

Appleton Group - Age Based 18-29

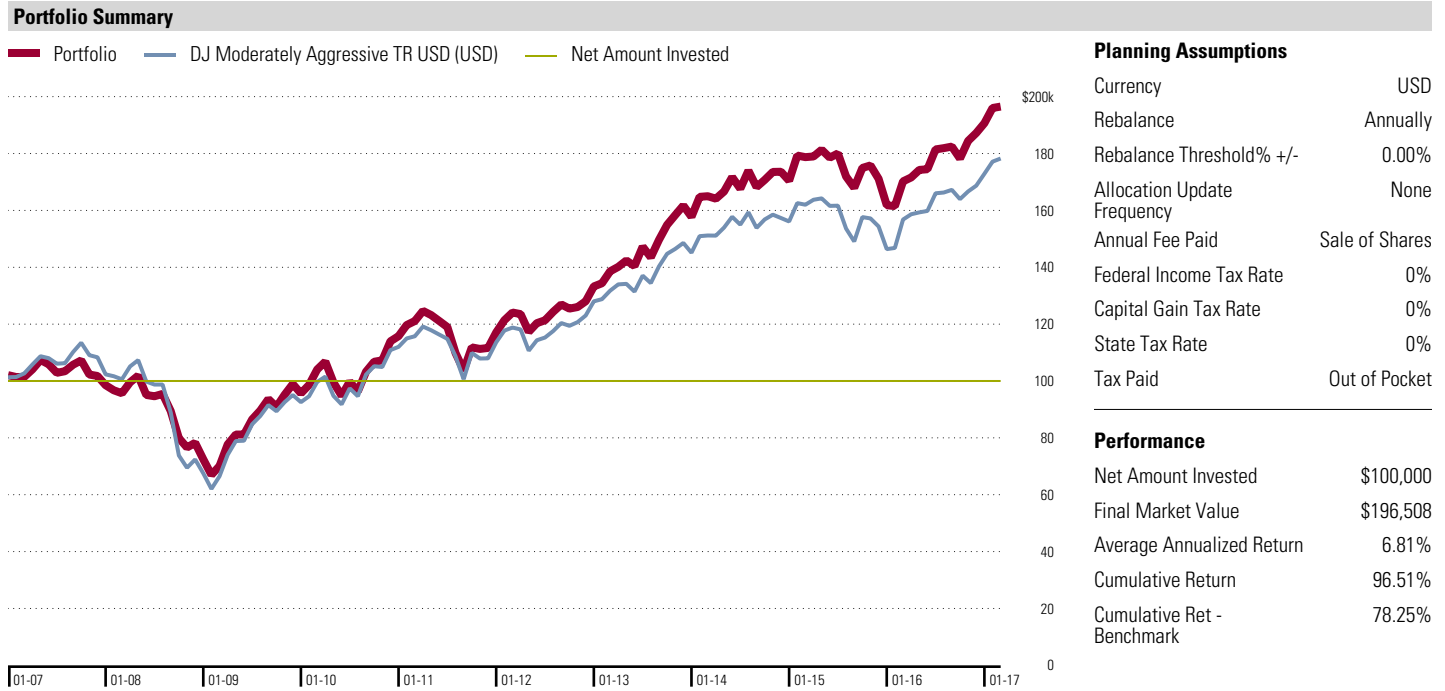
March 31, 2017

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Hypothetical Portfolio Illustration

01-01-2007 to 03-31-2017



Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

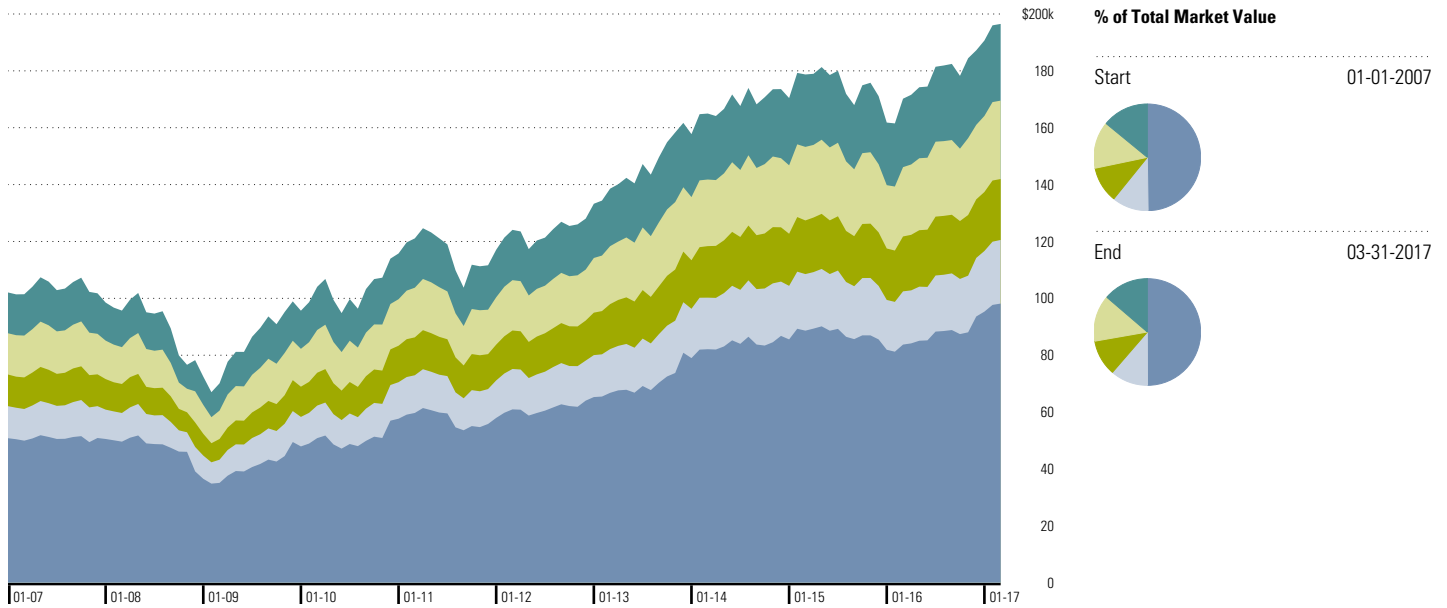
Investment Detail

Period	Beginning Balance	New Investment	Distribution/Withdrawal	Total Reinvest	Charges & Fees	Taxes Due	Market Value	Total Return %
Totals	0	100,000	0	0	464	0	196,508	6.81
January-December 2007	0	100,000	0	0	36	0	101,764	1.76
January-December 2008	101,764	0	0	0	27	0	78,263	-23.09
January-December 2009	78,263	0	0	0	35	0	98,930	26.41
January-December 2010	98,930	0	0	0	40	0	113,957	15.19
January-December 2011	113,957	0	0	0	39	0	111,627	-2.04
January-December 2012	111,627	0	0	0	45	0	128,035	14.70
January-December 2013	128,035	0	0	0	57	0	161,705	26.30
January-December 2014	161,705	0	0	0	61	0	173,589	7.35
January-December 2015	173,589	0	0	0	60	0	171,109	-1.43
January-December 2016	171,109	0	0	0	66	0	187,229	9.42
January-March 2017	187,229	0	0	0	0	0	196,508	4.96

Hypothetical Portfolio Illustration Continued

01-01-2007 to 03-31-2017

Security Summary



Investment Assumptions

Separate Accounts Name	Holding Period		Initial Investment Amount	Subsequent Invest/Withdwl		Reinvest Distributions		Liqui-date	Re-balance (%)	Charges and Fees			Market Value End (\$)	
	Start	End		Amount	Freq	Income	Cap Gains			Front Load	Annual Fee	Deferred Load Amount%		Period Years
● Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)	01-07	03-17	50,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	50.00	0.00%	0.04%	0.00-0.00	—	98,160

Index/Proxy/Category Name	Holding Period		Initial Investment Amount	Subsequent Invest/Withdwl		Reinvest Distributions		Liqui-date	Re-balance %	Charges and Fees			Market Value End \$	
	Start	End		Amount	Freq	Income	Cap Gains			Front Load	Annual Fee	Deferred Load		
● DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)	01-07	03-17	11,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	11.00	0.00%	0.04%			22,379
● DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)	01-07	03-17	11,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	11.00	0.00%	0.04%			21,418
● DJ US TSM Mid Cap TR USD (USD)	01-07	03-17	14,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	14.00	0.00%	0.04%			27,586
● DJ US TSM Small Cap TR USD (USD)	01-07	03-17	14,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	14.00	0.00%	0.04%			26,966

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Portfolio Snapshot

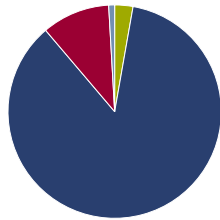
Portfolio Value

\$196,508.26

Benchmark

DJ Moderately Aggressive TR USD (USD)

Analysis 03-31-2017

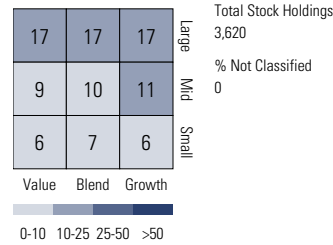


Asset Allocation

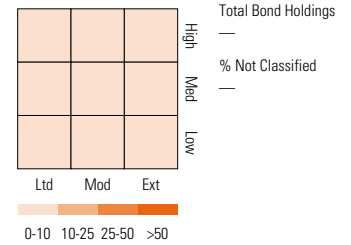
- Cash
- US Stocks
- Non-US Stocks
- Bonds
- Other/Not Clsfd

	Portfolio Net %	Bmkr Net %
Cash	2.77	0.00
US Stocks	86.03	35.33
Non-US Stocks	10.30	38.63
Bonds	0.00	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	0.90	26.04

Morningstar Equity Style Box %

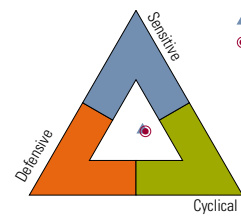


Morningstar Fixed Income Style Box %



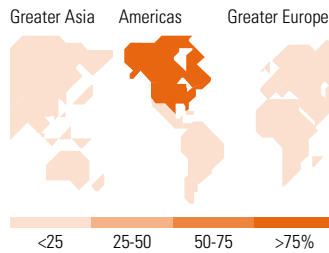
Stock Analysis 03-31-2017

Stock Sectors



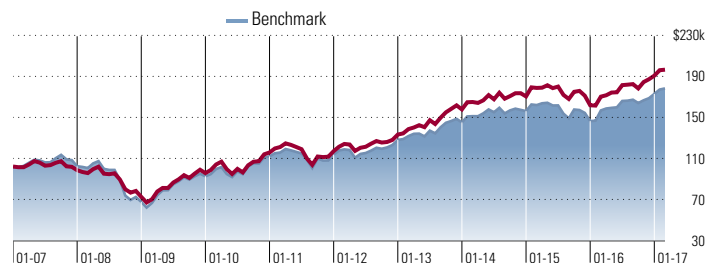
- ▲ Benchmark
- Portfolio

World Regions



Performance 03-31-2017

Investment Activity Graph



	Portfolio (%)	Bmkr (%)
Cyclical	43.04	39.02
Basic Matls	4.46	4.41
Consumer Cycl	11.63	12.50
Financial Svs	15.81	17.76
Real Estate	11.14	4.35
Sensitive	36.08	37.74
Commun Svs	2.87	3.46
Energy	5.60	5.43
Industrials	11.51	10.75
Technology	16.10	18.10
Defensive	20.88	23.24
Consumer Def	6.63	8.60
Healthcare	11.08	11.38
Utilities	3.17	3.26
Not Classified	0.00	0.00

	Portfolio (%)	Bmkr (%)
Americas	90.36	67.73
North America	89.68	66.07
Latin America	0.68	1.66
Greater Europe	4.57	2.22
United Kingdom	1.21	0.12
Europe-Developed	2.60	0.27
Europe-Emerging	0.31	0.94
Africa/Middle East	0.45	0.89
Greater Asia	5.07	30.05
Japan	1.32	12.81
Australasia	0.42	3.57
Asia-Developed	1.11	6.67
Asia-Emerging	2.22	7.00
Not Classified	0.00	0.00

Trailing Returns	3 Mo	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Portfolio Return	4.96	15.45	5.99	9.63	6.83
Benchmark Return	5.66	13.69	5.64	8.45	5.67
+/- Benchmark Return	-0.70	1.76	0.35	1.18	1.16

Best/Worst Time Periods	Best %		Worst %	
	Start	End	Start	End
3 Months	21.17	(Mar 2009-May 2009)	-19.72	(Sep 2008-Nov 2008)
1 Year	48.42	(Apr 2009-Mar 2010)	-30.75	(Mar 2008-Feb 2009)
3 Years	21.88	(Mar 2009-Feb 2012)	-3.61	(Jul 2007-Jun 2010)

Portfolio Yield (03-31-2017)	Yield %
12-Month Yield	—

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

Holdings 03-31-2017

Top 5 holdings out of 5

- Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)
- DJ US TSM Mid Cap TR USD (USD)
- DJ US TSM Small Cap TR USD (USD)
- DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)
- DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)

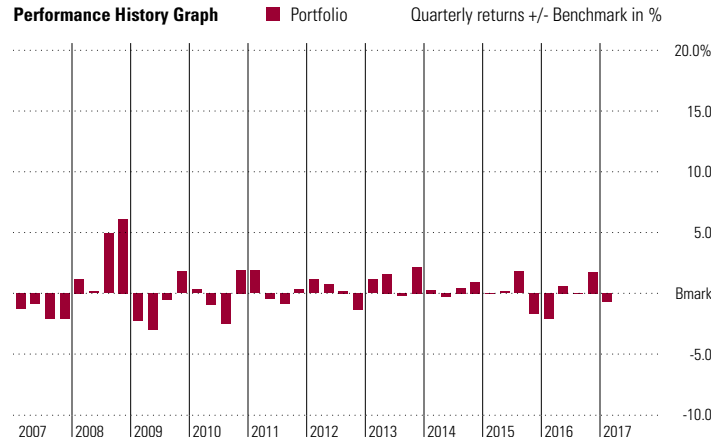
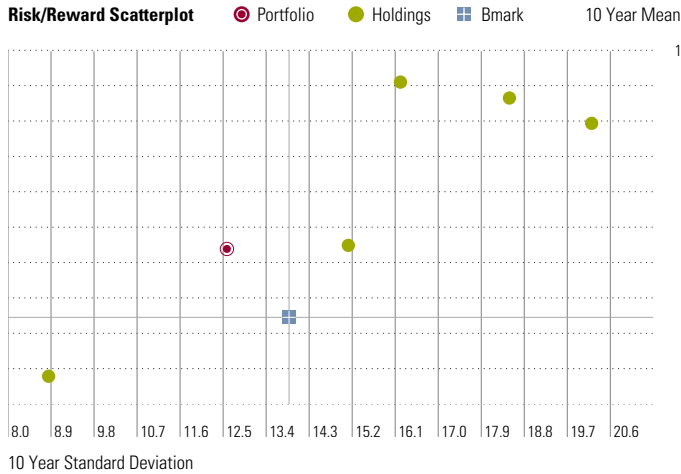
Symbol	Type	Holding Value \$	% Assets
SAUSA00516	SA	98,160	49.95
FOUSA05JXT	IDX	27,586	14.04
FOUSA05JXU	IDX	26,966	13.72
FOUSA05JYB	IDX	22,379	11.39
FOUSA05JYE	IDX	21,418	10.90

Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value
\$196,508.26

Benchmark
DJ Moderately Aggressive TR USD (USD)

Risk Analysis 03-31-2017



Risk and Return Statistics	3 Yr		5 Yr		10 Yr	
	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark
Standard Deviation	8.92	8.91	8.78	8.81	12.58	13.88
Mean	5.99	5.64	9.63	8.45	6.83	5.67
Sharpe Ratio	0.70	0.66	1.13	0.99	0.56	0.44

MPT Statistics	3 Yr Portfolio	5 Yr Portfolio	10 Yr Portfolio
Alpha	0.59	1.44	1.66
Beta	0.96	0.96	0.87
R-Squared	91.29	92.40	92.76

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

Fundamental Analysis 03-31-2017

Asset Allocation

	Portfolio Net %	Portfolio Long %	Portfolio Short %
Cash	2.77	2.77	0.00
US Stocks	86.03	86.03	0.00
Non-US Stocks	10.30	10.30	0.00
Bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	0.90	0.90	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	0.00

