CAPITAL MARKETS REVIEW

JULY 2015

REVIEWING THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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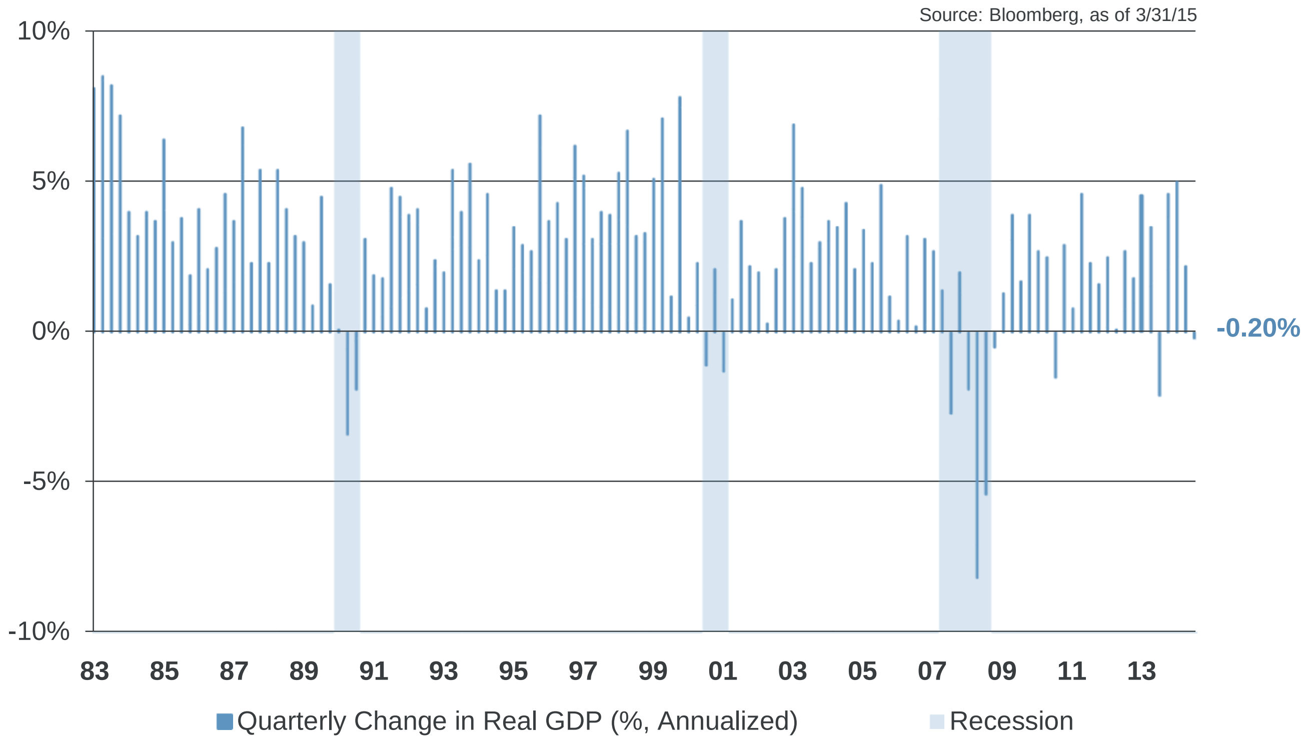
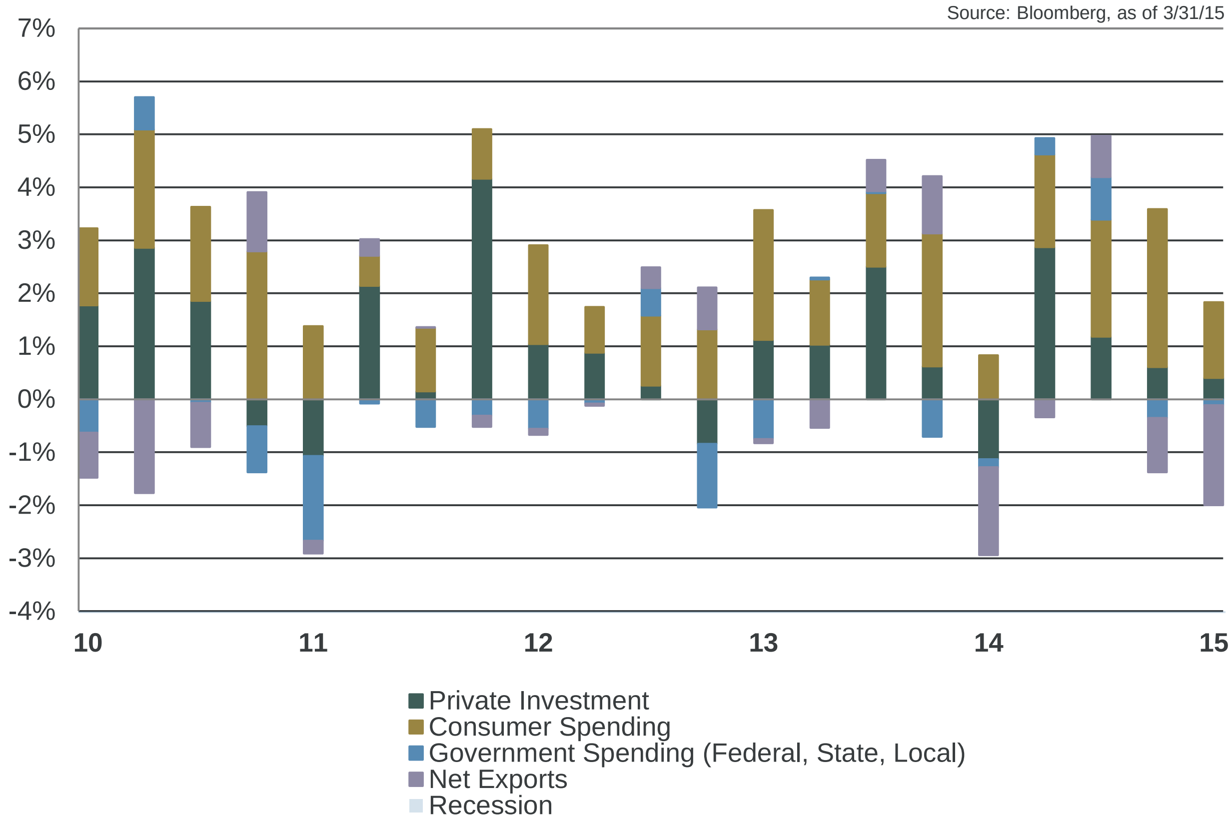
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Transitory factors such as weather and west coast port disruptions were large contributors to the contraction in growth, with GDP falling -0.2% for the first quarter this year.



CONTRIBUTIONS TO % CHANGE IN REAL GDP

Consumer spending continued to drive economic growth in the first quarter. Net exports were the primary detractor, as the strong U.S. dollar made domestic goods more expensive abroad.



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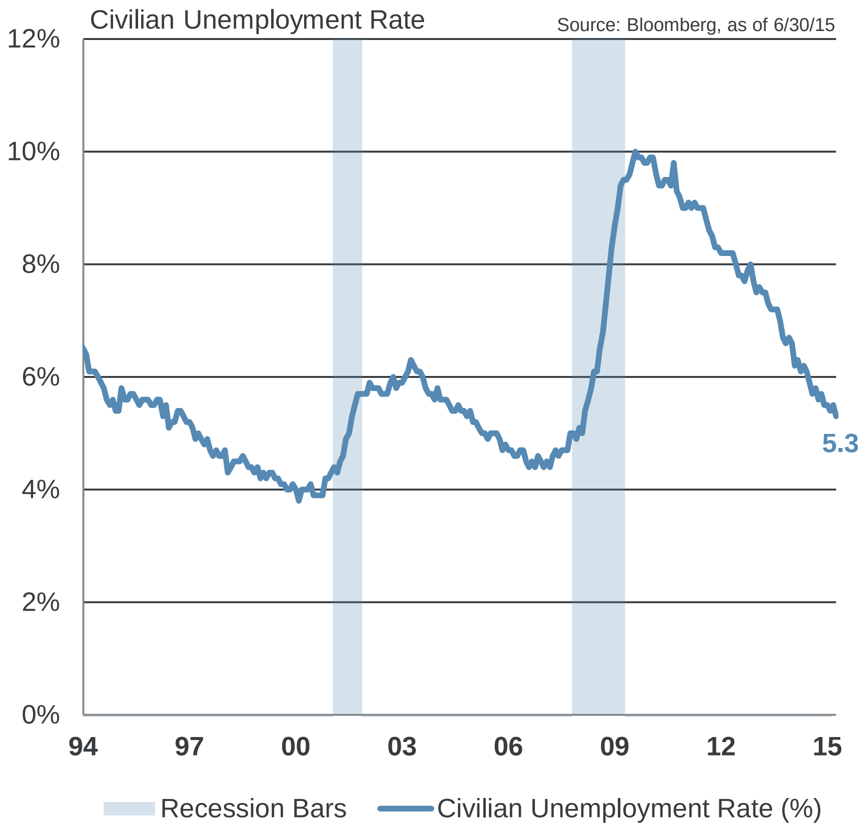
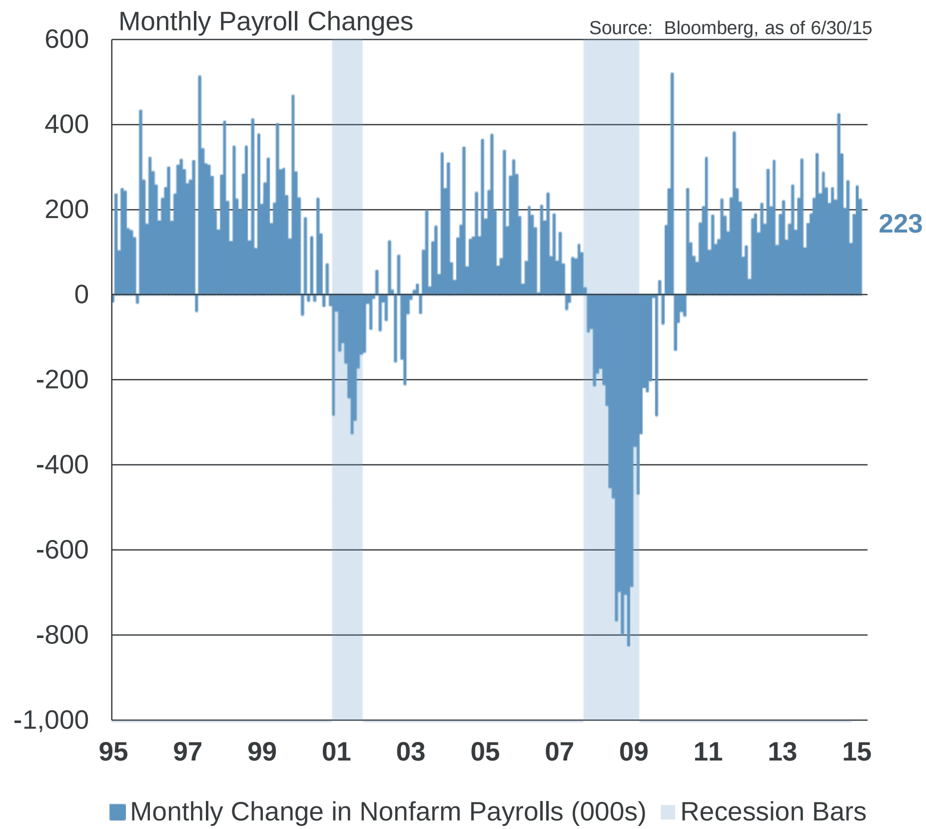
EMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate dropped to 5.3%, its lowest level since April 2008, as the upward trend in job growth continued. Over the last 12 months, the U.S. economy added an average of 223,000 jobs per month.





