



Money Market	
Citigroup US 3 Month T-Bill Index	100%

Conservative	
Barclay's U.S. 1-5 Year Government/Credit Index	75%
FTSE All-World ex-US Index	12.5%
Russell 3000 Index	12.5%

Balanced	
Barclay's U.S. 1-5 Year Government/Credit Index	50%
FTSE All-World ex-US Index	25.0%
Russell 3000 Index	25.0%

Long-Term Growth	
Barclay's U.S. 1-5 Year Government/Credit Index	25%
FTSE All-World ex-US Index	37.5%
Russell 3000 Index	37.5%

Note: Ratios listed above are subject to change. Models are subject to change without advance notice.
Each portfolio may contain up to 2% in cash.

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Disclosures

The price and value of the investments referred to in this material and the income from them may go down as well as up, and the portfolios may realize losses. Exchange traded fund (ETF) returns represent past performance. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. An ETF's investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that any portfolio shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Future returns are not guaranteed, and a loss of original capital may occur. Equity ETF's have tended to be more volatile than ETF's in fixed income securities. The ETFs are expected to return an amount similar to the index its tracking. The money market fund's purpose is to provide a low-risk, low-return investment.

The shares may trade above or below their net asset value (NAV). The NAV of each ETF will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the ETF's holdings. The market prices of shares, however, will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, shares on the Exchange. The trading price of shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. The Manager cannot predict whether shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities held by an ETF. However, given that shares can be purchased and redeemed in creation units (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAV), and the ETFs' portfolio holdings are disclosed on a daily basis, the Manager believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained.