Eastern CO Services for the Developmentally Disabled, Inc. (THE "PLAN")
Plan ID: 751716
As of **07/28/16**

Important Notice

Additional Investment-Related Disclosures
Including: Objectives, goals, strategies, risks and portfolio turnover rate.

The following information is being provided to you by, or at the direction of, your Plan Fiduciary to help provide you with important information regarding any Plan account you may maintain.

Please note that nothing in this Notice is intended to serve as a substitute for investment, fee and expense information that may be available to you in a summary plan description, prospectus, or in other disclosure materials. Before making any investment decisions regarding your account, you should review all information available to you and not rely solely upon the information contained in this Notice.

This Notice provides additional information about your Plan's investment options, including portfolio turnover rate, principal strategies, principal risks, goals and objectives. This Notice should be reviewed in conjunction with the Participant Fee Disclosure Notice, which is also available at www.massmutual.com/serve .

To request additional information regarding your Plan, or to obtain a free paper copy of these materials or any Plan information provided online please contact your Plan Sponsor.

If you have any question, please call the participant service center at **1-888-945-6559.** Representatives are available, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

YOUR PLAN'S INVESTMENT OPTIONS
07/28/16

STABLE VALUE/MONEY MARKET

Fund name: GENERAL ACCOUNT

Issuer name:

Morningstar category: *N/A*

Investment objective or goals: N/A

Principal strategies: N/A

Principal risks: N/A

Portfolio turnover rate(%): N/A

Money market investments are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. Although these investments seek to preserve their value at $1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in them. If a money market investment is pending liquidation under the U.S. Treasury Department's Guarantee Program, there may be a period of time in which assets cannot be invested or redeemed.

BOND

Fund name: JP MORGAN CORE BOND

Issuer name: JPMorgan

Morningstar category: *Intermediate-Term Bond*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks to maximize total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of intermediate- and long-term debt securities.

Principal strategies: The fund is designed to maximize total return by investing in a portfolio of investment grade intermediate- and long-term debt securities. As part of its main investment strategy, it may principally invest in corporate bonds, U.S. treasury obligations and other U.S. government and agency securities, and asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities. The fund's average weighted maturity will ordinarily range between four and 12 years.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 6,10,16,18,19,36,37,51,64,75,78,91

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 0.00

YOUR PLAN'S INVESTMENT OPTIONS
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BOND

Fund name: PIMCO TOTAL RETURN

Issuer name: Pimco

Morningstar category: *Intermediate-Term Bond*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

Principal strategies: The fund invests at least 65% of its total assets in a diversified portfolio of Fixed Income Instruments of varying maturities, which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts, or swap agreements. It invests primarily in investment-grade debt securities, but may invest up to 20% of its total assets in high yield securities. It may invest up to 30% of its total assets in securities denominated in foreign currencies, and may invest beyond this limit in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 5,6,10,13,14,16,18,19,33,36,37,40,44,47,51,57,65,66,71,91

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 478.00

Fund name: PIMCO REAL RETURN

Issuer name: Pimco

Morningstar category: *Inflation-Protected Bond*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks maximum real return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

Principal strategies: The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in inflation-indexed bonds of varying maturities issued by the U.S. and non-U.S. governments, their agencies or instrumentalities, and corporations, which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements. It invests primarily in investment grade securities, but may invest up to 10% of its total assets in high yield securities ("junk bonds") rated B or higher.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 5,6,10,13,14,16,18,19,33,36,37,44,47,51,57,65,66,71,91

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 102.00

Fund name: DREYFUS BOND MARKET INDEX

Issuer name: Dreyfus

Morningstar category: *Intermediate-Term Bond*

YOUR PLAN'S INVESTMENT OPTIONS
07/28/16

BOND

Fund name: DREYFUS BOND MARKET INDEX

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks to match the total return of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

Principal strategies: To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in bonds that are included in the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (or other instruments with similar economic characteristics). The Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based, unmanaged index that covers the U.S. dollar-denominated, investment grade (Baa/BBB or higher), fixed-rate, taxable bond market.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 6,16,18,19,30,32,33,36,37,51,57,64,68

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 150.80

Fund name: OPPENHEIMER GLOBAL STRAT INC

Issuer name: OppenheimerFunds

Morningstar category: *Multisector Bond*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks total return.

Principal strategies: The fund invests mainly in debt securities in three market sectors: Foreign governments and issuers, U.S. government securities, and lower-grade, high-yield securities of U.S. and foreign issuers (commonly referred to as "junk bonds"). It can invest up to 100% of its assets in any one sector at any time. Under normal market conditions, the fund will invest a substantial portion of its assets in a number of different countries, including the U.S. It has no limitations regarding the range of maturities of the debt securities it can buy or the market capitalization of the issuers of those securities.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 16,17,18,19,37,39,48,51,58,65,68,72,77,91

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 79.00

Fund name: TEMPLETON GLOBAL BOND

Issuer name: Franklin Templeton Investments

Morningstar category: *World Bond*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks current income with capital appreciation and growth of income.

YOUR PLAN'S INVESTMENT OPTIONS
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BOND

Fund name: TEMPLETON GLOBAL BOND

Principal strategies: Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in "bonds." Bonds include debt obligations of any maturity, such as bonds, notes, bills and debentures. It invests predominantly in bonds issued by governments, government-related entities and government agencies located around the world. The fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in bonds that are rated below investment grade or, if unrated determined by the investment manager to be of comparable quality. It is non-diversified.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 6,13,14,16,18,19,20,26,29,31,36,37,47,57,65,71,91

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 43.19

Corporate bonds, U.S. Treasury bills and U.S. government bonds will fluctuate in value, and the return of principal is not guaranteed if sold before maturity.

ASSET ALLOCATION/BALANCED

Fund name: BLACKROCK LIFEPATH 2030

Issuer name: BlackRock

Morningstar category: *Target-Date 2030*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

Principal strategies: The fund invests all of its assets in the 2030 Master Portfolio, a separate mutual fund with a substantially identical investment objective, which allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity, bond and money market funds (the "underlying funds") and equity securities and related derivatives of issuers that are primarily engaged in or related to the real estate industry in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 14,16,18,19,32,37,40,44,45,47,51,55,58,64,65,66,68,91,97,98,101,106,107,110,114

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 21.00

Fund name: BLACKROCK LIFEPATH 2020

Issuer name: BlackRock

Morningstar category: *Target-Date 2020*

ASSET ALLOCATION/BALANCED

Fund name: BLACKROCK LIFEPATH 2020

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

Principal strategies: The fund invests all of its assets in the 2020 Master Portfolio, a separate mutual fund with a substantially identical investment objective, which allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity, bond and money market funds (the "underlying funds") and equity securities and related derivatives of issuers that are primarily engaged in or related to the real estate industry in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 14,16,18,19,32,37,40,44,45,47,51,55,58,64,65,66,68,91,97,98,101,106,107,110,114

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 18.00

Fund name: BLACKROCK LIFEPATH 2050

Issuer name: BlackRock

Morningstar category: *Target-Date 2050*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

Principal strategies: The fund invests all of its assets in the 2050 Master Portfolio, a separate mutual fund with a substantially identical investment objective, which allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity, bond and money market funds (the "underlying funds") and equity securities and related derivatives of issuers that are primarily engaged in or related to the real estate industry in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 14,16,18,19,32,37,40,44,45,47,51,55,58,64,65,66,68,91,97,98,101,106,107,110,114

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 36.00

Fund name: BLACKROCK GLOBAL ALLOCATN

Issuer name: BlackRock

Morningstar category: *World Allocation*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks to provide high total investment return.

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ASSET ALLOCATION/BALANCED

Fund name: BLACKROCK GLOBAL ALLOCATN

Principal strategies: The fund invests in a portfolio of equity, debt and money market securities. Generally, the fund's portfolio will include both equity and debt securities. It may invest up to 35% of its total assets in "junk bonds," corporate loans and distressed securities. The fund may also invest in Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") and securities related to real assets (like real estate- or precious metals-related securities) such as stock, bonds or convertible bonds issued by REITs or companies that mine precious metals.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 4,14,16,18,19,37,39,40,43,44,47,51,58,59,65,66,68,71,91,99,106,107,110

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 84.00

Fund name: IVY ASSET STRATEGY

Issuer name: Ivy Funds

Morningstar category: *World Allocation*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks to provide total return.

Principal strategies: The fund seeks to achieve its objective by allocating its assets primarily among stocks, bonds and short-term instruments of issuers in markets around the globe, as well as in derivative instruments, precious metals and investments with exposure to various foreign currencies. It may invest in U.S. and foreign securities; the fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in foreign securities, including issuers located in and/or generating revenue from emerging markets.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 6,13,14,16,18,19,25,33,36,37,39,47,57,58,65,89,91,108

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 68.00

Fund name: AMERICAN FUNDS CAP INC BLDR

Issuer name: American Funds

Morningstar category: *World Allocation*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks a level of current income and a growing stream of income over years, growth of capital is the secondary objective.

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ASSET ALLOCATION/BALANCED

Fund name: AMERICAN FUNDS CAP INC BLDR

Principal strategies: The fund normally will invest at least 90% of its assets in income-producing securities (with at least 50% of its assets in common stocks and other equity securities). The fund invests primarily in a broad range of income-producing securities, including common stocks and bonds. In seeking to provide the investors with a level of current income that exceeds the average yield on U.S. stocks, the fund generally looks to the average yield on stocks of companies listed on the S&P 500 Index.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 16,17,18,19,29,31,33,37,68

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 63.00

Fund name: AMERICAN FUNDS INCOME FUND

Issuer name: American Funds

Morningstar category: *Allocation--70% to 85% Equity*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks to provide investors with current income while secondarily striving for capital growth.

Principal strategies: Normally the fund invests primarily in income-producing securities. These include equity securities, such as dividend-paying common stocks, and debt securities, such as interest-paying bonds. Generally at least 60% of the fund's assets will be invested in common stocks and other equity-type securities. The fund may also invest up to 25% of its assets in equity securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States, including issuers in developing countries.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 16,17,18,19,29,31,33,37,47,68

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 45.00

Fund name: BLACKROCK LIFEPATH RETIREMENT

Issuer name: BlackRock

Morningstar category: *Target-Date Retirement*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

ASSET ALLOCATION/BALANCED

Fund name: BLACKROCK LIFEPATH RETIREMENT

Principal strategies: The fund invests all of its assets in the Retirement Master Portfolio, a separate mutual fund with a substantially identical investment objective, which allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity, bond and money market funds (the "underlying funds") and equity securities and related derivatives of issuers that are primarily engaged in or related to the real estate industry in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy. It seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations
14,16,18,19,32,37,40,44,45,47,51,55,58,64,65,66,68,91,97,98,101,106,107,110,114

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 21.00

Fund name: BLACKROCK LIFEPATH 2040

Issuer name: BlackRock

Morningstar category: *Target-Date 2040*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

Principal strategies: The fund invests all of its assets in the 2040 Master Portfolio, a separate mutual fund with a substantially identical investment objective, which allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity, bond and money market funds (the "underlying funds") and equity securities and related derivatives of issuers that are primarily engaged in or related to the real estate industry in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations
14,16,18,19,32,37,40,44,45,47,51,55,58,64,65,66,68,91,97,98,101,106,107,110,114

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 19.00

Asset Allocation doesn't ensure a profit or protect against loss.

LARGE-CAP

Fund name: AMERICAN FUNDS FDMNTL INV

Issuer name: American Funds

Morningstar category: *Large Blend*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term growth of capital and income.

Principal strategies: The fund invests primarily in common stocks of companies that appear to offer superior opportunities for capital growth and most of which have a history of paying dividends. It may invest significantly in securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States. The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing the fund's assets.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 16,17,18,19,25,29,31,33,37

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 27.00

Fund name: EATON VANCE LARGE-CAP VALUE

Issuer name: Eaton Vance

Morningstar category: *Large Value*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks total return.

Principal strategies: Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of large-cap companies (the "80% Policy"). The portfolio managers generally consider large-cap companies to be those companies having market capitalizations within the range of companies included in the Russell 1000® Value Index, although the portfolio will generally consist of stocks with a market capitalization equal to or greater than the median market capitalization of companies included in such index.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 4,14,16,17,18,19,29,40,44,45,108,110

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 98.00

Fund name: ALGER CAPITAL APPRECIATN INST

Issuer name: Alger

Morningstar category: *Large Growth*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term capital appreciation.

LARGE-CAP

Fund name: ALGER CAPITAL APPRECIATN INST

Principal strategies: The fund normally invests at least 85% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies of any market capitalization that the adviser believes demonstrate promising growth potential. It can invest in foreign securities.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 16,18,19,25,44,66,106

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 136.03

Fund name: AMERICAN FUNDS GROWTH FUND

Issuer name: American Funds

Morningstar category: *Large Growth*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks growth of capital.

