

Portfolio Hypothetical Performance and Cost Report

Prepared on 08/11/2020. Investment Data as of 06/30/2020.

MVM Advisors LLC
Retirement Services Group
A Fee Only - Independent - Fiduciary Investment Advisor

Right Decision Financial Planning
our retail web presence

Prepared For:

RDFP GROWTH PORTFOLIO

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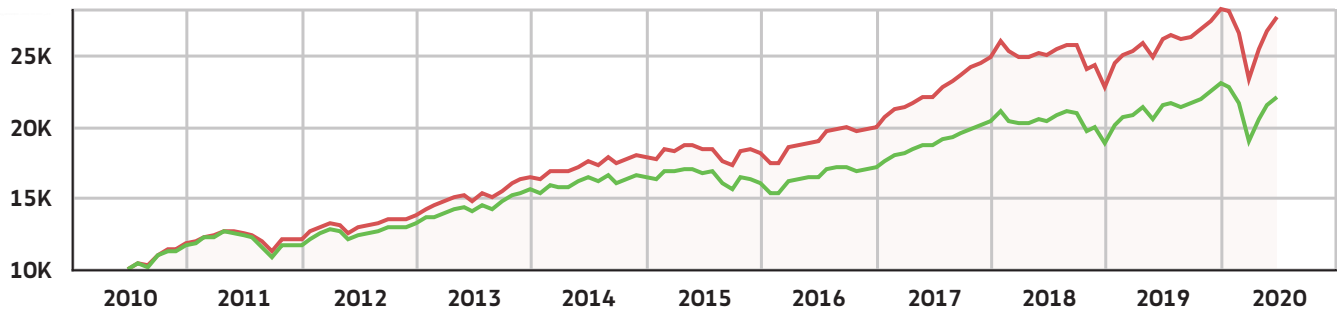
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CLIENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY: USING HYPOTHETICAL ALLOCATIONS



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. Current performance may be higher or lower than the data shown. **Please reference the Statement of Additional Disclosures for additional details concerning the calculation methodology.**

	TOTAL RETURN		TOTAL ANNUALIZED RETURN				STD DEV	
	3 MO	YTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	3 YR	5 YR
Portfolio	18.58	-1.97	5.78	7.74	8.5	10.72	13.83	11.97
+/- Peer Group Benchmark	2.57	2.3	3.65	2.28	2.9	2.52	0.66	0.47

Peer Group Benchmark

PEER GROUP	TARGET %
Large Growth	16
Large Value	16
Intermediate Core-Plus Bond	10
Diversified Emerging Mkts	8
Foreign Large Blend	8
Foreign Large Growth	8
High Yield Bond	6
Intermediate Government	6
World Bond-USD Hedged	4
Mid-Cap Growth	3
Mid-Cap Value	3
Real Estate	3
Small Growth	3
Small Value	3
Money Market Taxable	2
Global Real Estate	1

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ANNUAL COST SUMMARY

\$ 10,000

TOTAL ASSETS

0

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

\$ 119

TOTAL COSTS

119 BPS

TOTAL COSTS IN BASIS POINTS

PLAN COSTS COMPARED TO BENCHMARK

Benchmark statistics cannot be calculated unless the number of participants is entered on the Client Account edit screen.

PAYMENT SOURCE



	\$	BPS	%
Plan Participants/Client - Through Investment Options	34	34	29
Plan Participants/Client - Direct	85	85	71
	\$ 119	119	100

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ANNUAL COST BREAKDOWN

	PLAN PARTICIPANTS/CLIENT
Total Cost - In Dollars	\$ 119
Total Cost - In Basis Points	119 BPS

FUND / ASSET MANAGERS

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

	PLAN PARTICIPANTS/CLIENT
Total Investment Option Costs	34
Revenue Sharing	-
Effective Management Fee	\$ 34

RIGHT DECISION FINANCIAL PLANNING AN MVM ADVISORS LLC, WEB PRESENCES

INVESTMENT ADVISORY/MGMT

	PLAN PARTICIPANTS/CLIENT
Right Decision Financial Planning. All costs are estimated	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilized Fee Schedule 	85
	\$ 85

INTERACTIVE BROKERS LLC -- IBKR LIGHT

CUSTODIAL/TRUSTEE SERVICES

	PLAN PARTICIPANTS/CLIENT
Interactive Brokers LLC -- IBKR Light. IBKR Light	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat Cost of \$0.00 assessed monthly 	-
	-

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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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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 front-end 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).