Market Maturity

	Portfolio	Bmark
% of Stocks		
Developed Markets	96.54	89.52
Emerging Markets	3.46	10.48
Not Available	0.00	0.00

Valuation Multiples

	Portfolio	Bmark
Price/Earnings	21.07	19.46
Price/Book	2.49	2.22
Price/Sales	1.73	1.63
Price/Cash Flow	11.41	10.49

Geometric Avg Capitalization (\$Mil)

Portfolio	20,777.77
Benchmark	44,088.90

Credit Quality Breakdown % of Bonds

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

Profitability

	Portfolio 2017-03	Bmark 2017-03
% of Stocks		
Net Margin	12.77	13.80
ROE	16.26	17.25
ROA	5.18	6.06
Debt/Capital	41.86	38.58

Interest Rate Risk

	Bonds	% Not Available
Avg Eff Maturity	—	—
Avg Eff Duration	—	—
Avg Wtd Coupon	—	—

Type Weightings % of Stocks

	Portfolio	Bmark
High Yield	2.61	3.82
Distressed	4.85	4.36
Hard Asset	14.44	6.17
Cyclical	40.42	41.16
Slow Growth	15.42	20.34
Classic Growth	8.16	7.43
Aggressive Growth	7.24	11.36
Speculative Growth	2.88	1.78
Not Available	3.99	3.59

Fund Statistics

Potential Cap Gains Exposure	—
Avg Net Expense Ratio	—
Avg Gross Expense Ratio	—

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Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value

\$196,508.26

Benchmark

DJ Moderately Aggressive TR USD (USD)

Illustration Returns

Total 5 holdings as of 03-31-2017	Symbol	Type	Holdings Date	% of Assets	Holding Value \$	30-day SEC Yield Subsidized	30-day SEC Yield Unsubsidized	1 Yr Ret %	3 Yr Ret %	5 Yr Ret %	10 Yr Ret %
Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)	SAUSA00516	SA	03-2017	49.95	98,160	—	—	11.70	3.19	5.88	4.67
DJ US TSM Mid Cap TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05JXT	IDX	03-2017	14.04	27,586	—	—	18.18	8.53	13.63	9.39
DJ US TSM Small Cap TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05JXU	IDX	03-2017	13.72	26,966	—	—	22.90	7.07	13.25	8.96
DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05JYB	IDX	03-2017	11.39	22,379	—	—	16.77	10.96	13.77	9.66
DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05JYE	IDX	03-2017	10.90	21,418	—	—	18.13	9.28	12.90	6.89

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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Hypothetical Report Disclosure Statement

General

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

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

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

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

Pre-inception Returns

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

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

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

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

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

This illustration may reflect the results of systematic investments and/or

withdrawals. Systematic investment does not ensure a profit, nor does it protect the investor against a loss in a declining market. Also, systematic investing will not keep an investor from losing money if shares are sold when the market is down.

Investment Summary Graph

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

Standardized Returns

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bond Returns

Price evaluations and fixed coupon amounts are provided by Interactive Data

Corporation. The fixed coupon amount is assumed to be paid out semi-annually with the first payment beginning six months after the bond start date within the illustration.

Definitions of Report Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New investment: Any new cash invested during the period.

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

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

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

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

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

Taxes Due: The total amount of taxes due from the investor, determined by applying specified tax rates to distributions and sale of shares during each calendar year. Taxes accrued during the calendar year are applied on April 15 of

the following year, or on the illustration end date if it occurs before April 15.

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Snapshot Report Disclosure Statement

General

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparison of Fund Types

Funds, including closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), money market

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

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

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

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

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

An open-end fund is an investment company that issues shares on a continuous basis. Shares can be purchased from the open-end mutual fund itself, or through an intermediary, but cannot be traded on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Investors pay the open-end mutual fund's current net asset value plus any initial sales loads. Net asset value is calculated daily, at the close of business. Open-end mutual fund shares can be redeemed, or sold back to the fund or intermediary, at their current net asset value minus any deferred sales loads or redemption fees. The expense ratio for an open-end mutual fund is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating

expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Open-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the open-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

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

Comparison of Other Security Types

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

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

Fixed annuities have a predetermined rate of return an investor earns and a

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

Fixed indexed annuities, also called equity index annuities, are a combination of the characteristics of both fixed and variable annuities. Fixed indexed annuities offer a predetermined rate of return like a fixed annuity, but they also allow for participation in the stock market, like a variable annuity. Fixed indexed annuities are typically 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 advisor for specific information regarding fees and expenses. The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to an insurance group separate account's (IGSA's) actual inception. When pre-inception data are presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics. These calculated returns reflect the historical performance of the oldest share class of the underlying fund, adjusted to reflect the management fees of the current IGSA. While the inclusion of pre-inception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of an IGSA based on the underlying fund's performance, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can only provide an approximation of that behavior. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those applied by other entities, including the IGSA itself. Morningstar % Rank within Morningstar Category does not account for a separate account's sales charge (if applicable).

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

A 529 Portfolio is a specific portfolio of securities created from a 529 plan's available investments. In general, the data presented for a 529 Portfolio uses a weighted average of the underlying holdings in the portfolio. Most 529 plans are

invested in open-end mutual funds; however, other investment types are possible such as stable value funds, certificates of deposit, and separate accounts.

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.

Pre-inception Returns

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

page. When pre-inception data is presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics.

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

Scheduled Portfolio Trailing Returns

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

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

Scheduled Portfolio Returns-Based Performance Data

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

Important VA Disclosure for Scheduled Portfolios

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

Scheduled Portfolio Investment Activity Graph

The historic portfolio values graphed are those used to track the portfolio when calculating returns.

Unscheduled Portfolio Returns

Monthly total returns for unscheduled portfolios are calculated by applying the ending period holding weightings supplied by the user to an individual holding's monthly returns. When monthly returns are unavailable for a holding (ie. due to it not being in existence during the historical period being reported), the remaining portfolio holdings are re-weighted to maintain consistent proportions.

Inception dates are listed in the Disclosure for Standardized and Tax Adjusted Returns. Trailing returns are calculated by geometrically linking these weighted-average monthly returns. Unscheduled portfolio returns thus assume monthly rebalancing. Returns for individual holdings are simple time-weighted trailing returns. Neither portfolio returns nor holding returns are adjusted for loads or taxes, and if they were, the returns stated would be reduced. The returns stated assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Mutual fund returns include all ongoing fund expenses. VA/VL returns reflect subaccount level fund expenses, including M&E expenses, administration fees, and actual ongoing fund-level expenses.

Unscheduled Portfolio Investment Activity Graph

The historic performance data graphed is extrapolated from the ending portfolio value based on monthly returns.

Benchmark Returns

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

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

Standardized Returns

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Standardized Returns

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

For money-market funds, total return is not adjusted for sales charges and

reflects all ongoing fund expenses for various time periods. These returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted for sales charges and the effects of taxation, the money-market returns would be reduced.

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

Investment Advisory Fees

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

Asset Allocation

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

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

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

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

The strategy of selling securities short is prevalent in specialized portfolios, such as long-short, market-neutral, bear-market, and hedge funds. Most conventional portfolios do not typically short securities, although they may reserve the right to do so under special circumstances. Funds may also short derivatives, and this is sometimes more efficient than shorting individual securities. Short positions produce negative exposure to the security that is being shorted. This means that when the security rises in value, the short position will fall in value and vice versa. Morningstar's portfolio statistics will

capture this negative exposure. For example, if a fund has many short stock positions, the percent of assets in stocks in the asset allocation breakdown may be negative. Funds must provide their broker with cash collateral for the short position, so funds that short often have a large cash position, sometimes even exceeding 100% cash.

Investment Style

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

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

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

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g. quarterly). In compiling credit rating information Morningstar accepts credit ratings reported by fund companies that have been issued by all Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). For a list of all NRSROs, please visit

<http://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/ratingagency.htm>. Additionally, Morningstar accepts foreign credit ratings from widely recognized or registered rating agencies. If two rating organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lower rating; if three or more organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the median rating, and in cases where there are more than two organization/agency ratings and a median rating does not exist, fund companies are to use the lower of the two middle ratings. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO or rating agency ratings can change from time to time.

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

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

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more

than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

Stock Regions

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

Risk and Return

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

Mean represents the annualized geometric return for the period shown.

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Yield

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

Fundamental Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

The Price/Sales ratio is a weighted average of the price/sales ratios of the stocks in the underlying fund's portfolio. The P/S ratio of a stock is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by its trailing 12 months' revenues per

share. In computing the average, Morningstar weights each portfolio holding by the percentage of equity assets it represents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Risks

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

standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Benchmark Disclosure

BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD

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

DJ Moderately Aggressive TR USD

This risk-based index consists stocks, bonds, and cash and is intended to represent 80% of the risk and return of the 100% Global Portfolio Index.

DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Large-Cap Growth ETF™.

DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Large-Cap Value ETF™.

DJ US TSM Mid Cap TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: SPDR® S&P 1000 ETF.

DJ US TSM Small Cap TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Small-Cap ETF™.

MSCI EAFE NR USD

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

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

S&P 500 TR USD

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

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.

Appleton Group - Age Based 30-39

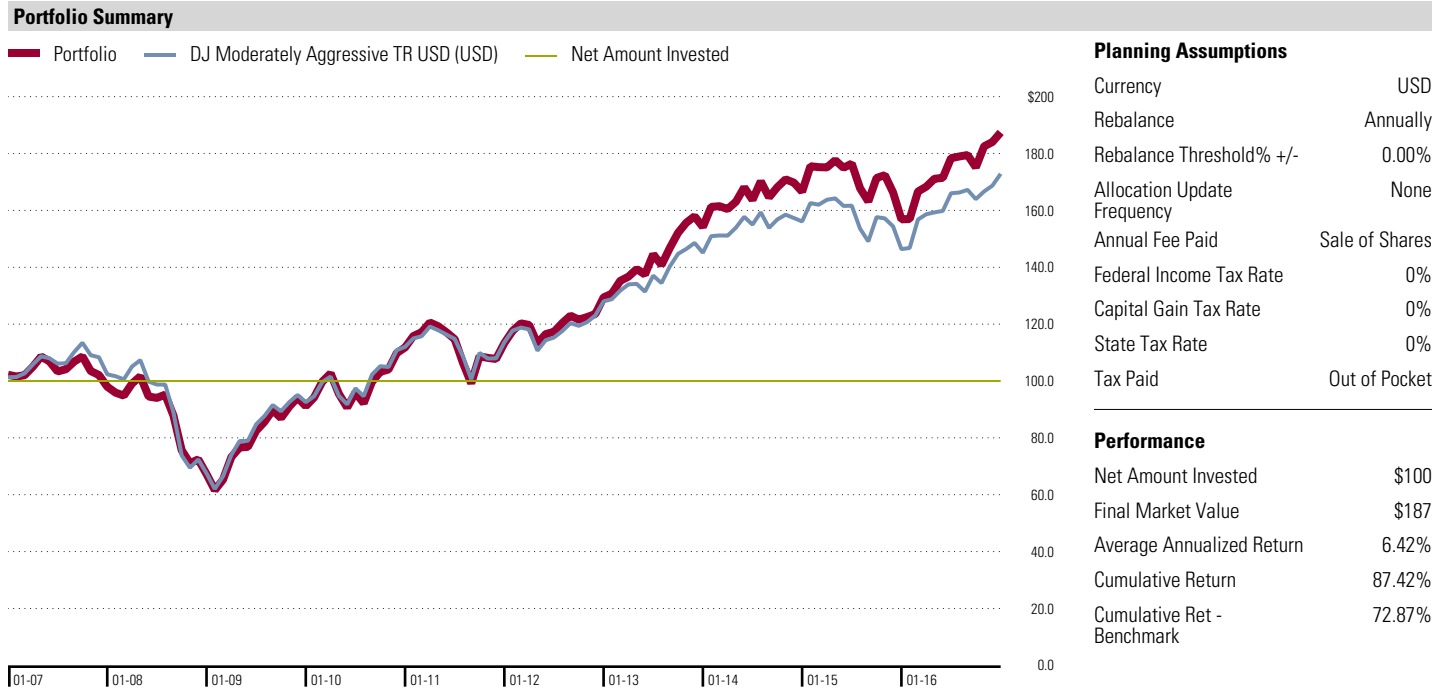
March 31, 2017

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Hypothetical Portfolio Illustration

01-01-2007 to 01-31-2017



Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

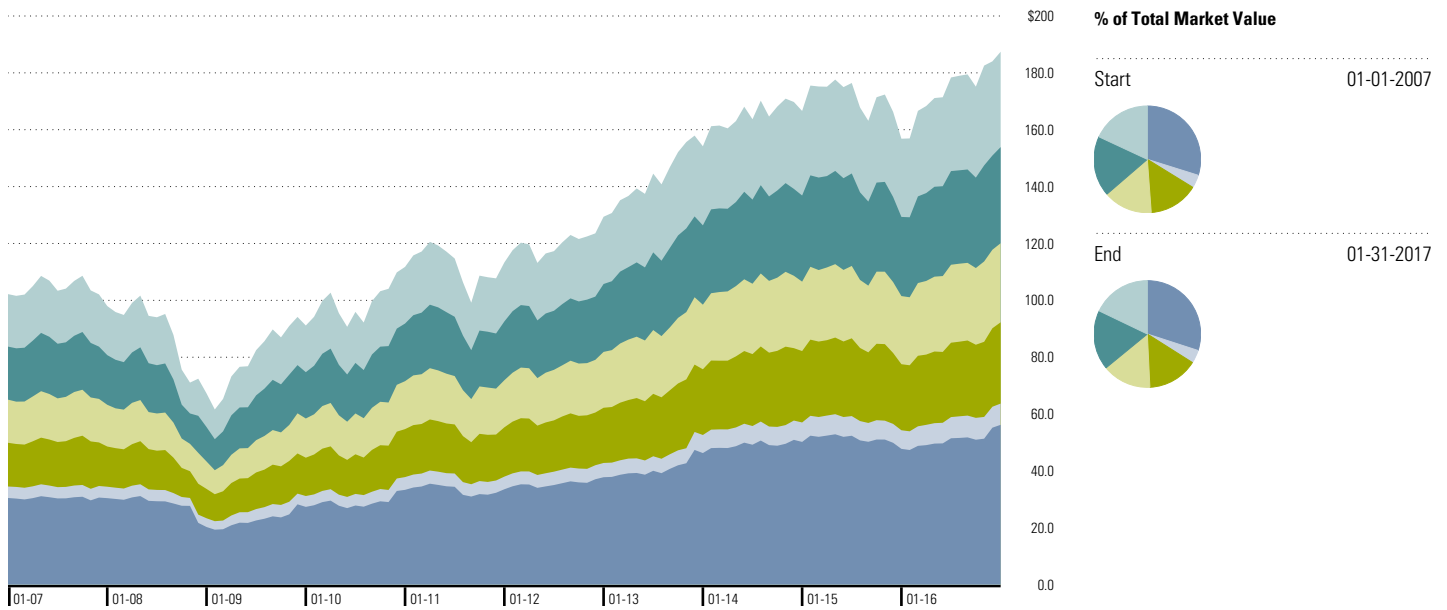
Investment Detail

Period	Beginning Balance	New Investment	Distribution/Withdrawal	Total Reinvest	Charges & Fees	Taxes Due	Market Value	Total Return %
Totals	0	100	0	0	11	0	187	6.42
January-December 2007	0	100	0	0	1	0	102	2.10
January-December 2008	102	0	0	0	1	0	72	-29.06
January-December 2009	72	0	0	0	1	0	94	30.00
January-December 2010	94	0	0	0	1	0	110	16.65
January-December 2011	110	0	0	0	1	0	108	-1.90
January-December 2012	108	0	0	0	1	0	124	14.68
January-December 2013	124	0	0	0	1	0	158	27.82
January-December 2014	158	0	0	0	1	0	170	7.49
January-December 2015	170	0	0	0	1	0	166	-2.05
January-December 2016	166	0	0	0	2	0	184	10.68
January 2017	184	0	0	0	0	0	187	1.83

Hypothetical Portfolio Illustration Continued

01-01-2007 to 01-31-2017

Security Summary



Investment Assumptions

Separate Accounts Name	Holding Period		Initial Investment Amount	Subsequent Invest/Withdwl		Reinvest Distributions		Liqui-date	Re-balance (%)	Charges and Fees			Market Value End (\$)	
	Start	End		Amount	Freq	Income	Cap Gains			Front Load	Annual Fee	Deferred Load Amount%		Period Years
● Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)	01-07	01-17	30	0	—	Y	Y	N	30.00	0.00%	0.78%	0.00-0.00	—	56

