



STAR

Sheriff's Total Accumulation Retirement Plan

Investment Options

This insert outlines the Blended Investment Options as well as the Individual Investment Options available under the STAR Retirement Program. These descriptions are only a brief overview of the investment options. For more detailed information, you may request a prospectus or other comparable documents from USI Consulting Group (865-523-8353).

The Knox County Retirement Board reserves the right to add, remove or change designated investment menu options and asset allocations from time to time.

August 2015

Knox County Retirement - Fund List Disclosures

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES:

You should consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses of the investment options carefully before investing. The prospectuses and other comparable documents contain this and other information about the investment options. They may be obtained by calling USI Consulting Group at (865) 523-8353 (or visiting www.USICG.com). You should read the prospectuses and/or other comparable documents carefully before investing.

An investment in a money market fund is neither insured nor guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although a money market fund seeks to maintain the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund.

The stable value funds identified are collective trust funds and are not mutual funds; consequently, they are not registered with or regulated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. They are typically operated and offered by Banks and/or Trust Companies or their affiliates and are regulated by banking regulators. For a copy of the trust's "Summary Information Booklet," please call USI Consulting Group at (865) 523-8353.

INVESTMENT RISKS:

Investing in mutual funds, which are intended as long-term investments, involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. It is important to understand that certain types of securities and/or investment strategies employed by mutual funds may expose an investor to additional inherent risks. Investments in **foreign securities** are subject to special additional risks, including currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Funds invested in **emerging markets** may accentuate these risks. **Sector funds** (those funds that invest exclusively in one sector or industry), such as technology or real estate stocks, are subject to substantial volatility due to adverse political, economic, or other developments and may carry additional risk resulting from lack of industry diversification. **Non-diversified funds**, which invest more of their assets in a single issuer, may experience substantial volatility due to the increased concentration of investments. Funds that invest in **small or mid-capitalization** companies may experience a greater degree of market volatility, and potential for business failure, than those of large-capitalization stocks and are riskier investments. **Bond funds** have the same interest rate, inflation, and credit risks as associated with the underlying bonds owned by the fund. Generally, the value of bond funds rises when prevailing interest rates fall and falls when interest rates rise. Funds that invest in lower-rated debt securities, commonly referred to as **high yield or junk bonds**, have additional risks and may be subject to greater market fluctuations and risk of loss of income and principal (relative to higher-rated securities), due to the lower credit quality of the securities and increased risk of default. Bear in mind that higher return potential is accompanied by higher risk.

Although diversification is not a guarantee against loss, it is an effective strategy to help you manage risk. There is no guarantee that a diversified portfolio will outperform a non-diversified portfolio. There are no assurances that your investment objectives will be achieved.

Neither USI nor its affiliates and/or employees/agents/registered representatives offer legal or tax advice. Please seek independent advice, specific to your situation, from a qualified legal/tax professional.

Securities offered to the Plan through USI Securities, Inc. Member FINRA/SIPC. 95 Glastonbury Blvd., Glastonbury, CT 06033 (860) 652-3239

USI Securities, Inc. and/or its agents/registered representatives do not provide personalized investment-related advice/counseling in relation to the assets maintained in a plan participant's retirement account.

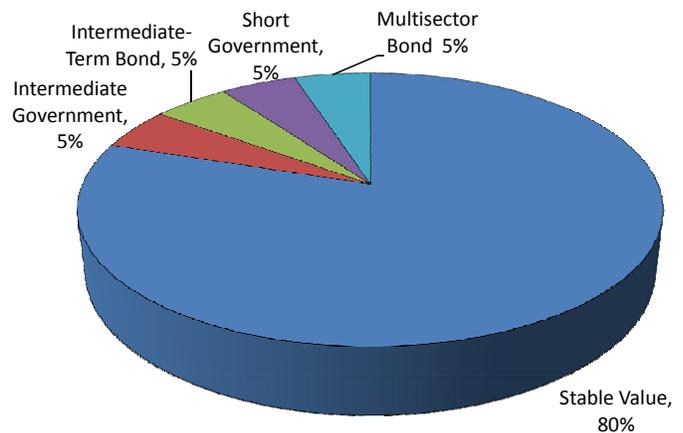
Knox County Blended Model Portfolio Investment Options

The Model Portfolios identified below are not mutual funds or securities in and of themselves, rather they are asset allocation models comprised of several complementary investments. The individual allocation of these component investments, as a percentage of the Model Portfolio, are shown below. The Plan Sponsor makes the Model Portfolios available for the convenience of Plan Participants; however, the Plan Sponsor generally does not permit Plan Participants to invest contributions in the individual investments that constitute the models. Definitions for each Morningstar Category can be found in the back of this document.

Fixed Income Investment Style

The fixed income investment style portfolio is comprised of several underlying investments with a primary focus on preservation of principal. This portfolio is designed for investors seeking stable current income. The targeted asset allocation in this portfolio will be 100% in fixed income instruments.

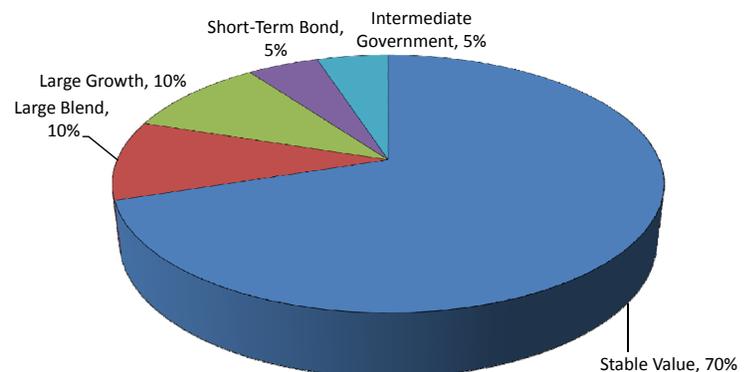
Target %	Investment Name	Morningstar Category
80%	Morley Stable Value III	Stable Value
5%	Voya GNMA Income A	Intermediate Government
5%	JPMorgan Core Bond A	Intermediate-Term Bond
5%	Eaton Vance Government Obligations A	Short Government
5%	Pioneer Strategic Income A	Multisector Bond
100%	Fixed Income Investment Style	



Conservative Investment Style

The conservative investment style portfolio is comprised of several underlying investments with a primary focus on preservation of principal. This portfolio is designed for investors seeking stable current income. The targeted asset allocation in this portfolio will be 80% in fixed income instruments with 20% exposure to the equity markets. The equity exposure will be in companies that maintain a record of stable dividends, but will provide an opportunity for modest capital appreciation.