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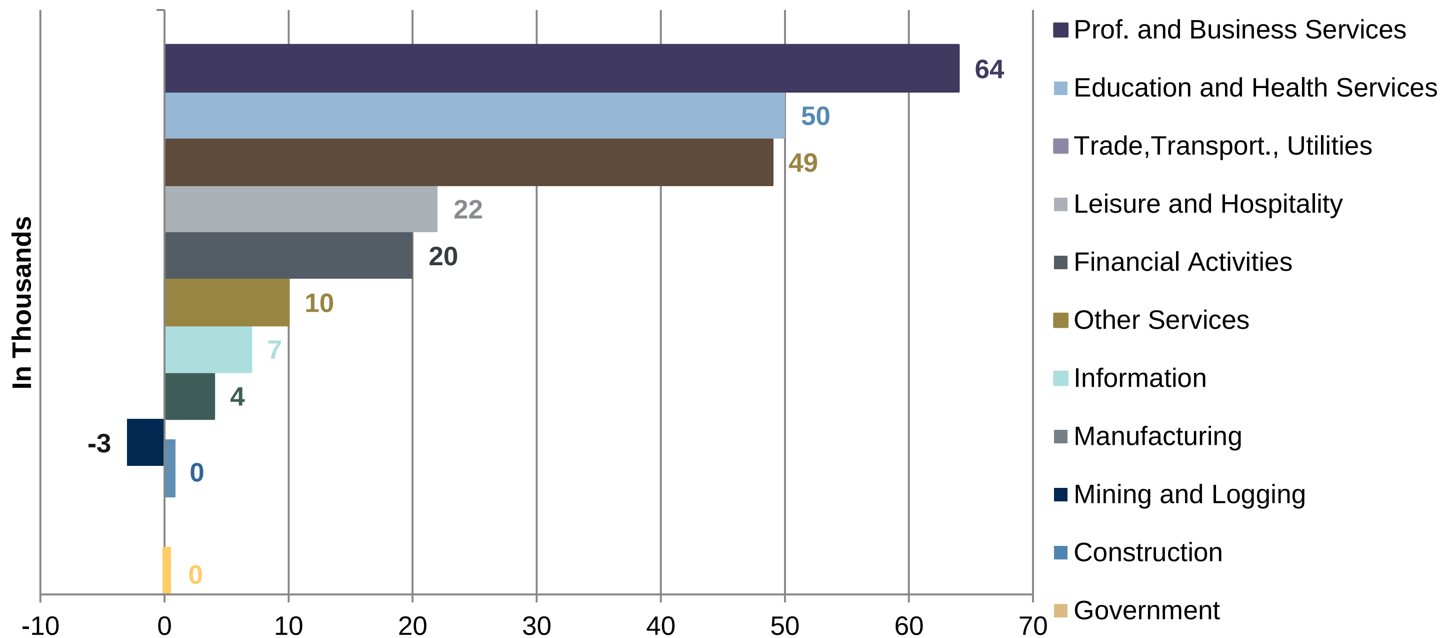
MAJOR INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTIONS TO JOB GROWTH

Job gains occurred in professional and business services, health care, retail trade, financial activities, and in transportation and warehousing. Government and construction were areas of zero job growth.

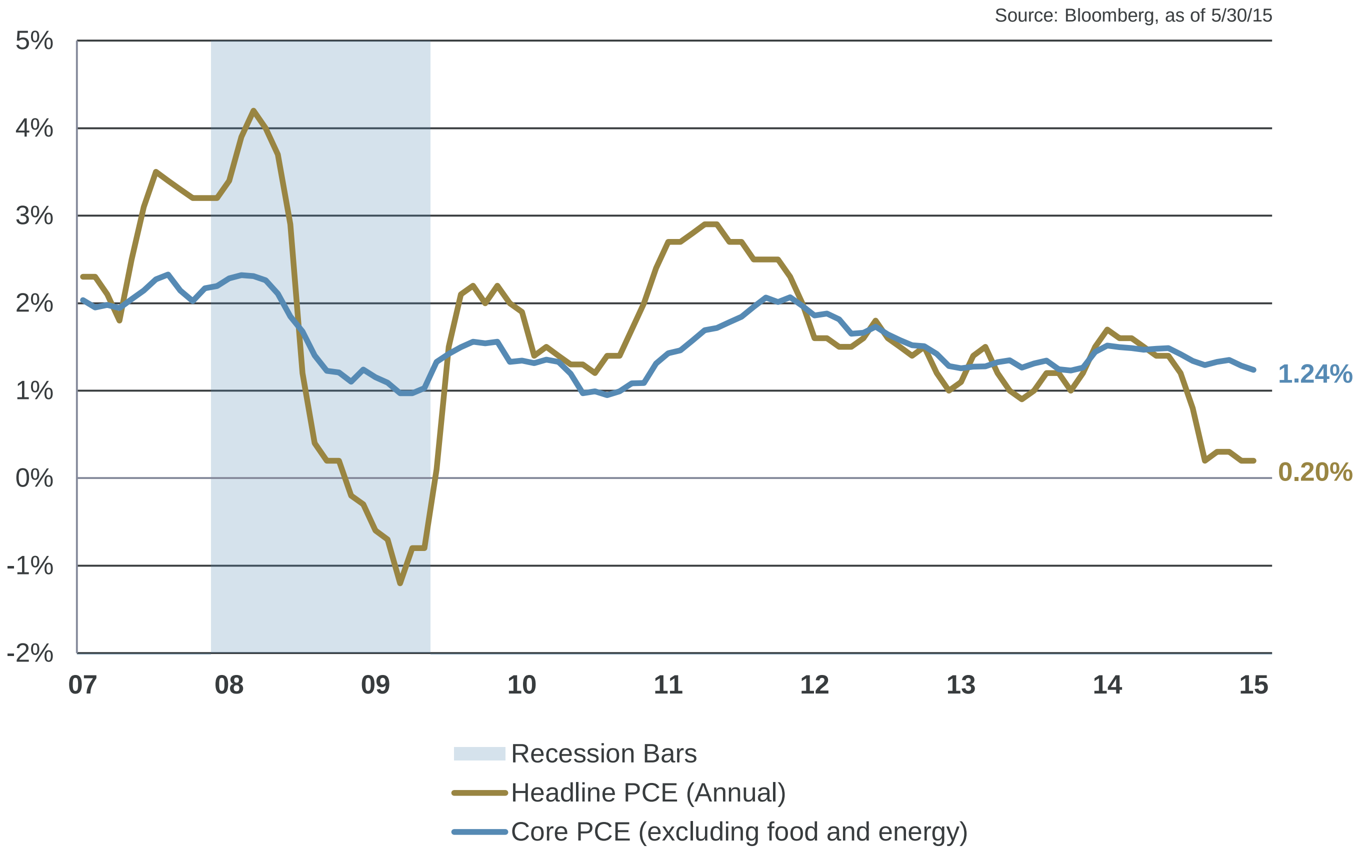
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, as of 6/30/15



The data in this chart, which is gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is an estimate of the net number of jobs in the various industries in the latest month.

INFLATION

Headline inflation remains close to zero while core (excluding food and energy) remained stable yet well below the Fed's 2% target rate.

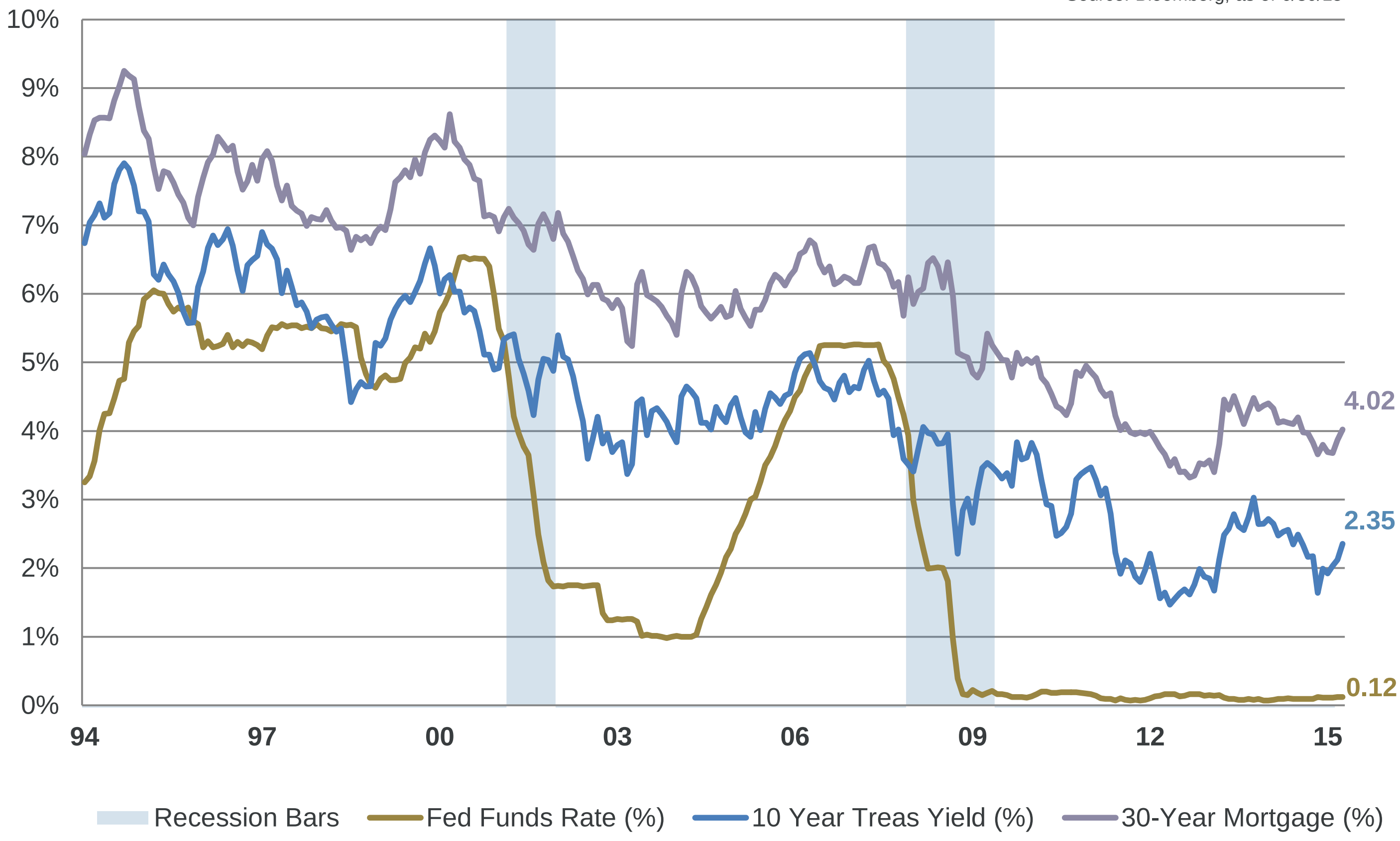


*Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) is the preferred measure of inflation by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

KEY INTEREST RATES

Longer-term interest rates rose in the second quarter as the Federal Reserve considers potential rate increases in late 2015 or early 2016.