Index/Proxy/Category Name	Holding Period		Initial Investment Amount	Subsequent Invest/Withdwl		Reinvest Distributions		Liqui-date	Re-balance %	Charges and Fees			Market Value End \$
	Start	End		Amount	Freq	Income	Cap Gains			Front Load	Annual Fee	Deferred Load	
● BBgBarc High Yield Corporate TR USD (USD)	01-07	01-17	4	0	—	Y	Y	N	4.00	0.00%	1.18%		7
● DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)	01-07	01-17	15	0	—	Y	Y	N	15.00	0.00%	0.82%		29
● DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)	01-07	01-17	15	0	—	Y	Y	N	15.00	0.00%	0.82%		28
● DJ US TSM Mid Cap TR USD (USD)	01-07	01-17	18	0	—	Y	Y	N	18.00	0.00%	0.84%		34
● DJ US TSM Small Cap TR USD (USD)	01-07	01-17	18	0	—	Y	Y	N	18.00	0.00%	0.84%		34

Hypothetical Portfolio Illustration Continued

01-01-2007 to 01-31-2017

Transfer Summary						
Transfer		Type	Frequency	Amount	Date Range	Apply Fees
From	To				Start End	
DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)		Cash-System	Mon	100.0000%	12-31-09 12-31-09	N
		Cash-System	Mon	100.0000%	11-30-09 11-30-09	N
DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)		Cash-System	Mon	100.0000%	12-31-09 12-31-09	N
DJ US TSM Mid Cap TR USD (USD)		Cash-System	Mon	100.0000%	01-31-11 01-31-11	N
DJ US TSM Small Cap TR USD (USD)		Cash-System	Mon	100.0000%	11-30-09 11-30-09	N
		Cash-System	Mon	100.0000%	01-31-10 01-31-10	N
		Cash-System	Mon	100.0000%	01-31-11 11-30-11	N
		Cash-System	Mon	100.0000%	11-30-09 11-30-09	N
BBgBarc High Yield Corporate TR USD (USD)		Cash-System	Mon	100.0000%	11-30-07 11-30-07	N

Portfolio Snapshot

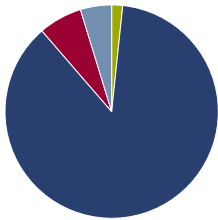
Portfolio Value

\$187.42

Benchmark

DJ Moderately Aggressive TR USD (USD)

Analysis 03-31-2017

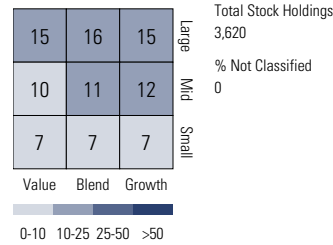


Asset Allocation

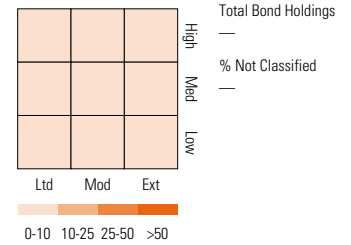
- Cash
- US Stocks
- Non-US Stocks
- Bonds
- Other/Not Clsfd

	Portfolio Net %	Bmkr Net %
Cash	1.66	0.00
US Stocks	87.00	35.33
Non-US Stocks	6.61	38.63
Bonds	0.00	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	4.73	26.04

Morningstar Equity Style Box %

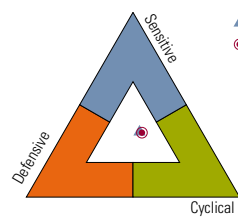


Morningstar Fixed Income Style Box %



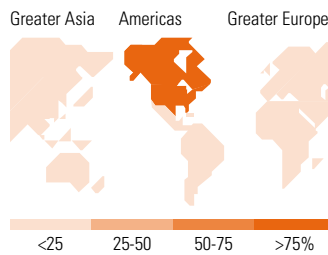
Stock Analysis 03-31-2017

Stock Sectors



- ▲ Benchmark
- Portfolio

World Regions

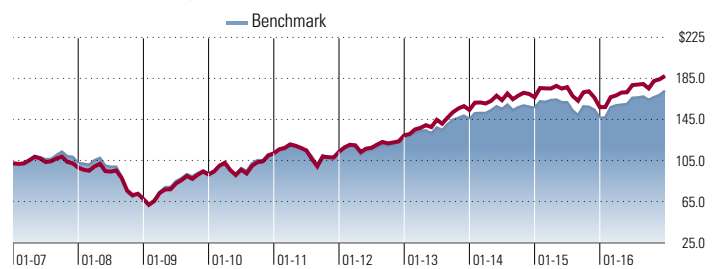


	Portfolio (%)	Bmkr (%)
Cyclical	42.11	39.02
Basic Matls	4.48	4.41
Consumer Cycl	12.22	12.50
Financial Svs	15.78	17.76
Real Estate	9.63	4.35
Sensitive	36.85	37.74
Commun Svs	2.68	3.46
Energy	5.59	5.43
Industrials	12.10	10.75
Technology	16.48	18.10
Defensive	21.04	23.24
Consumer Def	6.40	8.60
Healthcare	11.38	11.38
Utilities	3.26	3.26
Not Classified	0.00	0.00

	Portfolio (%)	Bmkr (%)
Americas	93.64	67.73
North America	93.18	66.07
Latin America	0.46	1.66
Greater Europe	3.08	2.22
United Kingdom	0.89	0.12
Europe-Developed	1.72	0.27
Europe-Emerging	0.19	0.94
Africa/Middle East	0.28	0.89
Greater Asia	3.28	30.05
Japan	0.81	12.81
Australasia	0.26	3.57
Asia-Developed	0.70	6.67
Asia-Emerging	1.51	7.00
Not Classified	0.00	0.00

Performance 01-31-2017

Investment Activity Graph



Trailing Returns	3 Mo	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Portfolio Return	7.01	19.49	6.72	10.57	6.25
Benchmark Return	5.43	18.10	6.00	8.75	5.48
+/- Benchmark Return	1.58	1.39	0.72	1.82	0.77

Best/Worst Time Periods	Best %		Worst %	
	Value	Period	Value	Period
3 Months	24.38	(Mar 2009-May 2009)	-25.34	(Sep 2008-Nov 2008)
1 Year	52.92	(Mar 2009-Feb 2010)	-35.76	(Mar 2008-Feb 2009)
3 Years	24.03	(Mar 2009-Feb 2012)	-5.34	(Jul 2007-Jun 2010)

Portfolio Yield (03-31-2017)	Yield %
12-Month Yield	—

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

Holdings 03-31-2017

Top 6 holdings out of 6

- Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)
- DJ US TSM Mid Cap TR USD (USD)
- DJ US TSM Small Cap TR USD (USD)
- DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)
- DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)
- BBgBarc High Yield Corporate TR USD (USD)

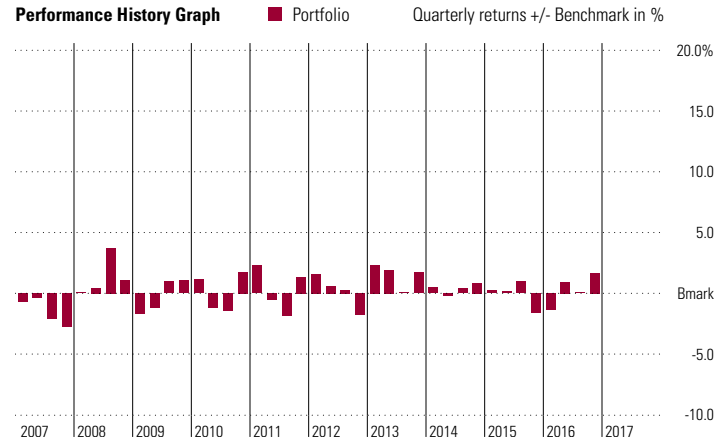
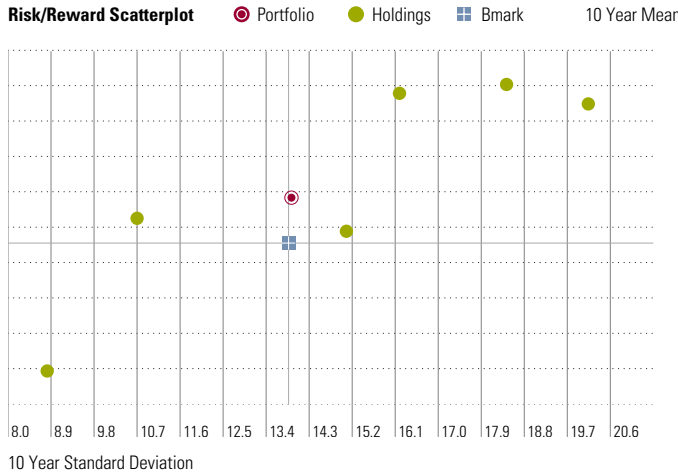
Symbol	Type	Holding Value \$	% Assets
SAUSA00516	SA	56	30.00
FOUSA05JXT	IDX	34	18.04
FOUSA05JXU	IDX	34	17.89
FOUSA05JYB	IDX	29	15.25
FOUSA05JYE	IDX	28	14.84
F00000VF4S	IDX	7	3.98

Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value
\$187.42

Benchmark
DJ Moderately Aggressive TR USD (USD)

Risk Analysis 01-31-2017



Risk and Return Statistics	3 Yr		5 Yr		10 Yr		MPT Statistics	3 Yr Portfolio	5 Yr Portfolio	10 Yr Portfolio
	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark				
Standard Deviation	9.94	9.07	9.54	8.88	13.93	13.87	Alpha	0.44	1.47	0.84
Mean	6.72	6.00	10.57	8.75	6.25	5.48	Beta	1.05	1.03	0.98
Sharpe Ratio	0.71	0.69	1.15	1.02	0.47	0.42	R-Squared	92.04	92.08	94.94

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

Fundamental Analysis 03-31-2017

Asset Allocation

	Portfolio Net %	Portfolio Long %	Portfolio Short %
Cash	1.66	1.66	0.00
US Stocks	87.00	87.00	0.00
Non-US Stocks	6.61	6.61	0.00
Bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	4.73	4.73	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	0.00

Market Maturity

	Portfolio	Bmark
% of Stocks		
Developed Markets	97.72	89.52
Emerging Markets	2.28	10.48
Not Available	0.00	0.00

Valuation Multiples

	Portfolio	Bmark
Price/Earnings	21.31	19.46
Price/Book	2.54	2.22
Price/Sales	1.71	1.63
Price/Cash Flow	11.56	10.49

Geometric Avg Capitalization (\$Mil)

	Portfolio	Benchmark
	18,574.53	44,088.90

Credit Quality Breakdown % of Bonds

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

Type Weightings % of Stocks

	Portfolio	Bmark
High Yield	2.53	3.82
Distressed	4.99	4.36
Hard Asset	12.36	6.17
Cyclical	41.96	41.16
Slow Growth	15.31	20.34
Classic Growth	8.16	7.43
Aggressive Growth	7.34	11.36
Speculative Growth	3.15	1.78
Not Available	4.21	3.59

Profitability

	Portfolio 2017-03	Bmark 2017-03
% of Stocks		
Net Margin	12.07	13.80
ROE	16.12	17.25
ROA	5.06	6.06
Debt/Capital	42.14	38.58

Interest Rate Risk

	Bonds	% Not Available
Avg Eff Maturity	—	—
Avg Eff Duration	—	—
Avg Wtd Coupon	—	—

Fund Statistics

Potential Cap Gains Exposure	—
Avg Net Expense Ratio	—
Avg Gross Expense Ratio	—

Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value
\$187.42**Benchmark**
DJ Moderately Aggressive TR USD (USD)**Illustration Returns**

Total 6 holdings as of 01-31-2017	Symbol	Type	Holdings Date	% of Assets	Holding Value \$	30-day SEC Yield Subsidized	30-day SEC Yield Unsubsidized	1 Yr Ret %	3 Yr Ret %	5 Yr Ret %	10 Yr Ret %
Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)	SAUSA00516	SA	03-2017	30.00	56	—	—	10.02	2.66	5.35	3.31
DJ US TSM Mid Cap TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05JXT	IDX	03-2017	18.04	34	—	—	24.53	8.52	13.42	8.17
DJ US TSM Small Cap TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05JXU	IDX	03-2017	17.89	34	—	—	30.94	7.28	13.17	7.84
DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05JYB	IDX	03-2017	15.25	29	—	—	17.88	10.05	13.59	8.02
DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05JYE	IDX	03-2017	14.84	28	—	—	21.19	9.53	12.91	5.68
BBgBarc High Yield Corporate TR USD (USD)	F00000VF4S	IDX	—	3.98	7	—	—	19.35	3.86	5.60	5.90

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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Hypothetical Report Disclosure Statement

General

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

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

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

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

Pre-inception Returns

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

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

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

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

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

This illustration may reflect the results of systematic investments and/or

withdrawals. Systematic investment does not ensure a profit, nor does it protect the investor against a loss in a declining market. Also, systematic investing will not keep an investor from losing money if shares are sold when the market is down.

Investment Summary Graph

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

Standardized Returns

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bond Returns

Price evaluations and fixed coupon amounts are provided by Interactive Data

Corporation. The fixed coupon amount is assumed to be paid out semi-annually with the first payment beginning six months after the bond start date within the illustration.

Definitions of Report Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New investment: Any new cash invested during the period.

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

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

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

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

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

Taxes Due: The total amount of taxes due from the investor, determined by applying specified tax rates to distributions and sale of shares during each calendar year. Taxes accrued during the calendar year are applied on April 15 of

the following year, or on the illustration end date if it occurs before April 15.

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Snapshot Report Disclosure Statement

General

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparison of Fund Types

Funds, including closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), money market

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

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

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

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

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

An open-end fund is an investment company that issues shares on a continuous basis. Shares can be purchased from the open-end mutual fund itself, or through an intermediary, but cannot be traded on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Investors pay the open-end mutual fund's current net asset value plus any initial sales loads. Net asset value is calculated daily, at the close of business. Open-end mutual fund shares can be redeemed, or sold back to the fund or intermediary, at their current net asset value minus any deferred sales loads or redemption fees. The expense ratio for an open-end mutual fund is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating

expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Open-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the open-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

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

Comparison of Other Security Types

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

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

Fixed annuities have a predetermined rate of return an investor earns and a

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

Fixed indexed annuities, also called equity index annuities, are a combination of the characteristics of both fixed and variable annuities. Fixed indexed annuities offer a predetermined rate of return like a fixed annuity, but they also allow for participation in the stock market, like a variable annuity. Fixed indexed annuities are typically 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 advisor for specific information regarding fees and expenses. The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to an insurance group separate account's (IGSA's) actual inception. When pre-inception data are presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics. These calculated returns reflect the historical performance of the oldest share class of the underlying fund, adjusted to reflect the management fees of the current IGSA. While the inclusion of pre-inception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of an IGSA based on the underlying fund's performance, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can only provide an approximation of that behavior. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those applied by other entities, including the IGSA itself. Morningstar % Rank within Morningstar Category does not account for a separate account's sales charge (if applicable).

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

A 529 Portfolio is a specific portfolio of securities created from a 529 plan's available investments. In general, the data presented for a 529 Portfolio uses a weighted average of the underlying holdings in the portfolio. Most 529 plans are

invested in open-end mutual funds; however, other investment types are possible such as stable value funds, certificates of deposit, and separate accounts.

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.

Pre-inception Returns

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

page. When pre-inception data is presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics.

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

Scheduled Portfolio Trailing Returns

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

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

Scheduled Portfolio Returns-Based Performance Data

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

Important VA Disclosure for Scheduled Portfolios

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

Scheduled Portfolio Investment Activity Graph

The historic portfolio values graphed are those used to track the portfolio when calculating returns.

Unscheduled Portfolio Returns

Monthly total returns for unscheduled portfolios are calculated by applying the ending period holding weightings supplied by the user to an individual holding's monthly returns. When monthly returns are unavailable for a holding (ie. due to it not being in existence during the historical period being reported), the remaining portfolio holdings are re-weighted to maintain consistent proportions.

