

Performance Summary

as of quarter ending December 31, 2024

Our portfolio managers and analysts oversee an array of nine funds designed to accommodate a wide variety of goals, from conservative income to aggressive growth. The Funds' most recent quarterly performance is below.

Total Returns and Money Market Fund Yield

	AGGREGATE YTD	AVERAGE ANNUAL				SINCE FUND'S INCEPTION
		1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
MONEY MARKET FUND						
Daily Income Fund	4.68%	4.68%	3.47%	2.11%	1.32%	2.32%
7-Day Effective Yield (as of December 31, 2024): 4.07%						
BOND FUNDS						
Short-Term Gov. Securities Fund	3.07	3.07	0.68	0.98	1.12	2.71
<i>ICE BofA 1-5 Year U.S. Treasury Index</i>	3.41	3.41	0.73	1.05	1.37	3.39
Short-Term Bond Fund	4.09	4.09	1.13	1.52	1.70	3.79
<i>ICE BofA 1-5 Year Corp./Gov. Index</i>	3.91	3.91	0.98	1.33	1.70	3.96
Intermediate Bond Fund¹	1.68	1.68	-2.15	0.13	NA	0.93
<i>Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index</i>	1.25	1.25	-2.41	-0.33	1.35	0.67
EQUITY FUNDS						
Stock Index Fund	24.39	24.39	8.42	13.97	12.51	7.41
<i>Standard & Poor's 500 Index</i>	25.02	25.02	8.94	14.53	13.10	8.19
Value Fund	14.31	14.31	6.83	10.41	10.26	10.38
<i>Russell 1000 Value Index</i>	14.37	14.37	5.63	8.68	8.49	10.26
Growth Fund	30.90	30.90	8.79	15.90	15.73	7.29
<i>Russell 1000 Growth Index</i>	33.36	33.36	10.47	18.96	16.78	9.02
International Equity Fund	1.01	1.01	-1.83	4.98	6.06	4.26
<i>MSCI EAFE Index</i>	3.82	3.82	1.65	4.73	5.20	4.45
Small-Company Stock Fund	8.52	8.52	1.83	9.24	5.88	8.43
<i>Russell 2000 Index</i>	11.54	11.54	1.24	7.40	7.82	7.47

¹The inception date of Intermediate Bond Fund is May 1, 2019.

The total returns shown above represent past performance which does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value of investment will fluctuate. An investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance data quoted. For the Daily Income Fund, the yield quotation more closely reflects the current earnings of the fund than the total return quotation. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, call 800.258.3030 or visit homesteadadvisers.com. The fund's total returns include interest, capital gains, dividends, and distributions.

As a money market fund, the Daily Income Fund has limited potential for income production. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund's sponsor is not required to reimburse the Fund for losses, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

Investing in mutual funds involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** An investment in a mutual fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Before investing in any Homestead Fund, you should carefully consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information about the funds and should be read carefully before investing. You may obtain a copy of the prospectus by calling 800.258.3030 or visit homesteadadvisers.com.

Homestead Funds' investment adviser and/or administrator, Homestead Advisers Corp., is an SEC-registered investment adviser. Homestead Funds are distributed by Homestead Financial Services Corp. Homestead Advisers Corp. and Homestead Financial Services Corp. receive compensation from the Homestead Funds for serving in these roles. Homestead Advisers Corp. and Homestead Financial Services Corp. are indirect, wholly owned subsidiaries of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA). 01/25

Performance Summary

Fund Fees and Operating Expenses as of 12/31/23

	TRANSACTION FEES	GROSS EXPENSE RATIO	NET EXPENSE RATIO	GROSS MEDIAN EXPENSE RATIO FOR PEER GROUP ¹	NET MEDIAN EXPENSE RATIO FOR PEER GROUP ¹
Daily Income Fund	None	0.59%	0.59%	0.53%	0.40%
Short-Term Government Securities Fund ²	None	0.84	0.75	0.95	0.81
Short-Term Bond Fund	None	0.76	0.76	0.84	0.75
Intermediate Bond Fund ³	None	0.89	0.80	0.80	0.71
Stock Index Fund	None	0.44	0.44	0.52	0.45
Value Fund	None	0.64	0.64	1.15	1.05
Growth Fund	None	0.84	0.84	1.14	1.06
International Equity Fund	None	1.14	1.14	1.33	1.23
Small-Company Stock Fund	None	1.07	1.07	1.38	1.24

The gross expense ratio shows the percentage of fund assets deducted annually to cover operating costs. Fund expense ratios shown here do not include acquired fund fees and expenses. If applicable, these additional costs are disclosed in the prospectus. For some funds, the investment advisor has agreed voluntarily or contractually (for at least the current fiscal year) to waive or reimburse a portion of expenses. The net expense ratio is the gross expense ratio minus the portion of expenses waived or reimbursed. Please see the current prospectus for additional details.