Source: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/15



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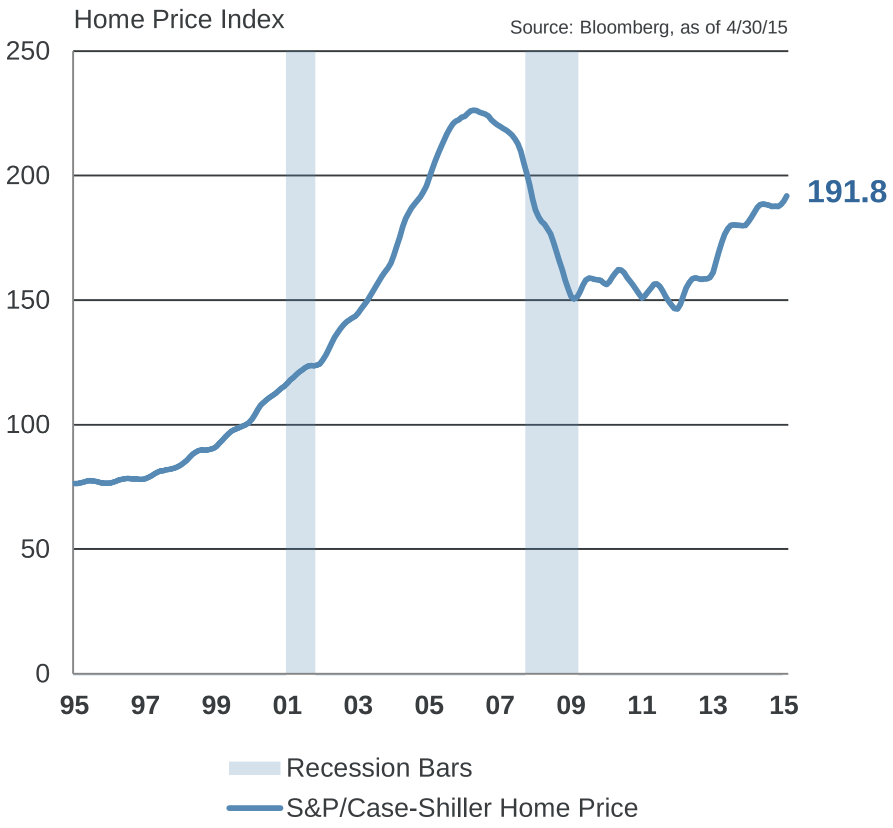
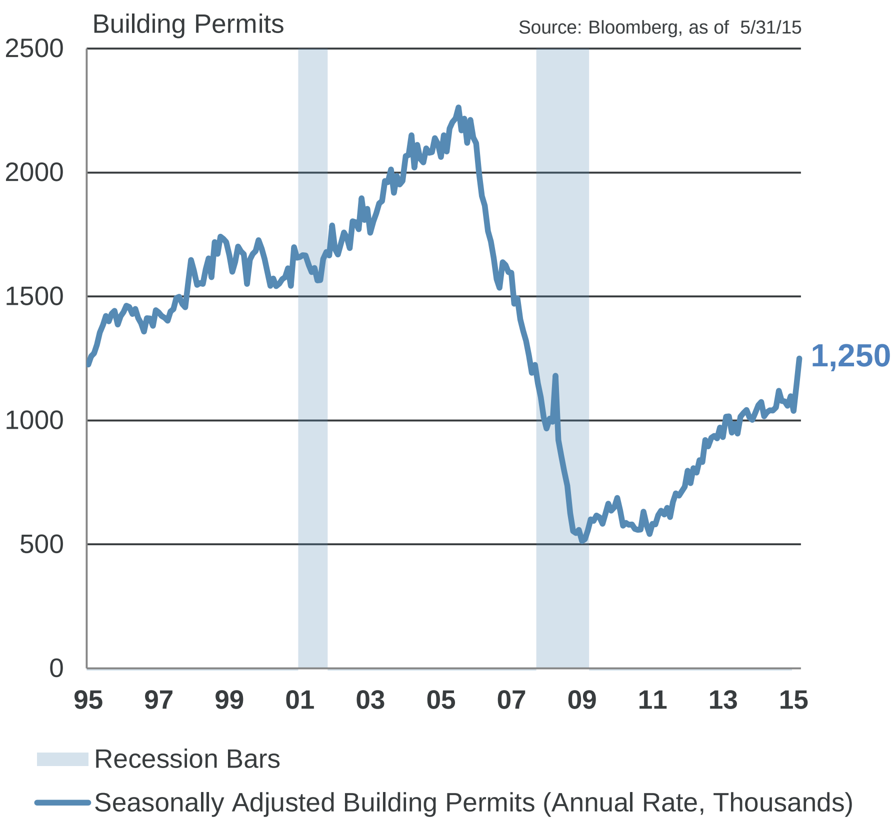
HOUSING MARKET

Home prices rose to a seven-year high throughout 2015, while building permits picked up in May.





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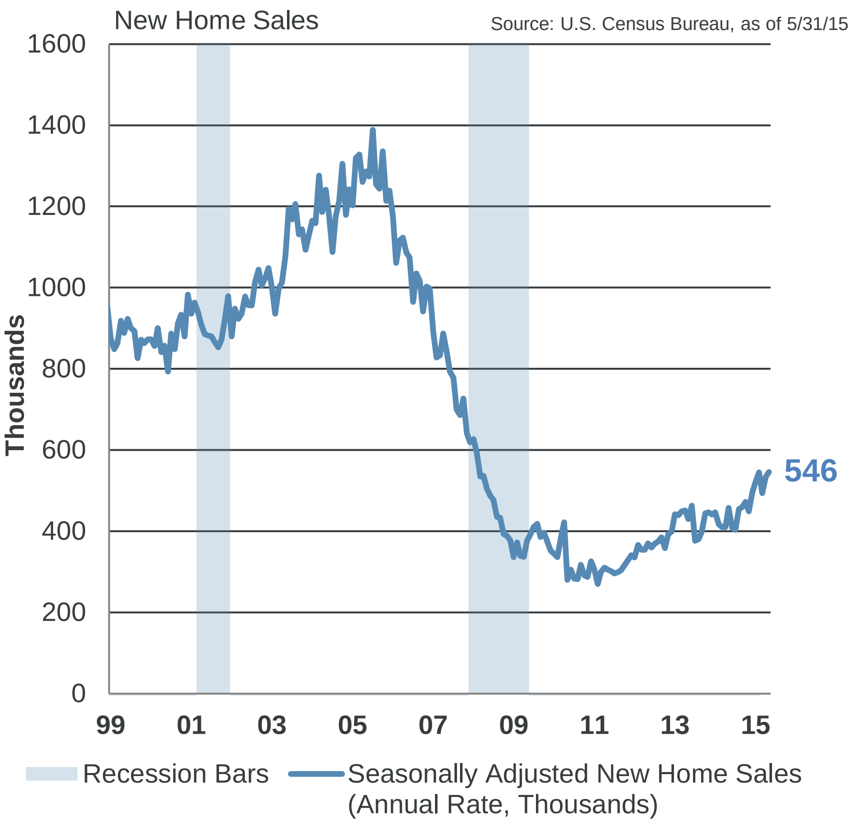
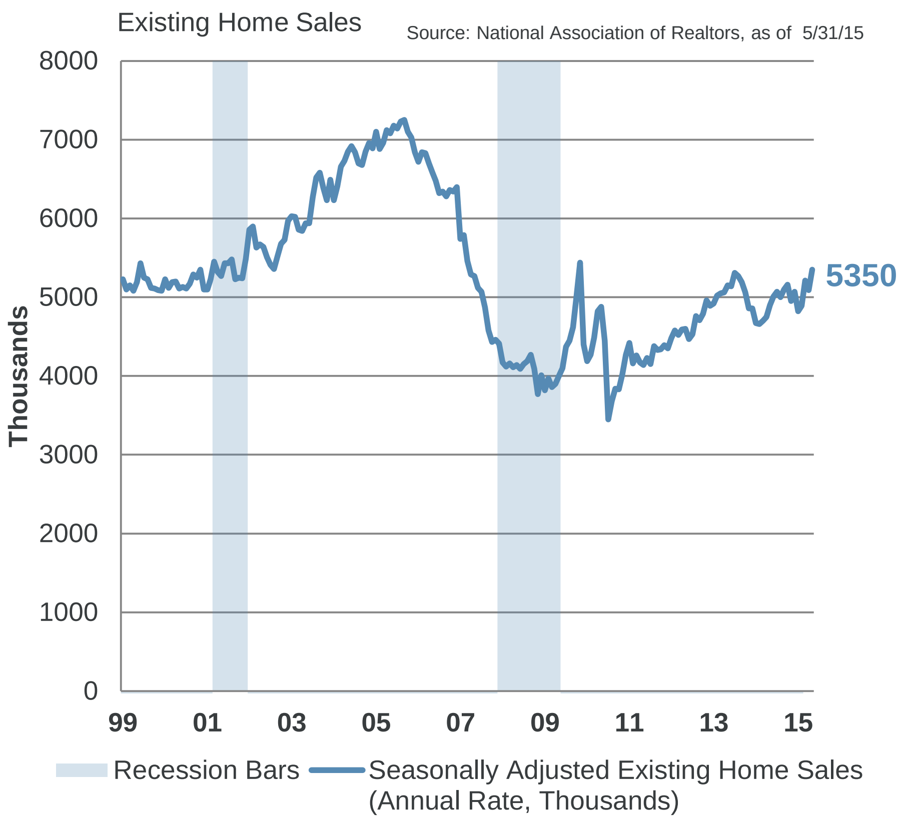
HOUSING MARKET

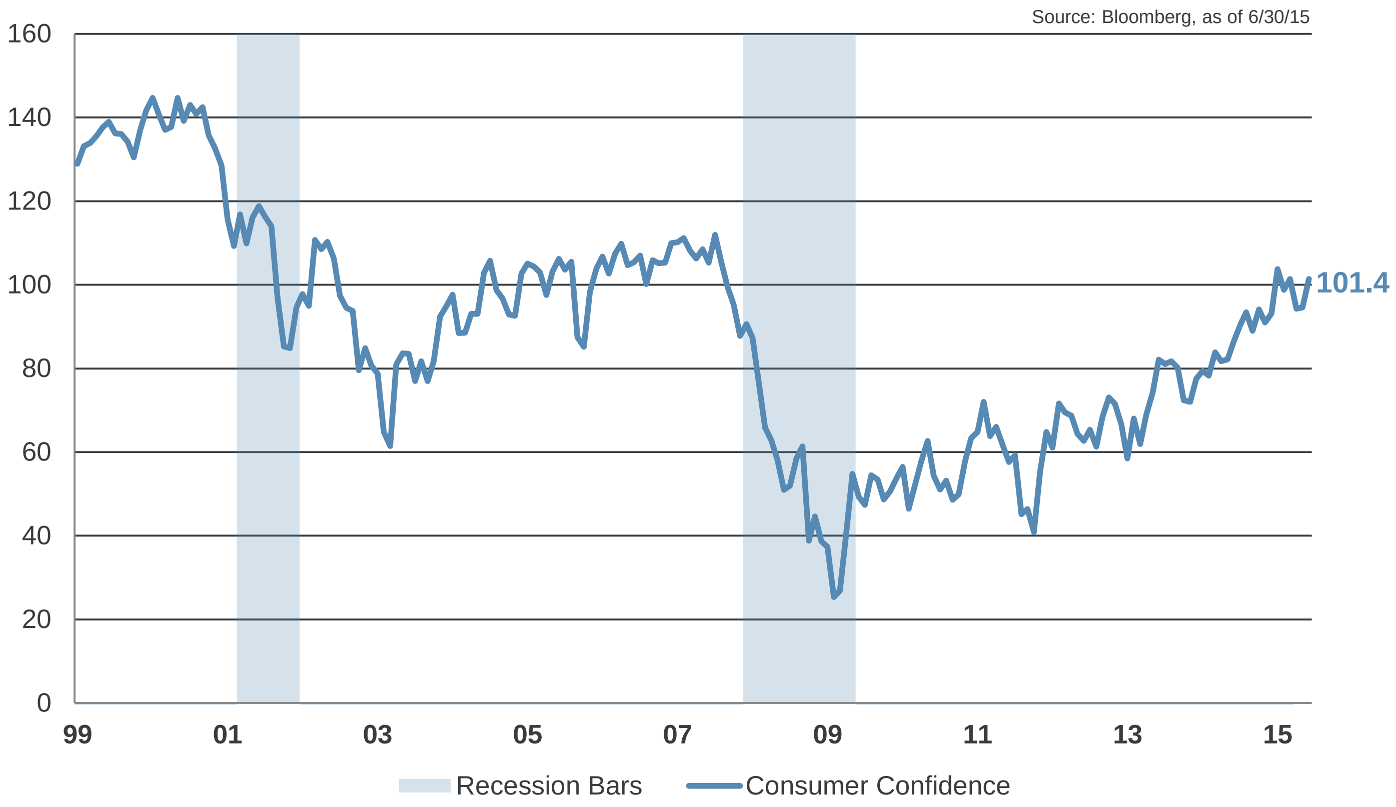
The trend in home sales continued to rise for both new and existing homes.





CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

U.S. consumer confidence dipped mid-quarter among global economic concerns, yet recuperated by the end of the quarter.



