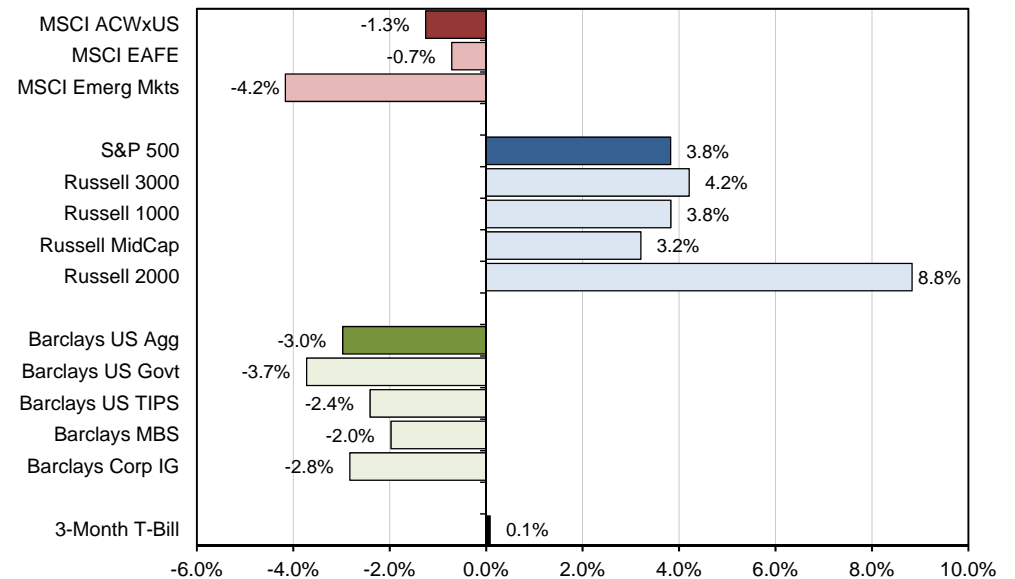


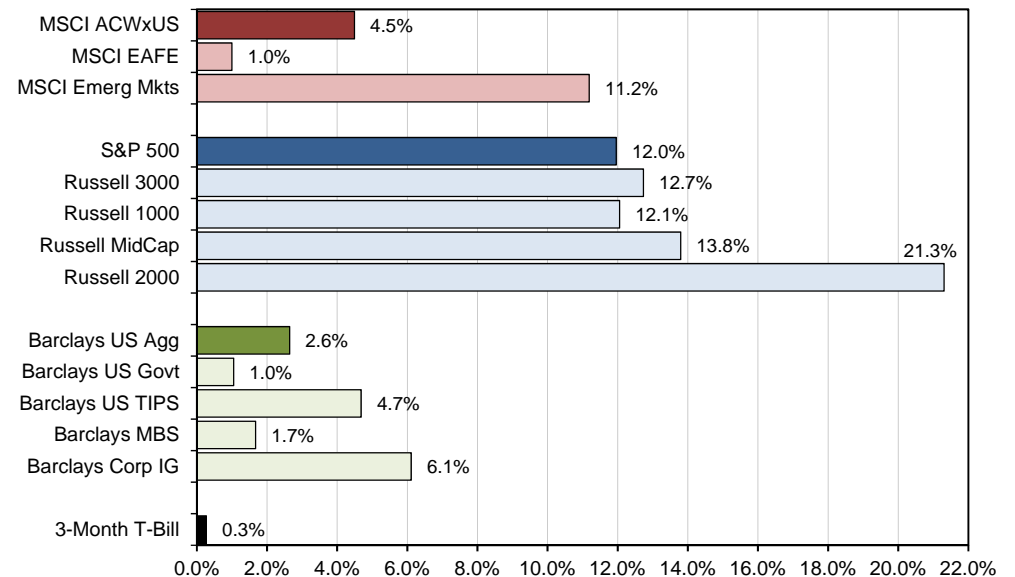
4th Quarter 2016 Market Environment

- Broad asset class returns were mixed for the 4th quarter. Domestic equity indices posted positive performance for the quarter, while broad international equity and fixed income benchmarks were negative for the period. The quarter's investment cycle was dominated first by the U.S. presidential election, and then by the largely anticipated Federal Reserve (Fed) interest rate hike in December. The uncertainty that drove equity returns lower during the first half of the quarter gave way to a string of positive macroeconomic data and a Trump victory that drove equity benchmarks, particularly in the U.S., higher through the remainder of the quarter. Trump's platform of strengthening infrastructure, deregulation, and lower personal and corporate taxes drove expectations higher for both domestic growth and inflation. The broad market Russell 3000 Index returned 4.2% for the quarter. The small cap Russell 2000 Index more than doubled performance of other capitalization indices with a return of 8.8% for the quarter and a strong 21.3% for the trailing one-year period.
- International equity market benchmarks stumbled during the quarter with the broad market MSCI ACWI ex U.S. Index posting a return of -1.3% for the period in U.S. dollar (USD) terms. Despite the difficult quarter, the broad market index returned a moderate 4.5% for 2016. Developed markets (-0.7%) outperformed emerging markets (-4.2%) for the quarter as developed market economic data was generally positive. However, emerging markets substantially outperformed developed markets for the one-year period with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returning 11.2% versus a return of 1.0% for the MSCI EAFE Index.
- The quarter's strong economic backdrop led the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) to follow through on investors' expectations and raise short-term interest rates for the first time in 2016. The same events that drove domestic equity markets higher were a headwind for fixed income markets. As a result, the U.S. Treasury yield curve rose dramatically during the quarter with modestly elevated rates at shorter maturities and larger increases in mid-to-long-term maturities. All investment grade benchmarks were negative for the quarter, but the mortgage-backed securities sector was down less than other investment grade sectors due to its shorter duration. Although the 4th quarter took back some of 2016's earlier gains, investment grade benchmarks finished in positive territory for the year. The Bloomberg Barclays Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index was the best performer over the one-year period, advancing a solid 6.1%. Corporate issues benefited from increased demand for yield which led to credit spread compression, especially in lower quality issues.

