, but generally have greater flexibility than core offerings to hold non-core sectors such as corporate high yield, bank loan, emerging-markets debt, and non-U.S. currency exposures. Their durations (a measure of interest-rate sensitivity) typically range between 75% and 125% of the three-year average of the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index.
- Intermediate Government (GI). Intermediate-government portfolios have at least 90% of their bond holdings in bonds backed by the U.S. government or by government-linked agencies. This backing minimizes the credit risk of these portfolios, as the U.S. government is unlikely to default on its debt. These portfolios have durations typically between 3.5 and 6.0 years. Consequently, the group's performance--and its level of volatility--tends to fall between that of the short government and long government bond categories. Morningstar calculates monthly breakpoints using the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index in determining duration assignment. Intermediate is defined as 75% to 125% of the three-year average effective duration of the MCBI.
- Large Blend (LB). Large-blend portfolios are fairly representative of the overall US stock market in size, growth rates and price. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the US equity market are defined as large cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios tend to invest across the spectrum of US industries, and owing to their broad exposure, the portfolios' returns are often similar to those of the S&P 500 Index.
- Mid-Cap Blend (MB). The typical mid-cap blend portfolio invests in U.S. stocks of various sizes and styles, giving it a middle-of the-road profile. Most shy away from high-priced growth stocks but aren't so price-conscious that they land in value territory. Stocks in the middle 20% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as mid-cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate.
- Miscellaneous Sector (MR). Miscellaneous-sector portfolios invest in specific sectors that do not fit into any of Morningstar's existing sector categories and for which not enough funds exist to merit the creation of a separate category.
- Moderately Conservative Allocation (CA). Funds in allocation categories seek to provide both income and capital appreciation by primarily investing in multiple asset classes, including stocks, bonds, and cash. These moderately conservative strategies prioritize preservation of capital over appreciation. They typically expect volatility similar to a strategic equity exposure between 30% and 50%.
- Short-Term Bond (CS). Short-term bond portfolios invest primarily in corporate and other investment-grade U.S. fixedincome issues and typically have durations of 1.0 to 3.5 years. These portfolios are attractive to fairly conservative investors, because they are less sensitive to



STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: PEER GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

interest rates than portfolios with longer durations. Morningstar calculates monthly breakpoints using the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index in determining duration assignment. Short-term is defined as 25% to 75% of the three-year average effective duration of the MCBI.

- Small Blend (SB). Small-blend portfolios favor U.S. firms at the smaller end of the market-capitalization range. Some aim to own an array of value and growth stocks while others employ a discipline that leads to holdings with valuations and growth rates close to the small-cap averages. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate.
- Stable Value (VL). Stable-value portfolios seek to provide income while preventing price fluctuations. The most common stable-value portfolios invest in a diversified portfolio of bonds and enter into wrapper agreements with financial companies to quarantee against fluctuations in their share prices. These wrapper agreements typically provide price stability on a day-to-day basis, thereby insulating each portfolio's net asset value from interest-rate volatility. Therefore, the duration for each of these funds is essentially zero. This category is only used in Morningstar's custom fund, separate account, and collective investment trust databases.
- Target-Date 2020 (TE). Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2016-2020) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- Target-Date 2025 (TG). Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2021-2025) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- Target-Date 2030 (TH). Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2026-2030) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- Target-Date 2035 (TI). Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2031-2035) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- Target-Date 2040 (TJ). Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2036-2040) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- Target-Date 2045 (TK). Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2041-2045) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- Target-Date 2050 (TN). Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2046-2050) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- Target-Date 2055 (TL). Target-date portfolios provide a diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2051-2055 and beyond) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A targetdate portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.



STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: PEER GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

- Target-Date 2060 (XQ). Target-date portfolios provide a diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2056-2060) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- Target-Date 2065+ (TU). Target-date portfolios provide a diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2061-2065 and beyond) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: RISKS

Investing involves risk. Loss of principal is possible. An investment in a fund is not a bank deposit, and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. Each fund carries its own specific risks which depend on the types of investments in the fund. Investors should review the fund's prospectus carefully to understand the risks before investing.

In general, some of the risks associated with the Morningstar Categories shown in this report are as follows:

- Allocation. Different methods of asset allocation are associated with varying degrees of risks. Conservative portfolios contain low risk investments but may not earn any value over time. Moderate portfolios have a higher level of risk than conservative portfolios. Aggressive portfolios mainly consist of equities, so their value tends to fluctuate widely.
- 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 decline. Portfolios that hold bonds are subject to declines and increases in value due to general changes in interest rates. Bonds are also subject to prepayment risk, which is the chance that an issuer may exercise its right to prepay its security, if falling interest rates prompt the issuer to do so. Forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, the fund would experience a decline in income and lose the opportunity for additional price appreciation.
- Emerging Markets. Investments in emerging markets securities may be subject to greater market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, and other risks compared with assets invested in developed foreign countries.
- Foreign. Investments in foreign securities may be more volatile than investing solely in U.S. markets due to interest-rate, currency, exchange rate, economic, and political risks. The value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance.
- Foreign Currencies. Foreign currencies are subject to the risks associated with such currencies and the changes in their values relative to the U.S. dollar. Such risks include volatility in the price relationship between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. The value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar can be affected by many factors, including national debt levels, trade deficits, international trade and foreign policies, changes in trade and balance of payments, governmental fiscal and monetary policies, currency exchange rates and changes in supply and demand that affect those rates, investment and trading activity of mutual funds, hedge funds and currency funds, exchange rate controls and government intervention in currency markets, inflation rates, interest and deposit rates, market expectations about future inflation rates and interest rates, and global and national economic, financial, political, regulatory, judicial, military and geographical events or developments. Prices of currencies of less developed or emerging market nations tend to be more volatile than those of developed countries, given the greater political, regulatory, economic, financial, military and social instability and uncertainty in less developed or emerging market nations.
- Inflation-Protected. Inflation-protected bonds, unlike other fixed-income securities, are not significantly impacted by inflation expectations because their interest rates are adjusted for inflation. Generally, the value of inflation-protected securities will fall when real interest rates rise and rise when real interest rates fall.
- Large Cap Equities. Concentrating assets in large-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond as quickly as small- and mid-cap companies can to new competitive pressures and may lack the growth potential of those securities. Historically, large-cap companies do not recover as quickly as smaller companies do from market declines.
- Real Estate. Real estate investments are subject to various risks that affect their values and the income they generate. Real estate investments are affected by changes in the general economy, prevailing interest rates, local economic and market conditions, competition for tenants, declining occupancy rates, oversupply or reduced demand for space where the properties are located, tenant defaults, increased operating, insurance, maintenance and improvement costs. Many costs associated with owning and operating real estate are fixed even when revenues from the properties are declining. Additionally, real estate development activities are subject to various risks, such as excess construction costs,

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: RISKS

unfavorable financing terms, construction delays and other challenges, issues with the developer, and changing market conditions. Owners and operators of real estate are also exposed to potential liability under environmental, zoning, tax and other laws.

- Sector. Concentrating assets in a particular industry, sector of the economy, or markets may increase volatility because the investment will be more susceptible to the impact of factors such as the market, the economy, regulations, and other dynamics affecting that industry or sector compared with a more broadly diversified asset allocation.
- Small/Mid Cap Equities. Portfolios that invest in stocks of small- to mid-cap 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 that the overall market average.
- 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 of 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.
- Taxable Bond. Investments in taxable bonds such as government bonds, long-term and short-term bonds, bank loans, corporate bonds, preferred stock, high-yield bonds, etc. are subject to numerous risks including those relating to reinvestment, inflation, market, selection, timing, and duration.