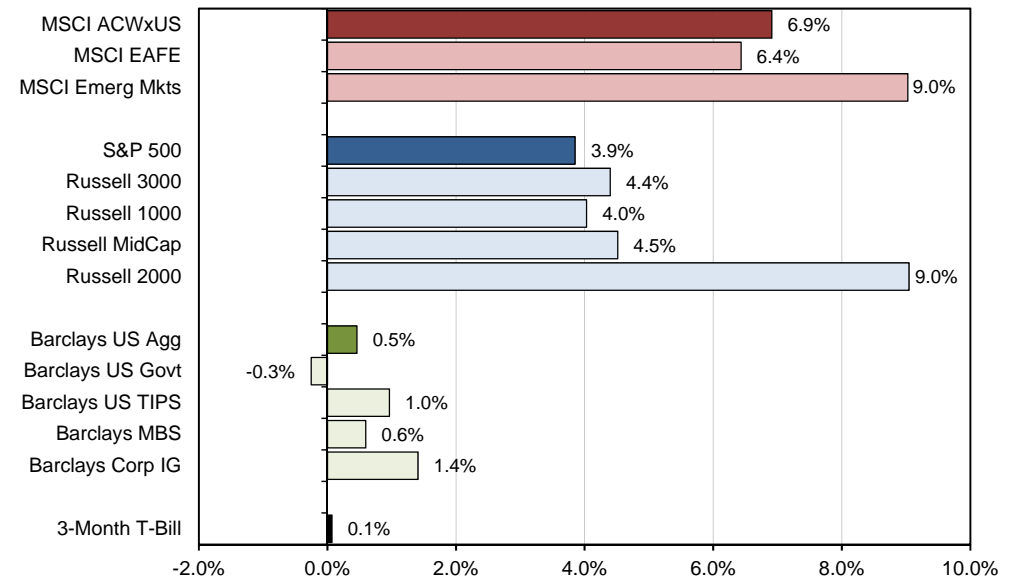
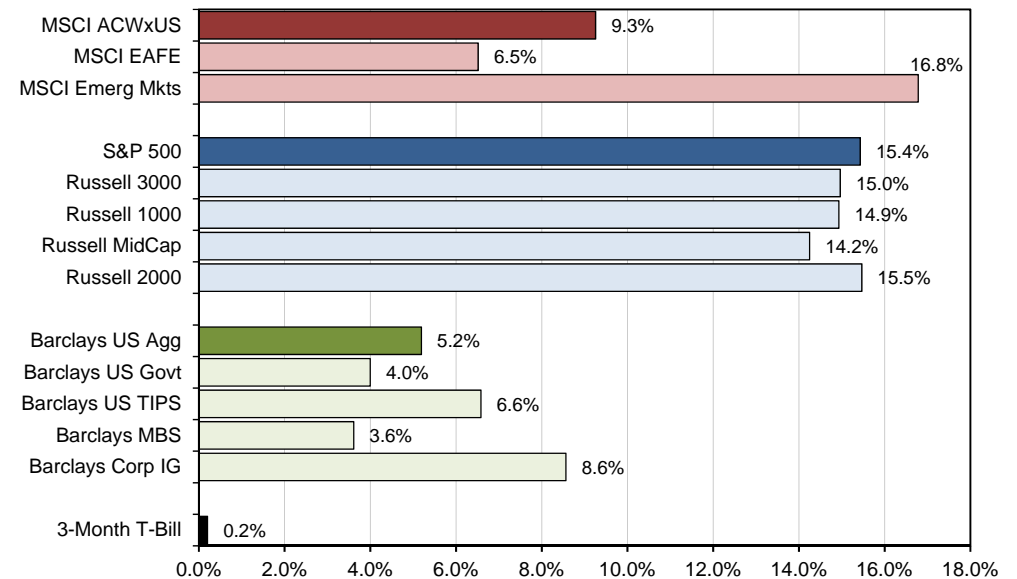


- Asset class returns were broadly positive for the 3rd quarter as global markets continued to rebound from the late June shock caused by the U.K.'s decision to leave the European Union. Investment returns also benefited from continued expansionary global central bank policies as well as general improvement in economic data. Domestic and international equity, particularly small cap and emerging markets, easily outperformed bonds as investor sentiment shifted once again to a "risk-on" posture. Returns for the trailing twelve months illustrated a similar pattern with higher risk assets generally outperforming defensive investments.
- Equity market indices were positive for the 3rd quarter and the 1-year period. Domestic stock market returns represented by the Russell 3000 Index have been solid, returning 4.4% for the 3rd quarter and 15.0% over the trailing year. Within domestic stocks, the small cap index doubled the performance of other domestic indices with a return of 9.0% for the quarter. This strong outperformance for the quarter also elevated the small cap benchmark marginally past the return of domestic equity indices for the 1-year period. Similar to domestic equity results, international equity indices also yielded robust performance for the 3rd quarter. In U.S. Dollar (USD) terms, the MSCI ACWI ex U.S. Index (net) appreciated 6.9% for the quarter and 9.3% over the last year. The Emerging market index posted its third straight quarter of outperformance relative to developed market MSCI-EAFE Index (net). The MSCI Emerging Market Index (net) posted returns of 9.0% and 16.8%, respective, for the 3rd quarter and 1-year period versus returns of 6.4% and 6.5% for the MSCI EAFE Index (net).
- Despite a brief drop in yields at the start of the 3rd quarter, the U.S. Treasury yield curve moved higher as interest rates rose moderately across the maturity spectrum. This upward shift in the yield curve caused U.S. Government bonds to post negative returns for the quarter. In contrast, the investment grade corporate and mortgage-backed bond components of the Aggregate benchmark managed to post positive performance for the quarter. Investment grade corporate issues benefited from increased demand for yield, which led to tightening credit spreads throughout the quarter, particularly in lower credit quality issues.

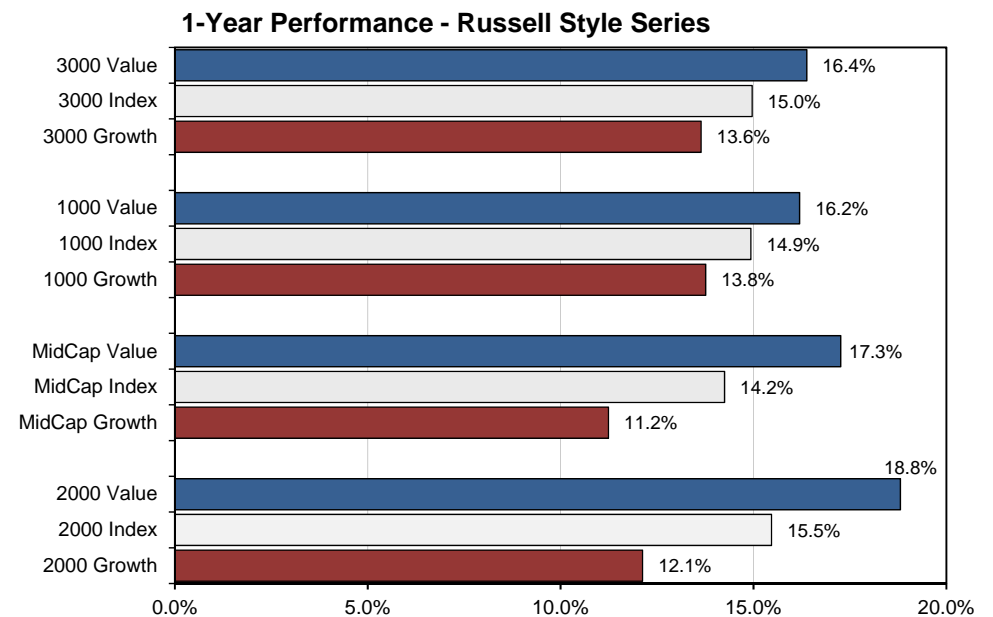
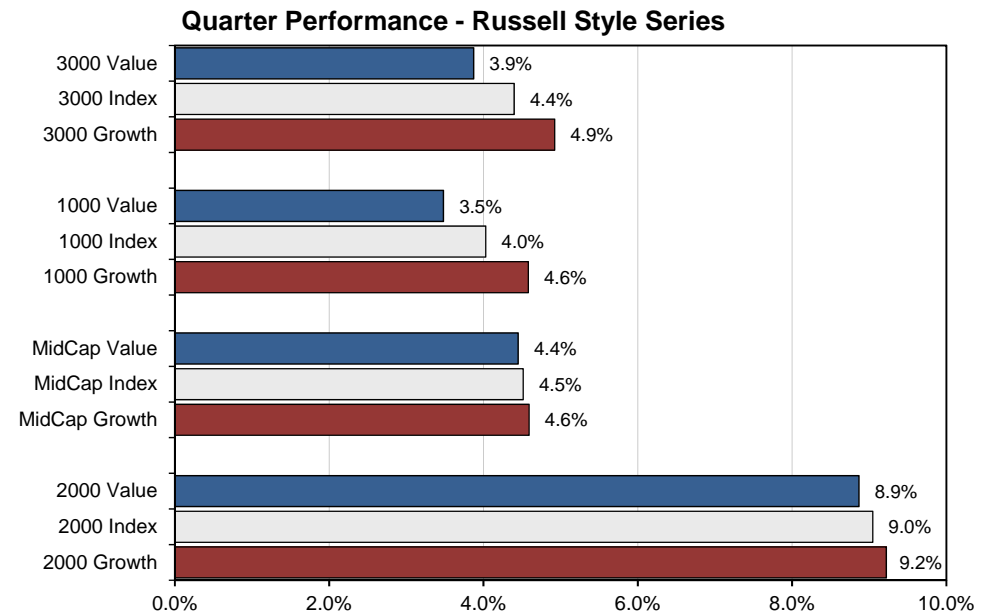
Quarter Performance



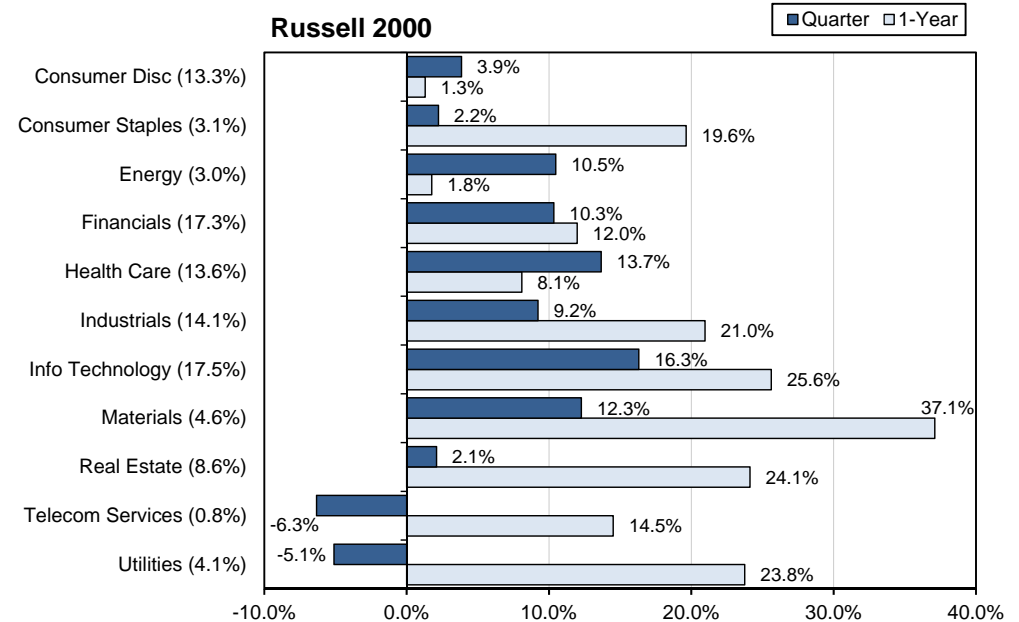
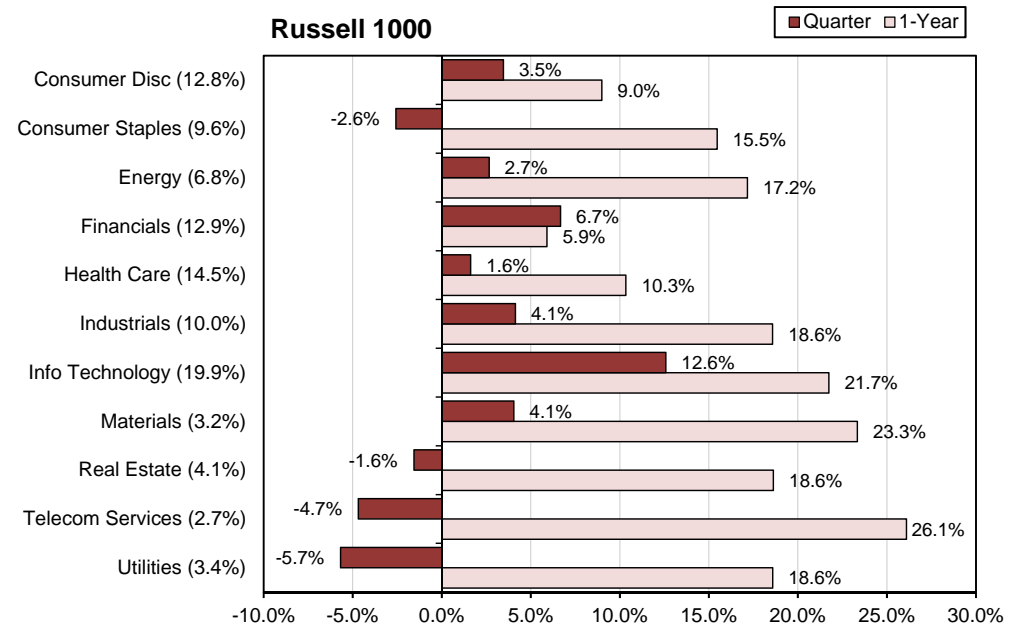
1-Year Performance



- U.S. equity index returns were positive across the style and capitalization spectrum during the 3rd quarter. The enthusiasm from generally better than expected 2nd quarter earnings and positive macroeconomic data early in the quarter were tempered by rising expectations the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) would tighten monetary policy by increasing short-term interest rates in September. While the Fed ultimately decided to leave short-term interest rates unchanged, Fed Chair Janet Yellen provided guidance that the case for a rate increase had been “strengthened”, increasing the odds of a rate hike before the end of the year, but likely not until after the November election cycle.
- Growth stocks marginally outpaced value stocks across the capitalization spectrum for the 3rd quarter, reversing the trend of value outperformance for the first half of 2016. Growth index results were led by investors seeking the potential return premium associated with faster growing companies. Growth index performance also benefited from larger weights to Information Technology, the best performing economic sector for the 3rd quarter. As with the core indices, small cap style benchmarks were the best performers across the capitalization spectrum, doubling their mid and large cap counterparts. Despite a strong 3rd quarter for growth indices, the style-based performance reverses over the 1-year period with the more defensive value indices outpacing growth indices across the capitalization spectrum.
- From a valuation perspective, equity valuations appear stretched relative to historical levels based on their forward Price/Earnings ratios (P/E). Even the most attractively valued indices are trading modestly above their historical valuation averages. The large and mid cap growth indices trade at valuations near their respective historical average, while the remaining indices range between 106% and 114% of their 15-year averages.



