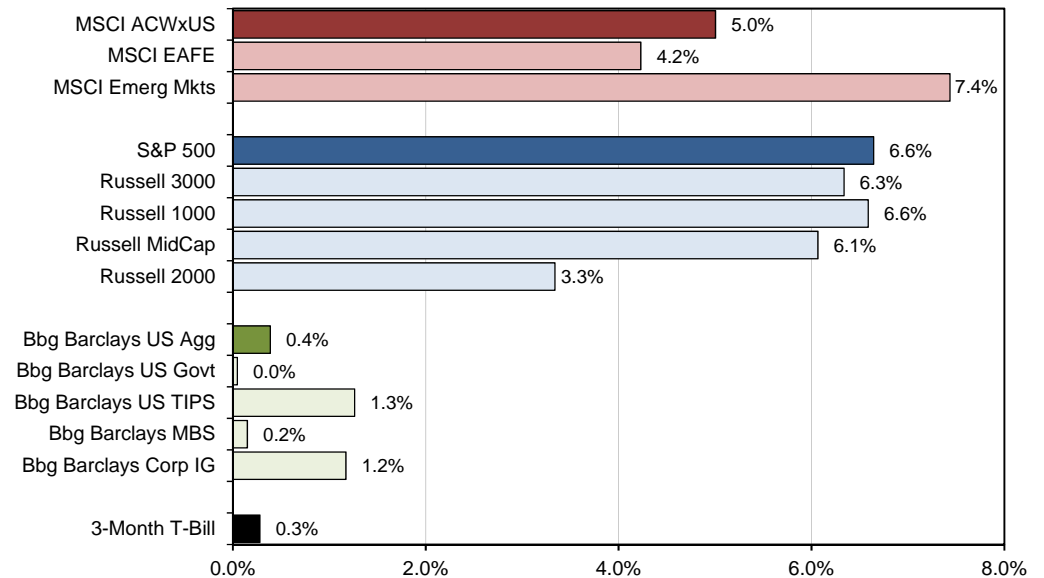


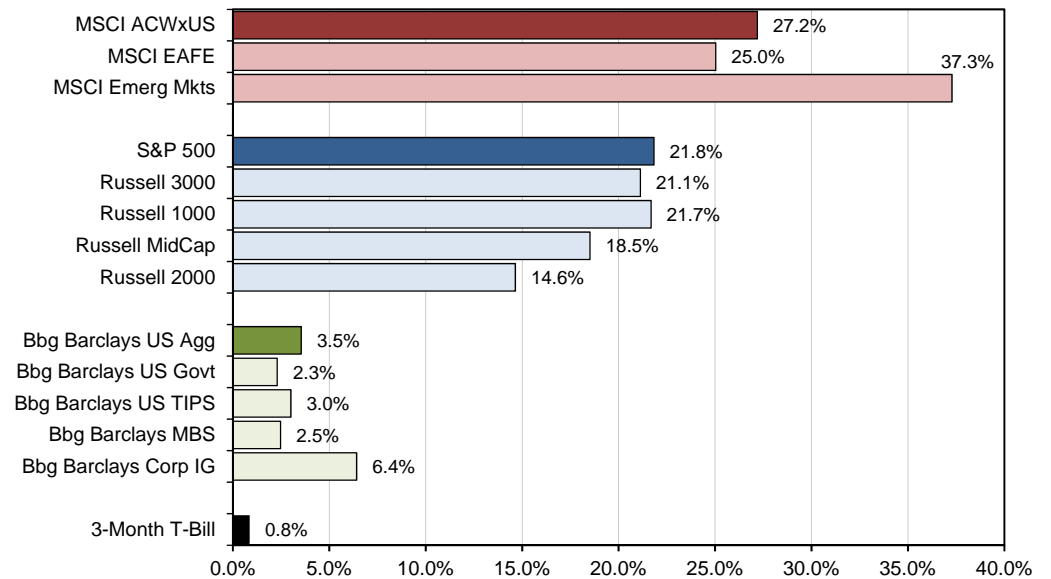
4th Quarter 2017 Market Environment

- Market returns were positive across major equity and fixed income indices for the 4th quarter and calendar year 2017. Broad domestic and international equity markets continued their year long trend of strong positive performance. Fixed income indices also posted positive results, but equities outpaced fixed income investments for both the quarter and 1-year period as improving macroeconomic data and robust corporate earnings worldwide fostered investor optimism in the continued global economic recovery. The US stock market represented by the Russell 3000 Index returned 6.3% and 21.1% for the quarter and calendar year respectively. While the Russell 3000 outperformed the international MSCI ACWI ex US Index during the 4th quarter, international stocks were the best performers of 2017. Domestic equity indices pushed higher as most measures continued to show continued signs of a healthy US economy. Future prospects for lower corporate and individual tax rates following the passage of a republican party led tax code overhaul in December also boosted returns through the period.
- International equity market benchmarks posted considerable gains for both the 4th quarter and year-to-date period with the MSCI ACWI ex US returning 5.0% and 27.2% respectively. Emerging market stocks outpaced both international developed and US equities over both periods with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returning 7.4% through the quarter and an impressive 37.3% for the calendar year. While developed market