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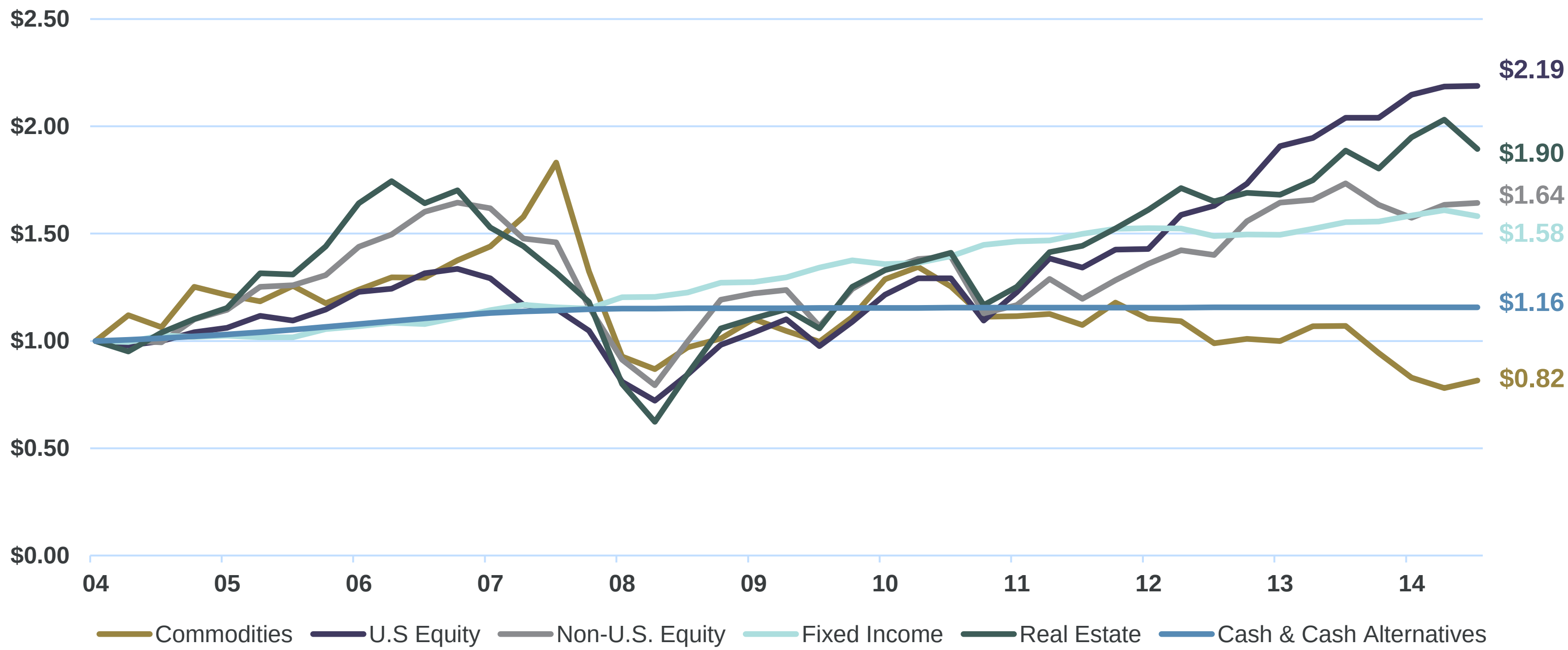
INDEX RETURNS: GROWTH OF A DOLLAR



	YTD	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
U.S. Equity	1.94%	7.29%	17.73%	17.54%	8.15%
Non-U.S. Equity	4.34%	-5.28%	11.15%	8.97%	5.16%
Fixed Income	-0.10%	1.86%	1.83%	3.35%	4.44%
Real Estate (REITs)	-2.78%	0.41%	9.49%	12.37%	6.19%
Commodities	-1.56%	-23.71%	-8.76%	-3.91%	-2.62%
Cash & Cash Alternatives	0.01%	0.02%	0.05%	0.06%	1.34%

Source: Morningstar, as of 6/30/15
Investors cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance is not indicative of future results. **See asset class benchmarks on slide 31.**

ASSET CLASS RETURNS

Sources: Morningstar, as of 6/30/2015

Best ↓ Worst	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 YTD
Best	Real Estate 40.7%	Real Estate 38.0%	Commodities 21.4%	Real Estate 42.3%	Commodities 16.2%	Fixed Income 5.2%	Real Estate 38.3%	Real Estate 20.4%	Fixed Income 7.8%	Real Estate 28.7%	U.S. Equity 33.6%	Real Estate 15.89%	Non-U.S. Equity 4.34%
	Non-U.S. Equity 39.4%	Non-U.S. Equity 20.4%	Real Estate 15.4%	Non-U.S. Equity 25.7%	Non-U.S. Equity 12.4%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 1.8%	Non-U.S. Equity 33.7%	U.S. Equity 16.9%	Portfolio 4.0%	U.S. Equity 16.4%	Non-U.S. Equity 21%	U.S. Equity 12.56%	U.S. Equity 1.9%
	U.S. Equity 31.1%	U.S. Equity 11.9%	Non-U.S. Equity 14.5%	U.S. Equity 15.7%	Fixed Income 7.0%	Portfolio -22.1%	U.S. Equity 28.3%	Commodities 16.8%	U.S. Equity 1.0%	Non-U.S. Equity 16.4%	Portfolio 17.6%	Portfolio 10.61%	Portfolio 1.4%
	Commodities 23.9%	Commodities 9.1%	U.S. Equity 6.1%	Portfolio 11.1%	Portfolio 6.0%	Commodities -35.6%	Commodities 18.9%	Portfolio 12.1%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.1%	Portfolio 11.3%	Real Estate 4.4%	Fixed Income 5.96%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.01%
	Portfolio 18.5%	Portfolio 8.3%	Portfolio 4.0%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 4.8%	U.S. Equity 5.1%	U.S. Equity -37.3%	Portfolio 18.4%	Non-U.S. Equity 9.0%	Real Estate -5.8%	Fixed Income 4.2%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.1%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.03%	Fixed Income -0.1%
	Fixed Income 4.1%	Fixed Income 4.3%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 3.0%	Fixed Income 4.3%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 4.7%	Non-U.S. Equity -43.6%	Fixed Income 5.9%	Fixed Income 6.5%	Non-U.S. Equity -12.2%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.1%	Fixed Income -2.0%	Non-U.S. Equity -4.32%	Commodities -1.56%
Worst	Cash & Cash Alternatives 1.1%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 1.2%	Fixed Income 2.4%	Commodities 2.1%	Real Estate -6.9%	Real Estate -47.7%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.2%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.1%	Commodities -13.3%	Commodities -1.1%	Commodities -9.5%	Commodities -17.01%	Real Estate -2.78%

Portfolio Allocation: 45% U.S. Equity / 15% Non-U.S. Equity / 40% Fixed Income

- U.S. Equity
- Non-U.S. Equity
- Portfolio (60% Stocks 40% Bonds)
- Fixed Income
- Real Estate (REITs)
- Commodities
- Cash & Cash Alternatives

Past performance is not indicative of future results. Annual Returns for Key Asset Classes (2003-2015). **See asset class benchmarks listed on slide 31.**

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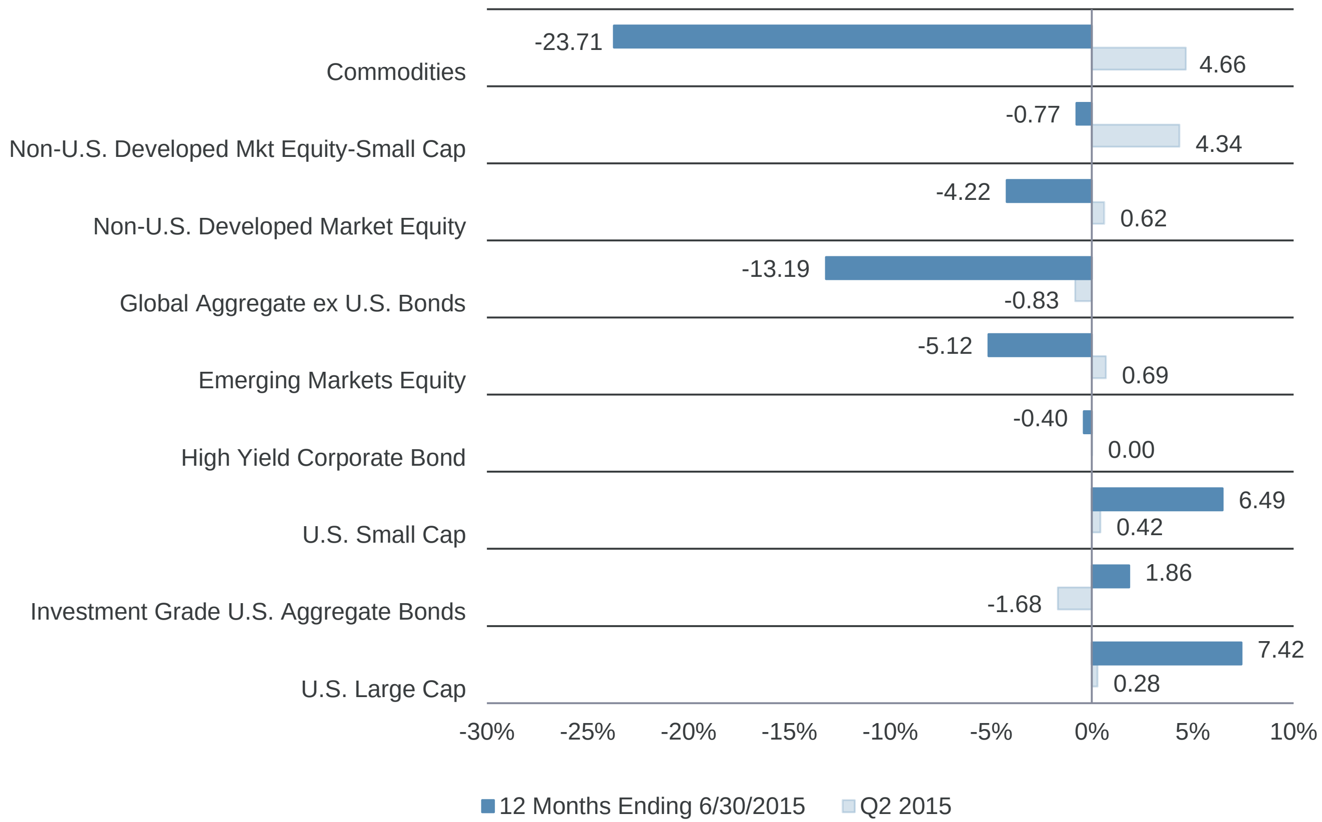
ASSET CLASS RETURNS

Despite large daily market swings, equities remained relatively flat. Aided by a rebound in the energy sector, commodities bounced back from double digit losses over the last 12 months, returning 4.7% for the quarter.

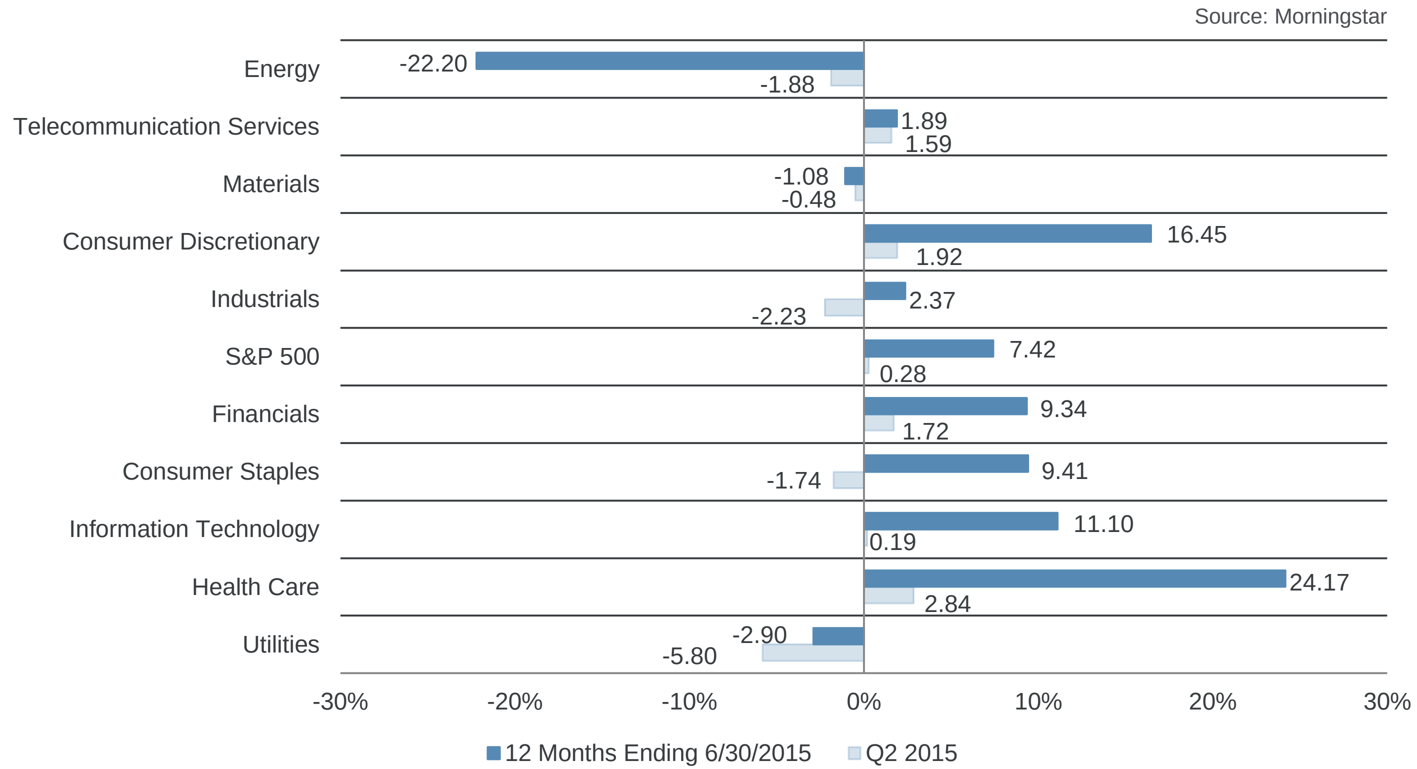
Source: Morningstar



Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please see slide 33 for index definitions.

S&P 500 SECTOR RETURNS

Health Care continued to rally in the second quarter, driven in part by fundamental momentum and healthy M&A activity.



Utilities continue to be the weakest performers, losing 5.8% for the quarter. Rising interest rates remain a primary headwind for this sector going forward.

Returns are based on the GICS Classification model. Returns are cumulative total return for stated period, including reinvestment of dividends. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please see slide 33 for index definitions.

EQUITY STYLES

Growth-style equities continue their trend of outperformance relative to value-style equities.

Q2 2015

	Value	Core	Growth
Large	0.11%	0.11%	0.12%
Mid	-1.97%	-1.54%	-1.14%
Small	-1.20%	0.42%	1.98%

Trailing 12 Months

Ending 6/30/15

	Value	Core	Growth
Large	4.13%	7.37%	10.56%
Mid	3.67%	6.63%	9.45%
Small	0.78%	6.49%	12.34%

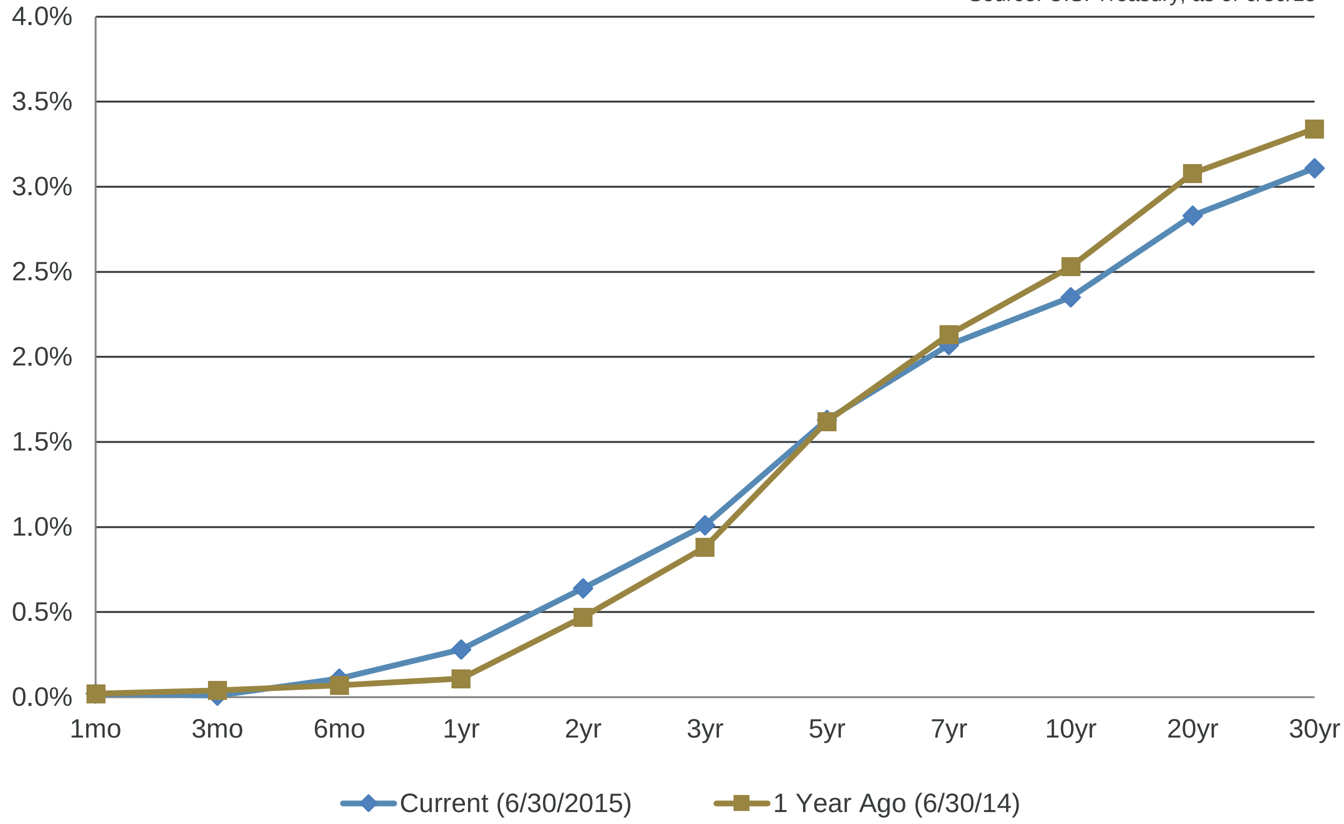
Source: Morningstar

Style box returns based on the GICS Classification model. All values are cumulative total return for stated period including reinvestment of dividends. The Indices used from left to right, top to bottom are: Russell 1000 Value Index, Russell 1000 Index, Russell 1000 Growth Index, Russell Mid-cap Value Index, Russell Mid-cap Blend Index, Russell Mid-cap Growth Index, Russell 2000 Value Index, Russell 2000 Index and Russell 2000 Growth Index. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please see slide 33 for index definitions.

THE U.S. TREASURY YIELD CURVE

The yield curve continued to flatten this year, suggesting that bond markets may have already priced in a rise in short-term interest rates.

Source: U.S. Treasury, as of 6/30/15



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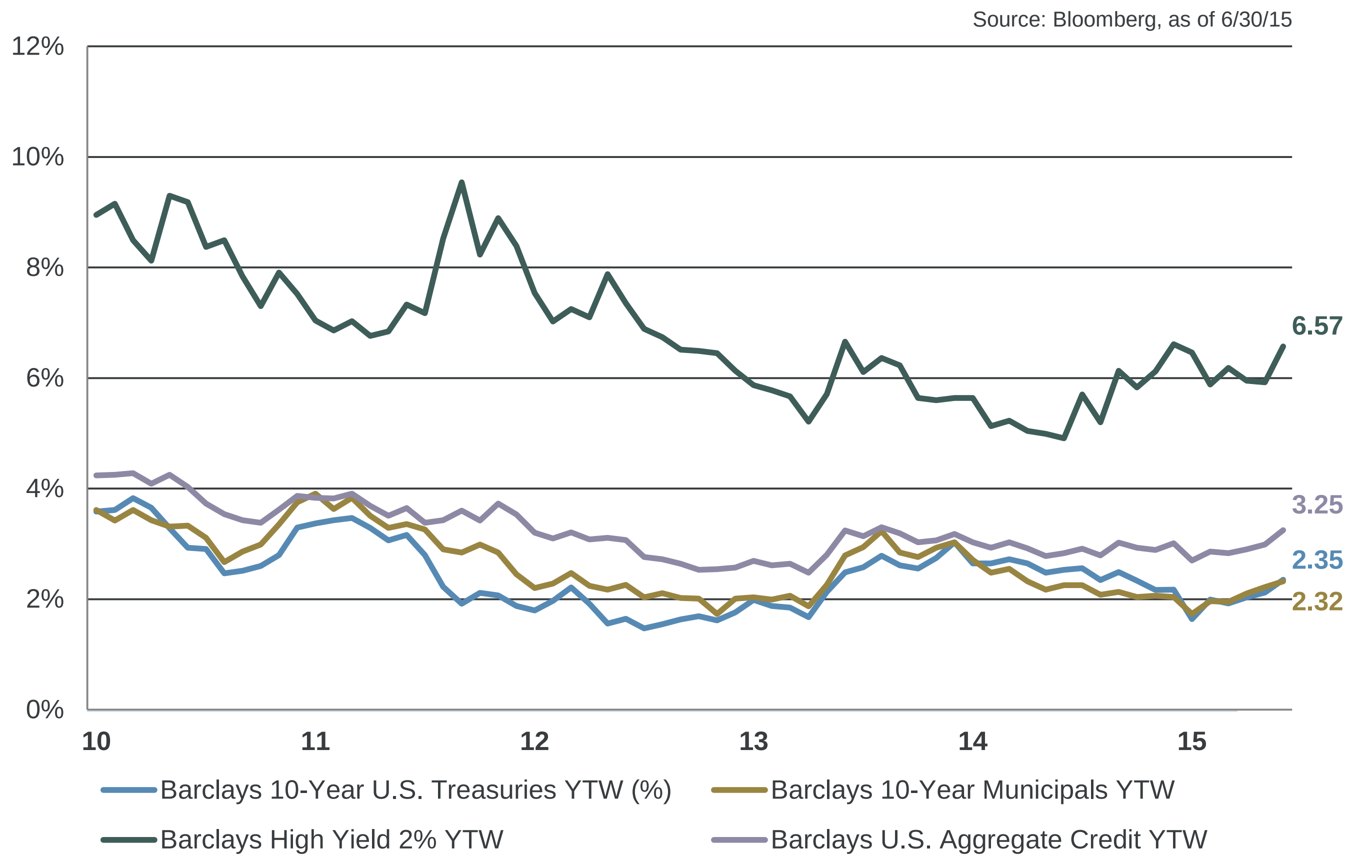
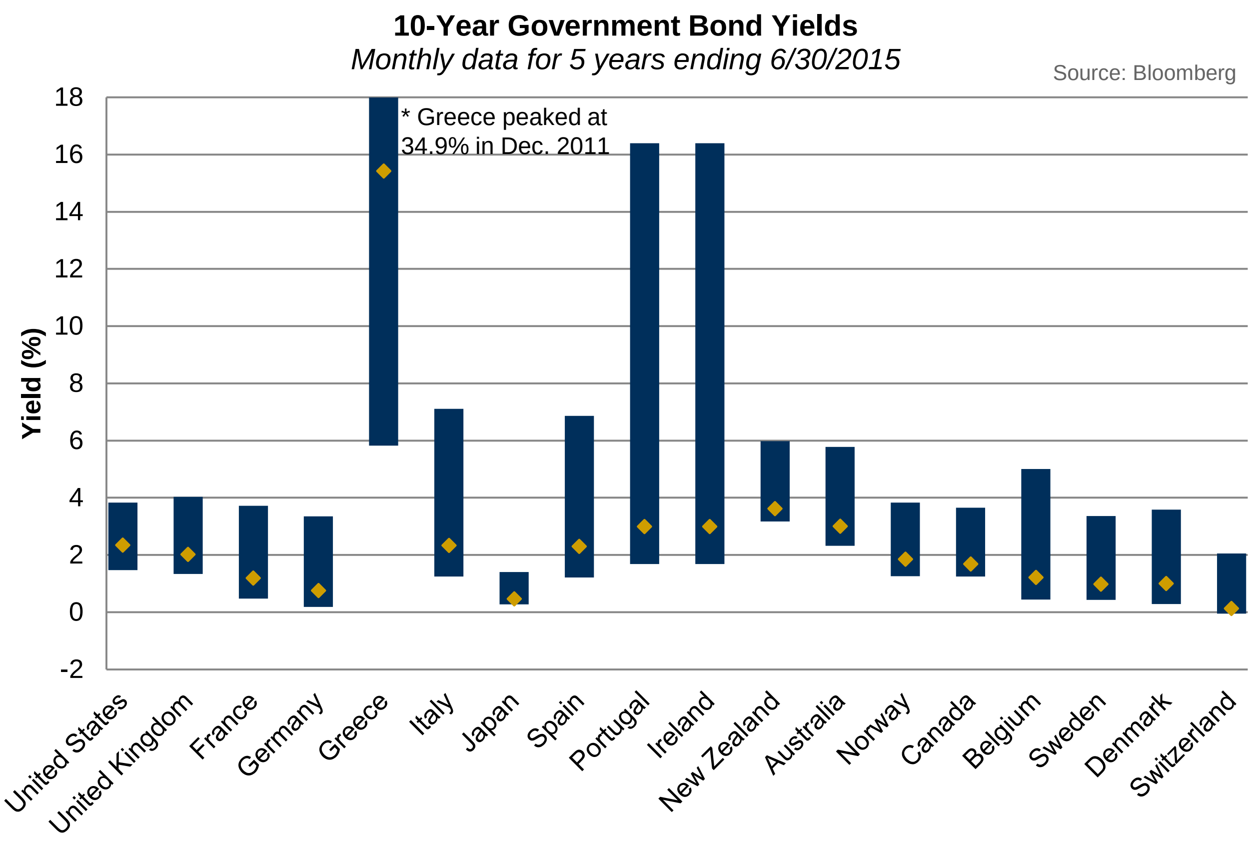
FIXED INCOME YIELDS

There was an uptick in yields across the credit spectrum of domestic bond markets this past quarter.



Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please see slide 31 for index definitions.

GLOBAL SOVEREIGN DEBT YIELDS

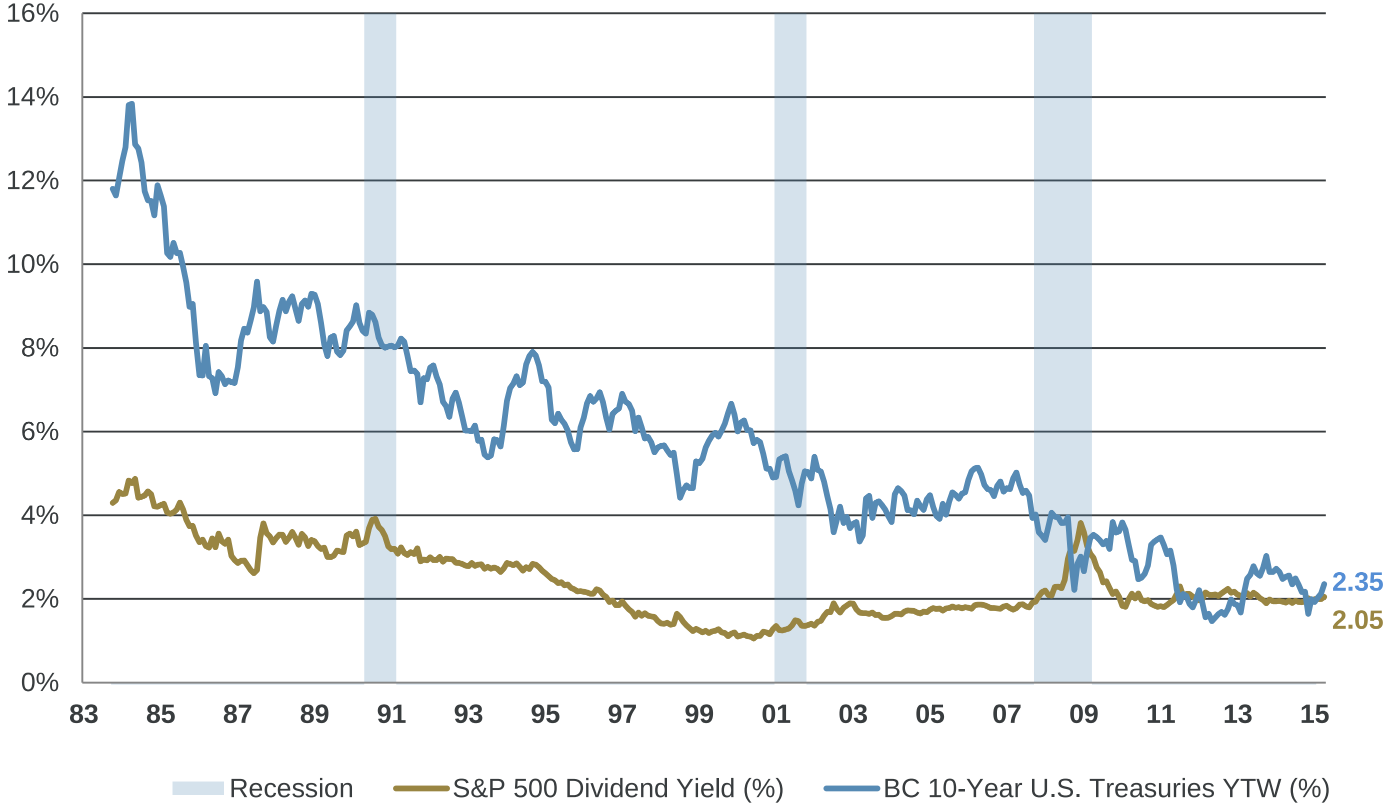


This chart illustrates the highest and lowest monthly yields over the past 5 years as well as the current yield, represented by ♦.

S&P 500 YIELD VS. TREASURY YIELD

Equities continued to offer historically attractive yields compared to fixed income.

Source: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/15



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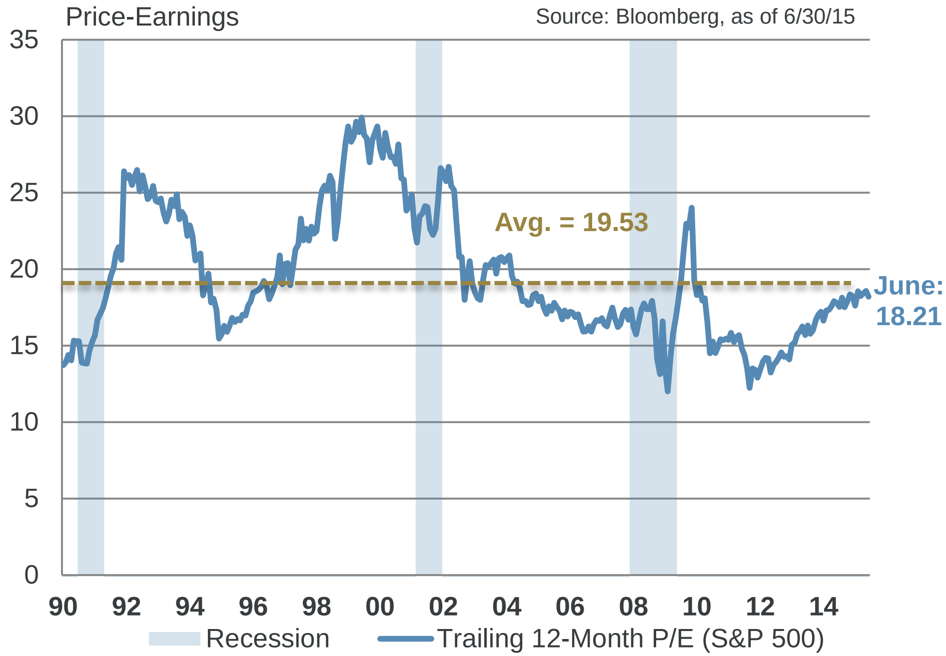
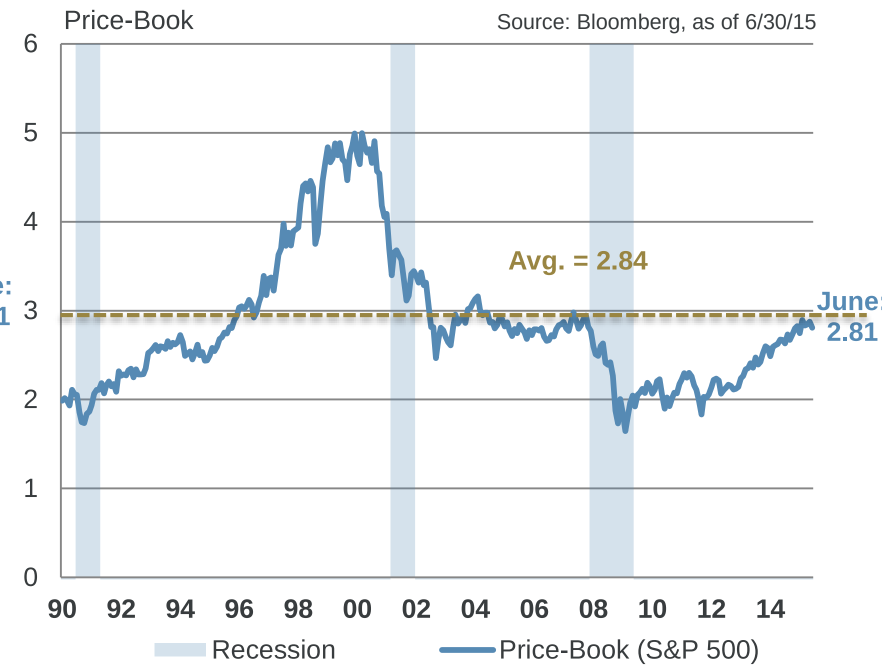
PRICE-EARNINGS AND PRICE-BOOK RATIOS

The S&P is approaching its 25-year average based on P/E and P/B ratios.





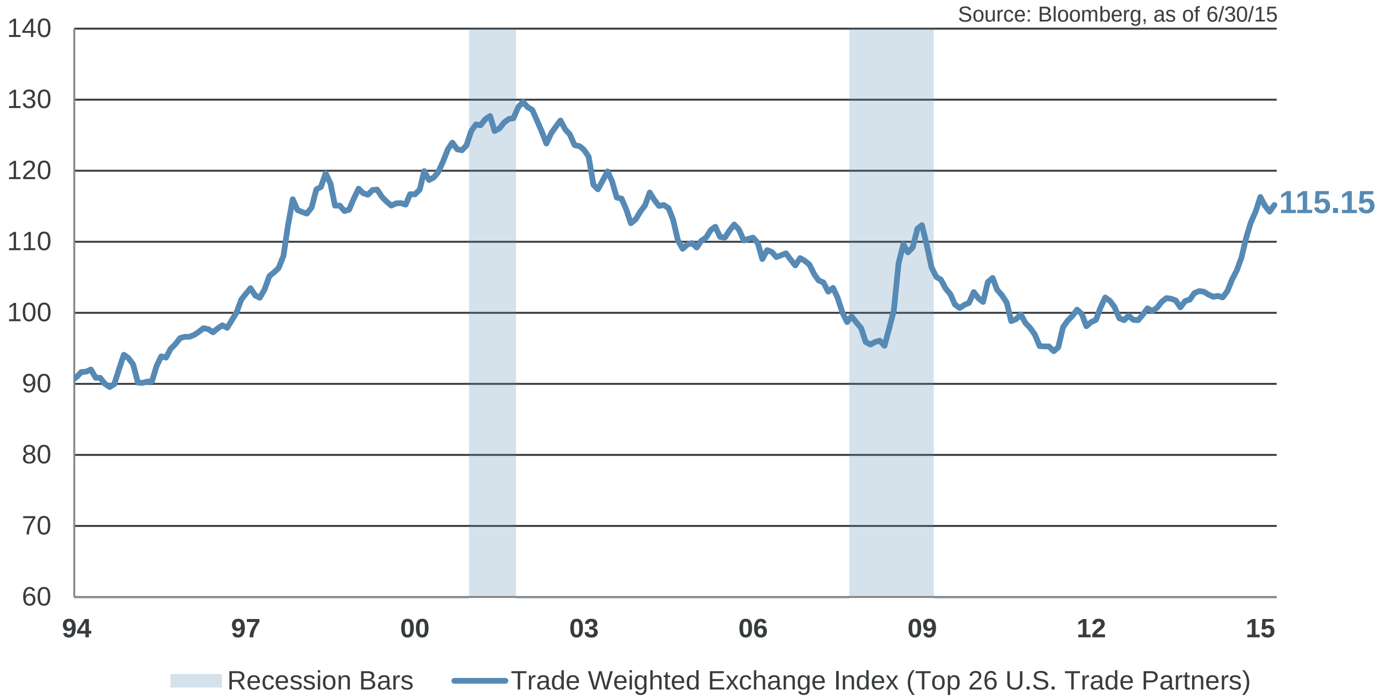
The price-earnings ratio, or P/E, is a common measure of the value of stocks. It shows the relationship between a stock's price and the underlying company's earnings (or profits) per share of stock. In essence, it calculates how many dollars you pay for each dollar of a company's earnings. In very general terms, the higher the P/E ratio, the more likely the stock is to be overpriced.