- Large cap sector performance was polarizing for the 3rd quarter with a performance span of 18.3% between the best and worst performing sectors. Seven of eleven sectors within the Russell 1000 Index posting gains for the period but only four economic sectors outpaced the 4.0% return of the broad Russell 1000 index. The Information Technology sector was the quarter's best performer. The sector's return of 12.6% was supported by a strong earnings season. Financial securities also performed notably well, returning 6.7%, as market participants considered the heightened possibility of a near-term interest rate hike. The prospect of higher interest rates represented a headwind to more defensive sectors, reversing a trend of outperformance in the Utilities, Real Estate, Telecommunications and Consumers Staples sectors. Utilities were the worst performers, returning -5.7% for the quarter. Sector performance over the 1-year period has been remarkably solid with all eleven economic sectors posting positive results, and nine posting double-digit returns. Despite its negative performance for the 3rd quarter, the Telecommunications sector was the best performer over the 1-year period with a return of 26.1%. Financial stocks have struggled relative to other sectors over the 1-year period as the persistent low interest rate environment continues to inhibit bank profits.
- Small cap sector performance was generally positive for the 3rd quarter with nine of eleven sectors advancing. However, much like large cap sector results, the performance span between the best and worst performing sectors was a large 22.6% for the period. While the trends observable in the large cap index generally persisted in the small cap benchmark, small cap sector performance outpaced the respective large cap sector result in ten of eleven sectors. Also similar to large cap issues, higher yielding, defensive sectors lagged the more cyclical, economically sensitive sectors. Over the 1-year period, higher dividend paying Real Estate, Utilities and Telecommunications sectors posted double-digit performance despite their relatively weak 3rd quarter results. Although positive, the Consumer Discretionary and Energy sectors lagged over the 1-year period returning 1.3% and 1.8% respectively.
- Using the S&P 500 as a proxy, forward P/E ratios for six GICS sectors were below their long-term (20-year) averages at quarter-end. The Information Technology and Telecommunications sectors were trading at the largest discount to their long-term average P/E ratios. In contrast, Energy and Utilities sector valuations were the most extended relative to their historical P/E ratios.



The Market Environment
Top 10 Index Weights & Quarterly Performance for the Russell 1000 & 2000
As of September 30, 2016

Top 10 Weighted Stocks				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Apple Inc	2.96%	18.9%	4.7%	Information Technology
Microsoft Corp	2.08%	13.3%	33.7%	Information Technology
Exxon Mobil Corp	1.74%	-6.1%	21.6%	Energy
Amazon.com Inc	1.56%	17.0%	63.6%	Consumer Discretionary
Johnson & Johnson	1.55%	-2.0%	30.2%	Health Care
Facebook Inc A	1.38%	12.2%	42.7%	Information Technology
Berkshire Hathaway Inc B	1.31%	-0.2%	10.8%	Financials
General Electric Co	1.30%	-5.2%	21.1%	Industrials
AT&T Inc	1.20%	-5.0%	31.2%	Telecommunication Services
JPMorgan Chase & Co	1.16%	8.0%	12.5%	Financials

Top 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Puma Biotechnology Inc	0.00%	125.1%	-11.0%	Health Care
The Chemours Co	0.00%	94.7%	151.1%	Materials
Genworth Financial Inc	0.00%	92.2%	7.4%	Financials
Lumentum Holdings Inc	0.00%	72.6%	146.4%	Information Technology
Copa Holdings SA Class A	0.01%	69.3%	118.4%	Industrials
Groupon Inc	0.01%	58.5%	58.0%	Consumer Discretionary
Ionis Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.02%	57.3%	-9.4%	Health Care
bluebird bio Inc	0.00%	56.6%	-20.8%	Health Care
GoPro Inc A	0.00%	54.3%	-46.6%	Consumer Discretionary
Penske Automotive Group Inc	0.01%	54.2%	2.3%	Consumer Discretionary