international index returns were weaker by comparison, they still posted solid gains with the MSCI EAFE Index returning 25.0% for the 1-year period outpacing major domestic indices. International equities benefitted from continued strength in global fundamental data, a weakening U.S. Dollar (USD) and generally accommodative global central bank policies. This positive trend in economic fundamentals led some global central banks to begin normalizing monetary policy with both the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of England (BoE) taking action during the 4th quarter. Many international markets also saw their returns influenced, both positively and negatively, by ongoing political developments throughout the quarter.
- During the 4th quarter, interest rates on the US Treasury Yield Curve rose for short-term maturities, but fell for long-term maturities causing further flattening of the yield curve. The jump in interest rates on the short end of the curve was partially due to increasing investor expectations for a US Federal Reserve (Fed) interest rate hike, which materialized in December. Despite the increase in short-term rates, broad fixed income indices posted modestly positive results with the bellwether Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index returning 0.4% for the quarter and 3.5% for the year. Corporate credit continued its trend of outperformance relative to other investment grade sectors through 2017 as it benefitted from the further tightening of credit spreads relative to Treasuries.

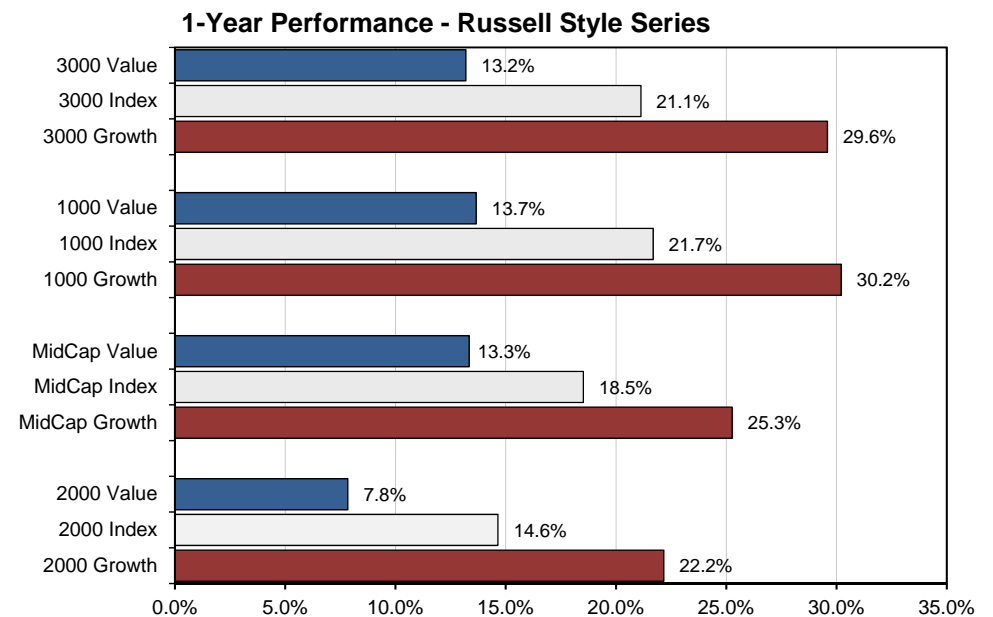
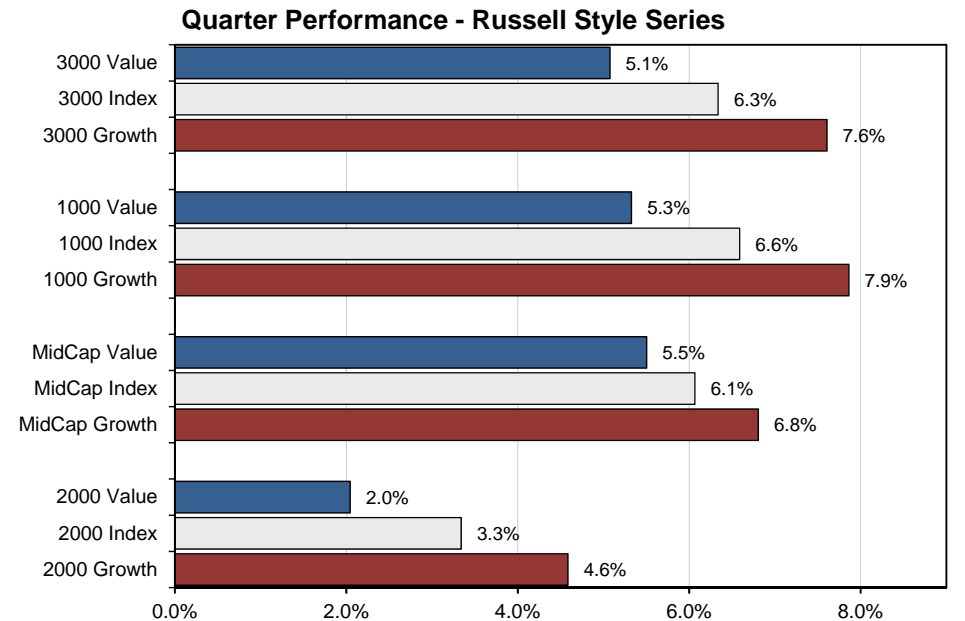
Quarter Performance



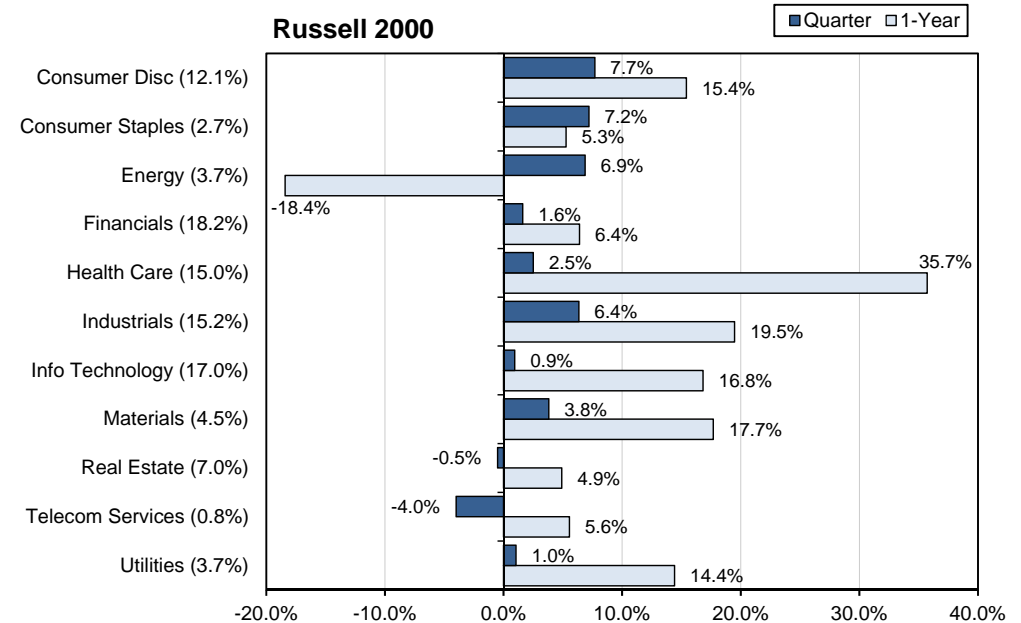
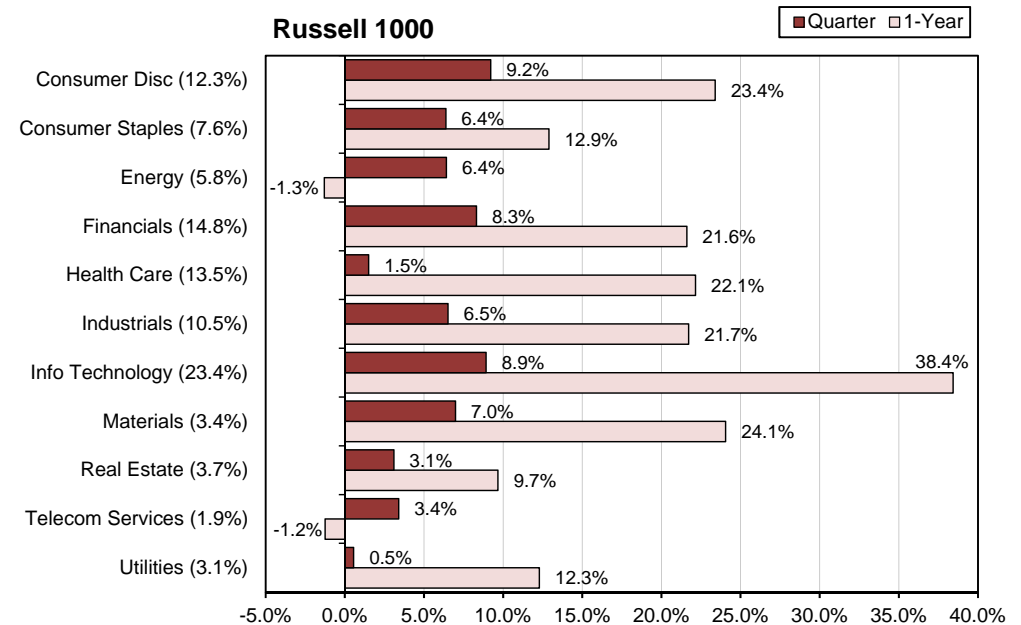
1-Year Performance