Target %	Investment Name	Morningstar Category
70%	Diversified Stable Value	Stable Value
10%	American Funds Invmt Co of Amer R3	Large Blend
10%	American Funds New Economy R3	Large Growth
5%	American Funds Interm Bond Fd of Amer R3	Short-Term Bond
5%	Franklin U.S. Government Secs A	Intermediate Government
100%	Conservative Investment Style	

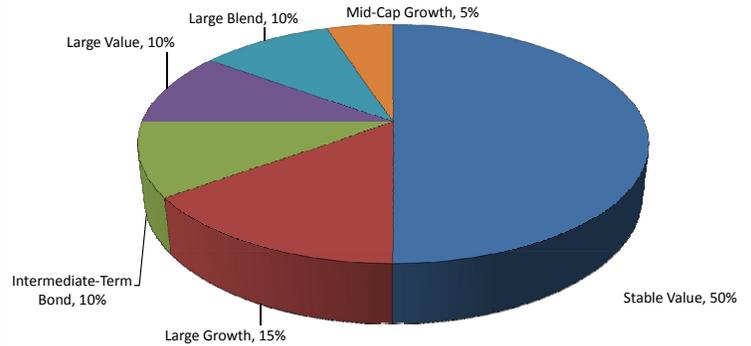


Knox County Blended Model Portfolio Investment Options

Moderate Investment Style

The moderate investment style portfolio is comprised of several underlying funds with a primary focus on current income with some opportunity for capital appreciation. The targeted asset allocation in this portfolio will be 60% in fixed income instruments with 40% exposure to the equity markets. The fixed income exposure will be in stable value funds, corporate and government bonds with a moderate degree of income. The equity exposure will be in domestic and foreign companies with consistent earnings potential.

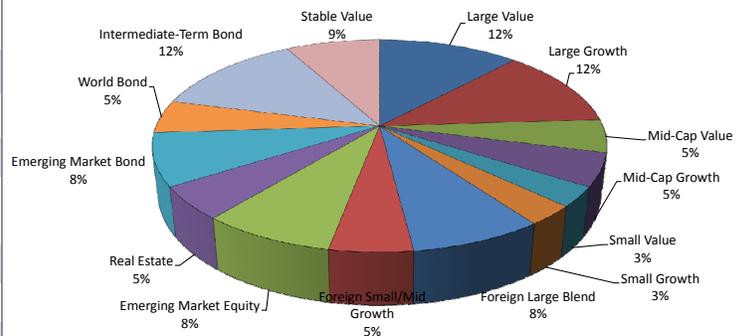
Target %	Investment Name	Morningstar Category
50%	Federated Capital Preservation Fund	Stable Value
15%	JP Morgan Growth Advantage A	Large Growth
10%	Pioneer Bond A	Intermediate-Term Bond
10%	T. Rowe Price Equity Income R	Large Value
10%	Columbia Contrarian Core A	Large Blend
5%	Franklin Small-Mid Cap Growth A	Mid-Cap Growth
100%	Moderate Investment Style	



Balanced Investment Style

The balanced investment style portfolio is comprised of several underlying mutual funds with a primary focus on balancing current income with the opportunity for capital appreciation. The targeted asset allocation in this portfolio will be 34% in fixed income instruments with 66% exposure to the equity markets. The fixed income exposure will be in corporate bonds with a high degree of income. The equity exposure will be in domestic and foreign companies with consistent earnings growth.

Target %	Investment Name	Morningstar Category
12%	Pioneer Equity-Income A	Large Value
12%	American Funds AMCAP Fund R3	Large Growth
8%	Ivy International Core Equity A	Foreign Large Blend
8%	Columbia Emerging Markets A	Emerging Market Equity
8%	Goldman Sachs Emerging Market Debt A	Emerging Market Bond
8%	JHancock Bond A	Intermediate-Term Bond
9%	Transamerica Stable Value Option - 470	Stable Value
5%	JP Morgan Mid Cap Value A	Mid-Cap Value
5%	Dreyfus/The Boston Co Sm/Md Cp Gr A	Mid-Cap Growth
5%	MFS® International New Discovery R3	Foreign Small/Mid Growth
5%	Voya Real Estate A	Real Estate
5%	Pioneer Global Multisector Inc A	World Bond
4%	Pioneer Government Income A	Intermediate-Term Bond
3%	JPMorgan Small Cap Value A	Small Value
3%	Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth A	Small Growth
100%	Balanced Investment Style	

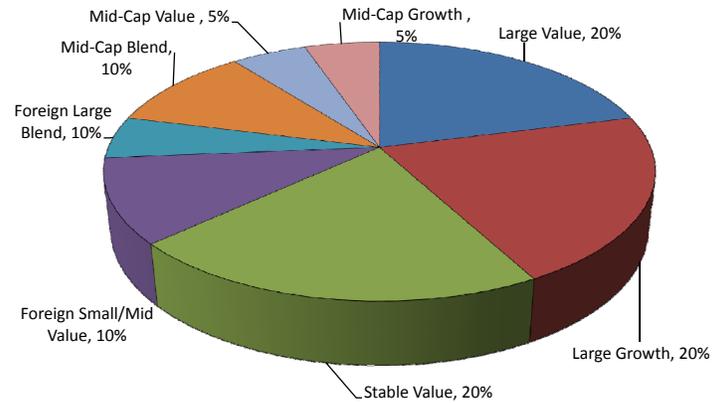


Knox County Blended Model Portfolio Investment Options

Aggressive Investment Style

The aggressive investment style portfolio is comprised of several underlying mutual funds with a focus on capital appreciation. The targeted asset allocation in this portfolio will be 20% in fixed income instruments with 80% exposure to the equity markets. The fixed income exposure will be in stable value funds. The equity exposure will be in domestic, foreign and emerging markets. These companies will tend to exhibit high degrees of expected earnings growth, but will likely have a high variability of returns.

