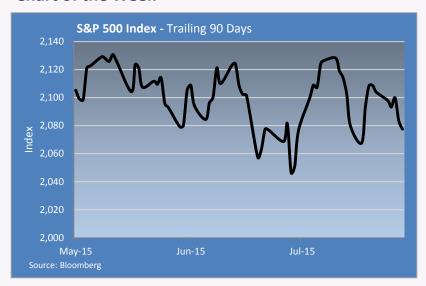


Chart of the Week



Weekly Highlights

- Domestic stocks declined this week as the market digested employment numbers and became concerned about a potential rise in interest rates this September. The Healthcare and Energy sectors performed the worse for the week with Consumer Staples holding up the best.
- International equity markets held up better than domestic with developed markets trading slightly down though not as poorly as U.S. markets. Emerging Market equities continued to decline.
- U.S. Treasury yields declined slightly when looking at the 10year as investors were torn between concern over rising rates versus a declining stock market.
- Commodity indexes fell, as oil continued to decline.

Talking Points

- Among equities, large caps outperformed small caps, and growth stocks underperformed value-oriented issues. Domestic stocks underperformed international equities. Developed markets outperformed emerging market stocks.
- Treasury yields fell slightly on concerns over the market.
- Commodity indexes declined, extending what has been a significant decline since last fall.
- The dollar index gained this week against a basket of six major currencies.
- Among economic data released this week, employment numbers came in slightly below expectations 215k versus 223k and the unemployment rate came in unchanged at 5.3%. The trade deficit came in slightly more than consensus forecast at \$-43.8 billion versus \$-42.8 billion.

MARKET DASHBOARD

	Last Price	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
S&P 500	2,077.57	-26.27	-1.25%	0.9%
Dow Industrials	17,373.38	-316.48	-1.79%	-2.5%
Nasdaq	5,043.54	-84.74	-1.65%	6.5%
Russell 2000	1,206.90	-31.78	-2.57%	0.2%
Euro Stoxx Index	397.07	0.70	0.18%	15.9%
Shanghai Composite	3,744.21	80.48	2.20%	15.8%
Russell Global	1,755.17	-14.72	-0.83%	1.6%

Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.

	Last Price	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Russell Global EM	2,783.45	-40.67	-1.44%	-6.6%
10-Year US Treas.	2.18	-3 bps	NM	NM
DJ UBS Comm. ldx.	90.48	-1.30	-1.42%	-13.3%
Gold	\$1,093.87	-\$2.17	-0.20%	-7.7%
Crude Oil	\$43.81	-\$3.33	-7.07%	-23.8%
Dollar Index	97.65	0.31	0.32%	8.2%
VIX Index	13.39	1.27	10.48%	-30.3%
One Week			VTD	

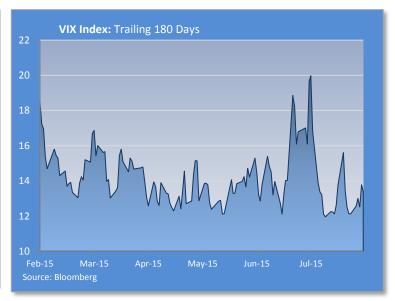
	2140 - 2120 - 2100 - 2080 - 2040 - 2020 - 2000 - 1980		
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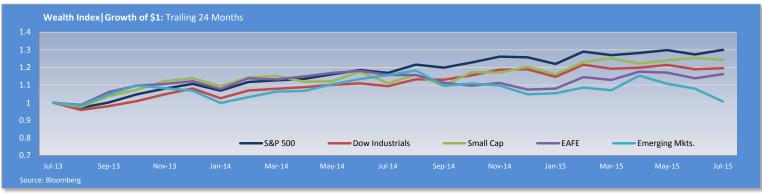
		One Week	(
	Value		Growth
L	-1.27%	-1.34%	-1.40%
	-0.82%	-1.09%	-1.35%
S	-2.22%	-2.57%	-2.89%
	O D	La la casta a cas	

	YTD	
Value		Growth
-3.03%	1.29%	5.62%
-1.66%	1.15%	3.85%
-5.20%	0.18%	5.66%

Source: Bloomberg

	% Wgt in	Week %	
	S&P 500	Chg.	YTD % Chg
Consumer Discretionary	12.8	-2.41%	8.39
Consumer Staples	9.7	-0.2	2.9%
Energy	7.0	-3.48%	-16.49
Financials	17.0	-0.1	1.5%
Health Care	15.5	-1.6 8 %	9.89
Industrials	10.0	-1 <mark>.02</mark> %	.09
Information Technology	19.8	-1 <mark>.15</mark> %	1.79
Materials	2.9	-1.6 4 %	7.1%
Telecom Services	2.4	-1.2 6 %	. 4.89
Utilities	3.0	0.89%	-6 .29





THE ECONOMY AND MARKETS

A Macro View - Peeling Back the Layers of the U.S. Employment Situation

July's unemployment numbers came in today at 215,000 which was slightly below estimates (223,000) and the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 5.3%. That said, economists have raised concerns if the unemployment numbers truly reflect the employment situation in America. The argument is that the numbers do not account for the *under*employed or those that have dropped out of the labor force.