- US equity index returns were solidly positive across the style and capitalization spectrum for the 4th quarter and trailing 1-year period. Throughout 2017, there was only one instance of a negative quarterly return being posted by the Russell market cap and style indices, which was a -0.13% return by the Russell 2000 Value Index during 1Q 2017. Quarterly results benefitted from the passage of republican party tax reforms that represented the first major restructuring of the US Tax code since 1986. Investors cheered the reductions to both individual and corporate income tax rates. In particular, the reduction of the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, all else equal, should act as a tailwind to corporate earnings and therefore future investment returns. Furthermore, as seen through much of 2017, encouraging economic data continued to facilitate gains in U.S. equity markets as positive trends in GDP, consumer and business sentiment, corporate earnings and employment continued throughout the period.
- During the quarter, large cap stocks outperformed mid and small cap equities. The large cap Russell 1000 Index returned 6.6% during the period, double the 3.3% return posted by the small cap Russell 2000 Index. Calendar year results echo the 4th quarter's with the Russell 1000 gaining 21.7% versus a 14.6% increase for the Russell 2000. This trend of large cap outperformance can be partially explained by their greater to exposure to foreign markets relative to small cap companies. This can be especially beneficial during periods of USD weakness, such as that experienced over the last year, which is typically favorable to exporters and foreign sales. Large cap companies as a whole generate more revenue outside of the US which can expose them to faster growing markets, foreign tax benefits or strengthening foreign currencies.
- Growth indices outperformed value indices across the market cap spectrum for the fourth straight quarter. Performance for growth indices more than doubled value index performance for each respective cap segment with all market cap growth indices posting returns greater than 20% during 2017. Growth benchmarks benefitted from larger exposures to more cyclical names within the information technology, consumer discretionary, health care and industrials sectors. They also benefitted from underweights to more defensive "bond proxy" sectors such as REITs, utilities and telecom. Lower exposure to the energy sector also acted as tailwind to growth benchmarks.
- Domestic equity valuations appear stretched relative to historical levels based on Forward Price/Earnings ratios (P/E), with even the most reasonably valued indices trading above their historical P/E valuations. Index P/E valuations range from 110% to 132% of their respective 15-year P/E averages. The small cap value index appears the most inexpensive and the small cap growth segment looks the most overvalued.



