

Intelligent Life VUL-TIAA-CREF Life Balanced

Benchmark

40% Russell 3000 TR USD/10% MSCI EAFE NR USD/50% Barclays US Agg Bond TR USD

Category

Allocation--30% to 50% Equity

Overall Morningstar Rating™

—

Morningstar Return

—

Morningstar Risk

—

Investment Information

Investment Strategy from investment's prospectus

The investment seeks long-term total return, consisting of capital appreciation and current income.

The fund is a "fund of funds" that invests in shares of other TIAA-CREF Life Funds, in Institutional Class shares of funds of the TIAA-CREF Funds and potentially in other affiliated or unaffiliated investment pools or investment products (collectively, the "underlying funds"). It generally seeks to meet its investment objective by investing: (1) approximately 50% of its assets in equity underlying funds and (2) approximately 50% of its assets in fixed-income underlying funds.

Operations

Subaccount Incp Date	02-14-14
Undr. Fund Incep Date	01-31-14
Prosp Net Exp Ratio	0.51%
Prosp Gross Exp Ratio	0.64%
Advisor	Teachers Advisors LLC
Subadvisor	—
Portfolio Manager(s)	Hans L. Erickson John Cunniff

Investment Manager

TIAA-CREF is a national financial services organization and leading provider of retirement services in the academic, research, medical and cultural fields. TIAA-CREF manages accounts in-house to control costs and maintain a consistent investment approach over long time periods. Each of TIAA-CREF's investment portfolios is managed by a team of professionals that integrates the focused expertise of analysts and researchers with the broad outlook of experienced portfolio managers. TIAA-CREF offers disciplined investment strategies across all asset classes and investment styles.

Volatility Analysis



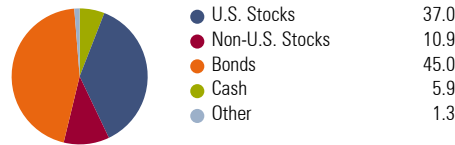
The volatility measure is not displayed for investments with fewer than three years of history. The category average, however, is shown above.

Morningstar Proprietary Statistics

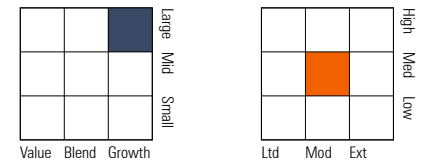
	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Morningstar Rating™	—	—	—	—
Fund Rank Percentile	67	—	—	—
Out of # of Investments	980	—	—	—

Portfolio Analysis

Composition as of 11-30-16



Morningstar Style Box™ as of 11-30-16(EQ) ; 09-30-16(F-I)



Top 20 Holdings as of 11-30-16

Asset	% Assets
TIAA-CREF Life Funds Bond	49.30
TIAA-CREF Life Funds Growth & Income	10.19
TIAA-CREF Life Funds International Eq	9.92
TIAA-CREF Life Funds Large-Cap Value	9.35
TIAA-CREF Life Funds Growth Equity	9.00
TIAA-CREF Life Funds Stock Index	8.11
TIAA-CREF Life Funds Small-Cap Equity	2.04
TIAA-CREF Life Funds Real Estate Secs	2.01

Total Number of Holdings	9
Annual Turnover Ratio %	40.00
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	49.94

Statistics

	Port Avg	Rel S&P 500	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio	20.99	1.13	1.19
P/B Ratio	2.32	0.84	1.14
P/C Ratio	9.90	0.93	1.30
GeoAvgCap (\$mil)	33081.56	0.41	0.77

Risk Measures as of 12-31-16

	Port Avg	Rel S&P 500	Rel Cat
3 Yr Std Dev	—	—	—
3 Yr Beta	—	—	—
3 Yr Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—
3 Yr Alpha	—	—	—
3 Yr R-squared	—	—	—

Morningstar Sectors as of 11-30-16

Sector	% Fund
Cyclical	37.80
Basic Materials	5.52
Consumer Cyclical	13.39
Financial Services	14.28
Real Estate	4.61
Sensitive	39.94
Communication Services	3.04
Energy	6.30
Industrials	10.36
Technology	20.24
Defensive	22.26
Consumer Defensive	9.39
Healthcare	10.96
Utilities	1.91

Disclosure

Additional Information

All investment vehicles are subject to market and other risk factors, which could result in loss of principal. **Investment objectives, risks, charges, expenses, and other important information about a portfolio are contained in the prospectus; read it carefully before investing.**

Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, subadvisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Also known as the Total Annual Fund Operating Expense Ratio, Morningstar pulls the prospectus gross expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus. Prospectus expense ratios reflect material changes to the expense structure for the current period.

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, subadvisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the gross expense ratio, the net expense ratio does reflect fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Also known as the Total Annual Fund Operating Expense Ratio Net of Reimbursements, Morningstar pulls the prospectus net expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus. Prospectus expense ratios reflect material changes to the expense structure for the current period, while annual report expense ratios reflect the actual fees charged during a particular fiscal year.

Morningstar Rating™, Return, and Risk

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for funds and separate accounts with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics.

The Morningstar Return rates a fund's performance relative to other managed products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of a product's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury Bill) in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the top 10% of products earn a High Morningstar Return (High), the next 22.5% Above Average (+ Avg), the

middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Below Average (- Avg), and the bottom 10% Low (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 product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Risk evaluates a fund's downside volatility relative to that of other products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the 10% of products with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (Low), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Above Average (+ Avg), and the top 10% High (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 product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth).

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration (limited, moderate, or extensive).

Credit Analysis Survey: For corporate and municipal bonds, Morningstar surveys credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information, Morningstar instructs fund companies to only use ratings that have been assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). If two NRSROs have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lowest rating to Morningstar. If a rating is unavailable or unpublished, then the security or issuer is categorized as Not Rated/Not Available. US Government Securities issued by the US Treasury or US Government Agencies are included in the US Government category. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO rating on a fixed-income security can change from time-to-time.

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.

Investment Risk

Foreign Securities Funds/Emerging Market Funds: 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 lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

Non-Diversified Funds: 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: 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: The securities of companies with market capitalizations below \$10 billion may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

Bond Funds: Bond investments are subject to interest rate risk so that when interest rates rise, the prices of bonds can decrease and the investor can lose principal value. Bonds investing in asset/mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk, where falling interest rates can cause security prices and income to decline due to early prepayment of principal, as well as extension risk, where rising interest rates can cause securities prices to decline because expected prepayments of principal do not occur.

High-Yield Bond Funds: 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 fund, including the possible higher level of volatility and increased risk of default.

Commodity-Linked Derivative Funds: Funds that invest in commodity-linked derivative instruments may subject the portfolio to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the investments invoke leverage.

Value Funds: Stock selection is based upon the portfolio manager's assessment of fundamentals of the companies that he/she believes to be undervalued. This style of investing may increase the volatility of the portfolio and may not produce the intended results over short or long time periods. Larger, more established companies may not be able to attain higher growth rates of smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Asset Allocation Funds: These funds seek to accomplish dual goals of income and capital appreciation by investing in a variety of securities in different asset classes. Many of these portfolios are structured as a "fund of funds" which is a portfolio that specializes in buying shares of other portfolios rather than individual securities. The "fund of funds" structure may have higher costs than if you invested directly in the underlying portfolios.

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