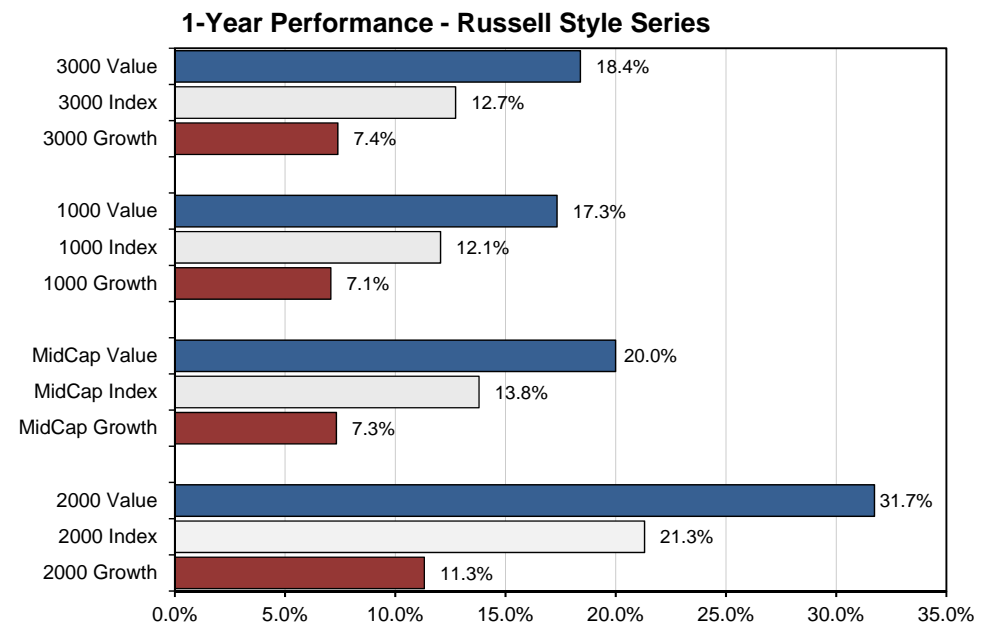
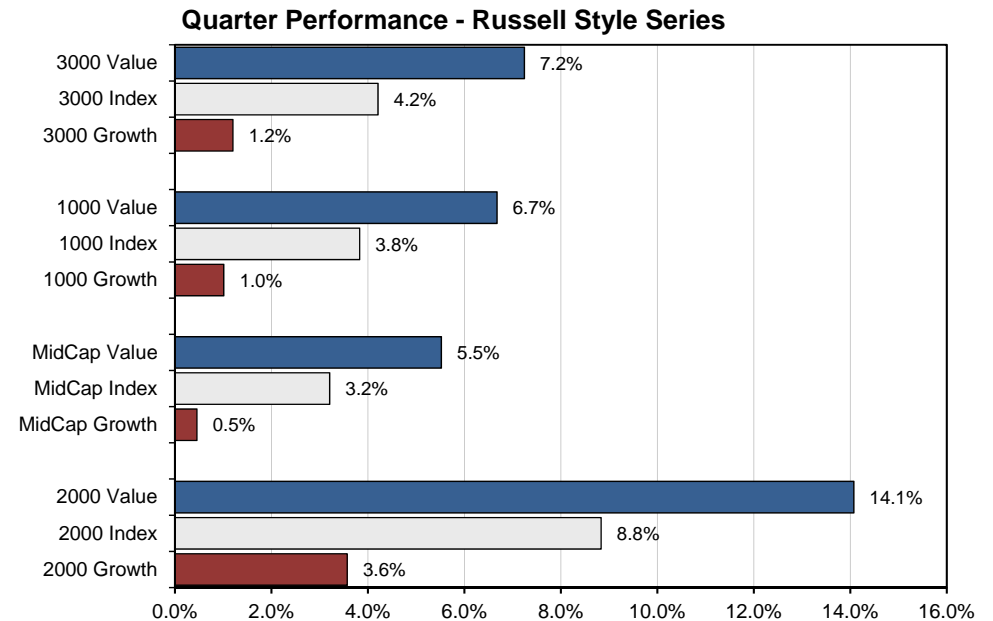
Quarter Performance