- Sector performance was positive across all sectors for the 4th quarter of 2017. However, only four of eleven economic sectors outpaced the Russell 1000 Index return. Cyclical sectors tended to do well through the period with the higher yielding bond proxy sectors lagging on a relative basis. Apparel and retail companies drove performance within the consumer discretionary sector, which returned 9.2%, leading all other sectors. Technology stocks continued their 2017 gains over the quarter benefitting from robust 3rd quarter earnings and product demand returning 8.9%. Over the trailing 1-year period, technology was the best performing sector by a relatively wide margin returning an impressive 38.4%. Materials, consumer discretionary, healthcare, industrials and financials all posted returns greater than 20%. Nine of eleven large cap economic sectors posted positive returns for the year with eight posting double digit returns. Energy and telecom services were the only large cap sectors to post negative returns over the last year, returning -1.3% and -1.2% respectively.
- Small cap sector results were mixed relative to their large capitalization counterparts. Five of eleven economic sectors outpaced the Russell 2000 Index return for the quarter, with nine sectors posting positive results for the period. Most of the sector trends observable in large cap index sector performance also impacted small cap sectors. However, there were several notable differences, particularly in technology, telecom services and financials where there was significant underperformance relative to their large cap counterparts. Small cap sectors trailed large cap sectors in those three categorizations by 8.0%, 7.4% and 6.7% during the quarter respectively. Over the 1-year period, ten of eleven sectors have posted gains with six of eleven sectors having returns greater than 10%. Over the one year period, health care stocks were the best performers within the Russell 2000 returning a solid 35.7%. Energy was the only Russell 2000 sector to post a negative return over last year, falling a meaningful -18.4%.
- Using S&P 500 sector valuations as a proxy for the market, forward P/E ratios for eight of the GICS sectors were higher than their long-term averages at quarter-end. Using these historical P/E measures, the energy, materials and utilities sectors appear the most extended. In contrast the technology, health care and telecommunications sectors were trading at a discount to their long-term average P/E ratios.



The Market Environment
Top 10 Index Weights & Quarterly Performance for the Russell 1000 & 2000
As of December 31, 2017

Top 10 Weighted Stocks				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Apple Inc	3.43%	10.2%	48.5%	Information Technology
Microsoft Corp	2.53%	15.4%	40.7%	Information Technology
Amazon.com Inc	1.83%	21.6%	56.0%	Consumer Discretionary
Facebook Inc A	1.63%	3.3%	53.4%	Information Technology
Berkshire Hathaway Inc B	1.50%	8.1%	21.6%	Financials
Johnson & Johnson	1.49%	8.1%	24.4%	Health Care
JPMorgan Chase & Co	1.46%	12.6%	26.7%	Financials
Exxon Mobil Corp	1.40%	3.0%	-3.8%	Energy
Alphabet Inc C	1.25%	9.1%	35.6%	Information Technology
Alphabet Inc A	1.24%	8.2%	32.9%	Information Technology

Top 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
CalAtlantic Group Inc	0.02%	54.1%	66.5%	Consumer Discretionary
Skechers USA Inc	0.02%	50.8%	53.9%	Consumer Discretionary
First Solar Inc	0.02%	47.2%	110.4%	Information Technology
Urban Outfitters Inc	0.01%	46.7%	23.1%	Consumer Discretionary
L Brands Inc	0.06%	46.5%	-3.9%	Consumer Discretionary
Regal Entertainment Group A	0.01%	45.4%	17.0%	Consumer Discretionary
HollyFrontier Corp	0.04%	43.5%	63.2%	Energy
Twitter Inc	0.06%	42.3%	47.3%	Information Technology
The Kroger Co	0.10%	37.6%	-19.0%	Consumer Staples
United States Steel Corp	0.02%	37.4%	7.4%	Materials

Bottom 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Mallinckrodt PLC	0.01%	-39.6%	-54.7%	Health Care
Intrexon Corp	0.00%	-39.4%	-49.4%	Health Care
Pandora Media Inc	0.00%	-37.4%	-63.0%	Information Technology
Tesaro Inc	0.01%	-35.8%	-38.4%	Health Care
PG&E Corp	0.09%	-34.2%	-24.5%	Utilities
Acadia Healthcare Co Inc	0.01%	-31.7%	-1.4%	Health Care
OPKO Health Inc	0.01%	-28.6%	-47.3%	Health Care
Celgene Corp	0.32%	-28.4%	-9.8%	Health Care
General Electric Co	0.60%	-27.3%	-42.9%	Industrials
Newell Brands Inc	0.06%	-27.0%	-29.4%	Consumer Discretionary