¹The peer group ratio is according to Morningstar® Direct, based on each fund's Morningstar classification.

²Homestead Advisers has contractually agreed, through at least April 30, 2025, to limit the Fund's operating expenses to an amount not to exceed 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets. Operating expenses exclude interest; taxes; brokerage commissions; other expenditures that are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business; and acquired fund fees and expenses such as the fees and expenses associated with an investment in (i) an investment company or (ii) any company that would be an investment company under Section 3(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), but for the exceptions to that definition provided for in Sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act. This waiver agreement will terminate immediately upon termination of the Fund's Management Agreement and may be terminated by the Fund upon 60 days' notice.

³Homestead Advisers has contractually agreed, through at least April 30, 2025, to limit the Fund's operating expenses to an amount not to exceed 0.80% of the Fund's average daily net assets. Operating expenses exclude interest; taxes; brokerage commissions; other expenditures that are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business; and acquired fund fees and expenses such as the fees and expenses associated with an investment in (i) an investment company or (ii) any company that would be an investment company under Section 3(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), but for the exceptions to that definition provided for in Sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act. This waiver agreement will terminate immediately upon termination of the Fund's Management Agreement and may be terminated by the Fund upon 60 days' notice.

The ICE BofA 1-5 Year U.S. Treasury Index measures the performance of short-term U.S. Treasury Securities. The ICE BofA 1-5 Year Corp./Govt. Index measures the performance of U.S. government and investment-grade corporate debt. Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The Bloomberg Intermediate U.S. Government/Credit Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the non-securitized component of the U.S. Aggregate Index with less than 10 years to maturity. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index is a broad-based measure of U.S. stock market performance and includes 500 widely held common stocks. The Russell 1000 Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The Russell 1000 Growth Index measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2000 Index is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The MSCI EAFE Index is an equity index which captures large and mid-cap representation across developed markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. Indices are unmanaged and investors cannot invest directly in an index. Unless otherwise noted, performance of indices do not account for any fees, commissions or other expenses that would be incurred. Returns may or may not include reinvested dividends.

Debt securities are subject to interest rate risk, credit risk, extension risk, income risk, issuer risk and market risk. The value of U.S. Government securities can decrease due to, among other factors, changes in interest rates or changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government. Investments in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are also subject to prepayment risk as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. High-yield, lower-rated, securities involve greater risk than higher-rated securities.

Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed-income securities. The market price of equity securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Equity securities may decline in value due to factors affecting the issuer or equity securities markets generally.

Growth and value stocks are subject to the risk, among others, that returns on stocks within this style category will trail returns of stocks representing other styles or the market overall over any period of time and may shift in and out of favor with investors generally, sometimes rapidly, depending on changes in market, economic, and other factors. Growth stocks can be volatile, as these companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their business and therefore may not provide the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. Also, earnings disappointments often lead to sharply falling prices because investors buy growth stocks in anticipation of superior earnings growth. Investments in value securities may be subject to risks that (1) the issuer's potential business prospects will not be realized; (2) their potential values will not be recognized by the market; and (3) they will not perform as anticipated.

The Stock Index Fund pursues its objective by investing substantially all of its assets in another pooled investment vehicle (a "master fund"). Accordingly, the ability of the Stock Index Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the ability of the master fund to meet its investment objective. Index funds may hold securities of companies that present risks that an investment adviser researching individual securities might otherwise seek to avoid and also are subject to tracking error risk.

As a general matter, securities of small and medium-sized companies tend to be riskier than those of larger companies. Compared to large companies, small and medium-sized companies may face greater business risks because they may lack the management depth or experience, financial resources, product diversification or competitive strengths of larger companies, and they may be more adversely affected by economic conditions. There also may be less publicly available information about smaller companies than larger companies. In addition, these companies may have been recently organized and may have little or no operational or performance track record. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against loss. It is a method used to help manage investment risk.

Foreign securities are subject to political, regulatory, and economic risks not present in domestic investments and may exhibit more extreme changes in value than securities of U.S. companies. Investing in emerging and frontier markets may be subject to greater political and economic instability, less developed securities markets, and other risks than in more developed markets.

Performance information for the International Equity Fund (formerly the International Value Fund) reflects its investment as an actively managed fund subadvised by Mercator Asset Management from December 31, 2006, to September 14, 2015, as a passively managed portfolio directed by SSGA Funds Management, Inc. from September 15, 2015, to January 8, 2016, and, after a transition, as an actively managed fund subadvised by Harding Loevner LP from January 15, 2016 to period end.