Principal strategies: The fund invests primarily in common stocks and seeks to invest in companies that appear to offer superior opportunities for growth of capital. It may invest up to 25% of its assets in securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States. The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing the fund's assets. Under this approach, the portfolio of the fund is divided into segments managed by individual managers who decide how their respective segments will be invested.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 16,17,18,19,25,29,33,37

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 29.00

Fund name: BLACKROCK EQUITY DIVIDEND

Issuer name: BlackRock

Morningstar category: *Large Value*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term total return and current income.

Principal strategies: The fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities. Under normal circumstances, it will invest at least 80% of its assets in equity securities and at least 80% of its assets in dividend paying securities. The fund may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization, but will generally focus on large cap securities. It may also invest in convertible securities and non-convertible preferred stock. The fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in securities of foreign issuers.

LARGE-CAP

Fund name: BLACKROCK EQUITY DIVIDEND

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 16,18,19,37,40,44,48,55,91

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 25.00

Fund name: THE HARTFORD DIV AND GROWTH

Issuer name: Hartford Mutual Funds

Morningstar category: *Large Value*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks a high level of current income consistent with growth of capital.

Principal strategies: The fund invests primarily in a portfolio of equity securities that typically have above average dividend yields and whose prospects for capital appreciation are considered favorable by the sub-adviser. Under normal market and economic conditions, at least 80% of its net assets are invested in dividend paying equity securities. The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in securities of foreign issuers and non-dollar securities.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 16,18,19,37,44,48,91

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 23.00

Fund name: T. ROWE PRICE GROWTH STOCK

Issuer name: T. Rowe Price

Morningstar category: *Large Growth*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term capital growth through investments in stocks.

Principal strategies: The fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in the common stocks of a diversified group of growth companies. While most assets will typically be invested in U.S. common stocks, the fund may invest in foreign stocks in keeping with the fund's objectives.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 14,16,18,19,24,29,44,48,91

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 37.80

LARGE-CAP

Fund name: ALLIANZGI NFJ DIVIDEND VALUE

Issuer name: Allianz Funds

Morningstar category: *Large Value*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term growth of capital and income.

Principal strategies: The fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by normally investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings made for investment purposes) in common stocks and other equity securities of companies that pay or are expected to pay dividends. Under normal conditions, it will invest primarily in common stocks of companies with market capitalizations greater than $3.5 billion.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 6,13,14,16,18,19,30,33,37,44,57,91,98,106,110

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 44.00

Fund name: THORNBURG VALUE

Issuer name: Thornburg

Morningstar category: *Large Blend*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term capital appreciation; current income is the secondary consideration.

Principal strategies: The fund invests primarily in domestic equity securities (primarily common stocks) selected on a value basis. It may own a variety of securities, including foreign equity securities, partnership interests and foreign and domestic debt obligations. The fund invests in promising companies, and may invest in stocks that reflect unfavorable market perceptions of the company or industry fundamentals. It may invest in companies of any size, but invests primarily in the large and middle capitalization range of publicly traded companies.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 6,16,18,19,29,33,36,37,57,106,107

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 59.70

Fund name: AMERICAN FUNDS WASH MUTUAL

Issuer name: American Funds

Morningstar category: *Large Value*

LARGE-CAP

Fund name: AMERICAN FUNDS WASH MUTUAL

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks to produce income and to provide an opportunity for growth of principal consistent with sound common stock investing.

Principal strategies: The fund invests primarily in common stocks of established companies that are listed on, or meet the financial listing requirements of, the New York Stock Exchange and have a strong record of earnings and dividends. Its advisor strives to maintain a fully invested, diversified portfolio, consisting primarily of high-quality common stocks.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 17,18,19,25,29,31,33,37

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 30.00

Stocks fluctuate in value and are subject to more risk than bonds or money market investments. Shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

MID-CAP

Fund name: BLACKROCK MID CAP VAL OPP

Issuer name: BlackRock

Morningstar category: *Mid-Cap Value*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks capital appreciation and secondarily, income, by investing in securities, primarily equity securities that fund management believes are undervalued and therefore represent an investment value.

Principal strategies: The fund invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities of mid cap companies. Mid cap companies are companies that at the time of purchase have market capitalizations in the range of companies included in the Standard & Poor's (S&P) MidCap 400® Value Index. It may invest up to 30% of its total assets in the securities of foreign companies. The fund may invest in securities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 16,18,19,37,44,91,107

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 73.00

MID-CAP

Fund name: NUVEEN MID CAP INDEX

Issuer name: Nuveen

Morningstar category: *Mid-Cap Blend*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the performance of the Standard & Poor's MidCap 400® Index.

Principal strategies: Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 90% of the sum of its net assets and the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes in common stocks included in the S&P MidCap 400 Index. This index is an unmanaged market-value weighted index consisting of 400 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, sector representation and other factors that represents the mid range sector of the U.S. stock market.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 18,19,32,44,54,65,107

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 12.00

Fund name: PRUDENTIAL JENN MIDCAP GRWTH

Issuer name: Prudential Investments

Morningstar category: *Mid-Cap Growth*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Principal strategies: The fund normally invests at least 80% of its investable assets in equity and equity-related securities of medium-sized companies with the potential for above-average growth. The fund's investable assets will be less than its total assets to the extent that it has borrowed money for non-investment purposes, such as to meet anticipated redemptions.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 18,19,25,37,44,76,91,107

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 45.00

Fund name: VICTORY SPECIAL VALUE

Issuer name: Victory

Morningstar category: *Mid-Cap Blend*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term growth of capital and dividend income.

MID-CAP

Fund name: VICTORY SPECIAL VALUE

Principal strategies: The fund pursues its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, in common stocks of companies that currently pay dividends or are expected to begin paying dividends in the near future, with consideration for companies that have increased their dividends over time. The fund may invest a portion of its assets in equity securities of foreign companies traded on U.S. exchanges, including American and Global Depositary Receipts (ADRs and GDRs).

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 16,17,18,19,28,30,33,37,44,91,107,108

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 137.00

Mid-cap stocks generally have higher risk and reward characteristics than large company stocks.

SMALL-CAP

Fund name: OAK RIDGE SMALL CAP GROWTH

Issuer name: Oak Ridge Funds

Morningstar category: *Small Growth*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks to provide capital appreciation.

Principal strategies: The fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of small capitalization companies. It may invest in initial public offerings of equity securities. The fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in equity securities of non-U.S. issuers. It will not invest more than 10% of its total assets in the securities of emerging markets issuers.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 14,16,18,19,25,37,44,45,48,49,55,58,59,91,106,110

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 0.00

Fund name: ROYCE TOTAL RETURN

Issuer name: Royce

Morningstar category: *Small Blend*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term growth of capital and current income.