In order to account for these two factors, economists typically analyze a couple other pertinent statistics. One statistic they will be looking at is the unemployment rate plus underemployment rate, which includes those workers who work part-time yet wish to be full-time or are skilled laborers working unskilled jobs (this rate dropped from 10.4% to 10.3%).

In addition, the labor force participation rate factors into a deeper evaluation of the employment situation. That is, how many Americans are in the work force or looking to join the work force. A decline in this rate accounts for those who have dropped out of the workforce all together. Combining all these metrics shows a more complete picture regarding the state of employment within the United States. While it seems the overall employment situation in the U.S. has improved according to the unemployment numbers released today, it does not paint as rosy of a picture as one would believe.

If we look at the labor force participation rate, on the surface the unemployment story is not as positive as a 5.3% unemployment rate appears. Since the recession of 2002 until the credit crisis of 2008, this rate averaged around 66% with little volatility; meaning 66% of the adult population in the U.S. was either employed or participating in the work force. Since that time, the number has declined steadily to 62.6% meaning over 3% of the U.S. population stopped working and is looking for employment. Of that 3%, roughly half of those workers appear to be baby boomers who are retiring early but that still leaves about 1.5% of Americans who have dropped out of the work force. This number is concerning as it becomes harder for the long term unemployed to re-enter the work force which will impact these Americans for years to come and also reduce their ability to contribute to the overall economy. In addition, given the low amount of retirement savings for baby boomers, there is concern that those retiring early will be less likely to have the means to support themselves during their entire retirement.

The other unemployment rate economists are closely following is the unemployed plus underemployed. This rate has come down considerably in recent periods, though it continues to remain elevated when compared to pre-credit crisis levels. In particular, the current unemployed plus underemployed rate sits at 10.3% versus a rate of 8.3% in June of 2007. Meanwhile the unemployment rate, currently at 5.3%, is nearing the 4.6% rate observed in June of 2007. A higher percentage of underemployed workers is concerning as these workers tend to fall behind in both pay and advancement opportunities and ultimately reduces their ability to contribute to the overall economy. Though the rate remains elevated, one positive is that the trend line has declined almost 40% from the peak levels in 2009.

Finally, when looking at all three unemployment statistics, these numbers are important indicators because they capture a segment of the U.S. population who are increasingly being left behind. Given the U.S. economy is primarily driven by personal consumption, consumers dropping out of the workforce or who are underemployed have a real economic impacts in addition to the negative social consequences. While our unemployment rates appear stronger than the majority of the developed world, the reduced labor participation and underemployment rates are concerning as they continue to represent a headwind for future economic growth. It is important that investors realize the employment picture being painted might not be as rosy as it seems and to keep an eye on the entire employment situation in the U.S.