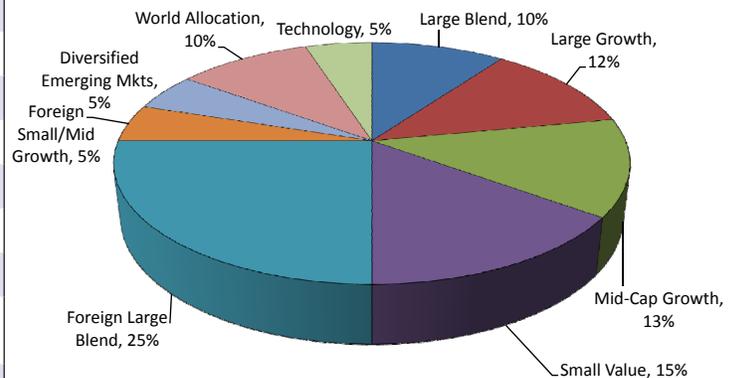
Target %	Investment Name	Morningstar Category
20%	T.Rowe Price Growth Stock R	Large Growth
20%	JHancock Disciplined Value A	Large Value
20%	Invesco Stable Value	Stable Value
10%	Goldman Sachs Intl Sm Cap Insights A	Foreign Small/Mid Value
10%	First Eagle Overseas A	Foreign Large Blend
10%	Oppenheimer Main Street Mid Cap A	Mid-Cap Blend
5%	Columbia Mid Cap Value A	Mid-Cap Value
5%	Ivy Mid Cap Growth A	Mid-Cap Growth
100%	Aggressive Investment Style	



Ultra Aggressive Investment Style

The ultra aggressive investment style portfolio is comprised of several underlying equity mutual funds with aggressive investment styles. The targeted asset allocation in this portfolio will be 100% exposure to the equity markets. The primary focus of this portfolio will be on growth of capital. The underlying mutual funds will tend to invest in companies with little or no dividend payments, and therefore will produce little current income. The equity exposure will be in domestic, foreign and emerging markets. These companies will tend to exhibit high degrees of expected earnings growth, but will likely have a high variability of returns.

Target %	Investment Name	Morningstar Category
25%	American Funds EuroPacific Gr R3	Foreign Large Blend
15%	Columbia Multi-Advisor Sm Cp Value A	Small Value
13%	Nuveen Mid Cap Growth Opp A	Mid-Cap Growth
10%	American Funds Fundamental Investors R3	Large Blend
10%	First Eagle Global A	World Allocation
7%	Dreyfus Research Growth A	Large Growth
5%	Ivy Large Cap Growth A	Large Growth
5%	Columbia Seligman Communications & Information A	Technology
5%	Oppenheimer Developing Markets A	Diversified Emerging Mkts
5%	Columbia Acorn International A	Foreign Small/Mid Growth
100%	Ultra-Aggressive Investment Style	



Individual Investment Options

Fixed-Income Style Investment Options

Morley Stable Value II

Stable Value

The Morley Capital Stable Value Fund II seeks to provide a consistent rate of return while preserving capital and minimizing risk. The fund is composed of high-quality investments that carry less risk than stocks. Investments include contracts issued by insurance companies and other financial institutions. The fund is diversified among very high-quality stable value assets to minimize the impact of any one investment performing poorly. Note regarding Morley Stable Value accounts: Transfers to non-competing investment options, such as equity funds, balanced funds, and long-term bond funds are permitted at any time. Transfers to competing investment options with similar investment characteristics (such as any money market, stable value, short- or intermediate-term bond fund with a duration less than 3 years) must be held in a non-competing investment option for a minimum of 90 days before a subsequent transfer to a competing option may occur.

Fixed-Income Style			
Short	Int	Long	
			High
			Medium
			Low

Franklin Adjustable U.S. Government Securities A

Short Government

The investment seeks a high level of current income, while providing lower volatility of principal than a fund that invests in fixed-rate securities. The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in "adjustable-rate U.S. government mortgage securities." "Adjustable-rate U.S. government mortgage securities" include adjustable-rate mortgage securities (ARMS) and other mortgage-backed securities with interest rates that adjust periodically to reflect prevailing market interest rates.

Fixed-Income Style			
Short	Int	Long	
			High
			Medium
			Low

Vanguard Total Bond Market Index Admiral

Intermediate-Term Bond

The investment seeks the performance of a broad, market-weighted bond index. The fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Float Adjusted Index. This index represents a wide spectrum of public, investment-grade, taxable, fixed income securities in the United States-including government, corporate, and international dollar-denominated bonds, as well as mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities-all with maturities of more than 1 year. All of the fund's investments will be selected through the sampling process, and at least 80% of the fund's assets will be invested in bonds held in the index.

Fixed-Income Style			
Short	Int	Long	
			High
			Medium
			Low

MFS® Total Return Bond Fund R3

Intermediate-Term Bond

The investment seeks total return with an emphasis on current income but also considering capital appreciation. The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in debt instruments. Debt instruments include corporate bonds, U.S. government securities, asset-backed securities, municipal instruments, foreign government securities, inflation-adjusted bonds, and other obligations to repay money borrowed. It primarily invests the fund's assets in investment grade debt instruments, but may also invest in less than investment grade quality debt instruments (lower quality debt instruments).

Individual Investment Options

Fixed-Income Style Investment Options

J.P. Morgan High Yield A High Yield Bond

The investment seeks a high level of current income by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of debt securities which are rated below investment grade or unrated; capital appreciation is a secondary objective. The fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds, other debt securities, loan assignments and participations (Loans), commitments to purchase loan assignments (Unfunded Commitments) and preferred stocks that are rated below investment grade or unrated. It may invest no more than 30% of its net assets in Loans and Unfunded Commitments. The fund's average weighted maturity ordinarily will range between three and ten years.

