

Important Disclosures

Morningstar Rating™

Often simply called the Star Rating, the Morningstar Rating brings load-adjustments, performance (returns) and risk together into one evaluation. To determine a fund's star rating for a given time period (three, five, or 10 years), the fund's risk-adjusted return is plotted on a bell curve: If the fund scores in the top 10% of its category, it receives 5 stars (Highest); if it falls in the next 22.5% it receives 4 stars (Above Average); a place in the middle 35% earns 3 stars (Average); those lower still, in the next 22.5%, receive 2 stars (Below Average); and the bottom 10% get only 1 star (Lowest). The Overall Morningstar Rating is a weighted average of the available three-, five-, and 10-year ratings.

Morningstar provides adjusted historical returns and an Extended Performance Rating for some mutual funds in its universe. This means that any share class that doesn't have a 1-, 3-, 5-, or 10-year performance history may receive a hypothetical Morningstar Rating based on the oldest surviving share class of the fund. First Morningstar computes the funds' new return stream by appending an adjusted return history of the oldest share class. Next, the Extended Performance Rating is determined by comparing the adjust-historical returns to the current open-end fund universe to identify placement on the bell curve used to assign the Morningstar Rating.

Morningstar Return

This statistic is a measurement of a fund's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury bill), after adjusting for all applicable fund level loads and sales charges. In each Morningstar Category, the top 10% of funds earn a High Morningstar Return, the next 22.5% Above Average, the middle 35% Average, the next 22.5% Below Average, and the bottom 10% Low. Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three-, five-, and 10-years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the fund. Funds with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Risk

This statistic evaluates the variations in a fund's monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations. In each Morningstar Category, the 10% of funds with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk, the next 22.5% Below Average, the middle 35% Average, the next 22.5% Above Average, and the top 10% High. Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three-, five-, and 10-years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the fund. Funds with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Risk Measures

R-squared reflects the percentage of a fund's movements that are explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the fund and the benchmark.

Beta is a measure of a fund's sensitivity to market movements. A portfolio with a beta greater than 1 is more volatile than the market, and a portfolio with a beta less than 1 is less volatile than the market.

Alpha measures the difference between a fund's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk (as measured by beta).

Sharpe Ratio uses standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk.

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of the fund's returns.

Morningstar Style Box™

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

Investment Risk

Foreign Securities Funds/Emerging Market Funds: The investor should note that funds that invest in foreign securities involve special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

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

Non-Diversified Funds: The investor should note that funds that invest more of their assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

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

Mid Cap Funds: Stocks of mid-capitalization companies entail greater risk and are usually more volatile than stocks of larger companies.

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

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

AUL Fixed Interest Account

There will be one of two transfer restrictions that apply to AUL Fixed Interest Account transfers depending on whether a competing option is an available investment option for participant accounts. The list of competing options include: OneAmerica Money Market, Vanguard Short-Term Federal Bond, or OneAmerica Short Term Separate Account.

1. If a competing option is available and —

A. You have \$2,500 or more in the AUL Fixed Interest Account at the beginning of the contract year, up to 20% of that amount may be transferred during that contract year.

OR

B. You have less than \$2,500 in the AUL Fixed Interest Account at the beginning of the contract year, you may transfer any amount from the AUL Fixed Interest Account during that contract year.

2. If a competing option is not available, then One hundred percent (100%) may be transferred from the AUL Fixed Interest Account at any time. However, once a transfer has been made from your AUL Fixed Interest Account balance, transfers back into the AUL Fixed Interest Account are allowed only after 90 days have elapsed since your last transfer from the AUL Fixed Interest Account.

AUL's crediting policy for the AUL Fixed Interest Account

New deposits are assigned to a calendar-quarter deposit period (Quarterly Interest Pocket) and earn interest at a rate that is guaranteed through its maturity date on December 31 of the following calendar year. Maturing quarterly interest pockets are combined into an annual renewal interest pocket. All monies in an annual renewal interest pocket earn the same rate of interest. Annual renewal interest pockets are combined into annual portfolio interest pocket after five full calendar years. Each year, an interest rate is declared for each maturing interest pocket and is guaranteed for the calendar year. All interest rates for a quarterly pocket, an annual renewal pocket or an annual portfolio pocket will equal or exceed the rate guaranteed in the group annuity contract.

AUL's crediting policy for the AUL Stable Value Account(SVA)

All Contributions and transfers to the Stable Value Account (SVA) will earn interest at the rate in effect at the time such contribution or transfer is made. All monies in the SVA will earn interest at that rate until that rate is changed. We may declare a new rate for the SVA that becomes effective on January 1 of each calendar year; however, we may declare an increase in the rate at any time.