Price-to-book is a relative measure based on most recent price/accounting (book) value (quarterly, semiannual or annual data). Both price-to-earnings and price-to-book are accounting-based relative value measures.

Past performance may not be indicative of future results. Please see slide 33 for index definitions.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

The U.S. dollar tapered off in the second quarter of 2015 after strengthening substantially at the start of the year. A strong dollar benefits importers yet hinders exports and foreign revenues of multinational companies.



Source: Bloomberg	6/30/2015	6/30/2014
U.S. Dollar ($) / Japanese Yen (¥)	122.50	101.30
Euro (€) / U.S. Dollar ($)	1.1147	1.3692
British Pound (£) / U.S. Dollar ($)	1.5712	1.7106

COMMODITY PRICES

Oil rebounded in the second quarter after falling over 50% from the 2014 high. Gold prices dropped slightly in the second quarter.

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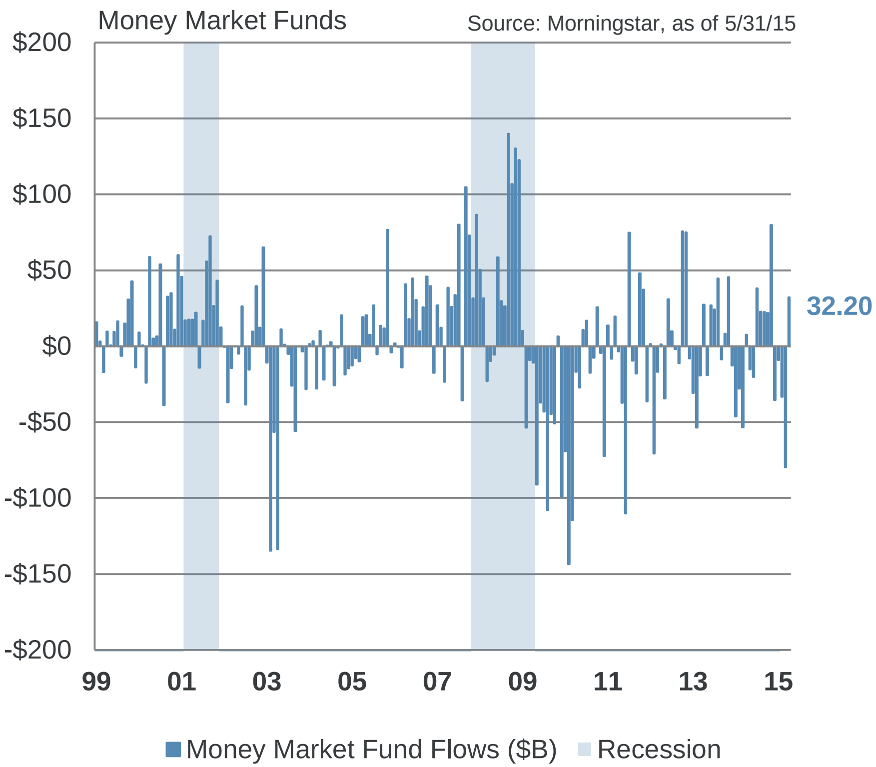
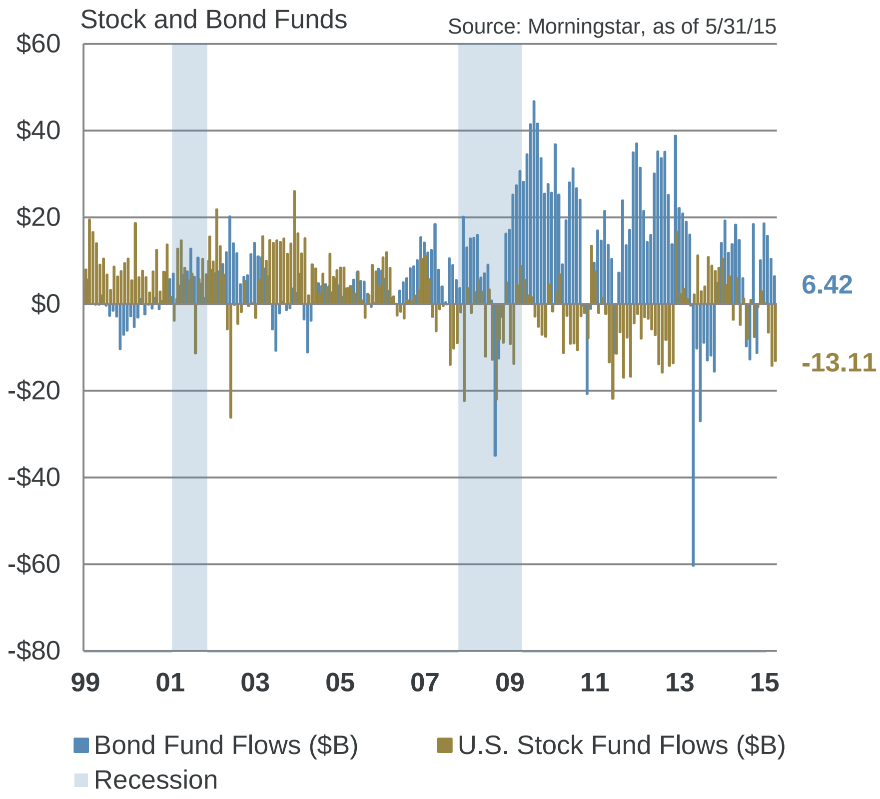
MUTUAL FUND FLOWS

After four consecutive months of outflows, $32.2 billion flowed into money market funds in May. Also in May, bond funds saw inflows of $6.4 billion while U.S. stock fund outflows reached $13.1 billion.

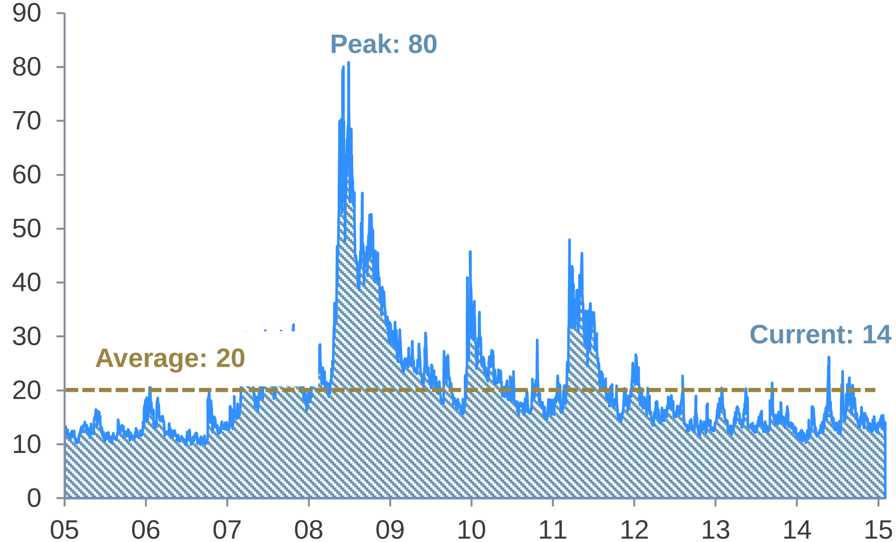




Past performance may not be indicative of future results.

VOLATILITY: UP, DOWN AND SIDEWAYS

"The disparity between the VIX and more anecdotal signs of volatility can be explained by the fact that the VIX tends to rise when the markets are falling, and so far this year, the major indexes have been fairly resilient despite the vast [market] oscillations." – Jeffrey D. Saut, Chief Investment Strategist, Equity Research



Source: Bloomberg

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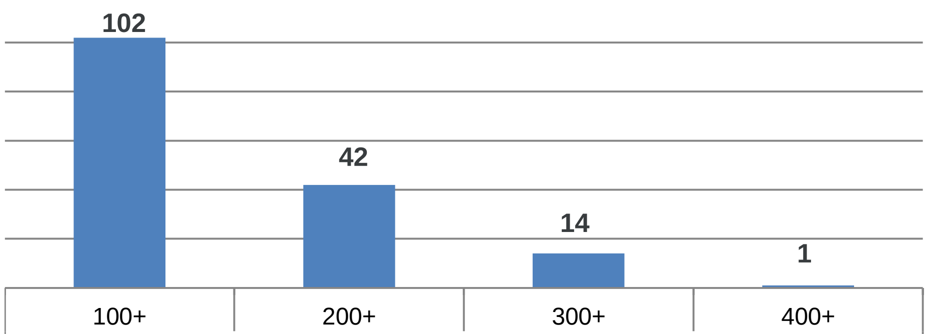
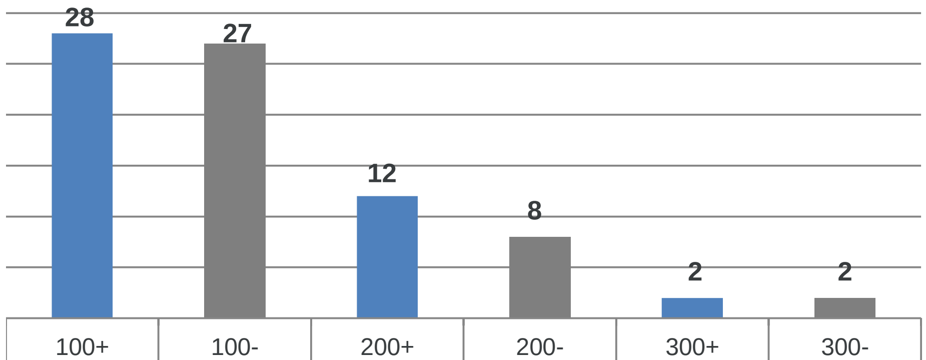


# of 100+ Intraday Swings of Dow Jones Industrial Average-YTD through 6/25/15

Source: Bloomberg



# of 100+ Point Daily Closings of Dow Jones Industrial Average-YTD through 6/25/15

For full theme articles, ask for a copy of the July 2015 *Investment Strategy Quarterly.*

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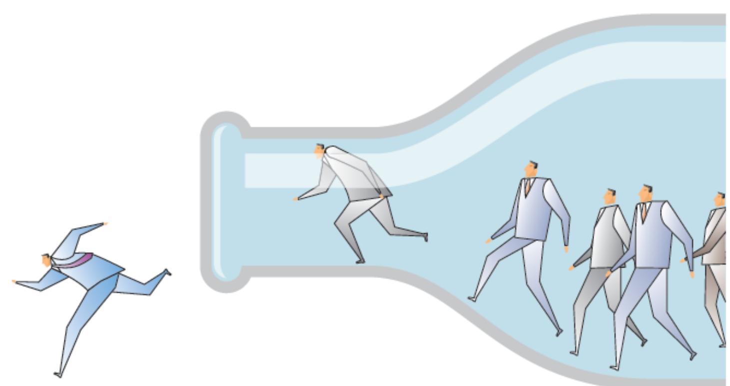
NON-TRADITIONAL FIXED INCOME

"There is no clever way or 'magic button' to earn excess yield to the market without changing your risk profile…be aware of the unique risks that each strategy presents to the overall portfolio." – Doug Drabik, Senior Strategist, Retail Fixed Income

"If your strategic blend is 70/30 (growth/low-risk), 30% should remain in traditional fixed income while non-traditional strategies can be implemented in the growth portion of the portfolio." – Doug Drabik, Senior Strategist, Retail Fixed Income

	PRIMARY DEALER INVENTORY FIXED INCOME SECURITIES	FIXED INCOME MUTUAL FUND AND ETF ASSETS
JANUARY 2008	$215 billion	$795 billion
JUNE 2015	$55.5 billion	$2.18 trillion
	↓74%	↑175%



NON-TRADITIONAL FIXED INCOME

PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

- Floating-rate
- High yield
- Bank loans
- Global credits
- Emerging markets

STRATEGIES INCLUDE:

- Credit risk
- Income generation
- Hedging
- Macro and absolute strategies
- Unconstrained mandates