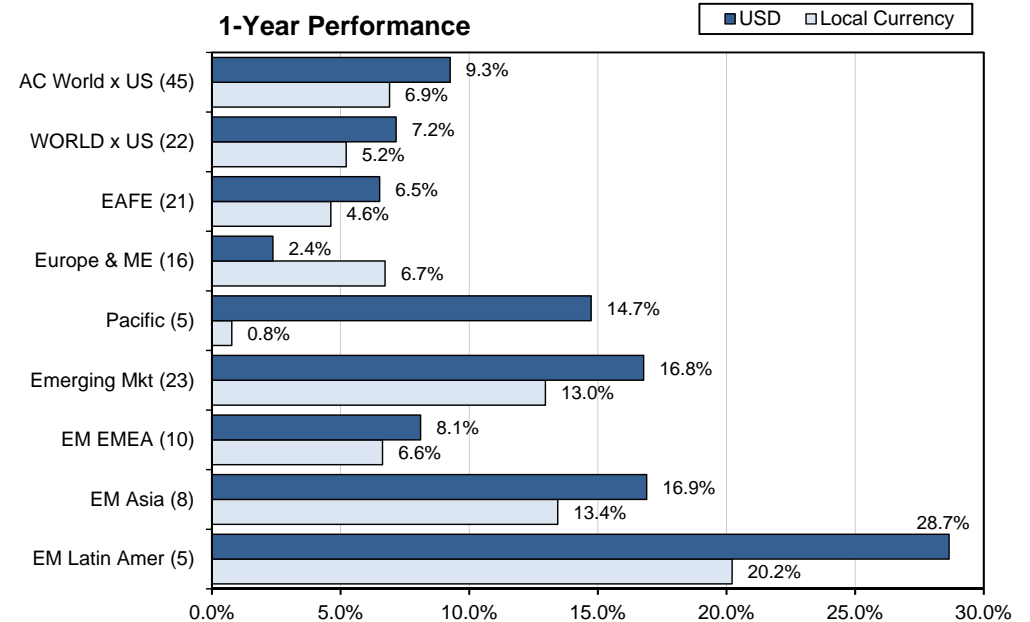
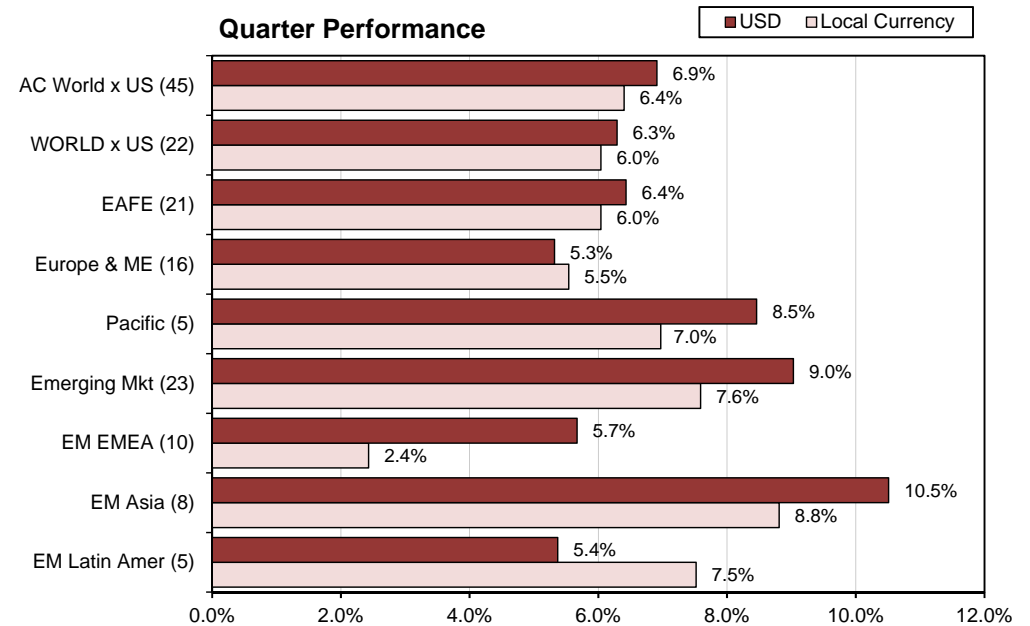
Bottom 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
SunEdison Inc	0.00%	-64.5%	-99.3%	Information Technology
Corrections Corp of America	0.01%	-58.8%	-48.6%	Real Estate
SunPower Corp	0.00%	-42.4%	-55.5%	Information Technology
Quorum Health Corp	0.00%	-41.5%	N/A	Health Care
The Hain Celestial Group Inc	0.02%	-28.5%	-31.0%	Consumer Staples
Diamond Offshore Drilling Inc	0.01%	-27.6%	2.4%	Energy
Bristol-Myers Squibb Company	0.43%	-26.7%	-7.4%	Health Care
Tractor Supply Co	0.04%	-25.9%	-19.3%	Consumer Discretionary
Dollar General Corp	0.09%	-25.3%	-2.2%	Consumer Discretionary
NRG Energy Inc	0.02%	-25.1%	-22.2%	Utilities

Top 10 Weighted Stocks				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Microsemi Corp	0.27%	28.5%	27.9%	Information Technology
Advanced Micro Devices Inc	0.26%	34.4%	301.7%	Information Technology
Gramercy Ppty Tr	0.23%	5.7%	54.8%	Real Estate
Curtiss-Wright Corp	0.23%	8.1%	46.7%	Industrials
Idacorp Inc	0.23%	-3.2%	24.4%	Utilities
Healthcare Realty Trust Inc	0.22%	-1.8%	42.7%	Real Estate
Aspen Technology Inc	0.22%	16.3%	23.4%	Information Technology
Fair Isaac Corp	0.22%	10.3%	47.6%	Information Technology
Cepheid	0.22%	71.3%	16.6%	Health Care
Portland General Electric Co	0.22%	-2.8%	18.8%	Utilities

Top 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Seventy Seven Energy Inc	0.00%	20366.9%	1265.9%	Energy
Sarepta Therapeutics Inc	0.15%	222.0%	91.2%	Health Care
Tobira Therapeutics Inc	0.02%	216.4%	311.4%	Health Care
Clayton Williams Energy Inc	0.03%	211.1%	120.1%	Energy
Ultra Petroleum Corp	0.00%	184.6%	-21.6%	Energy
Cloud Peak Energy Inc	0.00%	164.1%	106.8%	Energy
Clovis Oncology Inc	0.07%	162.8%	-60.8%	Health Care
Acacia Communications Inc	0.03%	158.6%	N/A	Information Technology
Abeona Therapeutics Inc	0.00%	154.2%	48.1%	Health Care
Healthways Inc	0.05%	129.1%	137.9%	Health Care

Bottom 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Horsehead Holding Corp	0.00%	-93.8%	-99.4%	Materials
Fairway Group Holdings Corp A	0.00%	-89.2%	-99.3%	Consumer Staples
Key Energy Services Inc	0.00%	-82.1%	-91.2%	Energy
Violin Memory Inc	0.00%	-80.2%	-86.8%	Information Technology
Code Rebel Corp	0.00%	-80.0%	-99.9%	Information Technology
CytRx Corp	0.00%	-73.6%	-75.2%	Health Care
Tokai Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.00%	-72.2%	-85.2%	Health Care
Novavax Inc	0.03%	-71.4%	-70.6%	Health Care
6D Global Technologies Inc	0.00%	-66.7%	-98.3%	Information Technology
Intra-Cellular Therapies Inc	0.03%	-60.7%	-61.9%	Health Care