SMALL-CAP

Fund name: ROYCE TOTAL RETURN

Principal strategies: Normally, the fund invests at least 65% of its net assets in equity securities. At least 90% of these securities will produce dividend or interest income to the fund and at least 65% will be issued by companies with stock market capitalizations up to $3 billion at the time of investment.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 13,16,18,19,20,37,44,48,91,106

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 11.00

Fund name: ROYCE SMALL CAP VALUE

Issuer name: Royce

Morningstar category: *Small Value*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term growth of capital.

Principal strategies: Royce & Associates, LLC ("Royce"), the fund's investment adviser, invests the fund's assets primarily in equity securities of small-cap companies with stock market capitalizations up to $3 billion that Royce believes are trading below its estimate of their current worth. Normally, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of companies with stock market capitalizations up to $3 billion.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 13,16,18,19,20,37,44,91,98,106

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 60.00

Fund name: VICTORY SYCAMORE SML CO OPP

Issuer name: Victory

Morningstar category: *Small Value*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks capital appreciation.

Principal strategies: The fund invests primarily in the equity securities of smaller companies that the Adviser believes to be undervalued relative to the underlying earnings potential of the company. Under normal circumstances, the fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of small companies. "Small companies" are companies that at the time of purchase have market capitalizations within the range of companies comprising the Russell 2000® Value Index.

SMALL-CAP

Fund name: VICTORY SYCAMORE SML CO OPP

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 16,17,18,19,33,37,44,91,106

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 53.00

Small-cap stocks generally have higher risk and reward characteristics than large company stocks.

INTERNATIONAL/GLOBAL

Fund name: AMERICAN FUNDS NEW PRSPCTV

Issuer name: American Funds

Morningstar category: *World Stock*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term growth of capital; future income is a secondary objective.

Principal strategies: The fund seeks to take advantage of investment opportunities generated by changes in international trade patterns and economic and political relationships by investing in common stocks of companies located around the world. In pursuing its primary investment objective, it invests primarily in common stocks that the investment adviser believes have the potential for growth. In pursuing its secondary objective, the fund invests in common stocks of companies with the potential to pay dividends in the future.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 16,17,18,19,25,29,33,37

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 27.00

Fund name: AMERICAN FUNDS CAPWLD G&I

Issuer name: American Funds

Morningstar category: *World Stock*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term growth of capital while providing current income.

Principal strategies: The fund invests primarily in common stocks of well-established companies located around the world, many of which have the potential to pay dividends. It invests, on a global basis, in common stocks that are denominated in U.S. dollars or other currencies. Under normal market circumstances, the fund will invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States, including those based in developing countries.

INTERNATIONAL/GLOBAL

Fund name: AMERICAN FUNDS CAPWLD G&I

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 14,16,17,18,19,25,29,31,33,37

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 35.00

Fund name: MFS RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL

Issuer name: MFS

Morningstar category: *Foreign Large Blend*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks capital appreciation.

Principal strategies: The fund normally invests its assets primarily in foreign equity securities, including emerging market equity securities. Equity securities include common stocks and other securities that represent an ownership interest (or right to acquire an ownership interest) in a company or other issuer. It may invest a large percentage of the fund's assets in issuers in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 13,14,16,18,19,20,33,37,44,57,91

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 28.00

Fund name: AMERICAN FUNDS EUROPACIFIC

Issuer name: American Funds

Morningstar category: *Foreign Large Growth*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term growth of capital.

Principal strategies: The fund invests primarily in common stocks of issuers in Europe and the Pacific Basin that the investment adviser believes have the potential for growth. Growth stocks are stocks that the investment adviser believes have the potential for above-average capital appreciation. It normally will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of issuers in Europe and the Pacific Basin. The fund may invest a portion of its assets in common stocks and other securities of companies in emerging markets.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 14,16,17,18,19,25,29,33,37

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 30.00

INTERNATIONAL/GLOBAL

Fund name: WELLS FARGO EMERG MKT EQUITY

Issuer name: Wells Fargo Funds

Morningstar category: *Diversified Emerging Mkts*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Principal strategies: The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in emerging market equity securities. It invests principally in equity or other listed securities of emerging market companies. The fund's managers consider emerging market companies to include companies that are traded in, have their primary operations in, are domiciled in or derive a majority of their revenue from emerging market countries as defined by the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. It may have exposure to stocks across any capitalizations and styles and will be diversified across countries and sectors.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 14,16,18,19,37,46,65,91,106

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 8.00

Investments in international stocks involve risks associated with interest-rate and currency-exchange-rate changes as well as with market, economic, and political conditions of the countries where investments are made. There may be greater returns but also greater risks than with U.S. investments. International stocks fluctuate in value and may be worth more or less than their original cost.

SPECIALTY

Fund name: EATON VANCE WW HEALTH SCIENCES

Issuer name: Eaton Vance

Morningstar category: *Health*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term capital growth by investing in a worldwide and diversified portfolio of health sciences companies.

Principal strategies: The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of companies principally engaged in the discovery, development, production or distribution of products related to scientific advances in health care, including biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, managed health care and medical equipment and supplies. It concentrates (that is, invests at least 25% of its assets) its investments in medical research and the health care industry.

SPECIALTY

Fund name: EATON VANCE WW HEALTH SCIENCES

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 14,16,17,18,19,29,44,48,106

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 51.00

Fund name: COLUMBIA SELIG GLOBAL TECH

Issuer name: Columbia

Morningstar category: *Technology*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Principal strategies: The fund generally invests at least 80% of its net assets (including the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of U.S. and non-U.S. companies with business operations in technology and technology-related industries. It generally invests at least 40% of its net assets in companies that maintain their principal place of business or conduct their principal business activities outside the U.S., have their securities traded on non-U.S. exchanges or have been formed under the laws of non-U.S. countries. The fund is non-diversified.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 14,16,18,19,25,26,29,33,37,40,48,106,107

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 64.00

Fund name: OPPENHEIMER GOLD&SPEC MINERALS

Issuer name: OppenheimerFunds

Morningstar category: *Equity Precious Metals*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks capital appreciation.

Principal strategies: The fund invests mainly in common stocks of companies that are involved in mining, processing or dealing in gold or other metals or minerals, gold bullion, other physical metals, and precious metals-related ETFs and may invest all of its assets in those securities. Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the fund's net assets will be invested in those securities. It can also invest up to 25% of its total assets in the Oppenheimer Gold & Special Minerals Fund (Cayman) Ltd., which is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of the fund (the "Subsidiary"). The fund is non-diversified.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 16,17,18,19,25,26,37,39,44,45,48,58,65,91,106,107

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 79.00

SPECIALTY

Fund name: OPPENHEIMER REAL ESTATE

Issuer name: OppenheimerFunds

Morningstar category: *Real Estate*

Investment objective or goals: The investment seeks total return.