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Large
Mid
Small

Allocation Style Investment Options

Fixed-Income Style		
Short	Int	Long

High
Medium
Low

Vanguard LifeStrategy Income Inv Conservative Allocation

The investment seeks current income and some capital appreciation. The fund invests in other Vanguard mutual funds according to a fixed formula that reflects an allocation of approximately 80% of the fund's assets to bonds and 20% to common stocks. Its indirect bond holdings are a diversified mix of short, intermediate-, and long-term U.S. government, U.S. agency, and investment-grade U.S. corporate bonds; mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities; and government, agency, corporate, and securitized investment-grade foreign bonds issued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar (but hedged by Vanguard to minimize foreign currency exposure).

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Large
Mid
Small

Fixed-Income Style		
Short	Int	Long

High
Medium
Low

Vanguard LifeStrategy Conservative Growth Inv Conservative Allocation

The investment seeks current income and low to moderate capital appreciation. The fund invests in other Vanguard mutual funds according to a fixed formula that reflects an allocation of approximately 60% of the fund's assets to bonds and 40% to common stocks. Its indirect bond holdings are a diversified mix of short, intermediate-, and long-term U.S. government, U.S. agency, and investment-grade U.S. corporate bonds; mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities; and government, agency, corporate, and securitized investment-grade foreign bonds issued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar (but hedged by Vanguard to minimize foreign currency exposure).

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Large
Mid
Small

Fixed-Income Style		
Short	Int	Long

High
Medium
Low

Vanguard LifeStrategy Growth Inv Aggressive Allocation

The investment seeks capital appreciation and some current income. The fund invests in other Vanguard mutual funds according to a fixed formula that reflects an allocation of approximately 80% of the fund's assets to common stocks and 20% to bonds. Its indirect bond holdings are a diversified mix of short-, intermediate-, and long-term U.S. government, U.S. agency, and investment-grade U.S. corporate bonds; mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities; and government, agency, corporate, and securitized investment-grade foreign bonds issued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar (but hedged by Vanguard to minimize foreign currency exposure).

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Large
Mid
Small

Individual Investment Options

LifeStyle Investment Options

Fixed-Income Style		
Short	Int	Long

T. Rowe Price Retirement 2020 R

Target Date 2016 - 2020

The investment seeks the highest total return over time consistent with an emphasis on both capital growth and income. The fund invests in a diversified portfolio of other T. Rowe Price stock and bond funds that represent various asset classes and sectors. Its allocation between T. Rowe Price stock and bond funds will change over time in relation to its target retirement date. The fund is managed based on the specific retirement year (target date 2020) included in its name and assumes a retirement age of 65. While the fund is non-diversified, it invests in diversified underlying holdings.

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Fixed-Income Style		
Short	Int	Long

T. Rowe Price Retirement 2030 R

Target Date 2026 - 2030

The investment seeks the highest total return over time consistent with an emphasis on both capital growth and income. The fund invests in a diversified portfolio of other T. Rowe Price stock and bond funds that represent various asset classes and sectors. Its allocation between T. Rowe Price stock and bond funds will change over time in relation to its target retirement date. The fund is managed based on the specific retirement year (target date 2030) included in its name and assumes a retirement age of 65. While the fund is non-diversified, it invests in diversified underlying holdings.

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Fixed-Income Style		
Short	Int	Long

T. Rowe Price Retirement 2040 R

Target Date 2036 - 2040

The investment seeks the highest total return over time consistent with an emphasis on both capital growth and income. The fund invests in a diversified portfolio of other T. Rowe Price stock and bond funds that represent various asset classes and sectors. Its allocation between T. Rowe Price stock and bond funds will change over time in relation to its target retirement date. The fund is managed based on the specific retirement year (target date 2040) included in its name and assumes a retirement age of 65. While the fund is non-diversified, it invests in diversified underlying holdings.

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Fixed-Income Style		
Short	Int	Long

T. Rowe Price Retirement 2050 R

Target Date 2046 - 2050

The investment seeks the highest total return over time consistent with an emphasis on both capital growth and income. The fund invests in a diversified portfolio of other T. Rowe Price stock and bond funds that represent various asset classes and sectors. Its allocation between T. Rowe Price stock and bond funds will change over time in relation to its target retirement date. The fund is managed based on the specific retirement year (target date 2050) included in its name and assumes a retirement age of 65. While the fund is non-diversified, it invests in diversified underlying holdings.

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Individual Investment Options

Equity Style Investment Options

Equity Style			
Value	Blend	Growth	
■			Large
			Mid
			Small

MFS Value R3

Large Value

The investment seeks capital appreciation. The fund normally invests its assets in equity securities. Equity securities include common stocks, preferred stocks, securities convertible into stocks, equity interests in real estate investment trusts (REITs), and depositary receipts for such securities. It focuses on the stocks of companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies). The fund may invest in companies of any size, while it focuses on companies with large capitalizations.

Equity Style			
Value	Blend	Growth	
	■		Large
			Mid
			Small

Vanguard 500 Index Admiral

Large Blend

The investment seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of large-capitalization stocks. The fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index, a widely recognized benchmark of U.S. stock market performance that is dominated by the stocks of large U.S. companies. The advisor attempts to replicate the target index by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the index, holding each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the index.

Equity Style			
Value	Blend	Growth	
	■		Large
			Mid
			Small

Sentinel Common Stock A

Large Blend

The investment seeks a combination of capital appreciation and income. The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in common stocks. It invests mainly in a diverse group of common stocks of well-established companies, typically above \$5 billion in market capitalization, many of which historically have paid regular dividends. The fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in securities within a single industry. It may invest without limitation in foreign securities. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests predominantly in common stocks of U.S. companies.