- Similar to domestic equity benchmarks, the 3rd quarter was largely positive for international equities with developed and emerging market indices posting solid returns in both USD and local currency terms. The currency impact on returns was mixed during the quarter and the performance differential was more muted than recent quarters. Similar to the 3rd quarter, results for the 1-year period were also broadly positive in both USD and local currency.
- European stocks bounced back during the 3rd quarter as markets recovered from the immediate negative assessment of the U.K.'s vote to leave the European Union. Although the impact of the referendum will likely have economic consequences, they are not near-term in nature. While European Central Bank (ECB) President Mario Draghi signaled that further monetary policy stimulus would be available if needed, the ECB, supported by generally positive economic data in the region, left monetary policy unchanged through the quarter. U.K. economic data also surprised to the upside through the quarter as the Bank of England (BoE) launched a series of expansionary monetary policy measures and Theresa May became prime minister following the resignation of David Cameron.
- Japanese equities rose sharply through the quarter, gaining 8.6%, as elections within Japan's House of Councilors strengthened the position of Prime Minister Abe. The result of the elections made way for the announcement of a \$28 trillion Yen fiscal stimulus package. In addition, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) increased the scale of its ETF purchasing program from \$3.3 trillion Yen to \$6 trillion Yen annually, and while it left interest rates unchanged, the BoJ placed a 0.0% ceiling on 10-year government bond yields and planned to reduce ongoing purchases of ultra-long Government bonds in an effort to influence the shape of their yield curve.
- Broad emerging market indices were positive throughout the quarter, outperforming their developed market counterparts. Asian markets, led by China, South Korea, and Taiwan were the best performers for the 3rd quarter in both USD and local currency terms. Over the trailing 1-year period, Latin America was the best performing region returning 28.7% in USD terms and 20.2% on a local currency basis as the region benefited from political tailwinds in Brazil and rising commodity prices. Russia, Egypt, and Indonesia were also notable positive performers over the period. Emerging European countries were laggards relative to emerging peers in Asia and Latin America.



The Market Environment
U.S. Dollar International Index Attribution & Country Detail
As of September 30, 2016

MSCI - EAFE	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	12.2%	10.9%	2.6%
Consumer Staples	12.8%	1.9%	13.9%
Energy	4.8%	-1.5%	15.6%
Financials	19.2%	11.0%	-6.7%
Health Care	11.4%	-2.4%	0.8%
Industrials	14.1%	8.6%	15.8%
Information Technology	5.5%	14.8%	18.1%
Materials	7.5%	15.8%	21.6%
Real Estate	4.0%	4.9%	12.4%
Telecommunication Services	4.8%	-0.4%	6.0%
Utilities	3.7%	0.1%	4.3%
Total	100.0%	6.4%	6.5%

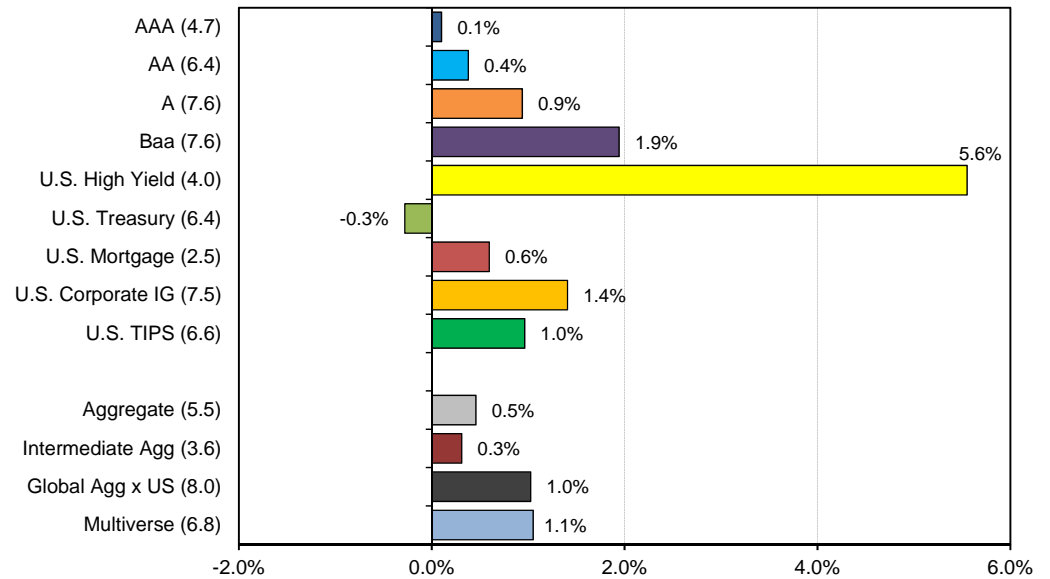
MSCI - ACWIXUS	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	11.4%	5.8%	4.8%
Consumer Staples	11.1%	-0.7%	13.2%
Energy	6.6%	2.1%	20.5%
Financials	21.6%	10.1%	0.1%
Health Care	8.6%	0.1%	-2.2%
Industrials	11.7%	5.8%	13.8%
Information Technology	9.6%	15.6%	26.2%
Materials	7.5%	9.1%	24.8%
Real Estate	3.5%	4.9%	13.0%
Telecommunication Services	4.9%	2.0%	5.3%
Utilities	3.4%	2.6%	5.5%
Total	100.0%	6.9%	9.3%

MSCI - Emerging Mkt	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	10.6%	9.6%	13.9%
Consumer Staples	7.9%	1.2%	10.1%
Energy	7.3%	8.0%	26.2%
Financials	23.7%	11.5%	14.6%
Health Care	2.6%	2.3%	4.5%
Industrials	5.9%	4.9%	1.2%
Information Technology	23.9%	16.1%	32.7%
Materials	6.4%	10.2%	23.7%
Real Estate	2.7%	7.7%	15.5%
Telecommunication Services	6.1%	2.2%	2.2%
Utilities	2.9%	0.9%	9.3%
Total	100.0%	9.0%	16.8%