Principal strategies: The fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (including borrowings for investment purposes) in common stocks and other equity securities of real estate companies. The advisor considers a real estate company to be one that derives at least 50% of its revenues from, or invests at least 50% of its assets in, the ownership, construction, financing, management or sale of commercial, industrial or residential real estate. It primarily invests in real estate investment trusts ("REITs") but may also invest in real estate operating companies ("REOCs") and other real estate related securities. The fund is non-diversified.

Principal risks: Please see "Principal Risk Descriptions" for risk explanations 18,19,26,37,44,75,91,106,110

Portfolio turnover rate(%): 85.00

Principal Risk Descriptions

The principal risk(s) for each investment option are identified numerically in the pages above.
To understand the risk(s) for each, please read the description below to the corresponding number of each investment option.

2	Arbitrage strategies involve investment in multiple securities with the expectation that their prices will converge at an expected value. These strategies face the risk that the advisor's price predictions will not perform as expected. Investing in event-driven or merger arbitrage strategies may not be successful if the merger, restructuring, tender offer, or other major corporate event proposed or pending at the time of investment is not completed on the terms contemplated.
3	The advisor's use of hedging strategies to reduce risk may limit the opportunity for gains compared with unhedged investments, and there is no guarantee that hedges will actually reduce risk.
4	Investing in loans creates risk for the borrower, lender, and any other participants. A borrower may fail to make payments of principal, interest, and other amounts in connection with loans of cash or securities or fail to return a borrowed security in a timely manner, which may lead to impairment of the collateral provided by the borrower. Investments in loan participations may be subject to increased credit, pricing, and liquidity risks, with these risks intensified for below-investment-grade loans.

5	Selling securities short may be subject to the risk that an advisor does not correctly predict the movement of the security, resulting in a loss if a security must be purchased on the market above its initial borrowing price to return to the lender, in addition to interest paid to the lender for borrowing the security.
6	The issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, counterparty to an OTC derivatives contract, or other borrower may not be able to make timely principal, interest, or settlement payments on an obligation. In this event, the issuer of a fixed-income security may have its credit rating downgraded or defaulted, which may reduce the potential for income and value of the portfolio.
7	The issuer of a security may repay principal more slowly than expected because of rising interest rates. In this event, short- and medium-duration securities are effectively converted into longer-duration securities, increasing their sensitivity to interest-rate changes and causing their prices to decline.
8	A change of asset value may occur because of inflation or deflation, causing the portfolio to underperform. Inflation may cause the present value of future payments to decrease, causing a decline in the future value of assets or income. Deflation causes prices to decline throughout the economy over time, impacting issuers' creditworthiness and increasing their risk for default, which may reduce the value of the portfolio.
9	Unlike other fixed-income securities, the values of inflation-protected securities are not significantly impacted by inflation expectations because their interest rates are adjusted for inflation. Generally, the value of inflation-protected securities will fall when real interest rates rise and rise when real interest rates fall.
10	The issuer of a debt security may be able to repay principal prior to the security's maturity because of an improvement in its credit quality or falling interest rates. In this event, this principal may have to be reinvested in securities with lower interest rates than the original securities, reducing the potential for income.
11	Payments from debt securities may have to be reinvested in securities with lower interest rates than the original securities.
13	Investments in securities traded in foreign currencies or more directly in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that the foreign currency will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, which may reduce the value of the portfolio. Investments in currency hedging positions are subject to the risk that the value of the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged, which may result in a loss of money on the investment as well as the position designed to act as a hedge. Cross-currency hedging strategies and active currency positions may increase currency risk because actual currency exposure may be substantially different from that suggested by the portfolio's holdings.
14	Investments in emerging- and frontier-markets securities may be subject to greater market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, and other risks compared with assets invested in developed foreign countries.

16	Investments in foreign securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance.
17	The investment is intended to be held for a substantial period of time, and investors should tolerate fluctuations in their investment's value.
18	Because the investment's market value may fluctuate up and down, an investor may lose money, including part of the principal, when he or she buys or sells the investment.
19	The investment is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other U.S. governmental agency.
20	Investments in securities from a particular country or region may be subject to the risk of adverse social, political, regulatory, or economic events occurring in that country or region. Country- or region-specific risks also include the risk that adverse securities markets or exchange rates may impact the value of securities from those areas.
21	Investments in municipal bonds that finance similar types of projects, including those related to education, health care, housing, transportation, utilities, and industry, may be subject to a greater extent than general obligation municipal bonds to the risks of adverse economic, business, or political developments.
23	Investments in the municipal securities of a particular state or territory may be subject to the risk that changes in the economic conditions of that state or territory will negatively impact performance.
24	Concentrating assets in stocks of one or more capitalizations (small, mid, or large) may be subject to both the specific risks of those capitalizations as well as increased volatility because stocks of specific capitalizations tend to go through cycles of beating or lagging the market as a whole.
25	Growth securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and future earnings expectations. These securities typically trade at higher multiples of current earnings than do other securities and may lose value if it appears their earnings expectations may not be met.
26	A nondiversified investment, as defined under the Investment Act of 1940, may have an increased potential for loss because its portfolio includes a relatively small number of investments. Movements in the prices of the individual assets may have a magnified effect on a nondiversified portfolio. Any sale of the investment's large positions could adversely affect stock prices if those positions represent a significant part of a company's outstanding stock.

27	Holdings selected by quantitative analysis may perform differently from the market as a whole based on the factors used in the analysis, the weighting of each factor, and how the factors have changed over time.
28	Value securities may be subject to the risk that these securities cannot overcome the adverse factors the advisor believes are responsible for their low price or that the market may not recognize their fundamental value as the advisor predicted. Value securities are not expected to experience significant earnings growth and may underperform growth stocks in certain markets.
29	The investment is actively managed and subject to the risk that the advisor's usage of investment techniques and risk analyses to make investment decisions fails to perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to lose value or underperform investments with similar objectives and strategies or the market in general.
30	Active trading may create high portfolio turnover, or a turnover of 100% or more, resulting in increased transaction costs. These higher costs may have an adverse impact on performance and generate short-term capital gains, creating potential tax liability even if an investor does not sell any shares during the year.
31	The investment's income payments may decline depending on fluctuations in interest rates and the dividend payments of its underlying securities. In this event, some investments may attempt to pay the same dividend amount by returning capital.
32	A portfolio that tracks an index is subject to the risk that certain factors may cause the portfolio to track its target index less closely, including if the advisor selects securities that are not fully representative of the index. The portfolio will generally reflect the performance of its target index even if the index does not perform well, and it may underperform the index after factoring in fees, expenses, transaction costs, and the size and timing of shareholder purchases and redemptions.
33	A stake in any individual security is subject to the risk that the issuer of that security performs poorly, resulting in a decline in the security's value. Issuer-related declines may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, technological breakthroughs, reliance on suppliers, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, or other factors. Additionally, certain issuers may be more sensitive to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.
35	Temporary defensive positions may be used during adverse economic, market, or other conditions. In this event, up to 100% of assets may be allocated to securities, including cash and cash equivalents that are normally not consistent with the investment objective.
36	Most securities are subject to the risk that changes in interest rates will reduce their market value.
37	The market value of the portfolio's securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably because of changing economic, political, or market conditions, which may reduce the value of the portfolio.
38	Investments in bank loans, also known as senior loans or floating-rate loans, are rated below-investment grade and may be subject to a greater risk of default than are investment-grade loans, reducing the potential for income and potentially leading to impairment of the collateral provided by the borrower. Bank loans pay interest at rates that are periodically reset based on changes in interest rates and may be subject to increased prepayment and liquidity risks.