Inception dates are listed in the Disclosure for Standardized and Tax Adjusted Returns. Trailing returns are calculated by geometrically linking these weighted-average monthly returns. Unscheduled portfolio returns thus assume monthly rebalancing. Returns for individual holdings are simple time-weighted trailing returns. Neither portfolio returns nor holding returns are adjusted for loads or taxes, and if they were, the returns stated would be reduced. The returns stated assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Mutual fund returns include all ongoing fund expenses. VA/VL returns reflect subaccount level fund expenses, including M&E expenses, administration fees, and actual ongoing fund-level expenses.

Unscheduled Portfolio Investment Activity Graph

The historic performance data graphed is extrapolated from the ending portfolio value based on monthly returns.

Benchmark Returns

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

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

Standardized Returns

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Standardized Returns

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

For money-market funds, total return is not adjusted for sales charges and

reflects all ongoing fund expenses for various time periods. These returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted for sales charges and the effects of taxation, the money-market returns would be reduced.

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

Investment Advisory Fees

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

Asset Allocation

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

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

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

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

The strategy of selling securities short is prevalent in specialized portfolios, such as long-short, market-neutral, bear-market, and hedge funds. Most conventional portfolios do not typically short securities, although they may reserve the right to do so under special circumstances. Funds may also short derivatives, and this is sometimes more efficient than shorting individual securities. Short positions produce negative exposure to the security that is being shorted. This means that when the security rises in value, the short position will fall in value and vice versa. Morningstar's portfolio statistics will

capture this negative exposure. For example, if a fund has many short stock positions, the percent of assets in stocks in the asset allocation breakdown may be negative. Funds must provide their broker with cash collateral for the short position, so funds that short often have a large cash position, sometimes even exceeding 100% cash.

Investment Style

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

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

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

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g. quarterly). In compiling credit rating information Morningstar accepts credit ratings reported by fund companies that have been issued by all Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). For a list of all NRSROs, please visit

<http://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/ratingagency.htm>. Additionally, Morningstar accepts foreign credit ratings from widely recognized or registered rating agencies. If two rating organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lower rating; if three or more organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the median rating, and in cases where there are more than two organization/agency ratings and a median rating does not exist, fund companies are to use the lower of the two middle ratings. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO or rating agency ratings can change from time to time.

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

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

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more

than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

Stock Regions

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

Risk and Return

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

Mean represents the annualized geometric return for the period shown.

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Yield

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

Fundamental Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

The Price/Sales ratio is a weighted average of the price/sales ratios of the stocks in the underlying fund's portfolio. The P/S ratio of a stock is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by its trailing 12 months' revenues per

share. In computing the average, Morningstar weights each portfolio holding by the percentage of equity assets it represents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Risks

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

standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Benchmark Disclosure

BBgBarc High Yield Corporate TR USD

Description unavailable.

BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD

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

DJ Moderately Aggressive TR USD

This risk-based index consists stocks, bonds, and cash and is intended to represent 80% of the risk and return of the 100% Global Portfolio Index.

DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Large-Cap Growth ETF™.

DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Large-Cap Value ETF™.

DJ US TSM Mid Cap TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: SPDR® S&P 1000 ETF.

DJ US TSM Small Cap TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Small-Cap ETF™.

MSCI EAFE NR USD

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

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

S&P 500 TR USD

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

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.

Appleton Group - Age Based 40-49

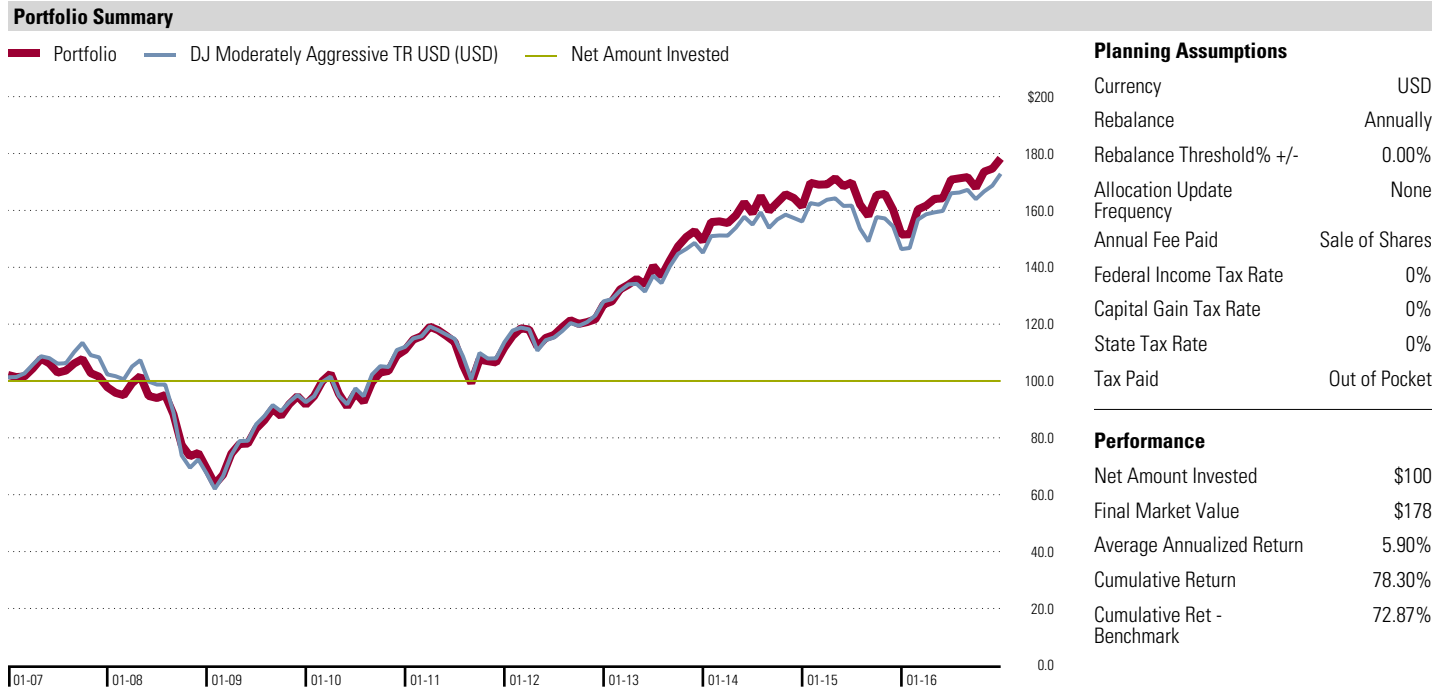
March 31, 2017

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Hypothetical Portfolio Illustration

01-01-2007 to 01-31-2017



Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

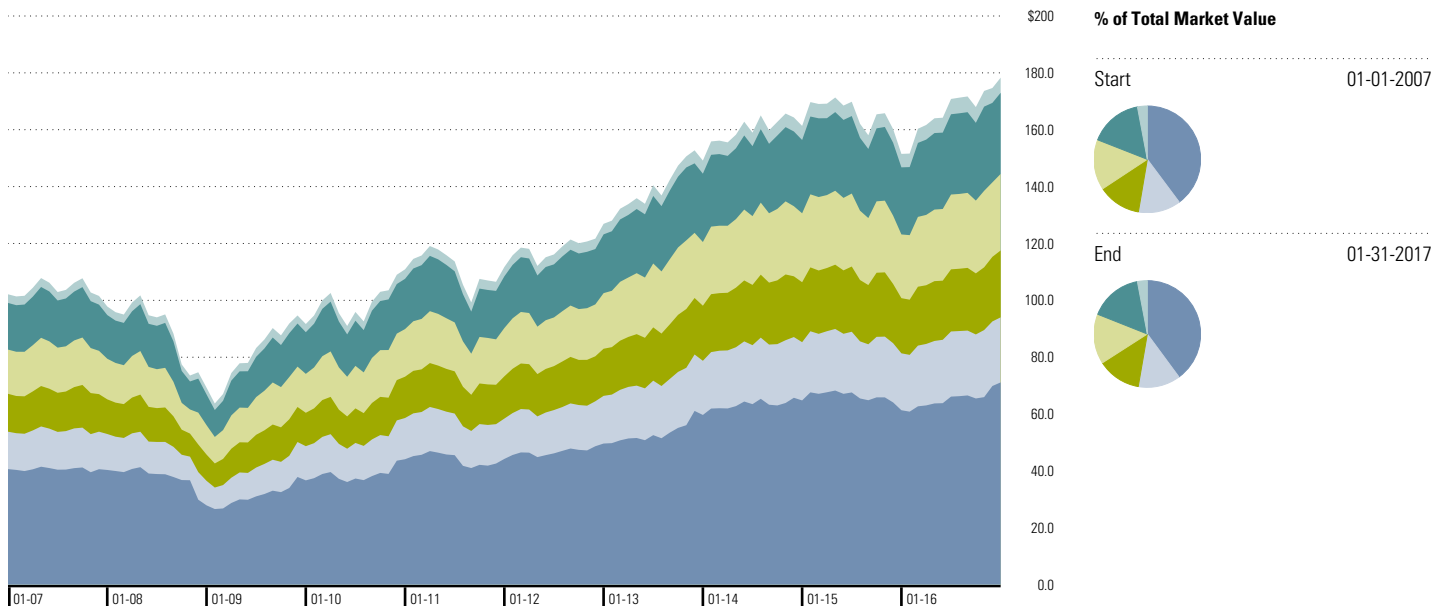
Investment Detail

Period	Beginning Balance	New Investment	Distribution/Withdrawal	Total Reinvest	Charges & Fees	Taxes Due	Market Value	Total Return %
Totals	0	100	0	0	10	0	178	5.90
January-December 2007	0	100	0	0	1	0	102	1.53
January-December 2008	102	0	0	0	1	0	75	-26.42
January-December 2009	75	0	0	0	1	0	95	26.73
January-December 2010	95	0	0	0	1	0	109	15.12
January-December 2011	109	0	0	0	1	0	107	-2.28
January-December 2012	107	0	0	0	1	0	122	14.27
January-December 2013	122	0	0	0	1	0	153	25.52
January-December 2014	153	0	0	0	1	0	164	7.58
January-December 2015	164	0	0	0	1	0	160	-2.51
January-December 2016	160	0	0	0	1	0	175	9.03
January 2017	175	0	0	0	0	0	178	2.07

Hypothetical Portfolio Illustration Continued

01-01-2007 to 01-31-2017

Security Summary



Investment Assumptions

Separate Accounts Name	Holding Period		Initial Investment Amount	Subsequent Invest/Withdwl		Reinvest Distributions		Liqui-date	Re-balance (%)	Charges and Fees			Market Value End (\$)	
	Start	End		Amount	Freq	Income	Cap Gains			Front Load	Annual Fee	Deferred Load Amount%		Period Years
● Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)	01-07	01-17	40	0	—	Y	Y	N	40.00	0.00%	0.78%	0.00-0.00	—	71

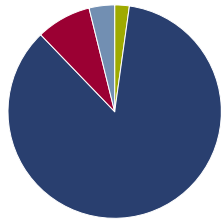
Index/Proxy/Category Name	Holding Period		Initial Investment Amount	Subsequent Invest/Withdwl		Reinvest Distributions		Liqui-date	Re-balance %	Charges and Fees			Market Value End \$
	Start	End		Amount	Freq	Income	Cap Gains			Front Load	Annual Fee	Deferred Load	
● DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)	01-07	01-17	13	0	—	Y	Y	N	13.00	0.00%	0.82%		23
● DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)	01-07	01-17	13	0	—	Y	Y	N	13.00	0.00%	0.82%		24
● DJ US Mid Cap TR USD (USD)	01-07	01-17	15	0	—	Y	Y	N	15.00	0.00%	0.84%		27
● DJ US Small Cap TR USD (USD)	01-07	01-17	16	0	—	Y	Y	N	16.00	0.00%	0.84%		29
● BBgBarc High Yield Corporate TR USD (USD)	01-07	01-17	3	0	—	Y	Y	N	3.00	0.00%	1.18%		5

Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value
\$178.30

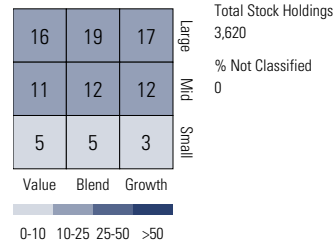
Benchmark
DJ Moderately Aggressive TR USD (USD)

Analysis 03-31-2017

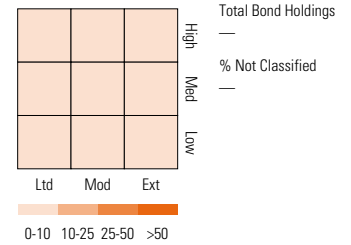


Asset Allocation	Portfolio Net %	Bmkr Net %
Cash	2.21	0.00
US Stocks	85.59	35.33
Non-US Stocks	8.33	38.63
Bonds	0.00	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	3.87	26.04

Morningstar Equity Style Box %

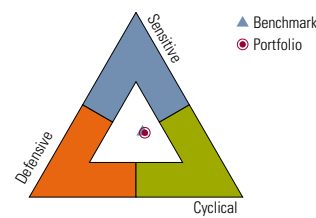


Morningstar Fixed Income Style Box %

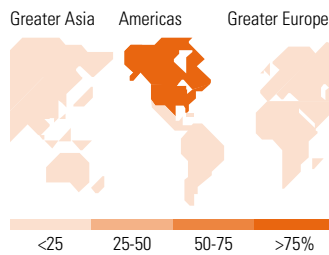


Stock Analysis 03-31-2017

Stock Sectors



World Regions

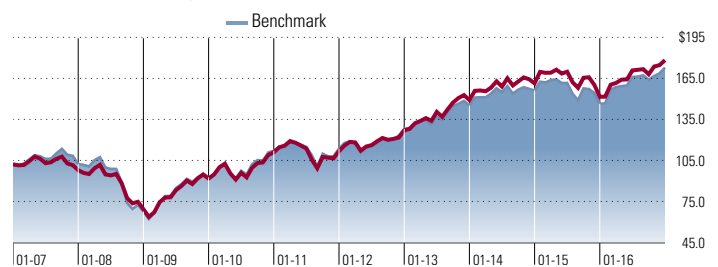


	Portfolio (%)	Bmkr (%)
Cyclical	42.00	39.02
Basic Matls	4.60	4.41
Consumer Cycl	11.98	12.50
Financial Svs	15.19	17.76
Real Estate	10.23	4.35
Sensitive	36.79	37.74
Commun Svs	2.85	3.46
Energy	5.68	5.43
Industrials	11.71	10.75
Technology	16.55	18.10
Defensive	21.21	23.24
Consumer Def	7.12	8.60
Healthcare	10.71	11.38
Utilities	3.38	3.26
Not Classified	0.00	0.00

	Portfolio (%)	Bmkr (%)
Americas	91.99	67.73
North America	91.46	66.07
Latin America	0.53	1.66
Greater Europe	3.78	2.22
United Kingdom	0.94	0.12
Europe-Developed	2.23	0.27
Europe-Emerging	0.25	0.94
Africa/Middle East	0.36	0.89
Greater Asia	4.23	30.05
Japan	1.08	12.81
Australasia	0.34	3.57
Asia-Developed	0.97	6.67
Asia-Emerging	1.84	7.00
Not Classified	0.00	0.00

Performance 01-31-2017

Investment Activity Graph



Trailing Returns	3 Mo	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Portfolio Return	6.15	17.68	6.12	9.79	5.73
Benchmark Return	5.43	18.10	6.00	8.75	5.48
+/- Benchmark Return	0.72	-0.42	0.12	1.04	0.25

Best/Worst Time Periods	Best %		Worst %	
	Start	End	Start	End
3 Months	22.21	(Mar 2009-May 2009)	-22.61	(Sep 2008-Nov 2008)
1 Year	49.10	(Apr 2009-Mar 2010)	-33.53	(Mar 2008-Feb 2009)
3 Years	22.04	(Mar 2009-Feb 2012)	-5.02	(Jul 2007-Jun 2010)

Portfolio Yield (03-31-2017)	Yield %
12-Month Yield	—

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

Holdings 03-31-2017

Top 6 holdings out of 6

Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)
DJ US Small Cap TR USD (USD)
DJ US Mid Cap TR USD (USD)
DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)
DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)
BBgBarc High Yield Corporate TR USD (USD)

