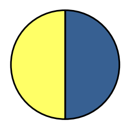
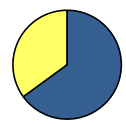
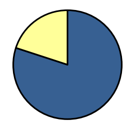
401(k) Sample Allocations | MANAGERS | Q1, 2018

FUND NAMES	CONSERVATIVE	MODERATE	GROWTH
Lg Cap US Stock Index	12%	16%	15%
AT&T US Stock Fund	10%	13%	15%
Total US Stock Index	9%	10%	15%
Sm & Mid US Stock Index	7%	11%	17%
Intl Stock Index			
AT&T Intl Stock Fund	6%	8%	10%
AT&T Asset Alloc (2000-50)			
AT&T Shares	6%	7%	8%
AT&T Stable Value	41%	28%	15%
AT&T Total Return Bond	9%	7%	5%
	100%	100%	100%







For additional information please see risk disclosures on back page. Allocation models are not intended to represent investment advice that is appropriate for all investors. Each investor's portfolio must be constructed based on the individual's financial resources, investment goals, risk tolerance, investing time horizon, tax situation and other relevant factors. Please discuss with your financial advisor before implementing an investment plan. Asset allocation does not guarantee a profit or protection from losses in a declining market.

Investing involves risk, including loss of principal. Investment returns, particularly over shorter time periods are highly dependent on trends in the various investment markets. An investor's shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than the original purchase price.

Definitions**

Conservative:	0-4 years away from retirement
Moderate:	5-9 years away from retirement
Growth:	10 or more years away from retirement

*** Note: Please see a more detailed description of each definition on the back page. Your true objectives should be determined on an individual basis with the help of a Retirement Network advisor.*

Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the underlying funds that make up the model portfolios carefully before investing. Prospectuses or offering documents contain this and other important information about the fund. Please call your financial advisor to obtain the prospectuses of the current underlying funds. Prospectuses should be read carefully before investing.

Investments in mutual funds are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

- WE SERVICE CLIENTS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE CHICAGOLAND AREA -

DEFINITION DESCRIPTIONS:

Conservative - Typically 1-4 years from retirement. Conservative investors can use growth investments, but will limit them to a small percentage of their overall portfolio. These investors tend to hold more stable value/money market investments and bonds, even with a long time horizon, to control risk. With a lower-risk portfolio, a conservative investor will tend to earn a lower return over time.

Moderate - Typically 5-9 years fr om retirement. Moderate investors take advantage of the higher return potential of stocks, and balances them with bonds and stable value/money market investments. Moderate investors invest about 40 to 70 percent of their total account value in stocks. Moderate investors tend to accept more risk in their portfolio compared to conservative investors. This additional risk increases the possibility of higher long-term returns.

Growth - 10 or more years from retirement. Growth investors seek higher long-term returns from stocks. Stable value, money market, and bond investments play a more limited role since they typically have lower long-term returns than stocks. Aggressive investors try to reduce risk by diversifying into different parts of the stock market. These investors tend to accept a high level of risk in their portfolio compared to either moderate or conservative investors. In exchange for this increased level of risk, aggressive investors will have the increased possibility of higher returns over a longer time frame.

RISK DISCLOSURES:

Investments in model strategies have additional management fees and expose the investor to the risks inherent within the model and the specific risks of the underlying funds directly proportionate to their fund allocation.

Cash Equivalents - There are risks associated with these investments including credit risk, interest rate risk, shortfall risk, and loss of purchasing power due to inflation.

Large and Mid Capitalization - Investments are exposed to the risk inherent to the entire market or entire market segment. Interest rates, recession and wars all represent sources of systematic risk because they affect the entire market and cannot be avoided through diversification. Stock/Equity investors should carefully consider risks such as market risk when investing. There are no guarantees when it comes to individual stocks. Any stock may go bankrupt, in which case your investment may be worth nothing.

Small capitalization ("small cap") - Investments involve stocks of companies with smaller levels of market capitalization (generally less than $2 billion) than larger company stocks (large cap). Small cap investments are subject to considerable price fluctuations and are more volatile than large cap stocks. Investors should consider the additional risks involved in small cap investments.

International Markets - The risks associated with investing on a worldwide basis include differences in regulation of financial data and reporting, currency exchange differences, as well as economic and political systems that may be different from those in the United States.

Emerging Markets - International investing involves special risks not found in domestic investing, including increased political, social and economic instability. Investing in emerging markets can be riskier than investing in well-established foreign markets.

Corporate Bonds - There are risks associated with fixed income investments, including credit risk, interest rate risk, and prepayment and extension risk. In general, bond prices rise when interest rates fall and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities. Non-investment-grade securities, commonly called "high-yield" or "junk" bonds, generally have more volatile prices and carry more risk to principal and income than investment grade securities.

U.S. Government Bonds - Although backed by the full faith of the government, there are risks involved to include: relative yield risk, reinvestment risk, inflation risk, market risk, selection risk, timing risk, legislative risk, duration risk and call risk.

Company Stock - Investors may be subjecting themselves to a higher level of risk when they invest a large proportion of their retirement savings in securities issued by their employers.

Target date - Target date funds strive to maintain a consistent approach to helping investors plan for retirement by gradually reducing the investment risk tolerance progressively as the investor nears retirement. The target date is the approximate date when investors plan to start withdrawing their money. The principal value of the fund(s) is not guaranteed at any time, including at the target date. These funds are subject to the inherent risks associated with investments in the stock and bond markets. There may be substantial differences between target date funds as to the risk exposure, expenses, overall performance of target dates funds, and the asset distribution strategies represented, please see prospectus and accompanying product sponsor literature for additional information.