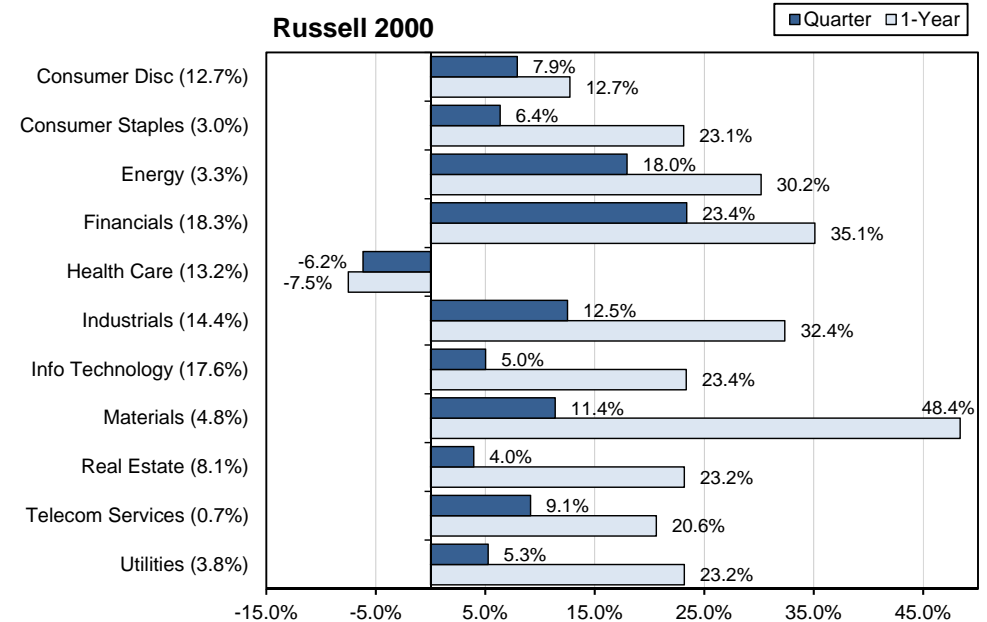
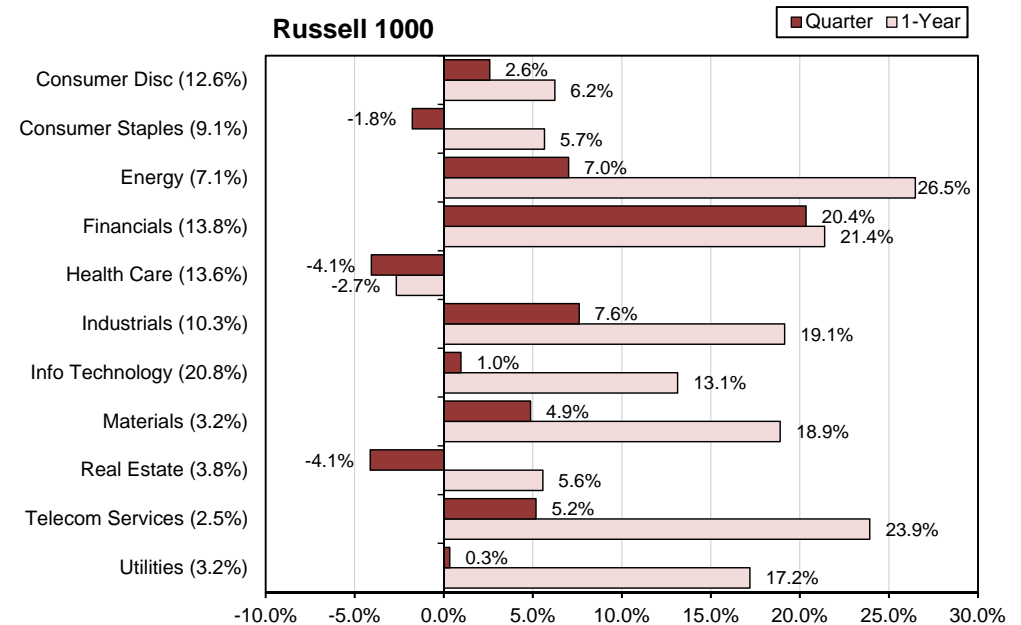
1-Year Performance



- U.S. equity index returns were positive across the style and capitalization spectrum for the 4th quarter as well as for calendar year 2016. During the quarter, index returns were driven by encouraging economic data including improvements in GDP growth, employment, housing, and consumer confidence being reported throughout the period. Domestic markets continued to rally after the November presidential election with several domestic indices hitting new highs on expectations resulting from Trump's "market-friendly" policy objectives. While the Fed did increase interest rates in December, the market reaction was relatively tame as the rate hike was widely expected.
- Small cap benchmarks posted the quarter's strongest performance for both value and growth issues. At the core, the small cap Russell 2000 Index returned a robust 8.8% for the quarter and a stellar 21.3% for the year. Although still positive, the core large cap Russell 1000 Index returned a lower 3.8% for the quarter and 12.1% for the year. This dispersion is not totally outside of the norm as small cap stocks generally outperform large cap stocks during "risk-on" market expansions. Interestingly, mid cap stocks finished behind both small and large cap issues for the quarter. This is partially due to the Russell Midcap Index's higher allocations to the real estate and utilities sectors, which were two of the worst performing sectors for the quarter.
- Value benchmarks more than doubled their comparable growth benchmarks across the capitalization spectrum for both the quarter and one-year periods. Unlike prior quarters where value index outperformance was driven by exposure to higher yielding "bond proxy" sectors, this quarter's returns were led by exposure to cyclical sectors, particularly financials. Value-style outperformance persists over the one-year period with double-digit returns ranging from an impressive 31.7% for the Russell 2000 Value Index to a still strong 17.3% for the Russell 1000 Value Index. In contrast, growth index performance lagged value results substantially, returning 11.3% and 7.1% for the Russell 2000 Growth and Russell 1000 Growth respectively.
- Domestic equity valuations appear stretched relative to historical levels based on Forward Price/Earnings ratios (P/E), with even the cheapest relative indices trading marginally above historical valuations. The large and midcap growth indices have valuation levels near their respective historical averages, while the remaining indices fall between 110% and 137% of their 15-year averages.