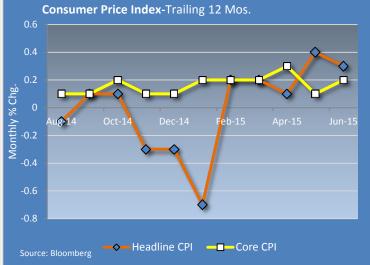
Ken Shaw Senior Investment Analyst

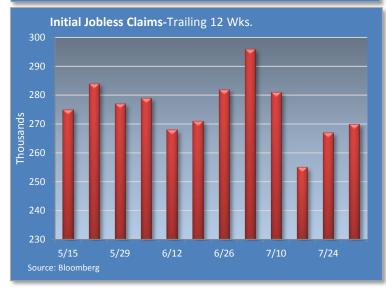
ECONOMIC DATA

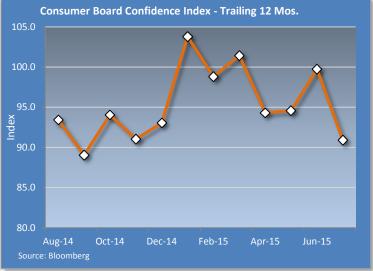












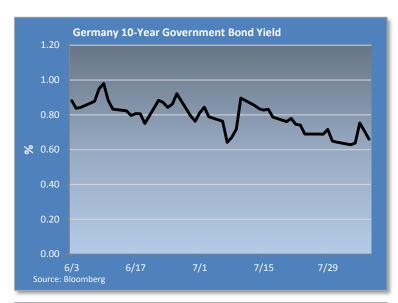
EUROZONE

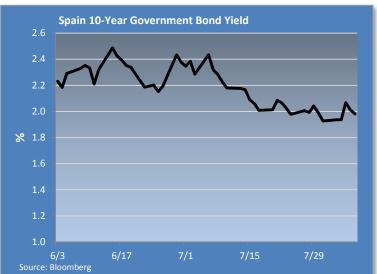
SELECTED EUROPEAN SOVEREIGN YIELD PERFORMANCE

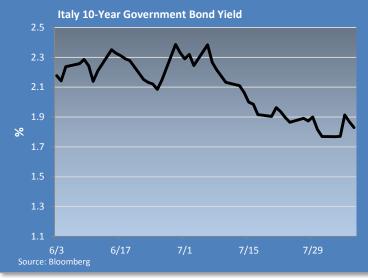
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Germany 10-Yr. Govt.	0.66	-2 bps	NM	NM
Greece 10-Yr. Govt.	11.54	11 bps	NM	NM
Italy 10-Yr. Govt.	1.83	-5 bps	NM	NM
Spain 10-Yr. Govt.	1.98	-5 bps	NM	NM
Belgium 10-Yr. Govt.	0.99	-4 bps	NM	NM

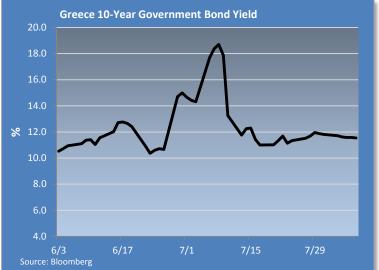
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
France 10-Yr. Govt.	0.96	-3 bps	NM	NM
Ireland 10-Yr. Govt.	1.23	-5 bps	NM	NM
Portugal 10-Yr. Govt.	2.44	-5 bps	NM	NM
Netherlands 10-Yr. Govt.	0.83	-1 bps	NM	NM
U.K. 10-Yr. Govt.	1.85	3 bps	NM	NM

Source: Bloomberg Basis points (bps)









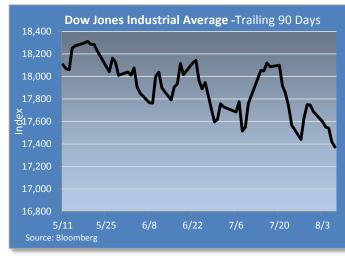
EQUITIES

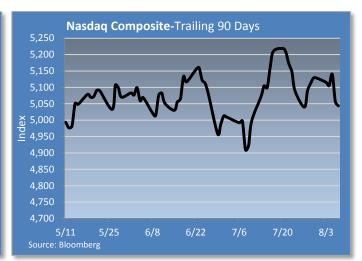
WORLD MARKET PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %	
S&P 500	2,077.57	-26.27	-1.25%	0.91%	
Dow Industrials	17,373.38	-316.48	-1.79%	-2.52%	
Nasdaq Composite	5,043.54	-84.74	-1.65%	6.49%	
Russell Global	1,755.17	-14.72	-0.83%	1.6%	
Russell Global EM	2,783.45	-40.67	-1.44%	-6.6%	
S&P/TSX (Canada)	14,302.70	-165.74	-1.15%	-2.25%	
Mexico IPC	44,862.14	109.21	0.24%	3.98%	
Brazil Bovespa	48,577.32	-2287.45	-4.50%	-2.86%	
Euro Stoxx 600	397.07	0.70	0.18%	15.92%	
FTSE 100	6,718.49	22.21	0.33%	2.32%	
IBEX 35 (Spain)	11,178.20	-2.50	-0.02%	8.74%	

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Swiss Market Index	9,408.27	-19.90	-0.21%	4.73%
CAC 40 Index (France)	5,154.75	72.14	1.42%	20.64%
DAX Index (Germany)	11,490.83	181.84	1.61%	17.19%
Irish Overall Index	6,584.17	71.40	1.10%	26.02%
Nikkei 225	20,724.56	139.32	0.68%	18.76%
Hang Seng Index	24,552.47	-83.81	-0.34%	4.01%
Shanghai Composite	3,744.21	80.48	2.20%	15.75%
Kospi Index (S. Korea)	2,010.23	-19.93	-0.98%	4.94%
Taiwan Taiex Index	8,442.29	-223.05	-2.57%	-9.29%
Tel Aviv 25 Index	1,716.65	4.04	0.24%	17.18%
MICEX Index (Russia)	1,690.44	21.44	1.28%	21.04%