Equity Style			
Value	Blend	Growth	
		■	Large
			Mid
			Small

J.P. Morgan Large Cap Growth A

Large Growth

The investment seeks long-term capital appreciation. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the fund's Assets will be invested in the equity securities of large, well-established companies. "Assets" means net assets, plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes. Large, well-established companies are companies with market capitalizations equal to those within the universe of the Russell 1000[®] Growth Index at the time of purchase.

Individual Investment Options

Equity Style Investment Options (continued)

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Large
Mid
Small

JHancock Disciplined Value Mid Cap A Mid-Cap Value

The investment seeks long-term growth of capital with current income as a secondary objective. Under normal circumstances, the fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing at least 80% of its net assets (including borrowings for investment purposes) in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of equity securities, such as common stocks, of issuers with medium market capitalizations, and identified by the subadvisor as having value characteristics. It may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in foreign currency-denominated securities.

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Large
Mid
Small

Vanguard Mid Capitalization Index Admiral Mid-Cap Blend

The investment seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of mid-capitalization stocks. The fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the CRSP US Mid Cap Index, a broadly diversified index of stocks of mid-size U.S. companies. The advisor attempts to replicate the target index by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the index, holding each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the index.

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Large
Mid
Small

Columbia Acorn A Mid-Cap Growth

The investment seeks long-term capital appreciation. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests a majority of its net assets in the common stock of small- and mid-sized companies with market capitalizations under \$5 billion at the time of initial investment. It invests the majority of its assets in U.S. companies, but also may invest up to 33% of its total assets in foreign companies in developed markets (for example, Japan, Canada and the United Kingdom) and in emerging markets (for example, China, India and Brazil).

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Large
Mid
Small

AB Discovery Growth A Mid-Cap Growth

The investment seeks long-term growth of capital. The fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities with relatively smaller capitalizations as compared to the overall U.S. market. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in the equity securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies. For these purposes, "small- and mid-capitalization companies" are generally those companies that, at the time of investment, fall within the lowest 25% of the total U.S. equity market capitalization (excluding, for purposes of this calculation, companies with market capitalizations of less than \$10 million).

Individual Investment Options

Equity Style Investment Options (continued)

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Large
Mid
Small

Delaware Small Cap Value A Small Value

The investment seeks capital appreciation. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the fund's net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, will be in investments of small-capitalization companies. It invests primarily in investments of small companies whose stock prices, in the portfolio managers' opinion, appear low relative to their underlying value or future potential.

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Large
Mid
Small

Prudential Jennison Small Company A Small Growth

The investment seeks capital growth. The fund normally invests at least 80% of the fund's investable assets in equity and equity-related securities of small, less well-known companies that the investment subadviser believes are relatively undervalued. In deciding which stocks to buy, it uses a blend of both value and growth styles. The investment subadviser currently considers small companies to be those with a market capitalization less than the largest market capitalization of the Russell 2500 Index at the time of investment.

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Large
Mid
Small

American Funds New Perspective R3 World Stock

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

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Large
Mid
Small

Dodge & Cox International Stock Foreign Large Blend

The investment seeks long-term growth of principal and income. The fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities issued by non-U.S. companies from at least three different countries, including emerging market countries. It will invest at least 80% of its total assets in equity securities of non-U.S. companies. The fund typically invests in medium-to-large well established companies based on standards of the applicable market. It may enter into forward currency contracts or currency futures contracts to hedge foreign currency exposure.

Individual Investment Options

Equity Style Investment Options (continued)

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Oppenheimer International Growth A

Foreign Large Growth

The investment seeks capital appreciation. The fund mainly invests in the common stock of growth companies that are domiciled or have their primary operations outside of the United States. It may invest 100% of its assets in securities of foreign companies. The fund may invest in emerging markets as well as in developed markets throughout the world. It normally will invest at least 65% of its total assets in common and preferred stocks of issuers in at least three different countries outside of the United States, and emphasize investments in common stocks of issuers that the portfolio managers consider to be "growth" companies.

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Oppenheimer International Small Company A

Foreign Small/Mid Growth

The investment seeks capital appreciation. The fund invests mainly in common stock of companies that are domiciled, or have their primary operations, outside the United States and have market capitalizations of \$5 billion or less. Under normal market conditions, it will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small-cap companies. The fund will invest at least 65% of its total assets in foreign securities.

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Wells Fargo Advantage Emerging Markets Eq A

Diversified Emerging Markets

The investment seeks long-term capital appreciation. 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 all capitalizations and styles and will be diversified across countries and sectors.

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Invesco Real Estate A

Specialty Real Estate

The investment seeks total return through growth of capital and current income. The fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of real estate and real estate-related issuers, and in derivatives and other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities. It may also invest in debt securities, including corporate debt obligations and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in non-investment grade debt securities (commonly known as "junk bonds") of real estate and real estate-related issuers.

Individual Investment Options

Equity Style Investment Options (continued)

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Vanguard Health Care Admiral Specialty Health Care

The investment seeks long-term capital appreciation. The fund invests at least 80% of its assets in the stocks of companies principally engaged in the development, production, or distribution of products and services related to the health care industry. These companies include, among others, pharmaceutical firms, medical supply companies, and businesses that operate hospitals and other health care facilities. It may also consider companies engaged in medical, diagnostic, biochemical, and other research and development activities. The fund may invest up to 50% of its assets in foreign stocks.

Equity Style		
Value	Blend	Growth

Ivy Science & Technology A Specialty Technology

The investment seeks to provide growth of capital. The fund invests primarily in the equity securities of science and technology companies around the globe. Under normal circumstances, it invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of science or technology companies.