- Large cap sector performance spanned a range of nearly 25% during the 4th quarter, with results in five of eleven economic sectors outpacing the Russell 1000 Index return, and eight of eleven sectors posting gains for the period. Financials were the clear leader during the quarter, posting a strong return of 20.4%, which nearly tripled the result of any other sector. Financials benefited from expectations for potential deregulation as well as the impact of higher interest rates on future profitability. The industrials (7.6%) and materials (4.9%) sectors also outperformed for the period as Trump’s promise for increased investment in U.S. infrastructure brightened the outlook for both sectors. The energy sector (7.0%) also posted a solid gain for the quarter as oil prices rose following an OPEC agreement to cut supply in November. Prices rose further after several non-OPEC countries indicated they would also reduce production. The real estate and health care sectors were the weakest performers for the quarter, both posting -4.1% for the period. Real estate and other “bond proxy” sectors such as consumer staples and utilities were impacted by higher interest rates, reducing the demand for more defensive equity issues. The health care sector’s weak performance was more symptomatic of the uncertainty surrounding the future of health care regulation under a new Administration determined to repeal the Affordable Care Act. Despite some divergence in the 4th quarter, sector performance over the one-year period was robust with ten of eleven sectors posting positive results and seven putting up double-digit gains.
- Small cap sector results were roughly in-line with large caps for the 4th quarter, with five of eleven economic sectors outpacing the Russell 2000 Index return for the quarter and ten of eleven sectors posting positive results for the period. Most of the trends observable in large cap index sector performance also impacted the small cap sectors, but to a larger, positive degree. Similar to large cap issues, higher yielding, defensive sectors lagged the more cyclical, economically sensitive sectors. Over the trailing one-year period the materials, financials, industrials, and energy sectors each posted returns in excess of 30%. The sole negative small cap sector for the year was health care with a return of -7.5%.
- Using S&P 500 sector valuations as a proxy for the market, Forward P/E ratios for five GICS sectors were below their long-term averages at quarter-end. The technology and health care sectors were trading at the largest discount to their long-term average P/E ratios. In contrast, the 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 December 31, 2016

Top 10 Weighted Stocks				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Apple Inc	2.95%	3.0%	12.5%	Information Technology
Microsoft Corp	2.19%	8.6%	15.1%	Information Technology
Exxon Mobil Corp	1.75%	4.3%	19.9%	Energy
Johnson & Johnson	1.47%	-1.8%	15.3%	Health Care
JPMorgan Chase & Co	1.46%	30.5%	34.6%	Financials
Berkshire Hathaway Inc B	1.43%	12.8%	23.4%	Financials
Amazon.com Inc	1.35%	-10.4%	10.9%	Consumer Discretionary
General Electric Co	1.35%	7.5%	4.6%	Industrials
AT&T Inc	1.22%	6.0%	29.9%	Telecommunication Services
Facebook Inc A	1.20%	-10.3%	9.9%	Information Technology

Top 10 Weighted Stocks				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Advanced Micro Devices Inc	0.45%	64.1%	295.1%	Information Technology
Microsemi Corp	0.33%	28.6%	65.6%	Information Technology
Webster Financial Corp	0.26%	43.7%	50.0%	Financials
Prosperity Bancshares Inc	0.26%	31.4%	53.5%	Financials
Bank of the Ozarks Inc	0.25%	37.5%	8.0%	Financials
RSP Permian Inc	0.23%	15.1%	82.9%	Energy
Curtiss-Wright Corp	0.23%	8.2%	44.4%	Industrials
EMCOR Group Inc	0.23%	18.8%	48.2%	Industrials
Aspen Technology Inc	0.23%	16.9%	44.8%	Information Technology
PrivateBancorp Inc	0.23%	18.0%	32.2%	Financials

Top 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
CVR Energy Inc	0.00%	91.7%	-27.2%	Energy
CoreCivic Inc	0.01%	79.4%	0.8%	Real Estate
United States Steel Corp	0.02%	75.4%	319.6%	Materials
California Resources Corp	0.00%	70.3%	-8.6%	Energy
NVIDIA Corp	0.25%	56.0%	226.9%	Information Technology
SVB Financial Group	0.04%	55.3%	44.4%	Financials
KeyCorp	0.09%	50.9%	42.1%	Financials
EP Energy Corp A	0.00%	49.5%	49.5%	Energy
Goldman Sachs Group Inc	0.43%	48.9%	34.9%	Financials
SLM Corp	0.02%	47.5%	69.0%	Financials

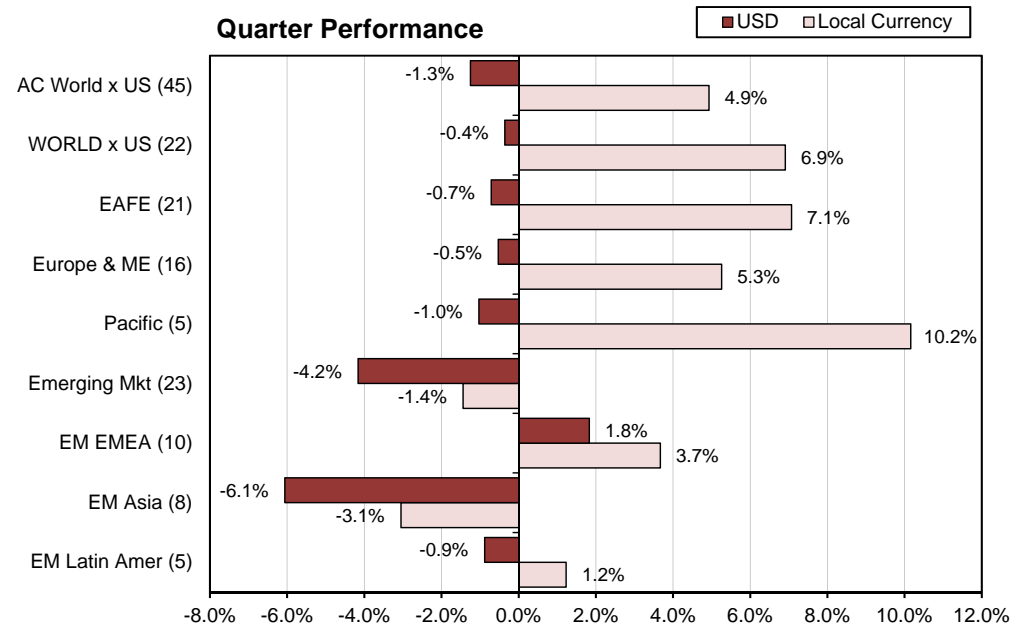
Top 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Wins Finance Holdings Inc	0.01%	508.7%	1400.0%	Financials
Key Energy Services Inc	0.00%	293.0%	-66.2%	Energy
Peabody Energy Corp	0.00%	222.6%	-34.9%	Energy
Altisource Asset Management Corp	0.00%	189.2%	211.8%	Real Estate
Seventy Seven Energy Inc	0.00%	138.7%	4185.7%	Energy
AK Steel Holding Corp	0.17%	111.4%	355.8%	Materials
Era Group Inc	0.02%	110.8%	52.2%	Energy
NL Industries Inc	0.00%	107.4%	168.1%	Industrials
Fred's Inc	0.03%	106.1%	15.6%	Consumer Discretionary
Pier 1 Imports Inc	0.04%	104.8%	77.9%	Consumer Discretionary

Bottom 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Twilio Inc A	0.00%	-55.2%	N/A	Information Technology
Puma Biotechnology Inc	0.00%	-54.2%	-60.8%	Health Care
Community Health Systems Inc	0.00%	-51.6%	-74.5%	Health Care
Fitbit Inc A	0.00%	-50.7%	-75.3%	Information Technology
GoPro Inc A	0.00%	-47.8%	-51.6%	Consumer Discretionary
Hertz Global Holdings Inc	0.01%	-46.3%	-61.8%	Industrials
GNC Holdings Inc	0.00%	-45.1%	-63.0%	Consumer Discretionary
Alnylam Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.01%	-44.8%	-60.2%	Health Care
Juno Therapeutics Inc	0.01%	-37.2%	-57.1%	Health Care
Groupon Inc	0.01%	-35.5%	8.1%	Consumer Discretionary

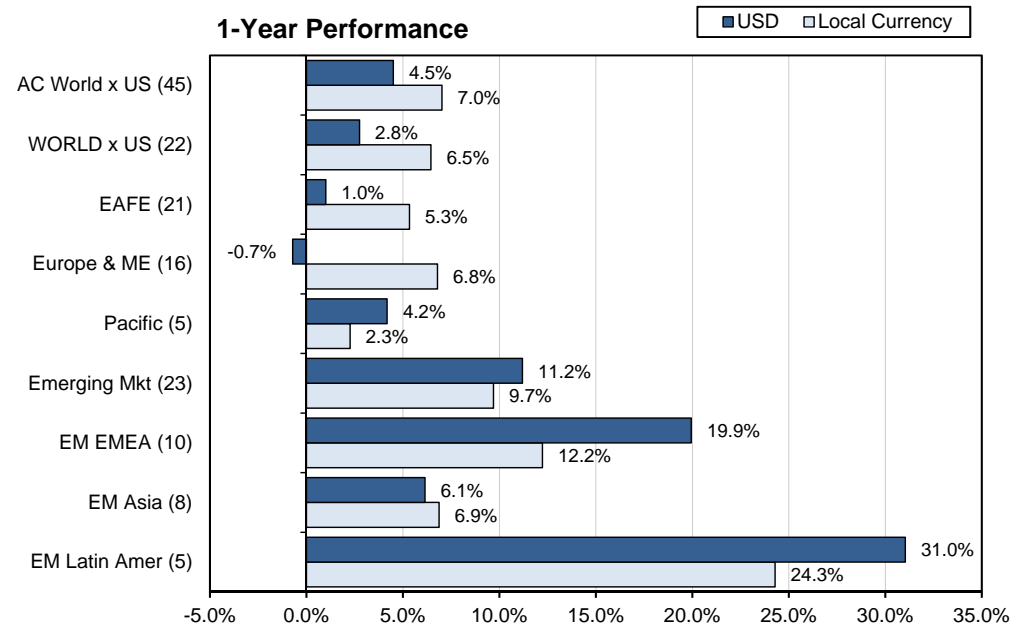
Bottom 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Code Rebel Corp	0.00%	-98.0%	-100.0%	Information Technology
Republic Airways Holdings Inc	0.00%	-93.4%	-98.5%	Industrials
Basic Energy Services Inc	0.00%	-92.5%	-97.7%	Energy
Ophthotech Corp	0.01%	-89.5%	-93.8%	Health Care
Cempra Inc	0.01%	-88.4%	-91.0%	Health Care
Violin Memory Inc	0.00%	-88.2%	-98.2%	Information Technology
Adeptus Health Inc Class A	0.01%	-82.3%	-86.0%	Health Care
6D Global Technologies Inc	0.00%	-80.0%	-99.7%	Information Technology
Proteon Therapeutics Inc	0.00%	-79.6%	-87.7%	Health Care
Anthera Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.00%	-79.4%	-86.0%	Health Care