 $Source: Bloomberg; Index\,\%\,change\,is\,based\,on\,price.$









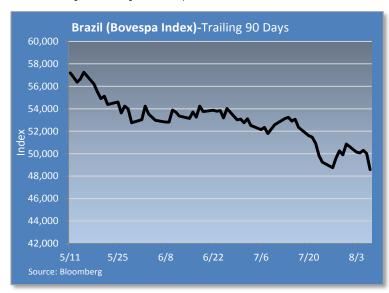
EQUITIES – EMERGING AND FRONTIER MARKETS

EMERGING AND FRONTIER MARKET PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Mexico IPC	44,862.14	109.21	0.2%	4.0%
Brazil (Bovespa Index)	48,577.32	-2287.45	-4.5%	-2.9%
MICEX Index (Russia)	1,690.44	21.44	1.3%	21.0%
Czech Republic (Prague)	1,033.30	1.83	0.2%	9.1%
Turkey (Istanbul)	78,427.06	-1482.62	-1.9%	-8.5%
Egypt (Hermes Index)	735.97	-2.87	-0.4%	-11.7%
Kenya (Nairobi 20 Index)	4,415.09	10.37	0.2%	-13.6%
Saudi Arabia (TASI Index)	8,654.64	-443.63	-4.9%	3.9%
Lebanon (Beirut BLOM Index)	1,169.30	-8.24	-0.7%	-0.1%
Palestine	483.75	1.34	0.3%	-3.8%

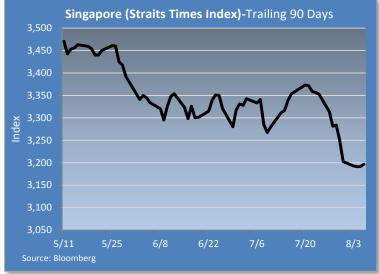
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Hang Seng Index	24,552.47	-83.81	-0.3%	4.0%
India (Sensex 30)	28,236.39	121.83	0.4%	2.7%
Malaysia (KLCI Index)	1,682.65	-40.49	-2.3%	-4.5%
Singapore (Straits Times Index)	3,196.66	-52.86	-1.6%	-5.0%
Thailand (SET Index)	1,428.79	-11.33	-0.8%	-4.6%
Indonesia (Jakarta)	4,770.30	-32.23	-0.7%	-8.7%
Pakistan (Karachi KSE 100)	36,222.63	481.11	1.3%	12.7%
Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh)	603.76	-17.30	-2.8%	10.7%
Sri Lanka (Colombo)	7,370.60	38.55	0.5%	1.0%
Cambodia (Laos)	1,333.59	21.96	1.7%	-5.7%

Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.









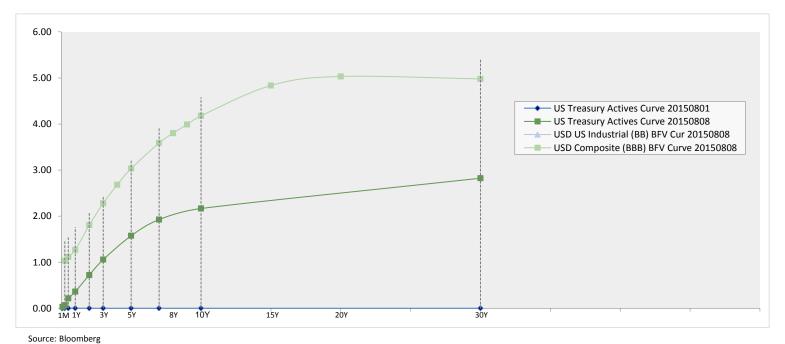
INTEREST RATES

SELECTED INTEREST RATES

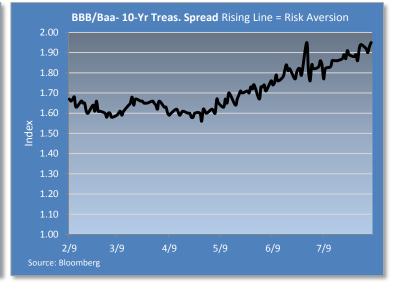
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
2-Yr. U.S. Treasury	0.72%	-1 bps	NM	NM
5-Yr. U.S. Treasury	1.58%	3 bps	NM	NM
10-Yr. U.S. Treasury	2.18%	-3 bps	NM	NM
30-Yr. U.S. Treasury	2.83%	-10 bps	NM	NM
German 10-Yr. Govt.	0.66%	-2 bps	NM	NM
France 10-Yr.	0.96%	-3 bps	NM	NM
Italy 10-Yr.	1.83%	-5 bps	NM	NM
Fed 5-Yr Fwd BE Inf.	2.04%	-7 bps	NM	NM

