

December 17, 2020

2020 Capital Gains Distributions

Hartford Mutual Funds’ 2020 short-term and long-term capital gain distribution final rates are listed below. Capital gains distributions, if any, will be made to the shareholders of record as of December 16, 2020 (the “Record Date”). The Funds’ reinvestment date (ex-dividend date) is December 17, 2020 and the payable date is December 18, 2020.

% of Current Net Assets Value	Final Rates			Final Percentages		
	12/16/2020 NAV Share Class I	Short Term Capital Gains Per Share	Long Term Capital Gains Per Share	Short Term Capital Gains Percentage of NAV	Long Term Capital Gains Percentage of NAV	Total Capital Gains Percentage of NAV
5% or Less						
The Hartford Growth Allocation Fund	\$ 14.31	\$ 0.002	\$ 0.371	0.016%	2.590%	2.606%
The Hartford Checks and Balances Fund	\$ 10.46	\$ -	\$ 0.256	0.000%	2.443%	2.443%
The Hartford Moderate Allocation Fund	\$ 13.15	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.285	0.026%	2.166%	2.192%
Hartford Schroders Tax-Aware Bond Fund	\$ 11.57	\$ 0.090	\$ 0.065	0.774%	0.564%	1.338%
The Hartford Strategic Income Fund	\$ 9.46	\$ 0.100	\$ -	1.060%	0.000%	1.060%
The Hartford Total Return Bond Fund	\$ 11.24	\$ 0.081	\$ -	0.716%	0.000%	0.716%
The Hartford Balanced Income Fund	\$ 15.63	\$ 0.024	\$ 0.048	0.152%	0.304%	0.456%
Hartford Municipal Short Duration Fund	\$ 10.22	\$ -	\$ 0.001	0.000%	0.012%	0.012%

Funds listed below are not paying a capital gains distribution in December.

Fund Name
Hartford AARP Balanced Retirement Fund
The Hartford Conservative Allocation Fund
The Hartford Emerging Markets Local Debt Fund
Hartford Schroders Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund
The Hartford Floating Rate Fund
The Hartford Floating Rate High Income Fund
The Hartford Global Real Asset Fund
The Hartford High Yield Fund

Fund Name
The Hartford Inflation Plus Fund
Hartford Multi-Asset Income and Growth Fund
Hartford Municipal Income Fund
The Hartford Municipal Opportunities Fund
Hartford Schroders Opportunistic Income Fund
Hartford Schroders Securitized Income Fund
The Hartford Short Duration Fund
The Hartford World Bond Fund

Frequently Asked Questions

Each year, mutual funds are required to distribute net realized capital gains to their shareholders. These capital gains distributions are the result of the fund selling securities that have appreciated in value. Below is a FAQ that provides additional information regarding Capital Gains Distributions.

Why are capital gain distributions made to shareholders each year?

Under federal law, mutual funds are required to distribute to shareholders net realized gains that occur when a fund sells a security and receives a profit as a result of that sale. If a mutual fund has gains that cannot be offset by losses, those gains must be distributed to shareholders in the form of either a short-term or long-term capital gain or a combination of the two. These capital gain distributions are generally subject to tax when paid to shareholders and are included in the shareholder's income on his or her tax return. Capital gain distributions received in a tax-deferred account are not generally taxable in the current year.

How are the amounts of the capital gains determined?

Distributions are generally based on the capital gains the fund realizes that cannot be offset by losses from November 1 of the previous year to October 31 of the current year.

Why are capital gains distributed if the market declines and/or if the mutual fund has negative performance?

Regardless of whether a mutual fund posted a positive or negative return for the year, the fund will distribute any net realized capital gains in order to meet the fund's distribution requirement imposed by the IRS. While losses from the sales of securities may be used to offset realized gains from sales of other securities, any net capital gain will be distributed to shareholders.

When a capital gain is distributed, do shareholders lose money?

No. On the date of the distribution, the net asset value of the fund will drop by the amount paid to shareholders. This is why a fund's price per share generally decreases when distributions are made. For example, consider a fund with a \$10 net asset value that will distribute a capital gain of \$2 per share. On the date of the distribution, the net asset value of the fund will drop to \$8 per share and the \$2 distribution will be paid out to the shareholder.

A shareholder may choose to receive their distribution in cash, in which case the shareholder's account value will be reduced by the amount they take as a distribution. The shareholder may also choose to reinvest the distribution, which will result in the purchase of additional shares.

What is the difference between a short-term and long-term capital gain?

Short-term gains (securities held for one year or less) are included in the fund's ordinary income distribution distributed as income dividends and are taxed at the shareholder's ordinary income tax rate. Long-term capital gain distributions (greater than one year) are taxed at a maximum rate of 20% (this rate does not include the 3.8% surtax applicable to net investment income for higher income taxpayers).

Hartford Funds does not provide legal or tax advice. Shareholders should consult a legal or tax professional for additional information. This information is provided for information purposes only.

Investing involves risks, including the possible loss of principal.

Investors should carefully consider a fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other important information is contained in the fund's full prospectus and summary prospectus, which can be obtained by visiting hartfordfunds.com. Please read it carefully before investing.

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