Plan Restrictions & Reimbursements Related to Short-term Investment Trading

FUNDS	Short Term Redemption Fees charged by Fund Company	Transfer Trading Restrictions
*Knox County Blended Model Portfolio Investment Options		
Fixed Income Investment Style	None	If transfer \$5,000 or more OUT can't transfer \$5,000 or more IN for 30 days Transfer activity limited to 1 round-trip transfer within a 60-day period
Conservative Investment Style	None	If transfer \$5,000 or more OUT can't transfer \$5,000 or more IN for 30 days
**Moderate Investment Style	2% redemption fee if held less than 30 days	If transfer \$0.01 or more OUT can't transfer \$0.01 or more IN for 30 days Transfer activity limited to 1 round-trip transfer within a 60-day period
Balanced Investment Style		If transfer \$5,000 or more OUT can't transfer \$5,000 or more IN for 30 days Transfer activity limited to 1 round-trip transfer within a 15-day period
Aggressive Investment Style	None	If transfer \$0.01 or more OUT can't transfer \$0.01 or more IN for 30 days Transfer activity limited to 1 round-trip transfer within a 15-day period
Ultra Aggressive Investment Style	None	If transfer \$5,000 or more OUT can't transfer \$5,000 or more IN for 30 days Transfer activity limited to 1 round-trip transfer within a 15-day period

* The Model Portfolios identified above are not mutual funds or securities in and of themselves, rather they are asset allocation models comprised of several complementary investments. The individual investments and the allocation of these component investments can be found in the Knox County Retirement Investment Options booklet.

** This fee may not apply to all of the underlying investments that comprise the Model Portfolio(s). Please call 1-865-523-8353 for specifics.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

This information is believed to be current and reliable, but is subject to updates and/or changes without prior notice from USI Consulting Group. Unaffiliated third-parties dictate the terms of this information and the timing by which they communicate modifications to this information to USI Consulting Group. Therefore, participants may wish to independently verify the accuracy of this information, prior to acting upon it.

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Plan Restrictions & Reimbursements Related to Short-term Investment Trading

FUNDS	Short Term Redemption Fees charged by Fund Company	Transfer Trading Restrictions
Individual Investment Options		
*Morley Capital Stable Value II	None	Cannot transfer directly to the Franklin Adjustable US Govt Secs A (competing fund). Transfer must go to any other fund for a minimum of 90 days before transfer to Franklin Adjustable US Govt Secs A. (Equity Wash)
Franklin Adjustable U.S. Government Sector Fund	None	Cannot transfer directly to/from the Morley Stable Value II Fund and there is a 90 day wait when transferring between these funds via any other fund.
Vanguard Total Bond Market Index Admiral	None	If transfer \$0.01 or more OUT can't transfer \$0.01 or more IN for 60 days
MFS® Total Return Bond Fund R3	None	If transfer \$15,000 or more OUT can't transfer \$15,000 or more IN for 30 days
JP Morgan High Yield A	None	Transfer activity limited to 1 round-trip transfer within a 60-day period
Vanguard LifeStrategy Income	None	If transfer \$0.01 or more OUT can't transfer \$0.01 or more IN for 60 days
Vanguard LifeStrategy Conservative Growth	None	If transfer \$0.01 or more OUT can't transfer \$0.01 or more IN for 60 days
Vanguard LifeStrategy Growth	None	If transfer \$0.01 or more OUT can't transfer \$0.01 or more IN for 60 days
T. Rowe Price Retirement 2020 R	None	If transfer \$0.01 or more OUT can't transfer \$0.01 or more IN for 30 days
T. Rowe Price Retirement 2030 R	None	If transfer \$0.01 or more OUT can't transfer \$0.01 or more IN for 30 days
T. Rowe Price Retirement 2040 R	None	If transfer \$0.01 or more OUT can't transfer \$0.01 or more IN for 30 days
T. Rowe Price Retirement 2050 R	None	If transfer \$0.01 or more OUT can't transfer \$0.01 or more IN for 30 days
MFS Value R3	None	If transfer \$15,000 or more OUT can't transfer \$15,000 or more IN for 30 days
Vanguard 500 Index Admiral	None	If transfer \$0.01 or more OUT can't transfer \$0.01 or more IN for 60 days
Sentinel Common Stock A	None	None
JP Morgan Large Cap Growth A	None	Transfer activity limited to 1 round-trip transfer within a 60-day period
JHancock Disciplined Value Mid Cap A	None	None
Vanguard Mid Capitalization Index Admiral	None	If transfer \$0.01 or more OUT can't transfer \$0.01 or more IN for 60 days
Columbia Acorn A	None	Transfer activity limited to 1 round-trip transfer within a 15-day period
Delaware Small Cap Value A	None	If transfer \$0.01 or more OUT can't transfer \$0.01 or more IN for 30 days
AB Discovery Growth A	None	None
Prudential Jennison Small Company A	None	None
American Funds New Perspective R3	None	If transfer \$5,000 or more OUT can't transfer \$5,000 or more IN for 30 days
Dodge & Cox International Stock	None	Transfer activity limited to 1 round-trip transfer within a 90-day period
Oppenheimer International Growth A	None	None
Oppenheimer International Small Company	None	None
Wells Fargo Advantage Emerging Mkts Eq A	None	If transfer \$5000 or more OUT can't transfer \$5000 or more IN for 30 days
Invesco Real Estate A	None	If transfer \$5,000 or more OUT can't transfer \$5,000 or more IN for 30 days
Vanguard Health Care Adm	None	If transfer \$0.01 or more OUT can't transfer \$0.01 or more IN for 60 days
Ivy Science & Technology	None	None

* The stable value funds identified are collective trust funds and are not mutual funds; consequently they are not registered with or regulated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. They are typically operated and offered by Banks and/or Trust Companies or their affiliates and are regulated by banking regulators.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

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Morningstar Style Box Information and Definitions

Morningstar Style Box Information and Definitions:

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment strategy. For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth). For fixed-income funds the vertical axis shows the average credit quality of the bonds owned, and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's duration (short, intermediate, or long).

Equity Investments

Equity Investments involve the direct or indirect ownership (e.g., through mutual funds or other types of pooled portfolios) of company stock. Owning stock in a corporation is represented by holding share certificates that are a claim on a corporation's earnings and assets; therefore, stockholders are owners of the corporation. Equity investments have historically had the highest return potential, but also the greatest level of risk amongst the asset classes (i.e., stocks, bonds, cash).