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Prime Rate	3.25%	0.00	NM	NM
Fed Funds Rate	0.25%	0.00	NM	NM
Discount Rate	0.75%	0.00	NM	NM
LIBOR (3 Mo.)	0.31%	0 bps	NM	NM
Bond Buyer 40 Muni	4.07%	0 bps	NM	NM
Bond Buyer 40 G.O.	3.75%	NA	NM	NM
Bond Buyer 40 Rev.	4.11%	NA	NM	NM

Source: Bloomberg







CURRENCIES

SELECTED CURRENCY PERFORMANCE

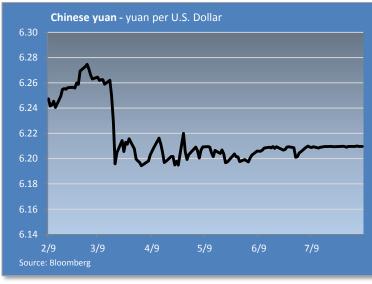
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Dollar Index	97.65	0.310	0.32%	8.17%
Euro	1.10	-0.002	-0.22%	-9.41%
Japanese Yen	124.23	0.340	-0.27%	-3.58%
British Pound	1.55	-0.013	-0.83%	-0.55%
Canadian Dollar	1.31	0.004	-0.31%	-11.51%

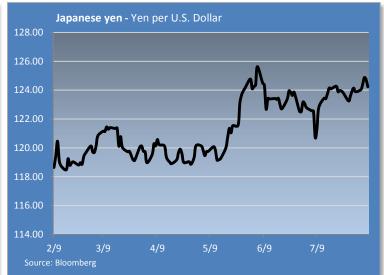
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Chinese Yuan	6.21	0.000	0.00%	-0.07%
Swiss Franc	0.98	0.018	-1.80%	1.05%
New Zealand Dollar	0.66	0.003	0.38%	-15.13%
Brazilian Real	3.51	0.087	-2.49%	-24.26%
Mexican Peso	16.15	0.041	-0.25%	-8.66%

Source: Bloomberg









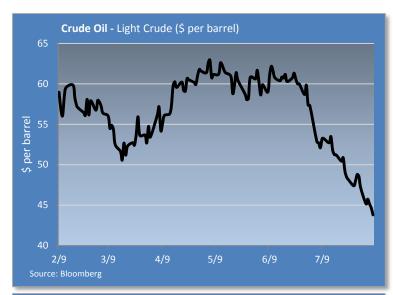
COMMODITIES

SELECTED COMMODITY MARKET PERFORMANCE

JELECTED COMMODITY								
Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %					
90.48	-1.30	-1.42%	-13.27%					
2361.44	-73.15	-3.00%	-15.44%					
\$43.80	-\$3.33	-7.07%	-23.84%					
\$2.80	\$0.08	3.09%	-7.01%					
\$2.62	-\$0.04	-1.47%	16.79%					
154.22	-4.56	-2.87%	-17.36%					
\$1,093.78	-\$2.17	-0.20%	-7.66%					
\$14.80	\$0.02	0.14%	-5.79%					
	90.48 2361.44 \$43.80 \$2.80 \$2.62 154.22 \$1,093.78	Last Change 90.48 -1.30 2361.44 -73.15 \$43.80 -\$3.33 \$2.80 \$0.08 \$2.62 -\$0.04 154.22 -4.56 \$1,093.78 -\$2.17	Last Change % Chg. 90.48 -1.30 -1.42% 2361.44 -73.15 -3.00% \$43.80 -\$3.33 -7.07% \$2.80 \$0.08 3.09% \$2.62 -\$0.04 -1.47% 154.22 -4.56 -2.87% \$1,093.78 -\$2.17 -0.20%					

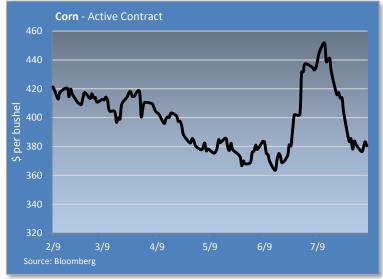
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Platinum Spot	\$962.00	-\$21.13	-2.15%	-20.34%
Corn	383.75	2.50	0.66%	-8.85%
Wheat	510.50	11.25	2.25%	-15.58%
Soybeans	963.25	23.00	2.45%	-4.20%
Sugar	10.66	-0.48	-4.31%	-31.97%
Orange Juice	132.45	8.85	7.16%	-6.99%
Aluminum	1,592.50	-25.50	-1.58%	-14.04%
Copper	5,185.00	-45.00	-0.86%	-17.70%

Source: Bloomberg; % change is based on price.