- As the USD versus local currency return charts illustrate, the USD's strength was a major headwind for international index performance during the 4th quarter as well as over the trailing one-year period. The primary factor contributing to the return differentials in 2016 was increasing divergence in U.S. monetary policy (tightening) relative to other developed countries (further accommodation). While the U.S. growth prospects support reduced monetary stimulus, economic data in the Eurozone supports a continuation of monetary accommodation to bolster what has been a slow recovery. As such, the European Central Bank (ECB) lengthened its quantitative easing program, originally scheduled to end in March 2017, to December 2017. Although the program was extended, the ECB reduced the size of monthly purchases from \$80 billion euros to \$60 billion euros. This economic divergence was further reinforced after the election as Trump's pro-growth policies and protectionist views on trade, if enacted, favor additional USD strength.
- The 4th quarter's USD performance was negative for both developed (-0.7%) and emerging (-4.2%) markets. While emerging market performance (-1.4%) was also negative in local currency terms for the period, the currency impact was more pronounced in developed market results with the MSCI-EAFE Index's local currency return of 7.1% representing a 7.9% spread relative to the benchmark's USD returns. While USD strength is also evident in the one-year performance of developed markets (1.0% USD vs. 5.3% local), USD emerging market performance of 11.2% marginally outpaced the emerging market local currency return of 9.7%. Japanese equities advanced considerably in local currency terms as a weaker yen was viewed as a major tailwind to its export driven economy. The U.K. also posted a solid quarter in local currency terms on the back of a weakening pound sterling and continued stimulus. Despite their local currency return strength, the USD returns of both countries were negative for the quarter with Japan returning -0.2% and the U.K. returning -0.9%.
- While the 4th quarter's emerging market results were negatively impacted by rising yields, a stronger USD, and fears surrounding future U.S. trade and foreign policy, one-year performance in emerging markets was more than double the returns posted by developed markets. Although one-year of outperformance does not represent a trend, emerging market investors are hoping for a continuance of 2016's emerging market performance surge after several years of lagging results relative to domestic and developed international equity markets.

Quarter Performance



1-Year Performance



The Market Environment
U.S. Dollar International Index Attribution & Country Detail
As of December 31, 2016

MSCI - EAFE	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	12.5%	1.6%	-1.3%
Consumer Staples	11.2%	-10.3%	-2.8%
Energy	5.5%	10.4%	26.8%
Financials	21.2%	9.5%	-1.7%
Health Care	10.7%	-7.8%	-11.8%
Industrials	14.0%	-1.9%	6.7%
Information Technology	5.5%	-3.2%	3.6%
Materials	7.9%	3.4%	24.3%
Real Estate	3.7%	-7.4%	2.6%
Telecommunication Services	4.5%	-6.9%	-7.3%
Utilities	3.4%	-7.4%	-5.5%
Total	100.0%	-0.7%	1.0%

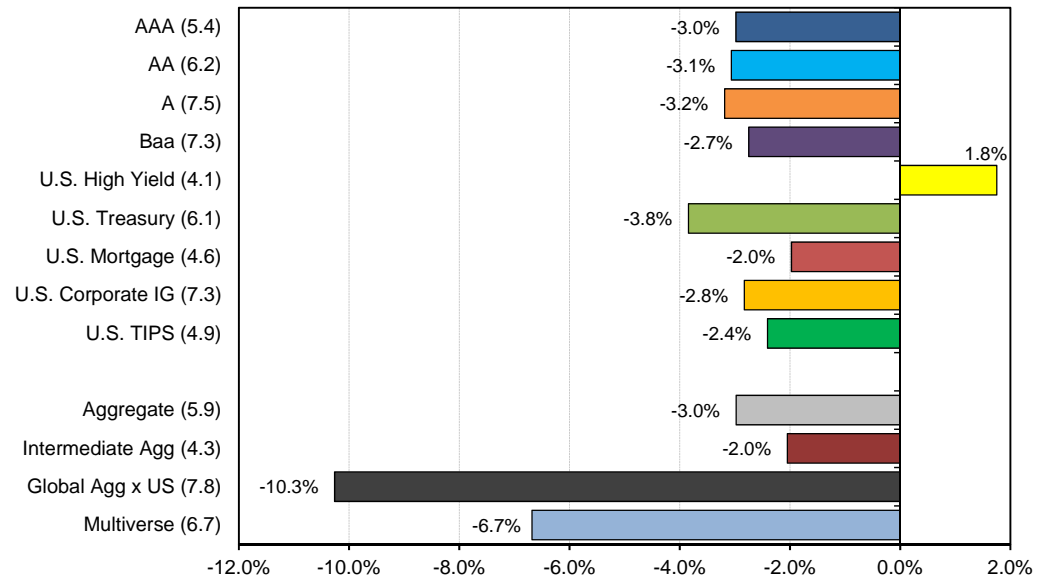
MSCI - ACWIXUS	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	11.5%	-0.9%	-0.6%
Consumer Staples	9.8%	-10.1%	-1.9%
Energy	7.3%	8.3%	31.3%
Financials	23.4%	6.8%	4.0%
Health Care	8.1%	-8.1%	-13.1%
Industrials	11.7%	-2.2%	6.3%
Information Technology	9.3%	-5.0%	10.7%
Materials	8.0%	2.6%	27.6%
Real Estate	3.3%	-7.9%	1.4%
Telecommunication Services	4.7%	-6.7%	-4.1%
Utilities	3.2%	-7.2%	-3.3%
Total	100.0%	-1.3%	4.5%