Investment Style – A method of investing utilizing specific criteria. **Value Investing** involves investing in the stocks of companies that are considered undervalued relative to a major unmanaged stock index based on statistics such as price-to-current earnings, book value, asset value or other factors. **Growth Investing** involves investing in stocks of companies with long-term earnings expected to grow significantly faster than the earnings of the stocks represented in a major unmanaged index. These investments will normally have an above average price-to-earnings ratio, price-to-book ratio, etc. **Blend Investing** utilizes an investment strategy involving a combination of the Value and Growth styles.

Market Capitalization – A company's market capitalization is equal to the number of company shares outstanding multiplied by its current stock price. **Large-cap** stocks are often classified as companies with market capitalizations of more than \$10 billion; **Mid-cap** stocks between \$2 billion and \$10 billion; and **Small-cap** stocks with less than \$2 billion.

Fixed Income Investments

Fixed Income Investments are a type of investment that pays a fixed rate of return. Typically, this category refers to bonds issued by governments or corporations. Bonds are essentially loans made by investors to issuers (i.e., the investor is a creditor and the issuing government/corporation is a debtor). The issuer is obligated to pay a fixed rate of interest periodically and to repay the principal amount of the loan at maturity. Bonds are generally less volatile than stocks, but offer more modest returns.

Duration – A measurement of bond price volatility that measures the “length” of a bond. It is a weighted-average term-to-maturity of the bond's cash flows, the weights being the present value of each cash flow as a percentage of the bond's full price. For working purposes, duration can be defined as the approximate percentage change in price for a 100-basis-point change in yield. Investments with longer durations may experience more price volatility than those with short durations.

Credit Quality – A measurement of the credit risk of an investment, or the financial and moral risk that an obligation will not be paid and a loss will result. Investments involving low credit quality may have higher return potential, but are also subject to greater market fluctuations, risk of loss of income, and increased risk of default (i.e., loss of invested principal and/or earnings).

Diversification

Diversification involves spreading your assets among several investments with the intent of lowering overall volatility and risk. Although diversification is not a guarantee against loss, it is an effective strategy to help you manage risk. There is no guarantee that a diversified portfolio will outperform a non-diversified portfolio. There are no assurances that your investment objectives will be achieved.

Morningstar Category Classification Definitions

Morningstar Category Classification Definitions:

Morningstar Category Classifications: Funds are distinguished and classified by what they own, instead of by the investment mandate from the prospectus. Each fund is assigned to a category based on its actual investment style as measured by the underlying portfolio holdings.

U.S. Equity:

Large Value: Large-value portfolios invest primarily in big U.S. companies that are less expensive or growing more slowly than other large-cap stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large-cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

Large Blend: Large-blend portfolios are fairly representative of the overall U.S. stock market in size, growth rates, and price. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large-cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios tend to invest across the spectrum of U.S. industries, and owing to their broad exposure, the portfolios' returns are often similar to those of the S&P 500 Index.

Large Growth: Large-growth portfolios invest in big U.S. companies that are projected to grow faster than other large-cap stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large-cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). Most of these portfolios focus on companies in rapidly expanding industries.

Mid-Cap Value: Some mid-cap value portfolios focus on medium-size companies while others land here because they own a mix of small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks. All look for U.S. stocks that are less expensive or growing more slowly than the market. The U.S. mid-cap range for market capitalization typically falls between \$1 billion-\$8 billion and represents 20% of the total capitalization of the U.S. equity market. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

Mid-Cap Blend: The typical mid-cap blend portfolio invests in U.S. stocks of various sizes and styles, giving it a middle-of-the-road profile. Most shy away from high-priced growth stocks, but aren't so price conscious that they land in value territory. The U.S. mid-cap range for market capitalization typically falls between \$1 billion-\$8 billion and represents 20% of the total capitalization of the U.S. equity market. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate.

Mid-Cap Growth: Some mid-cap growth portfolios invest in stocks of all sizes, thus leading to a mid-cap profile, but others focus on midsize companies. Mid-cap growth portfolios target U.S. firms that are projected to grow faster than other mid-cap stocks, therefore commanding relatively higher prices. The U.S. mid-cap range for market capitalization typically falls between \$1 billion-\$8 billion and represents 20% of the total capitalization of the U.S. equity market. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).

Small Value: Small-value portfolios invest in small U.S. companies with valuations and growth rates below other small-cap peers. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small-cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

Small Blend: Small-blend portfolios favor U.S. firms at the smaller end of the market-capitalization range. Some aim to own an array of value and growth stocks while others employ a discipline that leads to holdings with valuations and growth rates close to the small-cap averages. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small-cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate.

Small Growth: Small-growth portfolios focus on faster-growing companies whose shares are at the lower end of the market-capitalization range. These portfolios tend to favor companies in up-and-coming industries or young firms in their early growth stages. Because these businesses are fast growing and often richly valued, their stocks tend to be volatile. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small-cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).

International Equity:

Foreign Large Value: Foreign large-value portfolios invest mainly in big international stocks that are less expensive or growing more slowly than other large-cap stocks. Most of these portfolios divide their assets among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.

Morningstar Category Classification Definitions

Foreign Large Blend: Foreign large-blend portfolios invest in a variety of big international stocks. Most of these portfolios divide their assets among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.

Foreign Large Growth: Foreign large-growth portfolios focus on high-priced growth stocks, mainly outside of the United States. Most of these portfolios divide their assets among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.

Foreign Small/Mid Value: Foreign small-/mid-value portfolios invest in international stocks that are smaller and less expensive than other stocks. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that fall in the bottom 30% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.

Foreign Small/Mid Growth: Foreign small-/mid-growth portfolios invest in international stocks that are smaller, growing faster, and higher-priced than other stocks. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that fall in the bottom 30% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.

World Stock: World-stock portfolios have few geographical limitations. It is common for these portfolios to invest the majority of their assets in the U.S., Europe, and Japan, with the remainder divided among the globe's smaller markets. These portfolios typically have 20%-60% of assets in U.S. stocks.