39	Investments in commodity-related instruments are subject to the risk that the performance of the overall commodities market declines and that weather, disease, political, tax, and other regulatory developments adversely impact the value of commodities, which may result in a loss of principal and interest. Commodity-linked investments face increased price volatility and liquidity, credit, and issuer risks compared with their underlying measures.
40	Investments in convertible securities may be subject to increased interest-rate risks, rising in value as interest rates decline and falling in value when interest rates rise, in addition to their market value depending on the performance of the common stock of the issuer. Convertible securities, which are typically unrated or rated lower than other debt obligations, are secondary to debt obligations in order of priority during a liquidation in the event the issuer defaults.
41	Investments in depositary receipts generally reflect the risks of the securities they represent, although they may be subject to increased liquidity risk and higher expenses and may not pass through voting and other shareholder rights. Depositary receipts cannot be directly exchanged for the securities they represent and may trade at either a discount or premium to those securities.
43	Investments in distressed or defaulted investments, which may include loans, loan participations, bonds, notes, and issuers undergoing bankruptcy organization, are often not publicly traded and face increased price volatility and liquidity risk. These securities are subject to the risk that the advisor does not correctly estimate their future value, which may result in a loss of part or all of the investment.
44	The value of equity securities, which include common, preferred, and convertible preferred stocks, will fluctuate based on changes in their issuers' financial conditions, as well as overall market and economic conditions, and can decline in the event of deteriorating issuer, market, or economic conditions.
45	Investments in exchange-traded funds generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although they may be subject to greater liquidity risk and higher costs than owning the underlying securities directly because of their management fees. Shares of ETFs are subject to market trading risk, potentially trading at a premium or discount to net asset value.
46	Investments in futures contracts and options on futures contracts may increase volatility and be subject to additional market, active management, interest, currency, and other risks if the contract cannot be closed when desired.
47	Investments in below-investment-grade debt securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality, commonly known as "junk bonds" or "high-yield securities," may be subject to increased interest, credit, and liquidity risks.
48	Concentrating assets in a particular industry, sector of the economy, or markets may increase volatility because the investment will be more susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory, and other factors affecting that industry or sector compared with a more broadly diversified asset allocation.
49	Investing in initial public offerings may increase volatility and have a magnified impact on performance. IPO shares may be sold shortly after purchase, which can increase portfolio turnover and expenses, including commissions and transaction costs. Additionally, IPO shares are subject to increased market, liquidity, and issuer risks.

50	Investments in inverse floaters may be subject to increased price volatility compared with fixed-rate bonds that have similar credit quality, redemption provisions, and maturity. The performance of inverse floaters tends to lag fixed-rate bonds in rising long-term interest-rate environments and exceed them in falling or stable long-term interest-rate environments.
51	Investments in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be subject to increased price volatility because of changes in interest rates, issuer information availability, credit quality of the underlying assets, market perception of the issuer, availability of credit enhancement, and prepayment of principal. The value of ABS and MBS may be adversely affected if the underlying borrower fails to pay the loan included in the security.
52	Investments in municipal obligations, leases, and private activity bonds subject to the alternative minimum tax have varying levels of public and private support. The principal and interest payments of general-obligation municipal bonds are secured by the issuer's full faith and credit and supported by limited or unlimited taxing power. The principal and interest payments of revenue bonds are tied to the revenues of specific projects or other entities. Federal income tax laws may limit the types and volume of bonds qualifying for tax exemption of interest and make any further purchases of tax-exempt securities taxable.
53	Investments in options may be subject to the risk that the advisor does not correctly predict the movement of an option's underlying stock. Option purchases may result in the loss of part or all of the amount paid for the option plus commission costs. Option sales may result in a forced sale or purchase of a security at a price higher or lower than its current market price.
54	The investment's performance may be impacted by its concentration in a certain type of security, adherence to a particular investing strategy, or a unique aspect of its structure and costs.
55	Investments in preferred stocks may be subject to the risks of deferred distribution payments, involuntary redemptions, subordination to debt instruments, a lack of liquidity compared with common stocks, limited voting rights, and sensitivity to interest-rate changes.
56	Repurchase agreements may be subject to the risk that the seller of a security defaults and the collateral securing the repurchase agreement has declined and does not equal the value of the repurchase price. In this event, impairment of the collateral may result in additional costs.
57	Restricted and illiquid securities may fall in price because of an inability to sell the securities when desired. Investing in restricted securities may subject the portfolio to higher costs and liquidity risk.
58	A portfolio's risks are closely associated with the risks of the securities and other investments held by the underlying or subsidiary funds, and the ability of the portfolio to meet its investment objective likewise depends on the ability of the underlying funds to meet their objectives. Investment in other funds may subject the portfolio to higher costs than owning the underlying securities directly because of their management fees.
59	Investments in warrants may be subject to the risk that the price of the underlying stock does not rise above the exercise price. In this event, the warrant may expire without being exercised and lose all value.
61	A tax-sensitive investment strategy that uses hedging or other techniques may fail to limit distributions of taxable income and net realized gains and therefore create some tax liability for shareholders.