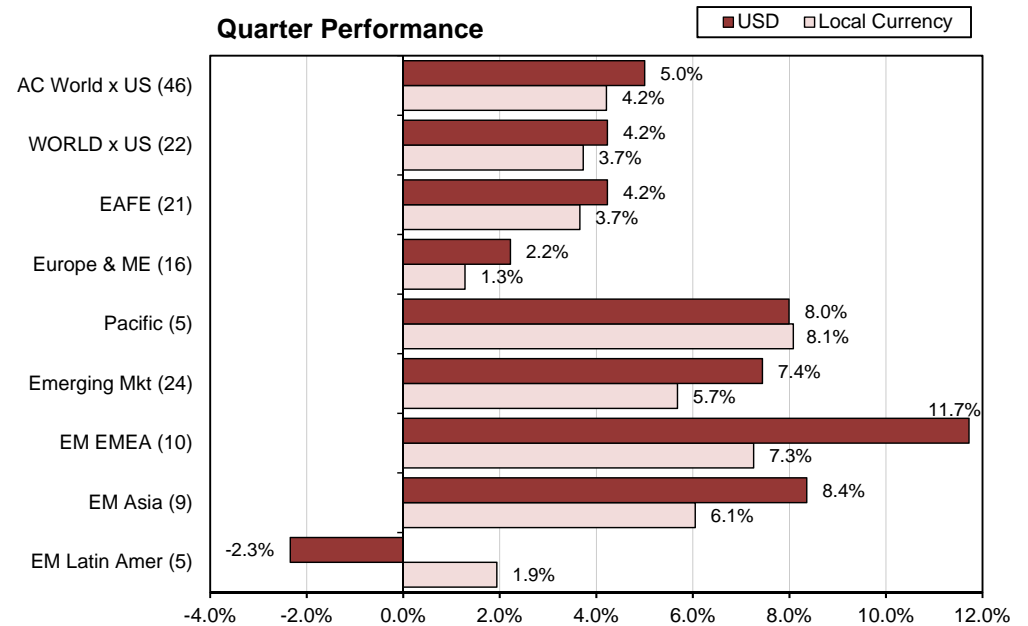
Top 10 Weighted Stocks				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Nektar Therapeutics Inc	0.42%	148.8%	386.7%	Health Care
bluebird bio Inc	0.41%	29.7%	188.7%	Health Care
Sage Therapeutics Inc	0.30%	164.4%	222.6%	Health Care
Exact Sciences Corp	0.29%	11.5%	293.3%	Health Care
GrubHub Inc	0.29%	36.3%	90.9%	Information Technology
Catalent Inc	0.26%	2.9%	52.4%	Health Care
Knight-Swift Transportation Inc A	0.26%	5.4%	33.2%	Industrials
Curtiss-Wright Corp	0.26%	16.9%	24.6%	Industrials
EPAM Systems Inc	0.25%	22.2%	67.1%	Information Technology
Sterling Bancorp	0.25%	0.1%	6.4%	Financials

Top 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Verso Corp A	0.03%	245.2%	147.5%	Materials
AnaptysBio Inc	0.09%	188.2%	N/A	Health Care
Sage Therapeutics Inc	0.30%	164.4%	222.6%	Health Care
Valhi Inc	0.01%	154.6%	82.7%	Materials
Nektar Therapeutics Inc	0.42%	148.8%	386.7%	Health Care
Forterra Inc	0.01%	146.7%	-48.8%	Materials
Ignyta Inc	0.07%	116.2%	403.8%	Health Care
Overstock.com Inc	0.05%	115.2%	265.1%	Consumer Discretionary
Madrigal Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.02%	104.1%	516.0%	Health Care
Boot Barn Holdings Inc	0.01%	86.6%	32.7%	Consumer Discretionary