 For full theme articles, ask for a copy of the July 2015 *Investment Strategy Quarterly.*

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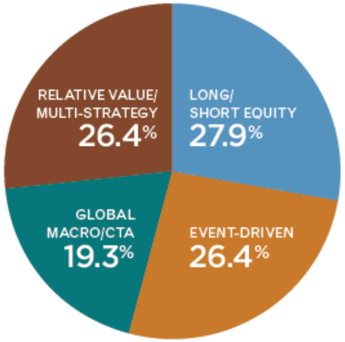
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

HEDGE FUND TIMELINE

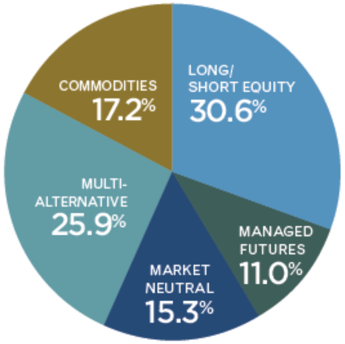
- **1949:** Alfred Winslow Jones launches first L/S equity hedge fund with $100,000
- **1968:** Approx. 140 hedge funds in operation
- **1969-1974:** Heavy losses and fund closures due to riskier strategies and a bear market
- **1980:** Julian Robertson starts the Tiger Fund with $8M, which grew to $22B by the late '90s.
- **1998:** Collapse of Long Term Capital Management
- **March 2000:** Meltdown of the Tiger Fund, reorganization of the Quantum Fund
- **2002:** The "fund of funds" structure is introduced, making the product more accessible to the average investor
- **2004:** SEC requires hedge fund managers to register as investment advisors under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940
- **2008:** Financial crisis hits, leads to losses
- **2008:** The worldwide hedge fund industry holds $1.9T in AUM
- **2009:** Hedge funds represented 1.1% of the total assets held by financial institutions
- **2010:** 20+ alternative mutual funds launch this year
- **February 2011:** 61% of global hedge fund assets come from institutional sources
- **2014:** Bridgewater Assoc. is largest hedge fund in the world with $87.1B AUM
- **March 2015:** Estimated AUM of global hedge fund industry is $2.9T
- **May 2015:** Alt mutual fund AUM totals $179B

Source: Raymond James Alternative Investment Group

NEARLY $3 TRILLION IN HEDGE FUND ASSETS



OVER $178.5 BILLION IN MUTUAL FUND ASSETS



Source: Alternative Investment Group

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GREECE MATTERS…FOR NOW

DEBT CRISIS

2009

December 2009: *Greece's credit rating downgraded amid fears of government default. PM announces program of tough public spending cuts.*

BAILOUT

2010

January-March 2010: *Government launches 2 more rounds of austerity measures*

April/May 2010: *€145b rescue package approved, additional austerity measures announced*

October 2010: *More austerity measures announced for 2011-new taxes, higher VAT.*

CRISIS DEEPENS

2011

July 2011: *EU approves €109b bailout. Credit downgrades continue.*

October 2011: *EU approves 50% bank debt write-off. PM announces referendum.*

November 2011: *PM resigns after facing criticism.*

NEW BAILOUT

2012

February 2012: *Greece approves austerity package as part of €130b EU bailout.*

October 2012: *4th austerity plan approved, increased taxes and pension benefit cuts.*

REFORM

2013

January 2013: *Unemployment hits 26.8%-highest rate in EU.*

April 2013: *Parliament cuts 15,000 civil service jobs.*

June 2013: *Parliament shuts down state broadcaster.*

December 2013: *Predicted growth in 2014 after 6 years of recession.*

ANTI-AUSTERITY

2014

February 2014: *Unemployment reaches 28%.*

April 2014: *EU gives €8b in additional bailout funds. Greece raises €4b in first sale of LT bonds in 4 years.*

May 2014: *Radical leftist Syrzia coalition wins election.*

RESOLUTION?

2015

January 2015: *Alexis Tsipras of Syrzia becomes PM and forms coalition with far-right independents.*

February 2015: *4-month extension to Greece's bailout approved.*

June/July 2015: *Negotiations with creditors remain futile. Referendum is announced and a 'no vote' prevails. Talks continue…*

Trade union strikes and mass protest.

Source: greekreporter.com

For full theme articles, ask for a copy of the July 2015 *Investment Strategy Quarterly.*

GREECE MATTERS…FOR NOW

HOW DID THEY GET HERE? LOW PRODUCTIVITY.

Source: greekreporter.com

GROWTH OF GOVERNMENT AND OVERREGULATION

- The number of public servants has quintupled since the mid ‘70s.
- Over the last 30 years they have passed 4,000 new laws and issued about 110,000 ministerial directives.

STRIKES AND PROTESTS

- There have been 38 general strikes between 1980-2008.
- Many more have taken place in recent years centered around austerity measures linked to the bailout.

SHADOW ECONOMY AND CORRUPTION

- Greece has the highest level of shadow economy relative to GDP of all OECD countries, eroding government revenue. In fact, it is twice as high as the OECD average.
- Greece is among the top 4 countries with the highest perceived levels of public sector corruption (out of 175 countries.

DEMOGRAPHICS

- Early Retirement: the average effective age of retirement for men is 62. The official age for retirement is 65.
- High Dependency Ratio: the ratio of non-workers (children and retirees) to workers (people of working age). There are too many people depending for their livelihood on the too few who work.

For full theme articles, ask for a copy of the July 2015 *Investment Strategy Quarterly.*

DISCLOSURE

Data provided by Raymond James Asset Management Services.

This material is for informational purposes only and should not be used or construed as a recommendation regarding any security outside of a managed account.

There is no assurance that any investment strategy will be successful or that any securities transaction, holdings, sectors or allocations discussed will be profitable. It should not be assumed that any investment recommendation or decisions made in the future will be profitable or will equal any investment performance discussed herein.

Please note that all indices are unmanaged and investors cannot invest directly in an index. An investor who purchases an investment product that attempts to mimic the performance of an index will incur expenses that would reduce returns. Past performance is not indicative of future results. The performance noted in this presentation does not include fees and costs, which would reduce an investor's returns.

Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, bond prices fall, and vice versa. Specific-sector investing can be subject to different and greater risks than more diversified investments.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of inflation.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the annual total market value of all final goods and services produced domestically by the United States.

Investing in small-cap and mid-cap stocks generally involves greater risks, and, therefore, may not be appropriate for every investor. International investing also involves special risks, including currency fluctuations, different financial accounting standards, and possible political and economic volatility.

High-yield bonds are not suitable for all investors. The risk of default may increase due to changes in the issuer's credit quality. Price changes may occur due to changes in interest rates and the liquidity of the bond. When appropriate, these bonds should only comprise a modest portion of your portfolio.

Commodities trading is generally considered speculative because of the significant potential for investment loss.

U.S. government bonds and Treasury bills are guaranteed by the U.S. government and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and guaranteed principal value. U.S. government bonds are issued and guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the federal government. Treasury bills are certificates reflecting short-term (less than one year) obligations of the U.S. government.

Fixed Income Sectors: Returns based on the four sectors of Lehman Global Sector Classification Scheme: Securitized (consisting of U.S. MBS Index, the ERISA-Eligible CMBS Index and the fixed-rate ABS Index), Government Related (consisting of U.S. Agencies and non-corporate debts with four sub sectors: Agencies, Local Authorities, Sovereign and Supranational), Corporate (dollar-denominated debt from U.S. and non-U.S. industrial, utility, and financial institutions issuers), and Treasuries (includes public obligations of the U.S. Treasury that have remaining maturities of one year or more).

Diversification does not guarantee a profit nor protect against loss. Dividends are not guaranteed and will fluctuate.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

Asset class and reference benchmarks:

ASSET CLASS	BENCHMARK USED
U.S. Equity	Russell 3000
Non-U.S. Equity	MSCI World, Ex-U.S.
Fixed Income	BC Aggregate
Real Estate	FTSE EPRA NAREIT Global Real Estate
Commodities	Bloomberg Commodity TR USD Index
Cash & Cash Alternatives	Citi 3-Month T-Bill

The Bloomberg Commodity Total Return Indexes℠: Formerly known as Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index Total Return (DJUBSTR), the Bloomberg Commodity Total Return index is composed of futures contracts and reflects the returns on a fully collateralized investment in the BCOM. This combines the returns of the BCOM with the returns on cash collateral invested in 13 week (3 Month) U.S. Treasury Bills.

Barclay 10-Year Municipal: A rules-based, market-value weighted index engineered for the long-term tax-exempt bond market. This index is the 10 year (8-12) component of the Municipal Bond Index.

Barclay 10-Year U.S. Treasuries: Measures the performance of U.S. Treasury securities that have a remaining maturity of 10 years.

Barclays Capital Aggregate Index: Measures changes in the fixed-rate debt issues rated investment grade or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's, or Fitch Investor's Service, in that order. The Aggregate Index is comprised of the Government/Corporate, the Mortgage-Backed Securities and the Asset-Backed Securities indices.

Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index: Represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the U.S. investment-grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities.

Barclays Capital Global Aggregate ex-U.S. Dollar Bond Index: Tracks an international basket of bonds that currently contains 65% government, 14% corporate, 13% agency and 8% mortgage-related bonds.

Barclays Capital High Yield: Covers the universe of fixed-rate, non-investment grade debt. Pay-in-kind (PIK) bonds, Eurobonds, and debt issues from countries designated as emerging markets (e.g., Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, etc.) are excluded, but Canadian and global bonds (SEC-registered) of issuers in non-EMG countries are included. Original issue zeroes, step-up coupon structures and 144-As are also included.

Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield: Composed of fixed-rate, publicly issued, non-investment grade debt.

Citigroup 3-Month T-Bill Index: This is an unmanaged index of three-month Treasury bills.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global Real Estate Index Series: Designed to represent general trends in eligible listed real estate stocks worldwide. Relevant real estate activities are defined as the ownership, trading and development of income producing real estate.

MSCI All Country World Index Ex-U.S.: A market-capitalization-weighted index maintained by Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) and designed to provide a broad measure of stock performance throughout the world, with the exception of U.S.-based companies. It includes both developed and emerging markets.

MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australasia, Far East): A free-float adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the United States and Canada. The EAFE consists of the country indices of 21 developed nations.

MSCI EAFE Growth: Represents approximately 50% of the free-float adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI EAFE index, and consists of those securities classified by MSCI as most representing the growth style.

MSCI EAFE Small-Cap Index: An unmanaged, market-weighted index of small companies in developed markets, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

MSCI EAFE U.S. Dollar: An unmanaged capitalization-weighted index of companies representing the stock markets of Europe, Australasia and the Far East.

MSCI EAFE Value: Represents approximately 50% of the free-float adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI EAFE index, and consists of those securities classified by MSCI as most representing the value style.

MSCI Emerging Markets: Designed to measure equity market performance in 25 emerging market indexes. The three largest industries are materials, energy and banks.

MSCI Local Currency: A special currency perspective that approximates the return of an index as if there were no currency valuation changes from one day to the next.

Russell 1000: Measures the performance of the 1,000 largest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 90% of the investible U.S. equity market.

Russell 1000 Value Index: Measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Russell 1000 Growth Index: Measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell Mid-cap: Measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies of the Russell 1000 Index, which represent approximately 30% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 Index.

Russell Mid-cap Value Index: Measures the performance of those Russell Mid-cap companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Russell Mid-cap Growth Index: Measures the performance of those Russell Mid-cap companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell 2000 Index: Measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represent approximately 8% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

Russell 2000 Value Index: Measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Russell 2000 Growth Index: Measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell 3000® Index: measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

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INDEX DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500): Measures changes in stock market conditions based on the average performance of 500 widely held common stocks. Represents approximately 68% of the investable U.S. equity market.

S&P 500 Consumer Discretionary: Comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® consumer discretionary sector.

S&P 500 Consumer Staples: Comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® consumer staples sector.

S&P 500 Energy: Comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® energy sector.

S&P 500 Financials: Comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® financials sector

S&P 500 Health Care: Comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® health care sector.

S&P 500 Industrials: Comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® industrials sector.

S&P 500 Information Technology: Comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® information technology sector.

S&P 500 Materials: Comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® materials sector.

S&P 500 Telecom Services: Comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® telecommunication services sector.

S&P 500 Utilities: Comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® utilities sector.

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