62	Tax-exempt securities could be reclassified as taxable by the IRS or a state tax authority, or their income could be reclassified as taxable by a future legislative, administrative, or court action. This may result in increased tax liability as interest from a security becomes taxable, and such reclassifications could be applied retroactively.
63	Changes in the tax treatment of dividends, derivatives, foreign transactions, and other securities may have an impact on performance and potentially increase shareholder liability. Additionally, this includes the risk that the fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company, potentially resulting in a significantly higher level of taxation.
64	Investments in U.S. government obligations are subject to varying levels of government support. In the event of default, some U.S. government securities, including U.S. Treasury obligations and Ginnie Mae securities, are issued and guaranteed as to principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Other securities are obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities but are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.
65	Investments in derivatives may be subject to the risk that the advisor does not correctly predict the movement of the underlying security, interest rate, market index, or other financial asset, or that the value of the derivative does not correlate perfectly with either the overall market or the underlying asset from which the derivative's value is derived. Because derivatives usually involve a small investment relative to the magnitude of liquidity and other risks assumed, the resulting gain or loss from the transaction will be disproportionately magnified. These investments may result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.
66	Leverage transactions may increase volatility and result in a significant loss of value if a transaction fails. Because leverage usually involves investment exposure that exceeds the initial investment, the resulting gain or loss from a relatively small change in an underlying indicator will be disproportionately magnified.
67	Some investments may not have a market observed price; therefore, values for these assets may be determined through a subjective valuation methodology. Fair values determined by a subjective methodology may differ from the actual value realized upon sale. Valuation methodologies may also be used to calculate a daily net asset value.
68	The value of fixed-income or debt securities may be susceptible to general movements in the bond market and are subject to interest-rate and credit risk.
69	Dollar rolls transactions may be subject to the risk that the market value of securities sold to the counterparty declines below the repurchase price, the counterparty defaults on its obligations, or the portfolio turnover rate increases because of these transactions. In addition, any investments purchased with the proceeds of a security sold in a dollar rolls transaction may lose value.
70	Securities with longer maturities or durations typically have higher yields but may be subject to increased interest-rate risk and price volatility compared with securities with shorter maturities, which have lower yields but greater price stability.
71	Investments in debt securities issued or guaranteed by governments or governmental entities are subject to the risk that an entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or principal on its sovereign debt because of cash flow problems, insufficient foreign reserves, or political or other considerations. In this event, there may be no legal process for collecting sovereign debts that a governmental entity has not repaid.

72	The business of the issuer of an underlying security may be adversely impacted by new regulation or government intervention, impacting the price of the security. Direct government ownership of distressed assets in times of economic instability may subject the portfolio's holdings to increased price volatility and liquidity risk.
73	Adhering to social, moral, or environmental criteria may preclude potentially profitable opportunities in sectors or firms that would otherwise be consistent with the investment objective and strategy.
74	The portfolio may fail to meet its investment objective because of positions in cash and equivalents.
75	Investors are expected to select investments whose investment strategies are consistent with their financial goals and risk tolerance.
76	The actual cost of investing may be higher than the expenses listed in the expense table for a variety of reasons, including termination of a voluntary fee waiver or losing portfolio fee breakpoints if average net assets decrease. The risk of expenses increasing because of a decrease in average net assets is heightened when markets are volatile.
77	Managers' individual investing styles may not complement each other. This can result in both higher portfolio turnover and enhanced or reduced concentration in a particular region, country, industry, or investing style compared with an investment with a single manager.
78	Frequent purchases or redemptions by one or multiple investors may harm other shareholders by interfering with the efficient management of the portfolio, increasing brokerage and administrative costs and potentially diluting the value of shares. Additionally, shareholder purchase and redemption activity may have an impact on the per-share net income and realized capital gains distribution amounts, if any, potentially increasing or reducing the tax burden on the shareholders who receive those distributions.
79	If the deviation between the portfolio's amortized value per share and its market-based net asset value per share results in material dilution or other unfair results to shareholders, the portfolio's board will take action to counteract these results, including potentially suspending redemption of shares or liquidating the portfolio.
80	The portfolio is subject to unique risks because of its use in connection with certain guaranteed benefit programs, frequently associated with insurance contracts. To fulfill these guarantees, the advisor may make large transfers of assets between the portfolio and other affiliated portfolios. These transfers may subject the shareholder to increased costs if the asset base is substantially reduced and may cause the portfolio to have to purchase or sell securities at inopportune times.
81	Investing in the China region, including Hong Kong, the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan, may be subject to greater volatility because of the social, regulatory, and political risks of that region, as well as the Chinese government's significant level of control over China's economy and currency. A disruption of relations between China and its neighbors or trading partners could severely impact China's export-based economy.
82	Investments in closed-end funds generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities, although they may be subject to greater liquidity risk and higher costs than owning the underlying securities directly because of their management fees. Shares of CEFs are subject to market trading risk, potentially trading at a premium or discount to net asset value.

83	Because the investment is managed to replicate a multiple or inverse multiple of an index over a single day (or similar short-term period), returns for periods longer than one day will generally reflect performance that is greater or less than the target in the objective because of compounding. The effect of compounding increases during times of higher index volatility, causing long-term results to further deviate from the target objective.
84	A conflict of interest may arise if the advisor makes an investment in certain underlying funds based on the fact that those funds are also managed by the advisor or an affiliate or because certain underlying funds may pay higher fees to the advisor do than others. In addition, an advisor's participation in the primary or secondary market for loans may be deemed a conflict of interest and limit the ability of the investment to acquire those assets.
85	Credit default swaps insure the buyer in the event of a default of a fixed-income security. The seller of a credit default swap receives premiums and is obligated to repay the buyer in the event of a default of the underlying creditor. Investments in credit default swaps may be subject to increased counterparty, credit, and liquidity risks.
86	Foreign custodial and other foreign financial services are generally more expensive than they are in the United States and may have limited regulatory oversight. The investment may have trouble clearing and settling trades in less-developed markets, and the laws of some countries may limit the investment's ability to recover its assets in the event the bank, depository, or agent holding those assets goes into bankruptcy.
87	The investment may be unable to rebalance its portfolio or accurately price its holdings if an exchange or market closes early, closes late, or issues trading halts on specific securities or restricts the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. Any of these scenarios may cause the investment to incur substantial trading losses.
88	Investments in exchange-traded notes may be subject to the risk that their value is reduced because of poor performance of the underlying index or a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, potentially resulting in default. The value of these securities may also be impacted by time to maturity, level of supply and demand, and volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying markets, among other factors. The portfolio bears its proportionate share of fees and expenses associated with investment in ETNs, and its decision to sell these holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.
89	Investments in forwards may increase volatility and be subject to additional market, active management, currency, and counterparty risks as well as liquidity risk if the contract cannot be closed when desired. Forwards purchased on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis may be subject to risk of loss if they decline in value prior to delivery, or if the counterparty defaults on its obligation.
90	Investments in investment-grade debt securities that are not rated in the highest rating categories may lack the capacity to pay principal and interest compared with higher-rated securities and may be subject to increased credit risk.
91	Performance is subject to the risk that the advisor's asset allocation and investment strategies do not perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to underperform its benchmark, other investments with similar objectives, or the market in general. The investment is subject to the risk of loss of income and capital invested, and the advisor does not guarantee its value, performance, or any particular rate of return.