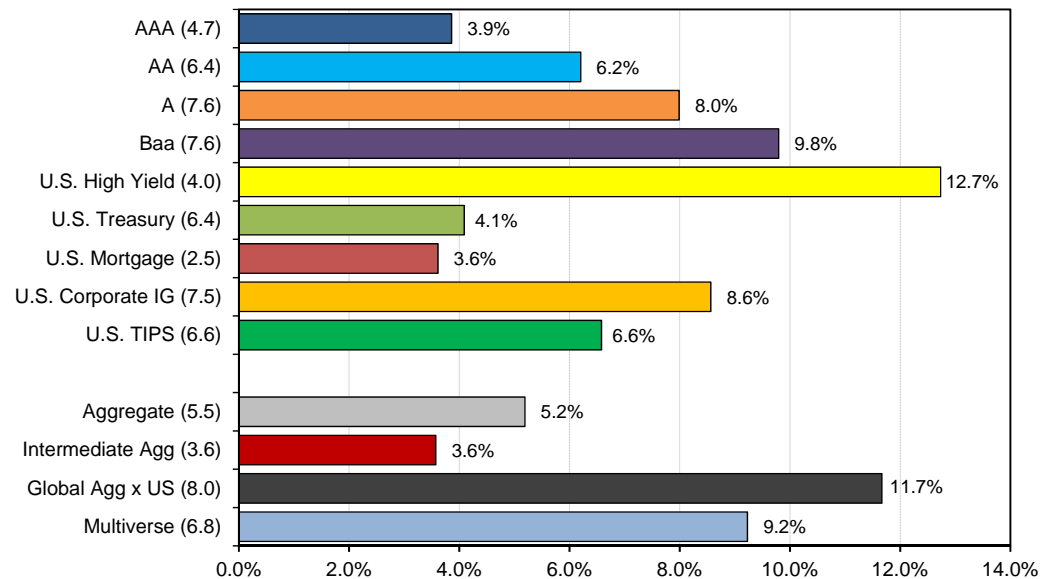
Country	MSCI-EAFE Weight	MSCI-ACWIXUS Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Japan	23.8%	16.7%	8.6%	12.1%
United Kingdom	18.9%	13.2%	4.0%	1.5%
France	9.7%	6.8%	6.4%	3.6%
Germany	9.0%	6.3%	10.0%	9.1%
Switzerland	9.0%	6.3%	2.6%	1.0%
Australia	7.3%	5.1%	7.9%	21.7%
Hong Kong	3.5%	2.5%	11.9%	19.1%
Netherlands	3.4%	2.4%	9.1%	10.4%
Spain	3.0%	2.1%	9.3%	-5.7%
Sweden	2.8%	2.0%	7.5%	3.9%
Italy	1.9%	1.3%	2.2%	-21.0%
Denmark	1.8%	1.2%	-6.3%	-1.5%
Belgium	1.4%	1.0%	5.0%	19.1%
Singapore	1.3%	0.9%	-0.2%	9.7%
Finland	1.0%	0.7%	7.4%	9.3%
Israel	0.7%	0.5%	-2.0%	-7.7%
Norway	0.6%	0.5%	6.3%	10.1%
Ireland	0.5%	0.3%	7.4%	-0.7%
New Zealand	0.2%	0.1%	12.4%	56.9%
Austria	0.2%	0.1%	16.7%	11.6%
Portugal	0.2%	0.1%	6.3%	11.2%
Total EAFE Countries	100.0%	70.1%	6.4%	6.5%
Canada		6.7%	4.9%	14.5%
Total Developed Countries		76.9%	6.3%	7.2%
China		6.2%	13.9%	13.0%
Korea		3.4%	11.0%	21.5%
Taiwan		2.8%	11.7%	22.7%
India		2.0%	5.9%	6.1%
Brazil		1.7%	11.3%	57.6%
South Africa		1.7%	6.3%	9.9%
Mexico		0.9%	-2.2%	-2.5%
Russia		0.9%	8.4%	25.2%
Indonesia		0.6%	9.5%	53.2%
Malaysia		0.6%	-1.5%	13.2%
Thailand		0.5%	7.2%	20.9%
Philippines		0.3%	-5.3%	6.6%
Turkey		0.3%	-5.3%	5.8%
Chile		0.3%	-1.7%	11.8%
Poland		0.3%	3.1%	-15.7%
Qatar		0.2%	6.9%	-5.2%
United Arab Emirates		0.2%	6.1%	0.7%
Colombia		0.1%	2.8%	17.3%
Peru		0.1%	1.1%	39.5%
Greece		0.1%	1.0%	-38.3%
Hungary		0.1%	10.8%	38.0%
Egypt		0.0%	21.6%	6.4%
Czech Republic		0.0%	-0.4%	-12.8%
Total Emerging Countries		23.2%	9.0%	16.8%
Total ACWIXUS Countries		100.0%	6.9%	9.3%