MSCI - Emerging Mkt	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	10.3%	-9.5%	0.9%
Consumer Staples	7.2%	-10.5%	0.4%
Energy	7.9%	8.0%	36.5%
Financials	24.4%	-0.7%	15.0%
Health Care	2.5%	-9.6%	-7.5%
Industrials	5.8%	-6.2%	-1.9%
Information Technology	23.3%	-6.3%	16.8%
Materials	7.4%	4.2%	31.4%
Real Estate	2.6%	-10.5%	-1.8%
Telecommunication Services	5.9%	-6.2%	2.0%
Utilities	2.9%	-6.8%	3.2%
Total	100.0%	-4.2%	11.2%

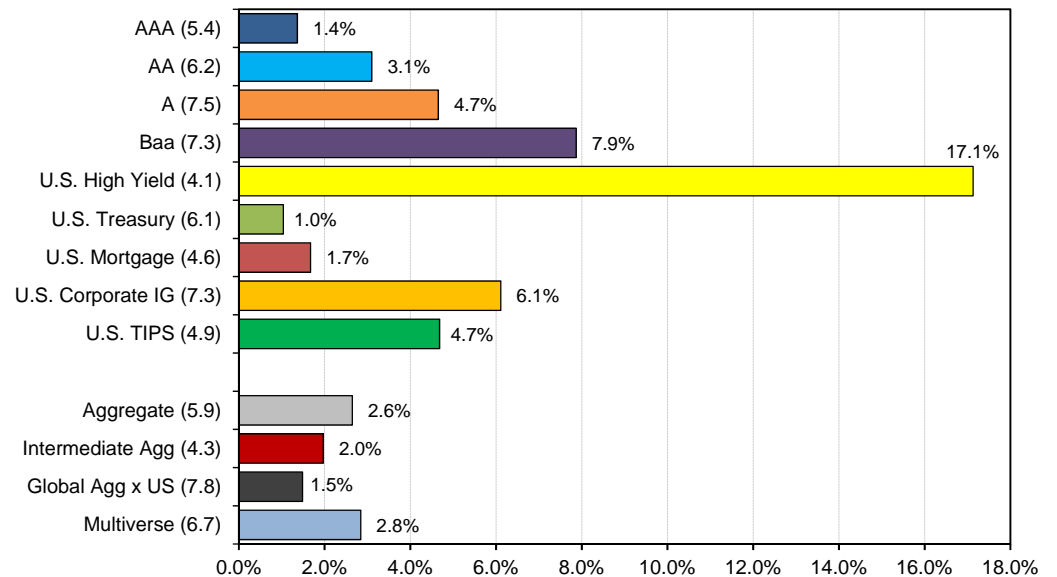
Country	MSCI-EAFE Weight	MSCI-ACWIXUS Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Japan	24.1%	17.0%	-0.2%	2.4%
United Kingdom	18.3%	12.9%	-0.9%	-0.1%
France	10.2%	7.2%	2.9%	4.9%
Germany	9.3%	6.5%	1.5%	2.8%
Switzerland	8.7%	6.1%	-3.9%	-4.9%
Australia	7.4%	5.2%	0.7%	11.5%
Netherlands	3.3%	2.3%	-2.1%	4.8%
Hong Kong	3.3%	2.3%	-9.0%	2.3%
Spain	3.1%	2.2%	2.2%	-1.0%
Sweden	2.8%	2.0%	-0.8%	0.6%
Italy	2.1%	1.5%	10.8%	-10.5%
Denmark	1.7%	1.2%	-8.7%	-15.8%
Singapore	1.2%	0.9%	-3.6%	1.4%
Belgium	1.2%	0.8%	-11.8%	-7.6%
Finland	1.0%	0.7%	-4.4%	-4.7%
Israel	0.7%	0.5%	-11.3%	-24.9%
Norway	0.7%	0.5%	2.4%	13.3%
Ireland	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	-7.1%
Austria	0.2%	0.1%	6.5%	11.3%
New Zealand	0.2%	0.1%	-10.9%	18.4%
Portugal	0.2%	0.1%	-2.9%	3.6%
Total EAFE Countries	100.0%	70.3%	-0.7%	1.0%
Canada		7.1%	3.3%	24.6%
Total Developed Countries		77.3%	-0.4%	2.8%
China		6.0%	-7.1%	0.9%
Korea		3.3%	-5.6%	8.8%
Taiwan		2.8%	-2.2%	18.5%
India		1.9%	-8.0%	-1.4%
Brazil		1.7%	2.1%	66.2%
South Africa		1.6%	-4.1%	17.9%
Russia		1.0%	18.6%	54.8%
Mexico		0.8%	-7.9%	-9.2%
Indonesia		0.6%	-7.8%	17.0%
Malaysia		0.6%	-8.4%	-3.9%
Thailand		0.5%	-1.8%	26.6%
Philippines		0.3%	-12.8%	-6.6%
Chile		0.3%	2.2%	15.6%
Poland		0.3%	3.4%	0.1%
Turkey		0.2%	-13.7%	-8.5%
Qatar		0.2%	0.7%	6.3%
United Arab Emirates		0.2%	-1.5%	13.6%
Colombia		0.1%	-2.3%	26.5%
Peru		0.1%	2.5%	55.6%
Greece		0.1%	15.3%	-12.1%
Hungary		0.1%	9.3%	35.4%
Czech Republic		0.0%	-3.4%	-5.0%
Egypt		0.0%	-23.3%	-11.5%
Total Emerging Countries		22.7%	-4.2%	11.2%
Total ACWIXUS Countries		100.0%	-1.3%	4.5%