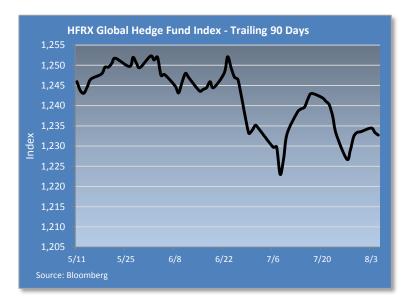
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

SELECTED ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT INDEX PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index	1233.39	-3.76	-0.30%	0.93%
HFRX Equity Market Neutral	1005.08	0.72	0.07%	2.36%
HFRX Equity Hedge Index	1205.68	-5.73	-0.47%	1.59%
HFRX Event-Driven Index	1504.95	-9.09	-0.60%	-0.92%
HFRX Absolute Return Index	1017.90	-1.37	-0.13%	2.12%

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
HFRX Distressed Index	1008.14	-5.18	-0.51%	-0.41%
HFRX Merger Arbitrage Index	1671.19	0.79	0.05%	4.28%
HFRX Convertible Arbitrage Index	723.11	0.06	0.01%	2.76%
HFRX Macro CTA Index	1210.25	3.68	0.31%	1.24%
IQ Fixed Income Beta Arb Index	1381.73	5.63	0.41%	-0.42%

Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.









PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION



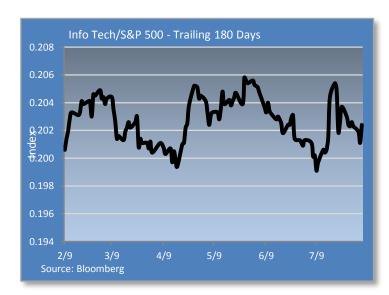


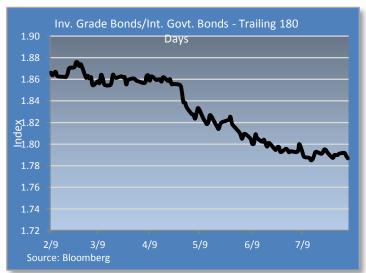


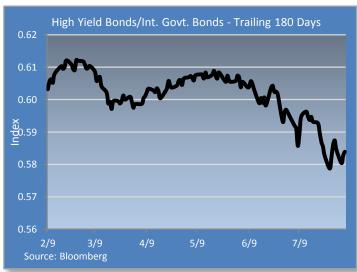




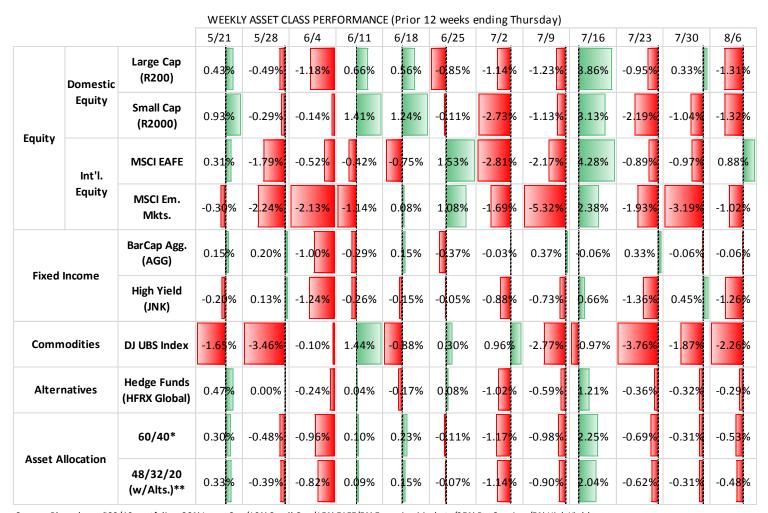
PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION (cont'd.)











 $Source: Bloomberg; *60/40\ portfolio = 30\%\ Large\ Cap/10\%\ Small\ Cap/15\%\ EAFE/5\%\ Emerging\ Markets/35\%\ BarCap\ Agg./5\%\ High\ Yield.$

^{**48/32/20} portfolio = 24% Large Cap/8% Small Cap/12% EAFE/4% Emerging Markets/28% BarCap Agg./4% High Yield/20% HFRX Global Index.

RELATIVE	STRENIGTH	MATRIX	/RASED ON	3U^DV A BCI)