Symbol	Type	Holding Value \$	% Assets
SAUSA00516	SA	71	39.90
FOUSA05U09	IDX	29	16.00
FOUSA05UNZ	IDX	27	15.10
FOUSA05JYB	IDX	24	13.19
FOUSA05JYE	IDX	23	12.83
F00000VF4S	IDX	5	2.98

Portfolio Snapshot

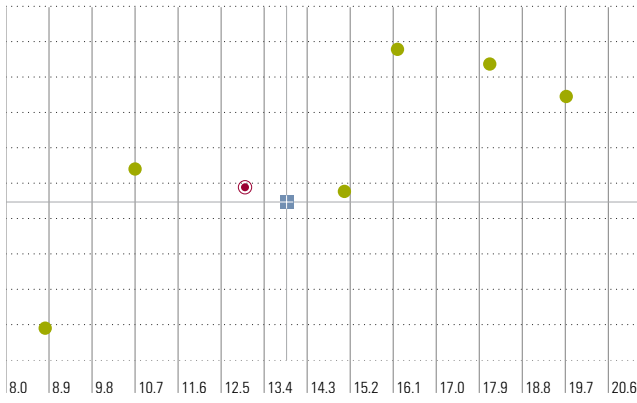
Portfolio Value
\$178.30

Benchmark
DJ Moderately Aggressive TR USD (USD)

Risk Analysis 01-31-2017

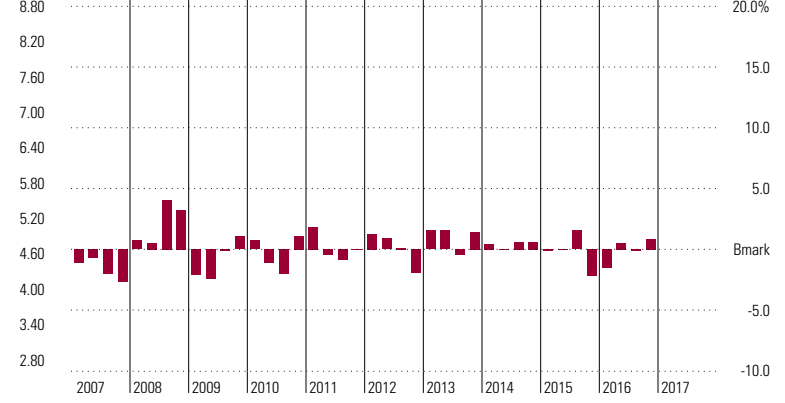
Risk/Reward Scatterplot

● Portfolio ● Holdings ■ Bmark 10 Year Mean



Performance History Graph

■ Portfolio Quarterly returns +/- Benchmark in %



Risk and Return Statistics

	3 Yr		5 Yr		10 Yr	
	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark
Standard Deviation	9.39	9.07	9.02	8.88	13.00	13.87
Mean	6.12	6.00	9.79	8.75	5.73	5.48
Sharpe Ratio	0.68	0.69	1.12	1.02	0.45	0.42

MPT Statistics

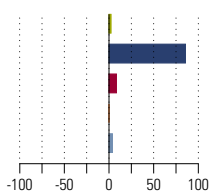
	3 Yr Portfolio	5 Yr Portfolio	10 Yr Portfolio
Alpha	0.15	1.15	0.60
Beta	1.00	0.98	0.91
R-Squared	93.07	92.82	94.30

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

Fundamental Analysis 03-31-2017

Asset Allocation



	Portfolio Net %	Portfolio Long %	Portfolio Short %
Cash	2.21	2.21	0.00
US Stocks	85.59	85.59	0.00
Non-US Stocks	8.33	8.33	0.00
Bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	3.87	3.87	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	0.00

Market Maturity

	Portfolio	Bmark
% of Stocks		
Developed Markets	97.15	89.52
Emerging Markets	2.85	10.48
Not Available	0.00	0.00
Valuation Multiples	Portfolio	Bmark
Price/Earnings	21.27	19.46
Price/Book	2.56	2.22
Price/Sales	1.78	1.63
Price/Cash Flow	11.61	10.49

Geometric Avg Capitalization (\$Mil)

Portfolio	24,229.27
Benchmark	44,088.90

Credit Quality Breakdown

	% of Bonds
AAA	—
AA	—
A	—
BBB	—
BB	—
B	—
Below B	—
NR	—

Type Weightings

% of Stocks	Portfolio	Bmark
High Yield	2.53	3.82
Distressed	4.81	4.36
Hard Asset	13.35	6.17
Cyclical	40.64	41.16
Slow Growth	15.48	20.34
Classic Growth	9.02	7.43
Aggressive Growth	7.35	11.36
Speculative Growth	2.45	1.78
Not Available	4.36	3.59

Profitability

	Portfolio	Bmark
% of Stocks	2017-03	2017-03
Net Margin	12.47	13.80
ROE	16.85	17.25
ROA	5.44	6.06
Debt/Capital	42.35	38.58

Interest Rate Risk

	Bonds	% Not Available
Avg Eff Maturity	—	—
Avg Eff Duration	—	—
Avg Wtd Coupon	—	—

Fund Statistics

Potential Cap Gains Exposure	—
Avg Net Expense Ratio	—
Avg Gross Expense Ratio	—

Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value
\$178.30**Benchmark**
DJ Moderately Aggressive TR USD (USD)**Illustration Returns**

Total 6 holdings as of 01-31-2017	Symbol	Type	Holdings Date	% of Assets	Holding Value \$	30-day SEC Yield Subsidized	30-day SEC Yield Unsubsidized	1 Yr Ret %	3 Yr Ret %	5 Yr Ret %	10 Yr Ret %
Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)	SAUSA00516	SA	03-2017	39.90	71	—	—	10.01	2.65	5.39	3.34
DJ US Small Cap TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05U09	IDX	03-2017	16.00	29	—	—	29.21	6.69	12.30	7.27
DJ US Mid Cap TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05UNZ	IDX	03-2017	15.10	27	—	—	23.11	9.06	13.68	7.82
DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05JYB	IDX	03-2017	13.19	24	—	—	17.84	10.04	13.64	8.07
DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05JYE	IDX	03-2017	12.83	23	—	—	21.20	9.52	12.97	5.66
BBgBarc High Yield Corporate TR USD (USD)	F00000VF4S	IDX	—	2.98	5	—	—	19.35	3.84	5.61	6.04

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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Hypothetical Report Disclosure Statement

General

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

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

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

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

Pre-inception Returns

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

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

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

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

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

This illustration may reflect the results of systematic investments and/or

withdrawals. Systematic investment does not ensure a profit, nor does it protect the investor against a loss in a declining market. Also, systematic investing will not keep an investor from losing money if shares are sold when the market is down.

Investment Summary Graph

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

Standardized Returns

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bond Returns

Price evaluations and fixed coupon amounts are provided by Interactive Data

Corporation. The fixed coupon amount is assumed to be paid out semi-annually with the first payment beginning six months after the bond start date within the illustration.

Definitions of Report Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New investment: Any new cash invested during the period.

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

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

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

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

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

Taxes Due: The total amount of taxes due from the investor, determined by applying specified tax rates to distributions and sale of shares during each calendar year. Taxes accrued during the calendar year are applied on April 15 of

the following year, or on the illustration end date if it occurs before April 15.

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Snapshot Report Disclosure Statement

General

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparison of Fund Types

Funds, including closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), money market

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

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

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

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

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

An open-end fund is an investment company that issues shares on a continuous basis. Shares can be purchased from the open-end mutual fund itself, or through an intermediary, but cannot be traded on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Investors pay the open-end mutual fund's current net asset value plus any initial sales loads. Net asset value is calculated daily, at the close of business. Open-end mutual fund shares can be redeemed, or sold back to the fund or intermediary, at their current net asset value minus any deferred sales loads or redemption fees. The expense ratio for an open-end mutual fund is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating

expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Open-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the open-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

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

Comparison of Other Security Types

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

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

Fixed annuities have a predetermined rate of return an investor earns and a

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

Fixed indexed annuities, also called equity index annuities, are a combination of the characteristics of both fixed and variable annuities. Fixed indexed annuities offer a predetermined rate of return like a fixed annuity, but they also allow for participation in the stock market, like a variable annuity. Fixed indexed annuities are typically 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 advisor for specific information regarding fees and expenses. The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to an insurance group separate account's (IGSA's) actual inception. When pre-inception data are presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics. These calculated returns reflect the historical performance of the oldest share class of the underlying fund, adjusted to reflect the management fees of the current IGSA. While the inclusion of pre-inception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of an IGSA based on the underlying fund's performance, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can only provide an approximation of that behavior. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those applied by other entities, including the IGSA itself. Morningstar % Rank within Morningstar Category does not account for a separate account's sales charge (if applicable).

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

A 529 Portfolio is a specific portfolio of securities created from a 529 plan's available investments. In general, the data presented for a 529 Portfolio uses a weighted average of the underlying holdings in the portfolio. Most 529 plans are

invested in open-end mutual funds; however, other investment types are possible such as stable value funds, certificates of deposit, and separate accounts.

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.

Pre-inception Returns

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

page. When pre-inception data is presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics.

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

Scheduled Portfolio Trailing Returns

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

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

Scheduled Portfolio Returns-Based Performance Data

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

Important VA Disclosure for Scheduled Portfolios

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

Scheduled Portfolio Investment Activity Graph

The historic portfolio values graphed are those used to track the portfolio when calculating returns.

Unscheduled Portfolio Returns

Monthly total returns for unscheduled portfolios are calculated by applying the ending period holding weightings supplied by the user to an individual holding's monthly returns. When monthly returns are unavailable for a holding (ie. due to it not being in existence during the historical period being reported), the remaining portfolio holdings are re-weighted to maintain consistent proportions.

Inception dates are listed in the Disclosure for Standardized and Tax Adjusted Returns. Trailing returns are calculated by geometrically linking these weighted-average monthly returns. Unscheduled portfolio returns thus assume monthly rebalancing. Returns for individual holdings are simple time-weighted trailing returns. Neither portfolio returns nor holding returns are adjusted for loads or taxes, and if they were, the returns stated would be reduced. The returns stated assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Mutual fund returns include all ongoing fund expenses. VA/VL returns reflect subaccount level fund expenses, including M&E expenses, administration fees, and actual ongoing fund-level expenses.

Unscheduled Portfolio Investment Activity Graph

The historic performance data graphed is extrapolated from the ending portfolio value based on monthly returns.

Benchmark Returns

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

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

Standardized Returns

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Standardized Returns

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

For money-market funds, total return is not adjusted for sales charges and

reflects all ongoing fund expenses for various time periods. These returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted for sales charges and the effects of taxation, the money-market returns would be reduced.

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

Investment Advisory Fees

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

Asset Allocation

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

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

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

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

The strategy of selling securities short is prevalent in specialized portfolios, such as long-short, market-neutral, bear-market, and hedge funds. Most conventional portfolios do not typically short securities, although they may reserve the right to do so under special circumstances. Funds may also short derivatives, and this is sometimes more efficient than shorting individual securities. Short positions produce negative exposure to the security that is being shorted. This means that when the security rises in value, the short position will fall in value and vice versa. Morningstar's portfolio statistics will

capture this negative exposure. For example, if a fund has many short stock positions, the percent of assets in stocks in the asset allocation breakdown may be negative. Funds must provide their broker with cash collateral for the short position, so funds that short often have a large cash position, sometimes even exceeding 100% cash.

Investment Style

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

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

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

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g. quarterly). In compiling credit rating information Morningstar accepts credit ratings reported by fund companies that have been issued by all Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). For a list of all NRSROs, please visit

<http://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/ratingagency.htm>. Additionally, Morningstar accepts foreign credit ratings from widely recognized or registered rating agencies. If two rating organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lower rating; if three or more organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the median rating, and in cases where there are more than two organization/agency ratings and a median rating does not exist, fund companies are to use the lower of the two middle ratings. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO or rating agency ratings can change from time to time.

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

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

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more

than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

Stock Regions

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

Risk and Return

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

Mean represents the annualized geometric return for the period shown.

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Yield

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

Fundamental Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

The Price/Sales ratio is a weighted average of the price/sales ratios of the stocks in the underlying fund's portfolio. The P/S ratio of a stock is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by its trailing 12 months' revenues per

share. In computing the average, Morningstar weights each portfolio holding by the percentage of equity assets it represents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Risks

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

standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Benchmark Disclosure

BBgBarc High Yield Corporate TR USD

Description unavailable.

BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD

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

DJ Moderately Aggressive TR USD

This risk-based index consists stocks, bonds, and cash and is intended to represent 80% of the risk and return of the 100% Global Portfolio Index.

DJ US Mid Cap TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Mid-Cap ETF™.

DJ US Small Cap TR USD

Description unavailable.

DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Large-Cap Growth ETF™.

DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Large-Cap Value ETF™.

MSCI EAFE NR USD

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

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

S&P 500 TR USD

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

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.

Appleton Group - Age Based 50 - 59

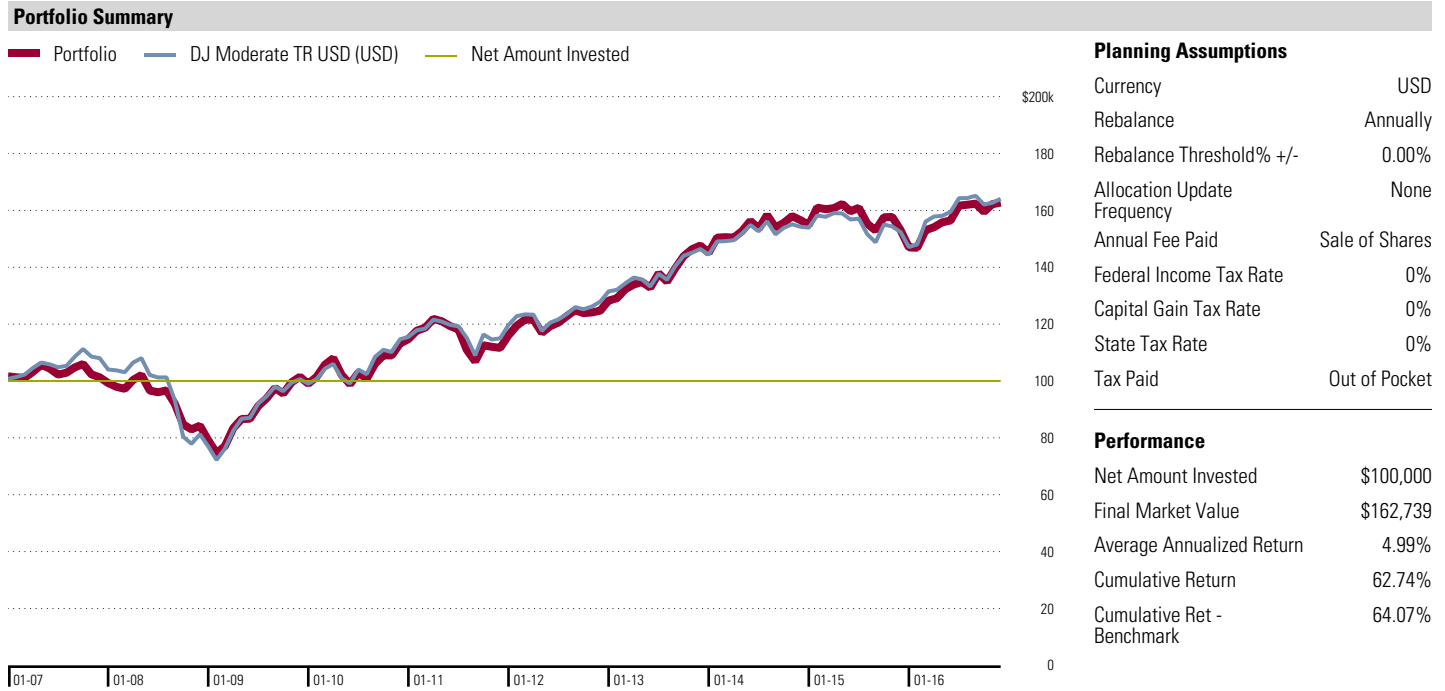
March 31, 2017

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Hypothetical Portfolio Illustration

01-01-2007 to 12-31-2016



Planning Assumptions

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

Performance

Net Amount Invested	\$100,000
Final Market Value	\$162,739
Average Annualized Return	4.99%
Cumulative Return	62.74%
Cumulative Ret - Benchmark	64.07%

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

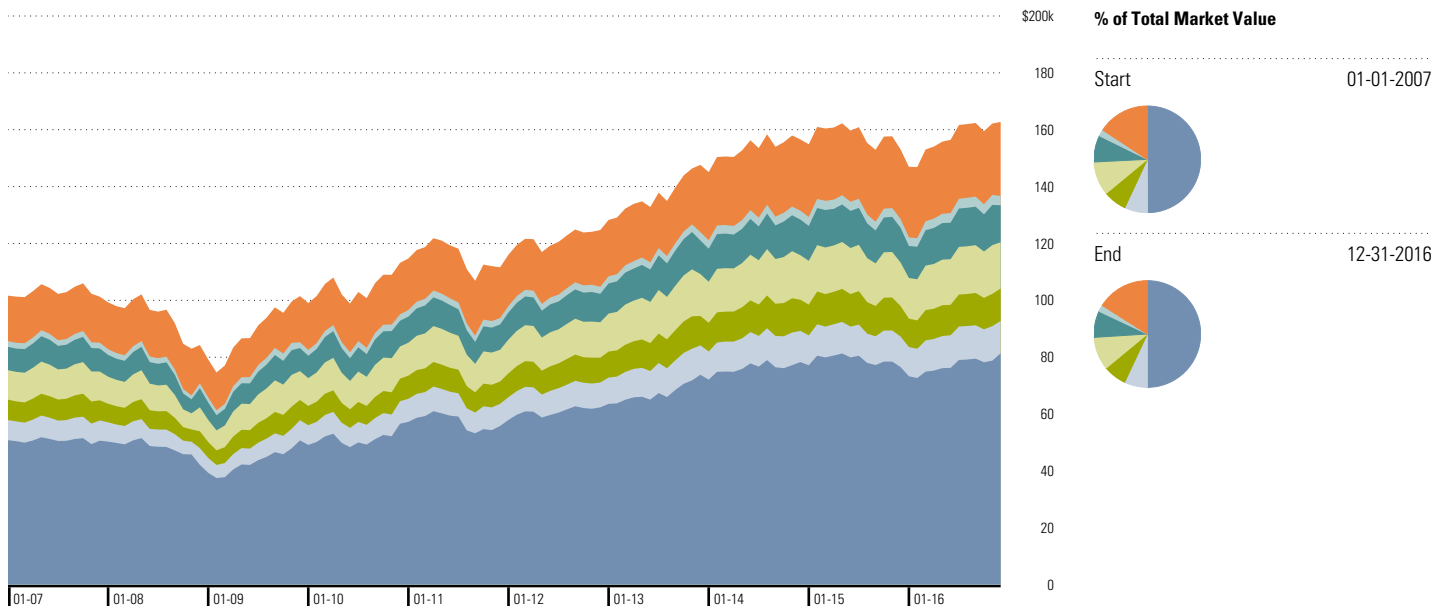
Investment Detail

Period	Beginning Balance	New Investment	Distribution/Withdrawal	Total Reinvest	Charges & Fees	Taxes Due	Market Value	Total Return %
Totals	0	100,000	0	0	10,280	0	162,739	4.99
January-December 2007	0	100,000	0	0	829	0	101,286	1.29
January-December 2008	101,286	0	0	0	686	0	84,272	-16.80
January-December 2009	84,272	0	0	0	833	0	101,486	20.43
January-December 2010	101,486	0	0	0	927	0	113,193	11.54
January-December 2011	113,193	0	0	0	914	0	111,641	-1.37
January-December 2012	111,641	0	0	0	1,020	0	124,723	11.72
January-December 2013	124,723	0	0	0	1,207	0	147,640	18.37
January-December 2014	147,640	0	0	0	1,280	0	156,563	6.04
January-December 2015	156,563	0	0	0	1,251	0	153,102	-2.21
January-December 2016	153,102	0	0	0	1,333	0	162,739	6.29

Hypothetical Portfolio Illustration Continued

01-01-2007 to 12-31-2016

Security Summary



Investment Assumptions

Separate Accounts Name	Holding Period		Initial Investment Amount	Subsequent Invest/Withdwl		Reinvest Distributions		Liqui-date	Re-balance (%)	Charges and Fees			Market Value End (\$)	
	Start	End		Amount	Freq	Income	Cap Gains			Front Load	Annual Fee	Deferred Load Amount%		
● Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)	01-07	12-16	50,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	50.00	0.00%	0.78%	0.00-0.00	—	81,370

Index/Proxy/Category Name	Holding Period		Initial Investment Amount	Subsequent Invest/Withdwl		Reinvest Distributions		Liqui-date	Re-balance %	Charges and Fees			Market Value End \$
	Start	End		Amount	Freq	Income	Cap Gains			Front Load	Annual Fee	Deferred Load	
● DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)	01-07	12-16	7,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	7.00	0.00%	0.82%		11,392
● DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)	01-07	12-16	7,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	7.00	0.00%	0.82%		11,392
● DJ US Mid Cap TR USD (USD)	01-07	12-16	10,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	10.00	0.00%	0.84%		16,274
● DJ US Small Cap TR USD (USD)	01-07	12-16	8,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	8.00	0.00%	0.84%		13,019
● BBgBarc High Yield Corporate TR USD (USD)	01-07	12-16	2,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	2.00	0.00%	1.18%		3,255
● BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD (USD)	01-07	12-16	16,000	0	—	Y	Y	N	16.00	0.00%	0.82%		26,038

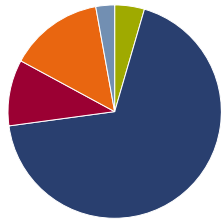
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Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value
\$162,739.24

Benchmark
DJ Moderate TR USD (USD)

Analysis 03-31-2017

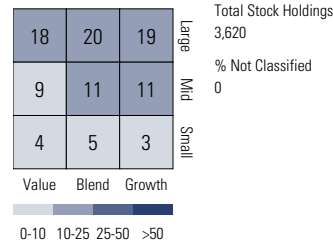


Asset Allocation

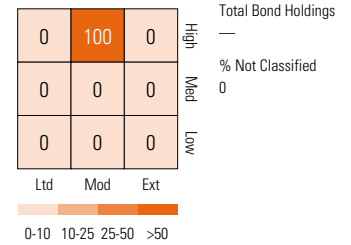
- Cash
- US Stocks
- Non-US Stocks
- Bonds
- Other/Not Clsfd

	Portfolio Net %	Bmark Net %
Cash	4.50	0.00
US Stocks	68.36	22.41
Non-US Stocks	10.03	24.50
Bonds	14.26	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	2.84	53.09

Morningstar Equity Style Box %

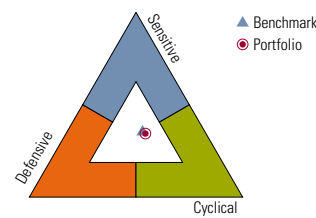


Morningstar Fixed Income Style Box %

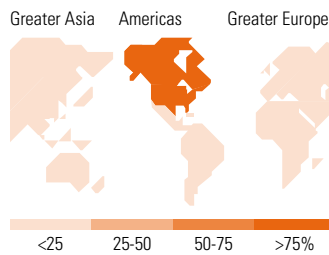


Stock Analysis 03-31-2017

Stock Sectors



World Regions

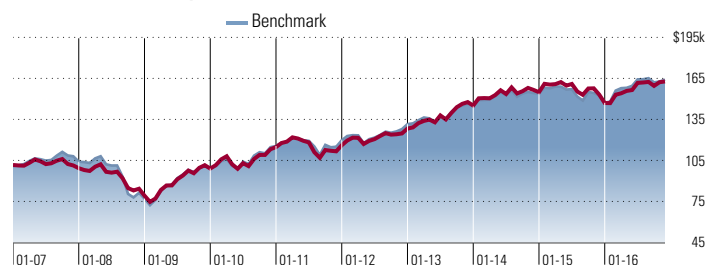


	Portfolio (%)	Bmark (%)
Cyclical	43.19	39.02
Basic Matls	4.56	4.41
Consumer Cycl	11.35	12.50
Financial Svs	15.46	17.76
Real Estate	11.82	4.35
Sensitive	35.75	37.74
Commun Svs	3.03	3.46
Energy	5.64	5.43
Industrials	11.08	10.75
Technology	16.00	18.10
Defensive	21.06	23.24
Consumer Def	7.26	8.60
Healthcare	10.53	11.38
Utilities	3.27	3.26
Not Classified	0.00	0.00

	Portfolio (%)	Bmark (%)
Americas	88.44	67.73
North America	87.67	66.07
Latin America	0.77	1.66
Greater Europe	5.41	2.22
United Kingdom	1.32	0.12
Europe-Developed	3.16	0.27
Europe-Emerging	0.38	0.94
Africa/Middle East	0.55	0.89
Greater Asia	6.15	30.05
Japan	1.62	12.81
Australasia	0.51	3.57
Asia-Developed	1.40	6.67
Asia-Emerging	2.62	7.00
Not Classified	0.00	0.00

Performance 12-31-2016

Investment Activity Graph



Trailing Returns	3 Mo	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Portfolio Return	0.22	6.29	3.30	7.82	—
Benchmark Return	-0.64	7.67	3.86	7.36	—
+/- Benchmark Return	0.86	-1.38	-0.56	0.46	—

Best/Worst Time Periods	Best %		Worst %	
	Period	Value	Period	Value
3 Months	16.09 (Mar 2009-May 2009)	-14.18 (Sep 2008-Nov 2008)		
1 Year	37.17 (Apr 2009-Mar 2010)	-23.80 (Mar 2008-Feb 2009)		
3 Years	16.97 (Mar 2009-Feb 2012)	-1.79 (Jul 2007-Jun 2010)		

Portfolio Yield (03-31-2017)	Yield %
12-Month Yield	—

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

Holdings 03-31-2017

Top 7 holdings out of 7

- Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)
- BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD (USD)
- DJ US Mid Cap TR USD (USD)
- DJ US Small Cap TR USD (USD)
- DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)
- DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)
- BBgBarc High Yield Corporate TR USD (USD)

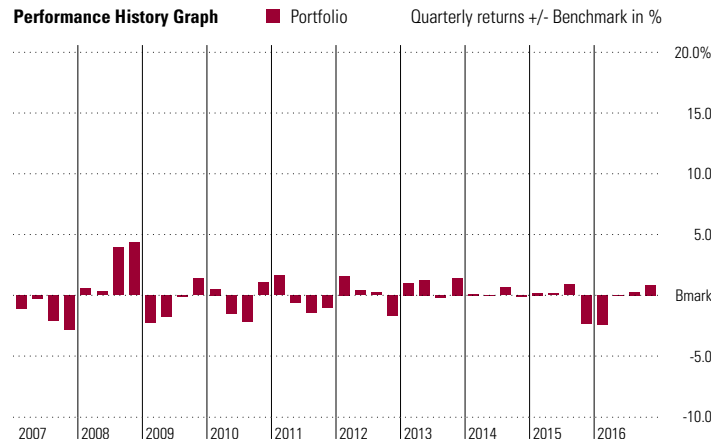
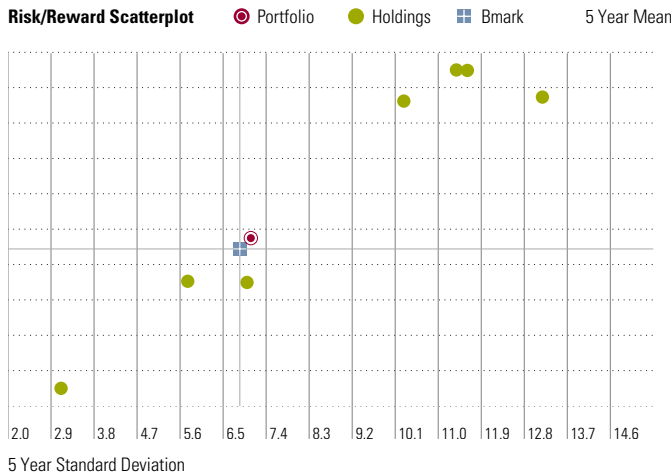
Symbol	Type	Holding Value \$	% Assets
SAUSA00516	SA	81,370	50.00
XIUSA000MC	IDX	26,038	16.00
FOUSA05UNZ	IDX	16,274	10.00
FOUSA05U09	IDX	13,019	8.00
FOUSA05JYB	IDX	11,392	7.00
FOUSA05JYE	IDX	11,392	7.00
F00000VF4S	IDX	3,255	2.00

Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value
\$162,739.24

Benchmark
DJ Moderate TR USD (USD)

Risk Analysis 12-31-2016



Risk and Return Statistics	3 Yr		5 Yr		10 Yr	
	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark
Standard Deviation	7.21	6.84	7.08	6.85	—	—
Mean	3.30	3.86	7.82	7.36	—	—
Sharpe Ratio	0.47	0.58	1.13	1.09	—	—

MPT Statistics	3 Yr Portfolio	5 Yr Portfolio	10 Yr Portfolio
Alpha	-0.51	0.58	—
Beta	1.00	0.98	—
R-Squared	89.27	90.17	—

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

Fundamental Analysis 03-31-2017

Asset Allocation

	Portfolio Net %	Portfolio Long %	Portfolio Short %
Cash	4.50	6.11	1.60
US Stocks	68.36	68.36	0.00
Non-US Stocks	10.03	10.03	0.00
Bonds	14.26	14.26	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	2.84	2.84	0.00
Total	100.00	101.60	1.60

Market Maturity

	Portfolio	Bmark
% of Stocks		
Developed Markets	95.87	89.52
Emerging Markets	4.13	10.48
Not Available	0.00	0.00

Valuation Multiples

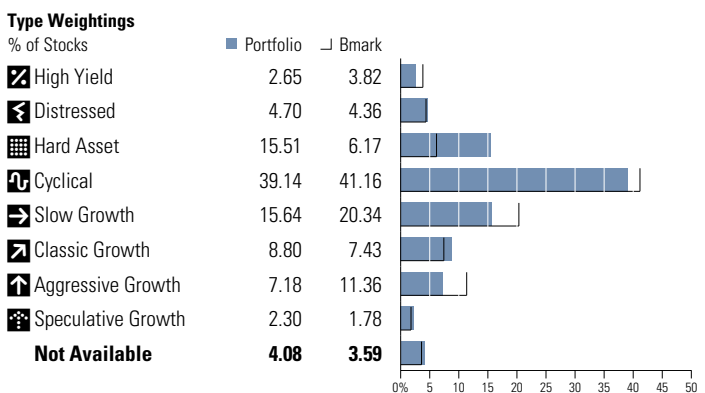
	Portfolio	Bmark
Price/Earnings	20.99	19.46
Price/Book	2.50	2.22
Price/Sales	1.80	1.63
Price/Cash Flow	11.42	10.49

Geometric Avg Capitalization (\$Mil)

Portfolio	26,051.43
Benchmark	44,088.90

Credit Quality Breakdown % of Bonds

AAA	71.65
AA	3.94
A	10.82
BBB	13.57
BB	0.02
B	0.00
Below B	0.00
NR	0.00



Profitability % of Stocks

	Portfolio 2017-03	Bmark 2017-03
Net Margin	13.22	13.80
ROE	16.85	17.25
ROA	5.50	6.06
Debt/Capital	41.98	38.58

Fund Statistics

Potential Cap Gains Exposure	—
Avg Net Expense Ratio	—
Avg Gross Expense Ratio	—

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Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value

\$162,739.24

Benchmark

DJ Moderate TR USD (USD)

Illustration Returns

Total 7 holdings as of 12-31-2016	Symbol	Type	Holdings Date	% of Assets	Holding Value \$	30-day SEC Yield Subsidized	30-day SEC Yield Unsubsidized	1 Yr Ret %	3 Yr Ret %	5 Yr Ret %	10 Yr Ret %
Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)	SAUSA00516	SA	03-2017	50.00	81,370	—	—	3.38	1.24	5.94	—
BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD (USD)	XIUSA000MC	IDX	03-2017	16.00	26,038	—	—	1.81	2.18	1.45	—
DJ US Mid Cap TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05UNZ	IDX	03-2017	10.00	16,274	—	—	11.74	7.30	14.93	—
DJ US Small Cap TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05U09	IDX	03-2017	8.00	13,019	—	—	16.57	5.42	13.80	—
DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05JYB	IDX	03-2017	7.00	11,392	—	—	5.92	7.85	14.95	—
DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05JYE	IDX	03-2017	7.00	11,392	—	—	15.56	7.73	13.63	—
BBgBarc High Yield Corporate TR USD (USD)	F00000VF4S	IDX	—	2.00	3,255	—	—	15.75	3.59	5.99	—

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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Hypothetical Report Disclosure Statement

General

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

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

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

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

Pre-inception Returns

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

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

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

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

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

This illustration may reflect the results of systematic investments and/or

withdrawals. Systematic investment does not ensure a profit, nor does it protect the investor against a loss in a declining market. Also, systematic investing will not keep an investor from losing money if shares are sold when the market is down.