Diversified Emerging Mkts: Diversified emerging-markets portfolios tend to divide their assets among 20 or more nations, although they tend to focus on the emerging markets of Asia and Latin America rather than on those of the Middle East, Africa, or Europe. These portfolios invest predominantly in emerging market equities, but some funds also invest in both equities and fixed income investments from emerging markets.

Specialty / Alternative

Health: Health portfolios focus on the medical and health-care industries. Most invest in a range of companies, buying everything from pharmaceutical and medical-device makers to HMOs, hospitals, and nursing homes. A few portfolios concentrate on just one industry segment, such as service providers or biotechnology firms.

Real Estate: Real estate portfolios invest primarily in real estate investment trusts of various types. REITs are companies that develop and manage real estate properties. There are several different types of REITs, including apartment, factory-outlet, health-care, hotel, industrial, mortgage, office, and shopping center REITs. Some portfolios in this category also invest in real estate operating companies.

Technology: Technology portfolios buy high-tech businesses in the U.S. or outside of the U.S. Most concentrate on computer, semiconductor, software, networking, and Internet stocks. A few also buy medical-device and biotechnology stocks and some concentrate on a single technology industry.

Allocation / Fund of Funds

Target Date 2016-2020: Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2016-2020) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Target Date 2026-2030: Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2026-2030) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Morningstar Category Classification Definitions

Target Date 2036-2040: Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2036-2040) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Target Date 2046-2050: Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2046-2050) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

Conservative Allocation: Conservative-allocation portfolios seek to provide both capital appreciation and income by investing in three major areas: stocks, bonds, and cash. These portfolios tend to hold smaller positions in stocks than moderate-allocation portfolios. These portfolios typically have 20% to 50% of assets in equities and 50% to 80% of assets in fixed income and cash.

Aggressive Allocation: Aggressive-allocation portfolios seek to provide both capital appreciation and income by investing in three major areas: stocks, bonds, and cash. These portfolios tend to hold larger positions in stocks than moderate-allocation portfolios. These portfolios typically have 70% to 90% of assets in equities and the remainder in fixed income and cash.

World Allocation: World-allocation portfolios seek to provide both capital appreciation and income by investing in three major areas: stocks, bonds, and cash. While these portfolios do explore the whole world, most of them focus on the U.S., Canada, Japan, and the larger markets in Europe. It is rare for such portfolios to invest more than 10% of their assets in emerging markets. These portfolios typically have at least 10% of assets in bonds, less than 70% of assets in stocks, and at least 40% of assets in non-U.S. stocks or bonds.

Fixed Income:

World Bond: World bond portfolios invest 40% or more of their assets in foreign bonds. Some world bond portfolios follow a conservative approach, favoring high-quality bonds from developed markets. Others are more adventurous, and own some lower-quality bonds from developed or emerging markets. Some portfolios invest exclusively outside the U.S., while others regularly invest in both U.S. and non-U.S. bonds.

High Yield Bond: High-yield bond portfolios concentrate on lower-quality bonds, which are riskier than those of higher-quality companies. These portfolios generally offer higher yields than other types of portfolios, but they are also more vulnerable to economic and credit risk. These portfolios primarily invest in U.S. high-income debt securities where at least 65% or more of bond assets are not rated or are rated by a major agency such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's at the level of BB (considered speculative for taxable bonds) and below.

Multisector Bond: Multisector bond portfolios seek income by diversifying their assets among several fixed income sectors, usually U.S. government obligations, U.S. corporate bonds, foreign bonds, and high-yield U.S. debt securities. These portfolios typically hold 35% to 65% of bond assets in securities that are not rated or are rated by a major agency such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's at the level of BB (considered speculative for taxable bonds) and below.

Intermediate-Term Bond: Intermediate-term bond portfolios invest primarily in corporate and other investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues and have durations of 3.5 to six years (or, if duration is unavailable, average effective maturities of four to 10 years). These portfolios are less sensitive to interest rates, and therefore less volatile, than portfolios that have longer durations.

Intermediate Government: Intermediate-government portfolios have at least 90% of their bond holdings in bonds backed by the U.S. government or by government-linked agencies. This backing minimizes the credit risk of these portfolios, as the U.S. government is unlikely to default on its debt. These portfolios have durations between 3.5 and six years (or, if duration is unavailable, average effective maturities between four and 10 years). Consequently, the group's performance—and its level of volatility—tends to fall between that of the short government and long government bond categories.

Short Government: Short-government portfolios have at least 90% of their bond holdings in bonds backed by the U.S. government or by government-linked agencies. This backing minimizes the credit risk of these portfolios, as the U.S. government is unlikely to default on its debt. These portfolios have durations between one and 3.5 years (or, if duration is unavailable, average effective maturities between one and four years), so they have relatively less sensitivity to interest rates, and thus low risk potential.

Morningstar Category Classification Definitions

Short-Term Bond: Short-term bond portfolios invest primarily in corporate and other investment-grade U.S. fixed income issues and have durations of one to 3.5 years (or, if duration is unavailable, average effective maturities of one to four years). These portfolios are attractive to fairly conservative investors, because they are less sensitive to interest rates than portfolios with longer durations.

Ultrashort Bond: Ultrashort bond portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues and have durations of less than one year (or, if duration is unavailable, average effective maturities of less than one year). This category can include corporate or government ultrashort bond portfolios, but it excludes international, convertible, multisector, and high yield bond portfolios. Due to their focus on bonds with very short durations, these portfolios offer minimal interest rate sensitivity and therefore low risk and total return potential.

Stable Value: Stable-value portfolios seek to provide income while preventing price fluctuations. The most common stable-value portfolios invest in a diversified portfolio of bonds and enter into wrapper agreements with financial companies to guarantee against fluctuations in their share prices. These wrapper agreements typically provide price stability on a day-to-day basis, thereby insulating each portfolio's net asset value from interest-rate volatility. Therefore, the duration for each of these funds is essentially zero. This category is only used in Morningstar's custom fund and separate account databases.

Taxable Money Market: These portfolios invest in short-term money market securities in order to provide a level of current income that is consistent with the preservation of capital.

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