	Large Cap	Large Cap	Large Cap	Mid Cap	Mid Cap	Mid Cap	Small Cap	Small Cap	Small Cap	Int'l.	Emerging				
	Core	Growth	Value	Core	Growth	Value	Core	Growth	Value	Developed	Markets	REITs	Comm.	Int. Bond	High Yield
Large Cap Core	1.00	0.95	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.10	1.12	1.05	1.25	0.97	1.41	0.96	1.48	1.00	1.38
Large Cap Growth	1.05	1.00	1.12	1.12	1.09	1.15	1.18	1.10	1.31	1.02	1.49	1.00	1.56	1.05	1.45
Large Cap Value	0.94	0.90	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.03	1.06	0.99	1.18	0.92	1.33	0.90	1.40	0.94	1.30
Mid Cap Core	0.94	0.90	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.03	1.06	0.99	1.17	0.92	1.33	0.90	1.40	0.94	1.30
Mid Cap Growth	0.97	0.92	1.03	1.03	1.00	1.06	1.09	1.01	1.21	0.94	1.37	0.93	1.44	0.97	1.33
Mid Cap Value	0.91	0.87	0.97	0.97	0.94	1.00	1.03	0.96	1.14	0.89	1.29	0.87	1.35	0.91	1.26
Small Cap Core	0.89	0.85	0.94	0.95	0.92	0.98	1.00	0.93	1.11	0.86	1.26	0.85	1.32	0.89	1.23
Small Cap Growth	0.95	0.91	1.01	1.01	0.99	1.05	1.07	1.00	1.19	0.93	1.35	0.91	1.42	0.95	1.32
Small Cap Value	0.80	0.76	0.85	0.85	0.83	0.88	0.90	0.84	1.00	0.78	1.13	0.77	1.19	0.80	1.10
Int'l. Developed	1.03	0.98	1.09	1.09	1.06	1.13	1.16	1.08	1.28	1.00	1.45	0.98	1.53	1.03	1.42
Emerging Markets	0.71	0.67	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.78	0.80	0.74	0.88	0.69	1.00	0.68	1.05	0.71	0.98
REITs	1.05	1.00	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.15	1.18	1.10	1.31	1.02	1.48	1.00	1.55	1.05	1.44
Commodities	0.67	0.64	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.74	0.76	0.71	0.84	0.66	0.95	0.64	1.00	0.67	0.93
Int. Bond	1.00	0.95	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.10	1.12	1.05	1.25	0.97	1.41	0.96	1.48	1.00	1.38
High Yield	0.73	0.69	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.80	0.82	0.76	0.91	0.71	1.03	0.69	1.08	0.73	1.00

Source: Bloomberg

The Relative Strength Matrix provides an indication of how the various asset classes have performed relative to one another over the past 30 days. A number greater than 1.0 indicates that the asset class in the far left column has outperformed the corresponding asset class in the top row over the past 30 days. A number below 1.0 means the asset class on the left has underperformed the asset class at the top. The green shading indicates outperformance, and the red shading indicates underperformance.