Investment Summary Graph

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

Standardized Returns

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bond Returns

Price evaluations and fixed coupon amounts are provided by Interactive Data

Corporation. The fixed coupon amount is assumed to be paid out semi-annually with the first payment beginning six months after the bond start date within the illustration.

Definitions of Report Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New investment: Any new cash invested during the period.

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

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

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

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

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

Taxes Due: The total amount of taxes due from the investor, determined by applying specified tax rates to distributions and sale of shares during each calendar year. Taxes accrued during the calendar year are applied on April 15 of

the following year, or on the illustration end date if it occurs before April 15.

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Snapshot Report Disclosure Statement

General

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparison of Fund Types

Funds, including closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), money market

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

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

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

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

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

An open-end fund is an investment company that issues shares on a continuous basis. Shares can be purchased from the open-end mutual fund itself, or through an intermediary, but cannot be traded on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Investors pay the open-end mutual fund's current net asset value plus any initial sales loads. Net asset value is calculated daily, at the close of business. Open-end mutual fund shares can be redeemed, or sold back to the fund or intermediary, at their current net asset value minus any deferred sales loads or redemption fees. The expense ratio for an open-end mutual fund is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating

expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Open-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the open-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

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

Comparison of Other Security Types

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

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

Fixed annuities have a predetermined rate of return an investor earns and a

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

Fixed indexed annuities, also called equity index annuities, are a combination of the characteristics of both fixed and variable annuities. Fixed indexed annuities offer a predetermined rate of return like a fixed annuity, but they also allow for participation in the stock market, like a variable annuity. Fixed indexed annuities are typically 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 advisor for specific information regarding fees and expenses. The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to an insurance group separate account's (IGSA's) actual inception. When pre-inception data are presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics. These calculated returns reflect the historical performance of the oldest share class of the underlying fund, adjusted to reflect the management fees of the current IGSA. While the inclusion of pre-inception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of an IGSA based on the underlying fund's performance, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can only provide an approximation of that behavior. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those applied by other entities, including the IGSA itself. Morningstar % Rank within Morningstar Category does not account for a separate account's sales charge (if applicable).

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

A 529 Portfolio is a specific portfolio of securities created from a 529 plan's available investments. In general, the data presented for a 529 Portfolio uses a weighted average of the underlying holdings in the portfolio. Most 529 plans are

invested in open-end mutual funds; however, other investment types are possible such as stable value funds, certificates of deposit, and separate accounts.

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.

Pre-inception Returns

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

page. When pre-inception data is presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics.

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

Scheduled Portfolio Trailing Returns

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

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

Scheduled Portfolio Returns-Based Performance Data

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

Important VA Disclosure for Scheduled Portfolios

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

Scheduled Portfolio Investment Activity Graph

The historic portfolio values graphed are those used to track the portfolio when calculating returns.

Unscheduled Portfolio Returns

Monthly total returns for unscheduled portfolios are calculated by applying the ending period holding weightings supplied by the user to an individual holding's monthly returns. When monthly returns are unavailable for a holding (ie. due to it not being in existence during the historical period being reported), the remaining portfolio holdings are re-weighted to maintain consistent proportions.

Inception dates are listed in the Disclosure for Standardized and Tax Adjusted Returns. Trailing returns are calculated by geometrically linking these weighted-average monthly returns. Unscheduled portfolio returns thus assume monthly rebalancing. Returns for individual holdings are simple time-weighted trailing returns. Neither portfolio returns nor holding returns are adjusted for loads or taxes, and if they were, the returns stated would be reduced. The returns stated assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Mutual fund returns include all ongoing fund expenses. VA/VL returns reflect subaccount level fund expenses, including M&E expenses, administration fees, and actual ongoing fund-level expenses.

Unscheduled Portfolio Investment Activity Graph

The historic performance data graphed is extrapolated from the ending portfolio value based on monthly returns.

Benchmark Returns

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

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

Standardized Returns

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Standardized Returns

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

For money-market funds, total return is not adjusted for sales charges and

reflects all ongoing fund expenses for various time periods. These returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted for sales charges and the effects of taxation, the money-market returns would be reduced.

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

Investment Advisory Fees

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

Asset Allocation

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

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

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

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

The strategy of selling securities short is prevalent in specialized portfolios, such as long-short, market-neutral, bear-market, and hedge funds. Most conventional portfolios do not typically short securities, although they may reserve the right to do so under special circumstances. Funds may also short derivatives, and this is sometimes more efficient than shorting individual securities. Short positions produce negative exposure to the security that is being shorted. This means that when the security rises in value, the short position will fall in value and vice versa. Morningstar's portfolio statistics will

capture this negative exposure. For example, if a fund has many short stock positions, the percent of assets in stocks in the asset allocation breakdown may be negative. Funds must provide their broker with cash collateral for the short position, so funds that short often have a large cash position, sometimes even exceeding 100% cash.

Investment Style

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

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

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

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g. quarterly). In compiling credit rating information Morningstar accepts credit ratings reported by fund companies that have been issued by all Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). For a list of all NRSROs, please visit

<http://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/ratingagency.htm>. Additionally, Morningstar accepts foreign credit ratings from widely recognized or registered rating agencies. If two rating organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lower rating; if three or more organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the median rating, and in cases where there are more than two organization/agency ratings and a median rating does not exist, fund companies are to use the lower of the two middle ratings. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO or rating agency ratings can change from time to time.

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

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

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more

than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

Stock Regions

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

Risk and Return

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

Mean represents the annualized geometric return for the period shown.

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Yield

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

Fundamental Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

The Price/Sales ratio is a weighted average of the price/sales ratios of the stocks in the underlying fund's portfolio. The P/S ratio of a stock is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by its trailing 12 months' revenues per

share. In computing the average, Morningstar weights each portfolio holding by the percentage of equity assets it represents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Risks

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

standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Benchmark Disclosure

BBgBarc High Yield Corporate TR USD

Description unavailable.

BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD

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

DJ Moderate TR USD

This risk-based index consists stocks, bonds, and cash and is intended to represent 60% of the risk and return of the 100% Global Portfolio Index.

DJ US Mid Cap TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Mid-Cap ETF™.

DJ US Small Cap TR USD

Description unavailable.

DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Large-Cap Growth ETF™.

DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Large-Cap Value ETF™.

MSCI EAFE NR USD

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

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

S&P 500 TR USD

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

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.

Appleton Group - Age Based 60+

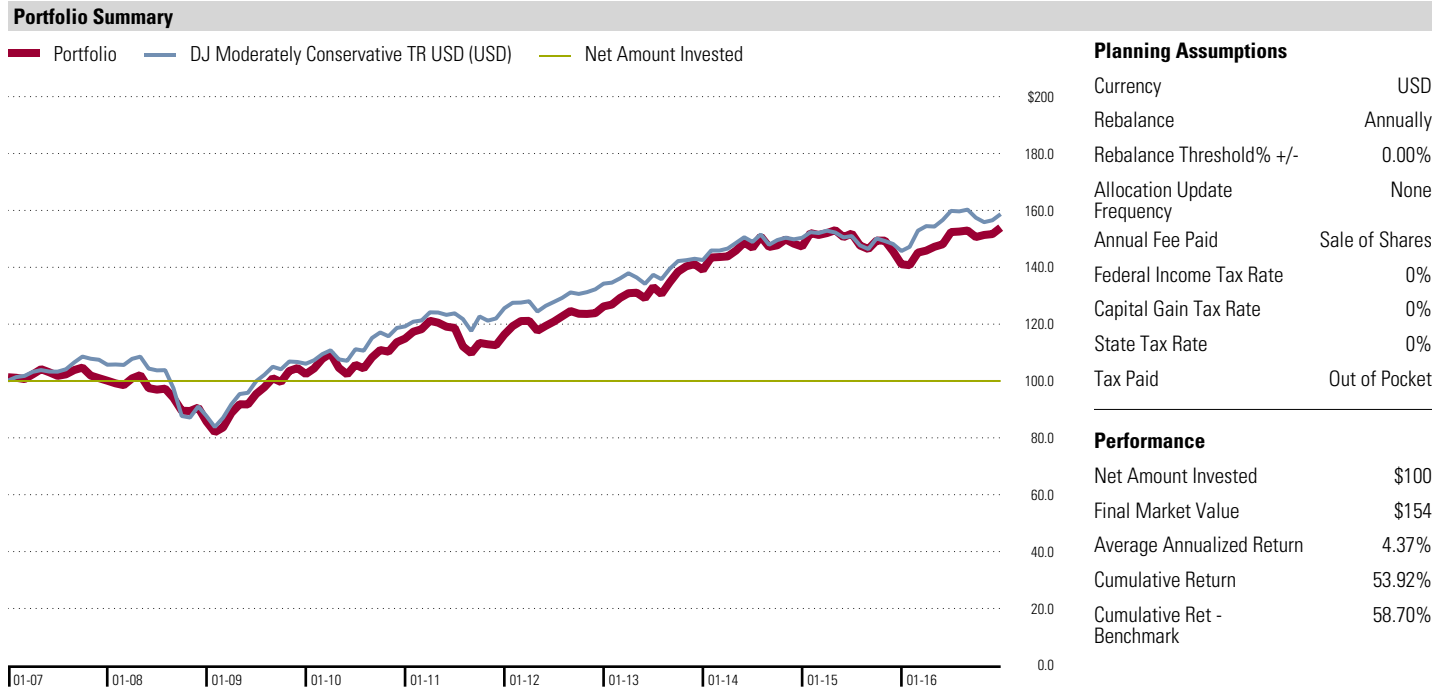
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Hypothetical Portfolio Illustration

01-01-2007 to 01-31-2017



Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

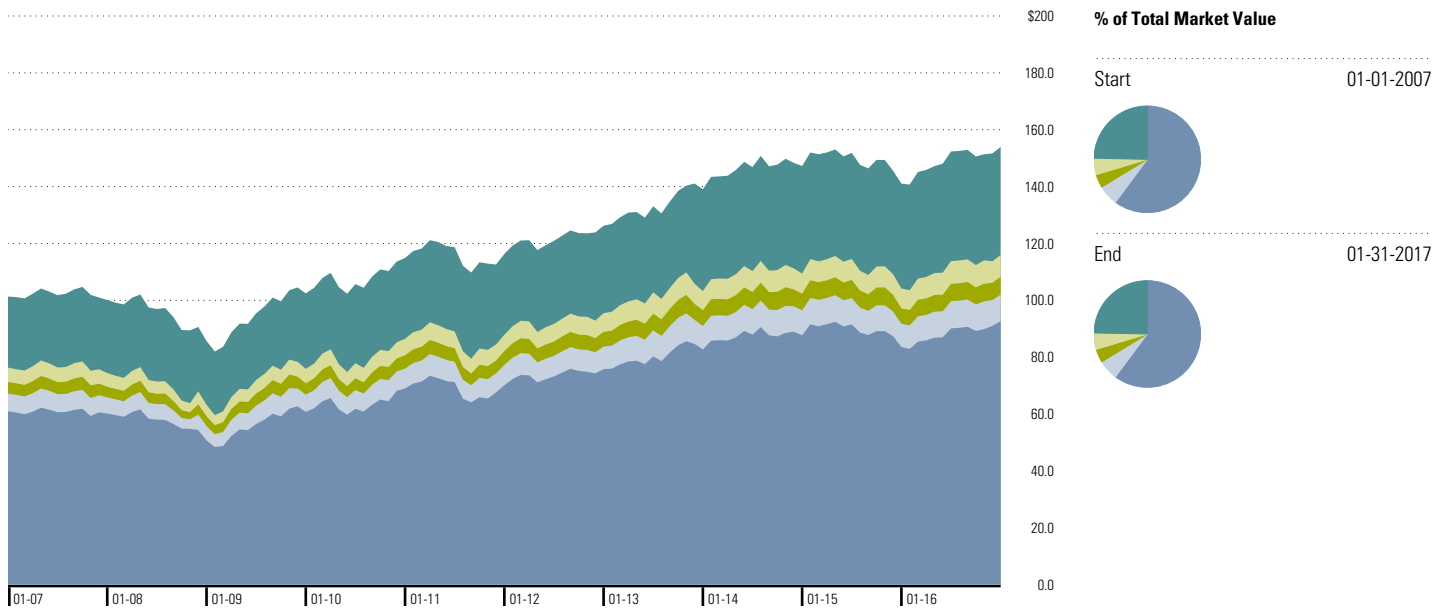
Investment Detail

Period	Beginning Balance	New Investment	Distribution/Withdrawal	Total Reinvest	Charges & Fees	Taxes Due	Market Value	Total Return %
Totals	0	100	0	0	10	0	154	4.37
January-December 2007	0	100	0	0	1	0	101	0.99
January-December 2008	101	0	0	0	1	0	91	-10.26
January-December 2009	91	0	0	0	1	0	105	15.34
January-December 2010	105	0	0	0	1	0	114	8.71
January-December 2011	114	0	0	0	1	0	113	-0.92
January-December 2012	113	0	0	0	1	0	124	10.00
January-December 2013	124	0	0	0	1	0	141	13.91
January-December 2014	141	0	0	0	1	0	148	5.10
January-December 2015	148	0	0	0	1	0	146	-1.85
January-December 2016	146	0	0	0	1	0	152	4.20
January 2017	152	0	0	0	0	0	154	1.49

Hypothetical Portfolio Illustration Continued

01-01-2007 to 01-31-2017

Security Summary



Investment Assumptions

Separate Accounts Name	Holding Period		Initial Investment Amount	Subsequent Invest/Withdwl		Reinvest Distributions		Liqui-date	Re-balance (%)	Charges and Fees			Market Value End (\$)	
	Start	End		Amount	Freq	Income	Cap Gains			Front Load	Annual Fee	Deferred Load Amount%		Period Years
● Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)	01-07	01-17	60	0	—	Y	Y	N	60.00	0.00%	0.78%	0.00-0.00	—	93

Index/Proxy/Category Name	Holding Period		Initial Investment Amount	Subsequent Invest/Withdwl		Reinvest Distributions		Liqui-date	Re-balance %	Charges and Fees			Market Value End \$
	Start	End		Amount	Freq	Income	Cap Gains			Front Load	Annual Fee	Deferred Load	
● DJ US Mid Cap TR USD (USD)	01-07	01-17	6	0	—	Y	Y	N	6.00	0.00%	0.84%		9
● DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)	01-07	01-17	4	0	—	Y	Y	N	4.00	0.00%	0.82%		6
● DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)	01-07	01-17	5	0	—	Y	Y	N	5.00	0.00%	0.82%		8
● BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD (USD)	01-07	01-17	25	0	—	Y	Y	N	25.00	0.00%	0.82%		38

Hypothetical Portfolio Illustration Continued

01-01-2007 to 01-31-2017

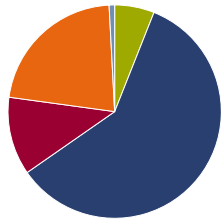
Transfer Summary						
Transfer	Type	Frequency	Amount	Date Range		Apply Fees
From	To			Start	End	
DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)	Cash-System	Mon	100.0000%	12-31-09	12-31-09	N
DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)	Cash-System	Mon	100.0000%	12-31-09	12-31-09	N
DJ US Mid Cap TR USD (USD)	Cash-System	Mon	100.0000%	01-31-11	01-31-11	N
BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD (USD)	Cash-System	Mon	100.0000%	07-31-11	07-31-11	N

Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value
\$153.92

Benchmark
DJ Moderately Conservative TR USD (USD)

Analysis 03-31-2017

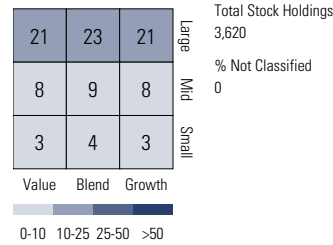


Asset Allocation

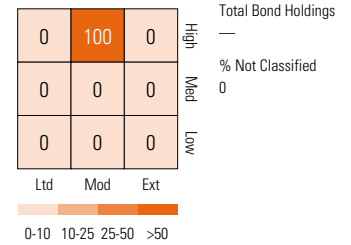
- Cash
- US Stocks
- Non-US Stocks
- Bonds
- Other/Not Clsfd