VOLATILITY METRICS

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Standard Deviation. A statistical measure of the historical volatility. It depicts how widely the returns varied over a certain period of time. Investors use standard deviation to try to predict the range of returns that are most likely for a given time period. When an investment has a high standard deviation, the predicted range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility. If the investment is the only holding in an investor's portfolio, then it is an appropriate measure of risk. If the returns follow a normal distribution, then approximately 68 percent of the time they will fall within one standard deviation of the mean return for the investment and 95 percent of the time within two standard deviations.

EXPENSES

Basis Point (BPS). One-hundredth of a percentage point. For example, 50 basis points equals .50%.

Investment Option Costs (\$ Costs). Fi360 calculates this value by taking the Net Expense Ratio and adding any applicable Wrap fee. It represents the total costs paid through the investment options. Note that other costs may be paid directly to other service providers as outlined in this report.

Mgmt. Fee (Effective Management Fee). Fi360 calculates this value by taking the Net Expense Ratio and subtracting any 12b-1, SubTA and Shareholder Service (Shr Svc) fees as those are not retained by the investment manager. It represents the fee charged for the management of pooled investments such as collective investment funds, insurance/annuity products, mutual funds and individually managed accounts.

Revenue Sharing. Fi360 calculates this value by summing the 12b-1, Sub-TA, Shareholder Service and Wrap Fee for each investment. It represents the total costs paid through the investment options but directed to another service provider (not for the direct management of the investment option). This value can be rebated back to the client to offset other expenses.

Weighted Average Expense Ratio. Fi360 calculates this value by taking the Total Investment Option Costs and dividing by the Total Client Assets. It represents the average expenses paid through the investment options.

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.

CLIENT PERFORMANCE

Client performance. Performance is calculated using the current investments and allocations (as they exist today). The portfolio will grow each year and then rebalance back to that original allocation on an annual basis. Performance represents historical performance of the current investments in the portfolio.

The monthly investment returns used in the calculations are Total Returns (with no loads included) so they are not adjusted for sales charges (such as front-end loads, deferred loads and redemption fees), but do reflect management, administrative, 12b-1 fees and other costs taken out of fund assets.

If an investment does not have a return for a given month, the weighted return for only that month is calculated excluding the investment's allocation. These are identified within the tables.

The individual investment monthly returns are compounded to result in the corresponding portfolio return and risk metrics shown in this report.

Blended Benchmark performance is calculated as follows:

If a custom benchmark is assigned, the returns are reflective of the specified indices included in the benchmark.

A weighted return is calculated for each month based on the index allocations utilized for that month.

The same rebalancing schedule used in the portfolio is applied to the custom benchmark.

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If an index does not have a return for a particular month, it will be excluded from the calculations.

The individual monthly returns are then compounded to result in the corresponding annualized returns shown in the report.

Peer Group Benchmark performance is calculated as follows:

Returns are reflective of the median manager's performance for each peer group utilized in the portfolio.

A weighted return is calculated for each month based upon the investments and allocations utilized for that month.

The same rebalancing schedule used in the portfolio is applied to the peer group benchmark.

If a peer group does not have a median return for a particular month, the assigned index return will be used instead.

The individual monthly returns are then compounded to result in the corresponding annualized returns shown in the report.

The performance of the peer group benchmark and blended benchmark (if included) are not an exact representation of any particular investment, as you cannot invest directly in an index or the peer group median manager that are used in the calculations.

Client Growth of 10k Chart. The Growth of 10k chart shows a client's performance based on how \$10,000 invested in the portfolio would have grown over time with dividends reinvested. The returns used in the graph are not load-adjusted. Located alongside the portfolio graph line are lines that represent the growth of \$10,000 in the Peer Group Benchmark, and if selected, the Blended Benchmark. The Peer Group Benchmark and the Blended Benchmark are detailed below the performance tables. All lines are plotted on a logarithmic scale, so that identical percentage changes in values have the same vertical distance on the graph. This provides a more accurate representation of performance than would a simple arithmetic graph.

Client Benchmarks. A benchmark gives an investor a point of reference for evaluating a portfolio's performance by comparing benchmark returns to the portfolio's returns. This report may use the following types of benchmarks:

Blended Benchmark. This custom benchmark is specified by the financial advisor or other third party who constructed the portfolio. It usually contains a blended set of indices which best represent the underlying risks and objectives of a given portfolio. Fi360 calculates a weighted monthly return based on these underlying indices.

Peer Group Benchmark. Fi360 will automatically take each investment in the portfolio and map it to their corresponding peer group for each historical period used in the calculations. We then use the median manager return for that peer group and calculate a weighted monthly return based on these median manager returns. This provides a benchmark as if you were invested in the median manager of a given peer group instead of the actual investment manager that was selected. So, any outperformance of the portfolio to this benchmark usually denotes that you have selected investments which have consistently outperformed the median of their peer groups.

Indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. Please reference the Index Descriptions section for more specific detail on each index that is included in this report.

TOTAL PLAN COSTS COMPARED TO BENCHMARK

Investment Option & Advisory Fees. Fi360 aggregates plan data across 125+ recordkeepers on a monthly basis for a variety of Broker Dealers, RIAs and Bank Trust clients. Within these plan data feeds, the underlying plan holdings are captured and many also include the ongoing advisor compensation being paid by the plan. This aggregated, anonymized data is used to calculate the benchmark statistics.

For the plan holdings, our goal is to arrive at the net management fees kept by the manager and not include any revenue sharing as that is already taken into account within the calculation of the recordkeeper and/or advisory costs. The process starts by matching each holding against our Morningstar® data feeds to capture each investment's net expense ratio. Then, for any retirement share class (as defined by Morningstar), we subtract an estimated revenue sharing amount by utilizing the lowest cost share class as a proxy instead (Ex. If the plan had an R2, we use the R6 expense ratio instead). While not exact, this provides a proxy for the true investment costs retained by the fund manager. Any investments which cannot be matched to an expense ratio are excluded. We then calculate an average expense ratio for the plan using this information, regardless of balance invested.

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For the advisor compensation, we isolate the ongoing asset based compensation being paid to the advisor and calculate the benchmarks using this statistic.

In both cases, the 25th, 50th and 75 percentile ranges are calculated for the following plan size ranges (all in millions). Up to 0.5; 0.5-1; 1-3; 3-5; 5-10; 10-25; 25-50; 50-100; 100-250; 250-500; 500+. The number of plans in each category's applicable range is shown in the table within the Annual Cost Summary report section.

Recordkeeping/Admin Fees. The benchmark statistics for this category are derived from Fi360's "RFP Director" software application which contains a database of RFPs and the corresponding recordkeeper proposals that were submitted in response. Any RFP with valid recordkeeper responses over the last 2 years is included within the benchmark set. A plan's peer group is based on Plan Size and the average participant account balance as many of these costs are driven not just by plan size, but by the number of participants as well. The 25th, 50th and 75 percentile ranges are calculated for the following plan size ranges (all in millions). Up to 0.5; 0.5-1; 1-3; 3-5; 5-10; 10-25; 25-50; 50-100; 100-250; 250-500; 500+. Within each plan size range, the peer group is further divided for average account balances of <10k; 10-50k; 50-100k; 100-250k; 250k+.

The number of recordkeeper proposals in the plan's applicable range is shown in the table within the Annual Cost Summary report section.

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STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

Barclays.

This following indices are part of this family:

- **BBgBarc Global Aggregate TR Hdg USD.** The index measures the performance of global investment grade fixed-rate debt markets, including the U.S. Aggregate, the Pan-European Aggregate, the Asian-Pacific Aggregate, Global Treasury, Eurodollar, Euro-Yen, Canadian, and Investment Grade 144A index-eligible securities.
- **BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD.** The index measures the performance of investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM passthroughs), ABS, and CMBS. It rolls up into other Barclays flagship indices, such as the multi-currency Global Aggregate Index and the U.S. Universal Index, which includes high yield and emerging markets debt.
- **BBgBarc US Government TR USD.** The index measures the performance of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency Indices, including Treasuries and U.S. agency debentures. It is a component of the U.S. Government/Credit Index and the U.S. Aggregate Index.

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This following indices are part of this family:

- **ICE BofAML US High Yield TR USD.** The index measures the performance of short-term US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have at least 18 months to final maturity at the time of issuance, at least one year remaining term to final maturity as of the rebalancing date, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of \$100 million. It is capitalization-weighted.

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This following indices are part of this family:

- **MSCI ACWI Ex USA Growth NR USD.** The index measures the performance of the growth large and mid cap segments of the particular regions, excluding USA equity securities, including developed and emerging market. It is free float-adjusted market-capitalization weighted.
- **MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD.** The index measures the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the particular regions, excluding USA equity securities, including developed and emerging market. It is free float-adjusted market-capitalization weighted.
- **MSCI EM NR USD.** The index measures the performance of the large and mid cap segments of emerging market equity securities. It is free float-adjusted market-capitalization weighted.

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This following indices are part of this family:

- **Russell 1000 Growth TR USD.** The index measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the US equity securities. It includes the Russell 1000 index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted.