- Despite historically low yields, fixed income indices continued their strong 2016 performance through the 3rd quarter of the year. The initial downward yield shock caused by June's "Brexit" vote wore off quickly and bond market volatility remained relatively low through the remainder of the quarter. Improving economic data in the U.S. led investors to price in greater likelihood of a rate increase at the Fed's September meeting. This expectation caused interest rates to creep up across the yield curve, especially at the short end of the curve. While Fed Chair Janet Yellen relayed a generally positive view of the U.S. economy, the Federal Open Market Committee voted to keep interest rates stable for the time being. However, three of the ten voting committee members were in favor of a rate increase. Although an interest rate hike is not likely until after the November elections, there is certainly a reasonable expectation for a rate hike before year end.
- The yield curve rose over the 3rd quarter with short-term interest rates rising to a greater degree than long-term interest rates. This curve "flattening" represented a headwind to shorter duration market indices. Despite rising interest rates, U.S. investment grade bond indices posted gains for the 3rd quarter. Investment grade corporates benefited from tightening interest rate credit spreads as investors became more comfortable taking on risk for the prospect of greater return. In contrast, the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Index finished the quarter in the red due to its relatively high duration and low yield. The broad market Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index posted a return between the Treasury and Investment Grade indices with a return of 0.5% for the 3rd quarter. Returns over the 1-year period follow the same general trend as 3rd quarter results with the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate IG Index returning a strong 8.6% for the period.
- Lower credit quality issues outperformed higher quality securities during the 3rd quarter. Baa rated securities returned 1.9% versus a return of 0.1% for AAA issues due to the compression of interest rate credit spreads throughout the quarter. Spread compression was more prominent, and thus more beneficial, within lower credit qualities. The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index gained an impressive 5.6% for the quarter and 12.7% for the trailing 1-year period.

Quarter Performance

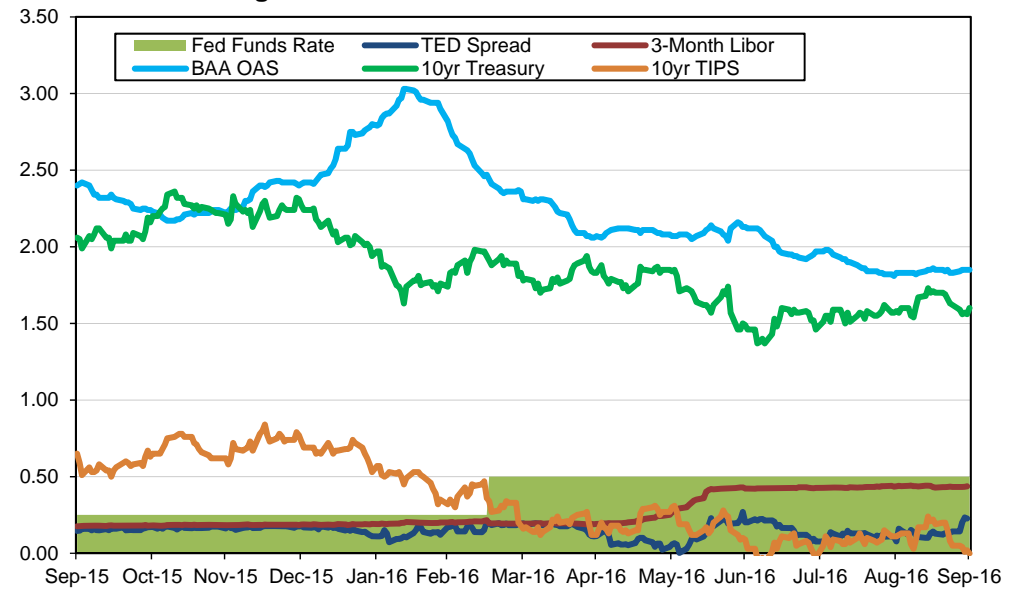


1-Year Performance



- U.S. TIPS finished the 3rd quarter with a return of 1.0%. The quarter's return can be attributed to a modest decline in yields at the longer end of the TIPS yield curve as well as an increase in the CPI All Urban Index from April to July. The TIPS return for the trailing 1-year period is a solid 6.6%.
- In USD terms, international fixed income indices posted gains for both the 3rd quarter and 1-year period. Despite relatively low interest rates in international markets, with several government issues trading at negative yields, the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex U.S. Index returned 1.0% for the quarter and strong 11.7% over the 1-year period. This performance outpaced all domestic indices except the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index's return of 12.7% over the last twelve months.
- Some of factors supporting the index performance detailed in the bar graphs on the previous page is visible on a time series basis in the line graphs on the right. The '1-Year Trailing Market Rates' chart illustrates that the 10-year Treasury yield (green line), after initially falling on the "Brexit" vote, rose over the remainder of the quarter. The blue line illustrates changes in the BAA OAS (Option Adjusted Spread), which quantifies the additional yield premium that investors require to purchase and hold non-Treasury issues. When credit spreads tighten (widen), i.e., the line is falling, it is equivalent to an interest rate decrease (increase) for corporate bonds, which boosts returns. This spread has consistently fallen since the beginning of 2016 and is now near its lowest point of the calendar year. While there was upside momentum in credit spreads early in 2016, they have narrowed by more than 1% since their high on February 11th. The lower graph provides a snapshot of the U.S. Treasury yield curve at each of the last four calendar quarters. While Treasury issues ended the 3rd quarter slightly higher than the prior quarter, long-term rates remain near their lowest levels in the past twelve months while short-term rates are at the high end of their twelve month range.
- The Fed has stated future rate increases would be implemented at a measured pace and with an ongoing assessment of current economic data. Despite this domestic policy assertion, geopolitical events and non-U.S. stimulus programs are likely to keep demand for U.S. Treasury issues elevated and exert significant downward pressure on how high domestic interest rates will rise in the short-term.

1-Year Trailing Market Rates



Treasury Yield Curve