	Portfolio Net %	Bmkr Net %
Cash	6.01	0.00
US Stocks	59.31	11.84
Non-US Stocks	11.83	12.94
Bonds	22.01	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	0.84	75.23

Morningstar Equity Style Box %

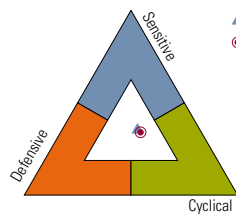


Morningstar Fixed Income Style Box %



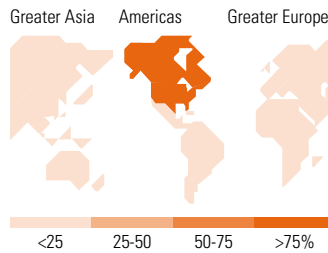
Stock Analysis 03-31-2017

Stock Sectors



- ▲ Benchmark
- Portfolio

World Regions

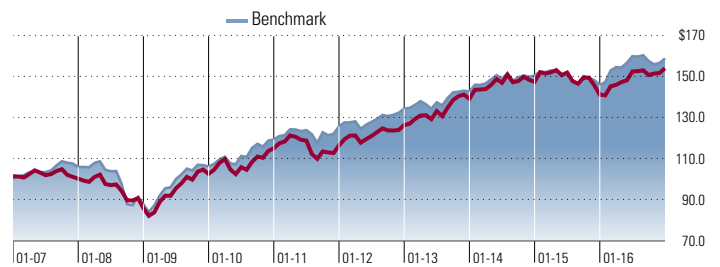


	Portfolio (%)	Bmkr (%)
Cyclical	43.81	39.02
Basic Matls	4.39	4.41
Consumer Cycl	10.59	12.50
Financial Svs	15.86	17.76
Real Estate	12.97	4.35
Sensitive	34.85	37.74
Commun Svs	3.36	3.46
Energy	5.65	5.43
Industrials	10.23	10.75
Technology	15.61	18.10
Defensive	21.34	23.24
Consumer Def	7.63	8.60
Healthcare	10.57	11.38
Utilities	3.14	3.26
Not Classified	0.00	0.00

	Portfolio (%)	Bmkr (%)
Americas	84.98	67.73
North America	83.98	66.07
Latin America	1.00	1.66
Greater Europe	6.97	2.22
United Kingdom	1.68	0.12
Europe-Developed	4.07	0.27
Europe-Emerging	0.50	0.94
Africa/Middle East	0.72	0.89
Greater Asia	8.05	30.05
Japan	2.15	12.81
Australasia	0.68	3.57
Asia-Developed	1.83	6.67
Asia-Emerging	3.39	7.00
Not Classified	0.00	0.00

Performance 01-31-2017

Investment Activity Graph



Trailing Returns	3 Mo	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Portfolio Return	2.19	9.12	3.44	5.76	4.27
Benchmark Return	0.81	8.91	3.64	4.78	4.71
+/- Benchmark Return	1.38	0.21	-0.20	0.98	-0.44

Best/Worst Time Periods	Best %		Worst %	
	Period	Return	Period	Return
3 Months	11.99 (Mar 2009-May 2009)		-8.34 (Dec 2008-Feb 2009)	
1 Year	28.89 (Apr 2009-Mar 2010)		-17.33 (Mar 2008-Feb 2009)	
3 Years	13.30 (Mar 2009-Feb 2012)		-0.24 (Jul 2007-Jun 2010)	

Portfolio Yield (03-31-2017)	Yield %
12-Month Yield	—

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

Holdings 03-31-2017

Top 5 holdings out of 5

- Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)
- BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD (USD)
- DJ US Mid Cap TR USD (USD)
- DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)
- DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)

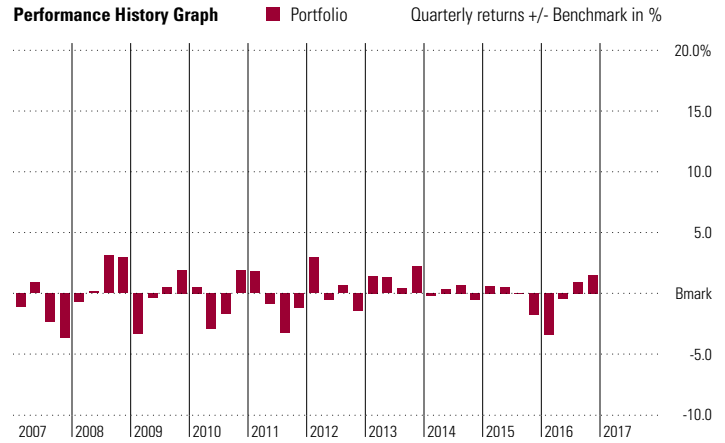
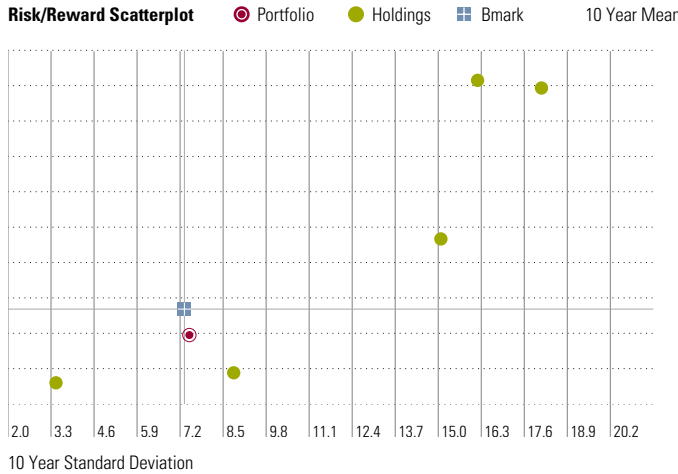
Symbol	Type	Holding Value \$	% Assets
SAUSA00516	SA	93	60.20
XIUSA000MC	IDX	38	24.68
FOUSA05UNZ	IDX	9	6.08
FOUSA05JYE	IDX	8	4.96
FOUSA05JYB	IDX	6	4.08

Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value
\$153.92

Benchmark
DJ Moderately Conservative TR USD (USD)

Risk Analysis 01-31-2017



Risk and Return Statistics

	3 Yr		5 Yr		10 Yr	
	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark
Standard Deviation	5.82	4.79	5.71	4.66	7.48	7.33
Mean	3.44	3.64	5.76	4.78	4.27	4.71
Sharpe Ratio	0.59	0.75	1.02	1.02	0.51	0.58

MPT Statistics

	3 Yr Portfolio	5 Yr Portfolio	10 Yr Portfolio
Alpha	-0.34	0.57	0.03
Beta	1.06	1.09	0.89
R-Squared	75.96	78.90	76.28

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

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

Fundamental Analysis 03-31-2017

Asset Allocation

	Portfolio Net %	Portfolio Long %	Portfolio Short %
Cash	6.01	8.49	2.47
US Stocks	59.31	59.31	0.00
Non-US Stocks	11.83	11.83	0.00
Bonds	22.01	22.01	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	0.84	0.84	0.00
Total	100.00	102.47	2.47

Market Maturity

	Portfolio	Bmark
% of Stocks		
Developed Markets	94.60	89.52
Emerging Markets	5.40	10.48
Not Available	0.00	0.00
Valuation Multiples	Portfolio	Bmark
Price/Earnings	20.68	19.46
Price/Book	2.46	2.22
Price/Sales	1.84	1.63
Price/Cash Flow	11.31	10.49

Geometric Avg Capitalization (\$Mil)

Portfolio	31,397.51
Benchmark	44,088.90

Credit Quality Breakdown

	% of Bonds
AAA	71.65
AA	3.94
A	10.82
BBB	13.57
BB	0.02
B	0.00
Below B	0.00
NR	0.00

Type Weightings

	Portfolio	Bmark
High Yield	2.90	3.82
Distressed	4.50	4.36
Hard Asset	17.27	6.17
Cyclical	37.42	41.16
Slow Growth	16.28	20.34
Classic Growth	8.76	7.43
Aggressive Growth	7.10	11.36
Speculative Growth	2.02	1.78
Not Available	3.76	3.59

Profitability

	Portfolio 2017-03	Bmark 2017-03
% of Stocks		
Net Margin	14.19	13.80
ROE	17.22	17.25
ROA	5.70	6.06
Debt/Capital	41.57	38.58

Interest Rate Risk

	Bonds	% Not Available
Avg Eff Maturity	8.09	0.00
Avg Eff Duration	5.77	0.00
Avg Wtd Coupon	3.20	0.00

Fund Statistics

Potential Cap Gains Exposure	—
Avg Net Expense Ratio	—
Avg Gross Expense Ratio	—

Portfolio Snapshot

Portfolio Value

\$153.92

Benchmark

DJ Moderately Conservative TR USD (USD)

Illustration Returns

Total 5 holdings as of 01-31-2017	Symbol	Type	Holdings Date	% of Assets	Holding Value \$	30-day SEC Yield Subsidized	30-day SEC Yield Unsubsidized	1 Yr Ret %	3 Yr Ret %	5 Yr Ret %	10 Yr Ret %
Appleton Group Portfolio (USD)	SAUSA00516	SA	03-2017	60.20	93	—	—	9.96	2.65	5.68	3.63
BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD (USD)	XIUSA000MC	IDX	03-2017	24.68	38	—	—	0.62	1.75	1.33	3.46
DJ US Mid Cap TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05UNZ	IDX	03-2017	6.08	9	—	—	23.06	9.08	14.07	8.46
DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05JYE	IDX	03-2017	4.96	8	—	—	21.25	9.59	13.37	5.90
DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD (USD)	FOUSA05JYB	IDX	03-2017	4.08	6	—	—	17.73	10.06	13.95	8.59

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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Hypothetical Report Disclosure Statement

General

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

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

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

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

Pre-inception Returns

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

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

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

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

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

This illustration may reflect the results of systematic investments and/or

withdrawals. Systematic investment does not ensure a profit, nor does it protect the investor against a loss in a declining market. Also, systematic investing will not keep an investor from losing money if shares are sold when the market is down.

Investment Summary Graph

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

Standardized Returns

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bond Returns

Price evaluations and fixed coupon amounts are provided by Interactive Data

Corporation. The fixed coupon amount is assumed to be paid out semi-annually with the first payment beginning six months after the bond start date within the illustration.

Definitions of Report Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New investment: Any new cash invested during the period.

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

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

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

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

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

Taxes Due: The total amount of taxes due from the investor, determined by applying specified tax rates to distributions and sale of shares during each calendar year. Taxes accrued during the calendar year are applied on April 15 of

the following year, or on the illustration end date if it occurs before April 15.

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Snapshot Report Disclosure Statement

General

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparison of Fund Types

Funds, including closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), money market

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

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

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

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

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

An open-end fund is an investment company that issues shares on a continuous basis. Shares can be purchased from the open-end mutual fund itself, or through an intermediary, but cannot be traded on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Investors pay the open-end mutual fund's current net asset value plus any initial sales loads. Net asset value is calculated daily, at the close of business. Open-end mutual fund shares can be redeemed, or sold back to the fund or intermediary, at their current net asset value minus any deferred sales loads or redemption fees. The expense ratio for an open-end mutual fund is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating

expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Open-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the open-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

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

Comparison of Other Security Types

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

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

Fixed annuities have a predetermined rate of return an investor earns and a

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

Fixed indexed annuities, also called equity index annuities, are a combination of the characteristics of both fixed and variable annuities. Fixed indexed annuities offer a predetermined rate of return like a fixed annuity, but they also allow for participation in the stock market, like a variable annuity. Fixed indexed annuities are typically 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 advisor for specific information regarding fees and expenses. The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to an insurance group separate account's (IGSA's) actual inception. When pre-inception data are presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics. These calculated returns reflect the historical performance of the oldest share class of the underlying fund, adjusted to reflect the management fees of the current IGSA. While the inclusion of pre-inception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of an IGSA based on the underlying fund's performance, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can only provide an approximation of that behavior. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those applied by other entities, including the IGSA itself. Morningstar % Rank within Morningstar Category does not account for a separate account's sales charge (if applicable).

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

A 529 Portfolio is a specific portfolio of securities created from a 529 plan's available investments. In general, the data presented for a 529 Portfolio uses a weighted average of the underlying holdings in the portfolio. Most 529 plans are

invested in open-end mutual funds; however, other investment types are possible such as stable value funds, certificates of deposit, and separate accounts.

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.

Pre-inception Returns

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

page. When pre-inception data is presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics.

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

Scheduled Portfolio Trailing Returns

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

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

Scheduled Portfolio Returns-Based Performance Data

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

Important VA Disclosure for Scheduled Portfolios

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

Scheduled Portfolio Investment Activity Graph

The historic portfolio values graphed are those used to track the portfolio when calculating returns.

Unscheduled Portfolio Returns

Monthly total returns for unscheduled portfolios are calculated by applying the ending period holding weightings supplied by the user to an individual holding's monthly returns. When monthly returns are unavailable for a holding (ie. due to it not being in existence during the historical period being reported), the remaining portfolio holdings are re-weighted to maintain consistent proportions.

Inception dates are listed in the Disclosure for Standardized and Tax Adjusted Returns. Trailing returns are calculated by geometrically linking these weighted-average monthly returns. Unscheduled portfolio returns thus assume monthly rebalancing. Returns for individual holdings are simple time-weighted trailing returns. Neither portfolio returns nor holding returns are adjusted for loads or taxes, and if they were, the returns stated would be reduced. The returns stated assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Mutual fund returns include all ongoing fund expenses. VA/VL returns reflect subaccount level fund expenses, including M&E expenses, administration fees, and actual ongoing fund-level expenses.

Unscheduled Portfolio Investment Activity Graph

The historic performance data graphed is extrapolated from the ending portfolio value based on monthly returns.

Benchmark Returns

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

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

Standardized Returns

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Standardized Returns

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

For money-market funds, total return is not adjusted for sales charges and

reflects all ongoing fund expenses for various time periods. These returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted for sales charges and the effects of taxation, the money-market returns would be reduced.

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

Investment Advisory Fees

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

Asset Allocation

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

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

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

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

The strategy of selling securities short is prevalent in specialized portfolios, such as long-short, market-neutral, bear-market, and hedge funds. Most conventional portfolios do not typically short securities, although they may reserve the right to do so under special circumstances. Funds may also short derivatives, and this is sometimes more efficient than shorting individual securities. Short positions produce negative exposure to the security that is being shorted. This means that when the security rises in value, the short position will fall in value and vice versa. Morningstar's portfolio statistics will

capture this negative exposure. For example, if a fund has many short stock positions, the percent of assets in stocks in the asset allocation breakdown may be negative. Funds must provide their broker with cash collateral for the short position, so funds that short often have a large cash position, sometimes even exceeding 100% cash.

Investment Style

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

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

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

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g. quarterly). In compiling credit rating information Morningstar accepts credit ratings reported by fund companies that have been issued by all Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). For a list of all NRSROs, please visit

<http://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/ratingagency.htm>. Additionally, Morningstar accepts foreign credit ratings from widely recognized or registered rating agencies. If two rating organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lower rating; if three or more organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the median rating, and in cases where there are more than two organization/agency ratings and a median rating does not exist, fund companies are to use the lower of the two middle ratings. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO or rating agency ratings can change from time to time.

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

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

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more

than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

Stock Regions

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

Risk and Return

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

Mean represents the annualized geometric return for the period shown.

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Yield

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

Fundamental Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

The Price/Sales ratio is a weighted average of the price/sales ratios of the stocks in the underlying fund's portfolio. The P/S ratio of a stock is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by its trailing 12 months' revenues per

share. In computing the average, Morningstar weights each portfolio holding by the percentage of equity assets it represents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Risks

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

standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Benchmark Disclosure

BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD

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

DJ Moderately Conservative TR USD

This risk-based index consists stocks, bonds, and cash and is intended to represent 40% of the risk and return of the 100% Global Portfolio Index.

DJ US Mid Cap TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Mid-Cap ETF™.

DJ US TSM Large Cap Growth TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Large-Cap Growth ETF™.

DJ US TSM Large Cap Value TR USD

Description unavailable. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab US Large-Cap Value ETF™.

MSCI EAFE NR USD

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

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S&P 500 TR USD

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

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.