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- **Russell 1000 Value TR USD.** The index measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the US equity securities. It includes the Russell 1000 index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted. Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.
- **Russell 2000 Growth TR USD.** The index measures the performance of small-cap growth segment of the US equity universe. It includes those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-value ratios and higher forecasted growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted. Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.
- **Russell 2000 Value TR USD.** The index measures the performance of small-cap value segment of the US equity universe. It includes those Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted. Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.
- **Russell Mid Cap Growth TR USD.** The index measures the performance of the mid-cap growth segment of the US equity universe. It includes Russell midcap index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted. Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.
- **Russell Mid Cap Value TR USD.** The index measures the performance of the mid-cap value segment of the US equity universe. It includes Russell midcap index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted.

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This following indices are part of this family:

- **S&P Global REIT TR USD.** The index measures the performance of publicly traded equity REITs listed in both developed and emerging markets. It is a member of the S&P Global Property Index Series.
- **S&P United States REIT TR USD.** The index measures the performance of investable universe of publicly traded real estate investment trusts domiciled in the United States.

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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.
- **Foreign Large Growth (FG).** Foreign large-growth portfolios focus on high-priced growth stocks, mainly outside of the United States. 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). Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). 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.
- **High Yield Bond (HY).** High-yield bond portfolios concentrate on lower-quality bonds, which are riskier than those of higher-quality companies. These portfolios generally offer higher yields than other types of portfolios, but they are also more vulnerable to economic and credit risk. These portfolios primarily invest in U.S. high-income debt securities where at least 65% or more of bond assets are not rated or are rated by a major agency such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's at the level of BB (considered speculative for taxable bonds) and below.
- **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 MCBFI.
- **Large Growth (LG).** Large-growth portfolios invest primarily in big U.S. companies that are projected to grow faster than other large-cap stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). Most of these portfolios focus on companies in rapidly expanding industries.
- **Large Value (LV).** Large-value portfolios invest primarily in big U.S. companies that are less expensive or growing more slowly than other large-cap stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).
- **Mid-Cap Growth (MG).** Some mid-cap growth portfolios invest in stocks of all sizes, thus leading to a mid-cap profile, but others focus on midsize companies. Mid-cap growth portfolios target U.S. firms that are projected to grow faster than other mid-cap stocks, therefore commanding relatively higher prices. Stocks in the middle 20% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as mid-cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).
- **Mid-Cap Value (MV).** Some mid-cap value portfolios focus on medium-size companies while others land here because they own a mix of small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks. All look for U.S. stocks that are less expensive or growing more slowly than the market. Stocks in the middle

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STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: PEER GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

20% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as mid-cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

- **Money Market Taxable (TM).** These portfolios invest in short-term money market securities in order to provide a level of current income that is consistent with the preservation of capital. These funds do not designate themselves as Prime in form N-MFP and transact at a fixed net asset value.
- **Real Estate (SR).** Real estate portfolios invest primarily in real estate investment trusts of various types. REITs are companies that develop and manage real estate properties. There are several different types of REITs, including apartment, factory-outlet, health-care, hotel, industrial, mortgage, office, and shopping center REITs. Some portfolios in this category also invest in real estate operating companies.
- **Small Growth (SG).** Small-growth portfolios focus on faster-growing companies whose shares are at the lower end of the market-capitalization range. These portfolios tend to favor companies in up-and-coming industries or young firms in their early growth stages. Because these businesses are fastgrowing and often richly valued, their stocks tend to be volatile. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).
- **Small Value (SV).** Small-value portfolios invest in small U.S. companies with valuations and growth rates below other small-cap peers. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).
- **World Bond-USD Hedged (WH).** USD hedged portfolios typically invest 40% or more of their assets in fixed-income instruments issued outside of the U.S. These portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade rated issues, but their strategies can vary. Some follow a conservative approach, sticking with high-quality bonds from developed markets. Others are more adventurous, owning some lower-quality bonds from developed or emerging markets. Some portfolios invest exclusively outside the U.S., while others invest in both U.S. and nonU.S. bonds. Funds in this category hedge most of their non-U.S.-dollar currency exposure back to the U.S. dollar.

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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:

- **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.
- **Foreign Regions.** Investments in securities from a particular country or region may be subject to the risk of adverse social, political, regulatory, or economic events occurring in that country or region. Country- or region-specific risks also include the risk that adverse securities markets or exchange rates may impact the value of securities from those areas.
- **High-Yield Bonds.** Portfolios that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred 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.
- **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.
- **Money Market.** An investment in a money market mutual fund is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Although the funds seek to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund.
- **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,

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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, 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 than the overall market average.
- **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.