92	The portfolio is subject to unique risks related to the master/feeder structure. Feeder funds bear their proportionate share of fees and expenses associated with investment in the master fund. The performance of a feeder fund can be impacted by the actions of other feeder funds, including if a larger feeder fund maintains voting control over the operations of the master fund or if large-scale redemptions by another feeder fund increase the proportionate share of costs of the master fund for the remaining feeder funds.
93	Investments in master limited partnerships may be subject to the risk that their value is reduced because of poor performance of the underlying assets or if they are not treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. Investors in MLPs have more-limited control and voting rights on matters affecting the partnership compared with shareholders of common stock.
94	Money market funds are subject to the risk that they may not be able to maintain a stable net asset value of $1.00 per share. Investments in money market funds are not a deposit in a bank and are not guaranteed by the FDIC, any other governmental agency, or the advisor itself.
95	Investments with a limited history of operations may be subject to the risk that they do not grow to an economically viable size in order to continue operations.
96	Investments traded and privately negotiated in the over-the-counter market, including securities and derivatives, may be subject to greater price volatility and liquidity risk than transactions made on organized exchanges. Because the OTC market is less regulated, OTC transactions may be subject to increased credit and counterparty risk.
97	The investment is not actively managed, and the advisor does not attempt to manage volatility or take defensive positions in declining markets. This passive management strategy may subject the investment to greater losses during general market declines than actively managed investments.
98	Investments that concentrate their assets in a relatively small number of issuers, or in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, sector, country, or asset class, may be subject to greater risk of loss than is a more widely diversified investment.
99	Investments in structured products may be more volatile, less liquid, and more difficult to price than other assets. These securities bear the risk of the underlying investment as well as counterparty risk. Securitized structured products including CMOs, CDOs, and other securitized products may increase volatility and be subject to increased liquidity and pricing risks compared with investing directly in the assets securitized within the product. Assets invested in structured products may be subject to full loss of value if the counterparty defaults on its obligation.
100	Investments in swaps, such as interest-rate swaps, currency swaps and total return swaps, may increase volatility and be subject to increased liquidity, credit, and counterparty risks. Depending on their structure, swaps may increase or decrease the portfolio's exposure to long- or short-term interest rates, foreign currency values, corporate borrowing rates, security prices, index values, inflation rates, credit, or other factors.
101	Target-date funds, also known as lifecycle funds, shift their asset allocation to become increasingly conservative as the target retirement year approaches. Still, investment in target-date funds may lose value near, at, or after the target retirement date, and there is no guarantee they will provide adequate income at retirement.
102	Investors may be liable to pay state and federal taxes on income and capital gains distributions paid out by the investment.

103	Investments in unrated securities may be subject to increased interest, credit, and liquidity risks if the advisor does not accurately assess the quality of those securities.
104	Investments in variable-rate securities, which periodically adjust the interest-rate paid on the securities, may be subject to greater liquidity risk than are other fixed-income securities. Because variable-rate securities are subject to less interest-rate risk than other fixed-income securities, their opportunity to provide capital appreciation is comparatively reduced.
105	Investments in zero-coupon bonds, which do not pay interest prior to maturity, may be subject to greater price volatility and liquidity risks than are fixed-income securities that pay interest periodically. Still, interest accrued on these securities prior to maturity is reported as income and distributed to shareholders.
106	Concentrating assets in small-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Smaller, less-seasoned companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with mid- and large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of limited product lines, management experience, market share, or financial resources, among other factors.
107	Concentrating assets in mid-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Mid-cap companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of more-limited product lines or financial resources, among other factors.
108	Concentrating assets in large-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond as quickly as small- and mid-cap companies can to new competitive pressures and may lack the growth potential of those securities. Historically, large-cap companies do not recover as quickly as smaller companies do from market declines.
109	Concentrating assets in the financials sector may disproportionately subject the portfolio to the risks of that industry, including loss of value because of economic recession, availability of credit, volatile interest rates, government regulation, and other factors.
110	Concentrating assets in the real estate sector or REITs may disproportionately subject the portfolio to the risks of that industry, including loss of value because of changes in real estate values, interest rates, and taxes, as well as changes in zoning, building, environmental, and other laws, among other factors. Investments in REITs may be subject to increased price volatility and liquidity risk, and shareholders indirectly bear their proportionate share of expenses because of their management fees.
111	Concentrating assets in the technology sector may disproportionately subject the portfolio to the risks of that industry, including loss of value because of intense competitive pressures, short product cycles, dependence on intellectual property rights, legislative or regulatory changes, and other factors.
112	Redemptions of ETF shares for cash, rather than in-kind securities, may require the portfolio to sell securities. This may increase shareholder tax liability, potentially through capital gain distributions.
113	The investment is rebalanced according to the investment objective at the end of the trading day, and its reported performance will reflect the closing net asset value. A purchase at the intraday price may generate performance that is greater or less than reported performance.

114	Because shares of the investment are traded on the secondary market, investors are subject to the risks that shares may trade at a premium or discount to net asset value. There is no guarantee that an active trading market for these shares will be maintained.
115	Investments in economies that depend heavily on trading with key partners may be subject to the risk that any reduction in this trading may adversely impact these economies.
116	The investment does not seek investment returns in excess of the underlying index. Therefore, it will not generally sell a security unless it was removed from the index, even if the security's issuer is in financial trouble.
117	Although the portfolio tracks an index, it maintains a smaller number of holdings than does the index. Use of this representative sampling approach may lead the portfolio to track the index less closely.
118	Net asset value is not calculated on days and times when the U.S. exchange is closed, though foreign security holdings may still be traded. In this event, the net asset value may be significantly impacted when shareholders are not able to buy or sell shares. Conversely, performance may vary from the index if the NAV is calculated on days and times when foreign exchanges are closed.

Please consider an investment option's objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. This and other information about the investment option can be found in the applicable prospectuses (and/or summary prospectuses, if available), if any, or fact sheets for the investment options listed, which are available from your plan sponsor, on the participant website at www.massmutual.com/serve or by contacting our participant service center at 1-888-945-6559 between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday. Please read them carefully before investing.

The performance data shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment may fluctuate so that when shares/units are redeemed they may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may vary from the performance data quoted. Please visit www.massmutual.com/serve for more current performance information to the most recent month ended.