INDEX OVERVIEW & KEY DEFINITIONS

Fed, The Fed or FED refers to the Federal Reserve System, the central bank of the United States. The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) is the monetary policymaking body of the Federal Reserve System. Fed Funds Rate, the interest rate at which a depository institution lends funds maintained at the Federal Reserve to another depository institution overnight. The European Central Bank (ECB) is the central bank for Europe's single currency, the euro. The ECB's main task is to maintain the euro's purchasing power and thus price stability in the euro area. The euro area comprises the 19 European Union countries that have introduced the euro since 1999. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rate is a measurement of the output of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. Basis Point(s) is a unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1%, and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument. The basis point is commonly used for calculating changes in interest rates, equity indexes and the yield of a fixed-income security. A separately managed account (SMA) is an individual managed investment account offered typically by a brokerage firm through one of their brokers or financial consultants and managed by independent investment management firms (often called money managers for short) and have varying fee structures. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in the cost of a fixed basket of products and services. The Producer Price Index (PPI) program measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output. The prices included in the PPI are from the first commercial transaction for many products and some services.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DOW or DJIA) is an unmanaged index of 30 common stocks comprised of 30 actively traded blue chip stocks, primarily industrials and assumes reinvestment of dividends. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index comprised of 500 widely held securities considered to be representative of the stock market in general. The S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices measure the residential housing market, tracking changes in the value of the residential real estate market in 20 metropolitan regions across the United States. The Nasdaq Composite Index is a stock market index of the common stocks and similar securities listed on the NASDAQ stock market. The US Dollar Index is a measure of the value of the United States dollar relative to a basket of foreign currencies. It is a weighted geometric mean of the dollar's value relative to other select currencies (Euro, Japanese yen, Pound sterling, Canadian dollar, Swedish krona (SEK) & Swiss franc). The Nikkei Index (Nikkei 225 or Nikkei) is a stock market index for the Tokyo Stock Exchange calculated daily by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Nikkei) newspaper since 1950. It is a price-weighted index (the unit is yen), and the components are reviewed once a year. The FTSE 100 Index (FTSE 100) is a share index of the 100 companies listed on the London Stock Exchange (LSE) with the highest market capitalization. The Bloomberg Commodity Index (formerly the Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index) tracks prices of futures contracts on physical commodities on the commodity markets and is designed to minimize concentration in any one commodity or sector (currently 22 commodity futures in seven sectors). The Barclays Capital US Credit Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of publicly issued, SEC-registered US corporate and specified foreign debentures and secured notes. The Barclays Capital US Aggregate Bond Index is a market capitalization-weighted index of investment-grade, fixed-rate debt issues, including government, corporate, asset-backed, and mortgage-backed securities, with maturities of at least one year. The Barclays Capital US Corporate High Yield Index covers the USD-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high-yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below. The index may include emerging market debt. The Barclays Capital Municipal Bond Index is an unmanaged index comprised of investment-grade, fixed-rate municipal securities representative of the tax-exempt bond market in general. The Barclays Capital US Treasury Total Return Index is an unmanaged index of public obligations of the US Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more. The Barclays Capital Global Aggregate ex-U.S. Index is a market capitalization-weighted index, meaning the securities in the index are weighted according to the market size of each bond type. Most U.S. traded investment grade bonds are represented. Municipal bonds, and Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities are excluded, due to tax treatment issues. The index includes Treasury securities, Government agency bonds, Mortgagebacked bonds, Corporate bonds, and a small amount of foreign bonds traded in U.S. The Barclays Capital U.S. 5-10 Year Corporate Bond Index measures the investment return of U.S. dollar denominated, investment-grade, fixed rate, taxable securities issued by industrial, utility, and financial companies with maturities between 5 and 10 years. Treasury securities, mortgage-backed securities (MBS) foreign bonds, government agency bonds and corporate bonds are some of the categories included in the index. The Barclays Capital U.S Corporate High-Yield Index is composed of fixed-rate, publicly issued, non-investment grade debt. The Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate 5-10 Year Index includes U.S. dollar-denominated, investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable securities issued by industrial, utility, & financial companies, with maturities between 5 & 10 years. The Citigroup World Government Bond Index measures the performance of fixed-rate, local currency, investment grade sovereign bonds and comprises sovereign debt from over 20 countries, denominated in a variety of currencies. The DJ-UBS Commodity Index Total Return SM measures the collateralized returns from a basket of 19 commodity futures contracts representing the energy, precious metals, industrial metals, grains, softs and livestock sectors. The Russell 1000 Index is a market capitalization-weighted benchmark index made up of the 1000 largest U.S. companies in the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 1000 Growth Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of large-cap growth stocks. The Russell 1000 Value Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of large-cap value stocks. The Russell 2000 Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of small-cap stocks. The Russell 2000 Growth Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of small-cap growth stocks. The Russell 2000 Growth Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of small-cap value stocks. The Russell 3000 Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of the US stock market. The Russell Midcap Index is a subset of the Russell 1000 Index. It includes approximately 800 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell Midcap Growth Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of mid-cap growth stocks. The Russell Midcap Value Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of mid-cap value stocks. The HFRX Indices are a series of benchmarks of hedge fund industry performance which are engineered to achieve representative performance of a larger universe of hedge fund strategies. Hedge Fund Research, Inc. employs the HFRX Methodology (UCITS compliant), a proprietary and highly quantitative process by which hedge funds are selected as constituents for the HFRX Indices. The University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index (MCSI) is a survey of consumer confidence conducted by the University of Michigan using telephone surveys to gather information on consumer expectations regarding the overall economy. The ISM Non-Manufacturing Index is an index based on surveys of more than 400 non-manufacturing firms' purchasing and supply executives, within 60 sectors across the nation, by the Institute of Supply Management (ISM). The ISM Non-Manufacturing Index tracks economic data, like the ISM Non-Manufacturing Business Activity Index. A composite diffusion index is created based on the data from these surveys that monitors economic conditions of the nation. The ISM Manufacturing Index is an index based on surveys of more than 300 manufacturing firms by the Institute of Supply Management – the index monitors employment, production inventories, new orders and supplier deliveries. A composite diffusion index is created that monitors conditions in national manufacturing based on the data from these surveys. The CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) is an up-to-the-minute market estimate of expected volatility that is calculated by using real-time S&P 500 Index option bid/ask quotes. The Index uses nearby and second nearby options with at least 8 days left to expiration and then weights them to yield a constant, 30-day measure of the expected volatility of the S&P 500 Index. The MSCI EAFE Index is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets outside of the U.S. & Canada. The MSCI EAFE Growth Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of growth stocks of Europe, Australasia and the Far East. The MSCI EAFE Value Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of value stocks of Europe, Australasia and the Far East. The MSCI EM (Emerging Markets) Latin America Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of emerging markets in Latin America. The MSCI World ex-U.S. Index captures large and mid-cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries - excluding the US. With 1,002 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. (DM countries include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.) The MSCI Japan Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid-cap segments of the Japanese market. With 320 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Japan. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. The MSCI Europe Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of stocks of developed European countries. The MSCI Pacific Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of the developed markets in the Pacific region. 15

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