- After defying logic and market expectations with solid positive results for most of 2016, fixed income benchmarks fell across various sectors and quality segments during the 4th quarter as the reality of higher interest rates and inflation expectations exerted their powerful impact on yields. On the interest rate front, market rates rose through the quarter as investors prepared for a telegraphed, and ultimately realized, interest rate increase of 25 basis points (bps) by the Fed. The December increase was supported by continued improvement in the U.S. economy, and represented the sole Fed rate increase for 2016. On the inflation front, Donald Trump's victory in the U.S. presidential election also played a role in the quarter's negative fixed income results as market expectations after the victory shifted sentiment toward potentially higher inflation and economic growth.
- Looking through the quality lens, each of the fixed income quality segment benchmarks (with the exception of high yield) finished the 4th quarter down roughly -3%. The high yield (lower quality) benchmark was the only index to post a positive result for the quarter with a return of 1.8%. The high yield index benefited from its lower duration (less interest rate sensitivity) as well as a steady compression in credit spreads that offset the impact of generally higher market yields. Extending the comparison to the one-year period, the quality benchmarks all posted positive results with annual returns displaying an inverse relationship with their quality.
- Examining results on a sector basis shows the nominal Treasury sector feeling the largest impact from the yield curve shift with a 4th quarter return of -3.8%. The lower-duration TIPS index returned -2.4% for the quarter. The mortgage sector posted the quarter's best relative result with a return of -2.0% benefiting from its lower duration. Given the previously mentioned negative impact of USD strength on foreign investments, the 4th quarter was a particularly difficult quarter for global fixed income markets with the Global Aggregate ex-U.S. index returning -10.3%. Despite the 4th quarter's negative index results, each sector and global benchmark posted positive results for the trailing one-year period.
- The Fed stated that future rate increases will be implemented at a measured pace and will be based on an ongoing assessment of current economic data. However, future policy action by the new Trump Administration and global economic developments will likely impact the pace of future interest rate increases as well.

Quarter Performance

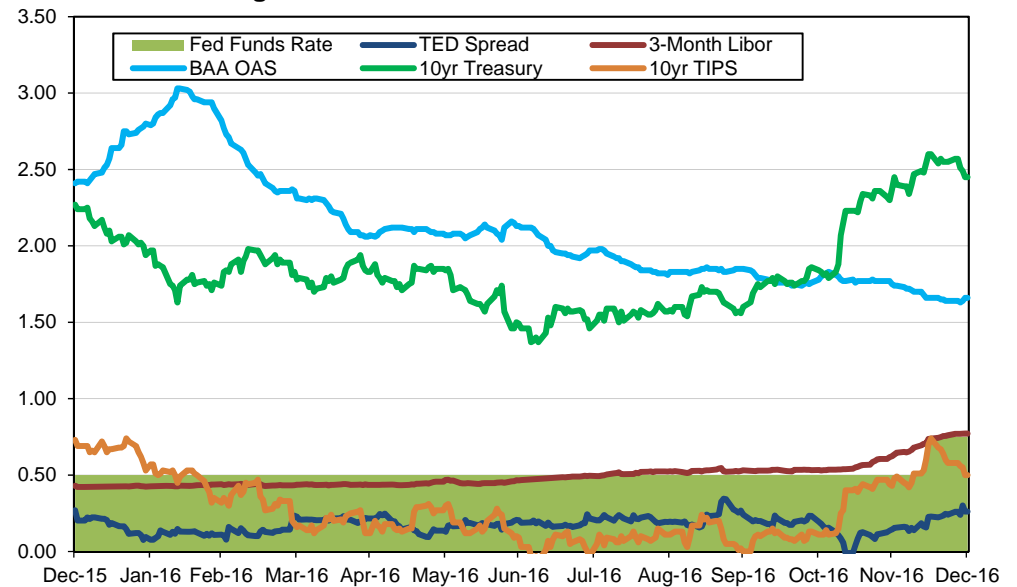


1-Year Performance



- Much of the index performance detailed in the bar graphs on the previous page is visible on a time series basis by reviewing the line graphs to the right. The '1-Year Trailing Market Rates' chart illustrates that after trading in a tight range for most of the year, the 10-year Treasury yield (green line) rose dramatically over the final months of 2016, closing at a yield (2.45%) near its one-year high. The blue line illustrates changes in the BAA OAS (Option Adjusted Spread). This measure quantifies the additional yield premium that investors require to purchase and hold non-Treasury issues. The steady decline in credit spreads throughout 2016 is equivalent to an interest rate decrease on corporate bonds, which results in a tailwind for corporate bond index returns. While there was some upside momentum in credit spreads early in 2016, they have narrowed by over 1.25% 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 and clearly illustrates the unrest that materialized in Treasury yields during the 4th quarter. While each of the last three quarter-end yield curves show a fairly tight distribution, the December 31st reading is higher at all maturities with both short- and long-term rates finishing 2016 near the high end of their respective 12-month trading ranges. This upward shift caused yields to rise an average of 22 bps for maturities of less than one-year, 60 bps for the two- to five-year maturity range, and 81 bps for the seven- to thirty-year maturity range. Greater yield increases at the longer end of the curve represent a "steepening" of the yield curve which conveys market anticipation of higher interest rates in the future.
- Given the magnitude of the increase in yields that occurred during the period, it is no surprise that most fixed income indices finished the quarter in negative territory. In a rising rate environment, it is also expected that longer-duration market indices will fall more than equivalent lower-duration benchmarks. Finally, while global benchmarks are impacted by the same yield and duration factors as domestic benchmarks, they have the additional powerful lever of currency impact. This currency effect can either be an offsetting benefit to negative yield and duration factors in a rising rate environment or an exacerbation of negative performance as it was during the 4th quarter.

1-Year Trailing Market Rates



Treasury Yield Curve