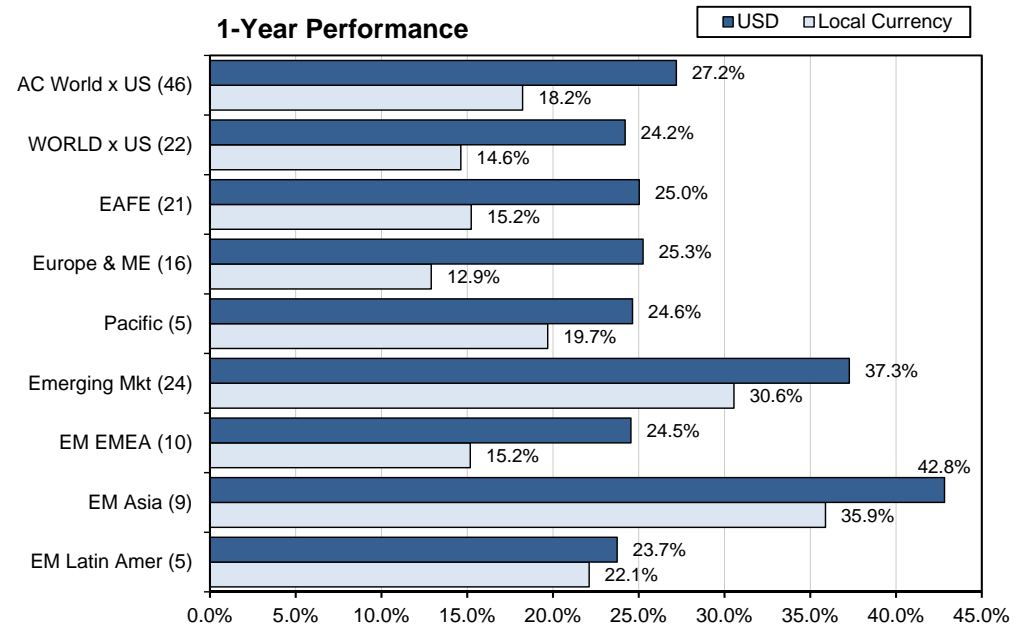
Bottom 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Iconix Brand Group Inc	0.00%	-77.3%	-86.2%	Consumer Discretionary
Aqua Metals Inc	0.00%	-68.9%	-83.8%	Industrials
Immune Design Corp	0.01%	-62.3%	-29.1%	Health Care
GNC Holdings Inc	0.01%	-58.3%	-66.6%	Consumer Discretionary
Eastman Kodak Co	0.00%	-57.8%	-80.0%	Information Technology
GenMark Diagnostics Inc	0.01%	-56.7%	-65.9%	Health Care
Willbros Group Inc	0.00%	-55.9%	-56.2%	Energy
NanoString Technologies Inc	0.01%	-53.8%	-66.5%	Health Care
Nordic American Tankers Ltd	0.01%	-53.6%	-67.8%	Energy
Curis Inc	0.00%	-53.0%	-77.3%	Health Care

- International equity returns advanced during the 4th quarter, largely driven by ongoing improvement in the global economy and continued weakness in the USD. These trends, in tandem with a rally in technology stocks and rising commodity prices, helped emerging markets continue their 2017 outperformance relative to developed market equities. The USD continued its year-to-date decline against most major currencies through the period. This provided additional tailwinds to international index returns denominated in USD. The USD weakness is also visible in the 1-year performance for broad international indices, with all indices showing higher returns in terms of USD.
- Results for broad developed market international indices were positive for the 4th quarter in both USD and local currency terms with the MSCI EAFE Index returning 4.2% and 3.7% respectively. While developed markets advanced on the back of positive economic data, ongoing political developments also impacted several markets thorough the quarter. Enthusiasm over the ECB's decision to extend its quantitative easing program was waned by German Chancellor Merkel's failure to form a coalition government and Catalonia's independence referendum. In the UK, initial concerns over a "hard Brexit" were tempered toward the end of the quarter as the EU and UK were able to come to a preliminary agreement, increasing the odds of a more amicable separation. Prime Minister Abe's coalition government was successful in Japan's October elections, winning a clear majority and providing reassurance that Japan's current monetary and fiscal policies will likely continue without major change. Performance for the past year has been strong on an absolute basis with the MSCI EAFE Index returning 25.0% and 15.2% in USD and local currency terms respectively.
- The MSCI Emerging Market Index outperformed developed markets during the 4th quarter, returning 7.4% and 5.7% in USD and local currency terms respectively. While the same tailwinds that pushed developed international markets higher also benefitted emerging market equities, rising commodity and technology stock prices also helped gains. Similar to developed markets, political news influenced emerging markets during the quarter. In China, there was a change in posture with a greater focus on quality growth, financial stability and economic reforms. India announced relief for the country's state run banks designed to inject additional liquidity to the financial system to improve lending and stimulate the economy. Mexican stocks suffered as the peso weakened against the dollar and investor concerns surrounding the future of NAFTA's pushed prices lower. Brazil also faced currency headwinds and despite the fact that corruption charges against President Temer were dropped, recent votes indicated that support for future political reforms may have weakened. One year returns for the MSCI Emerging Market Index were an impressive 37.3% in USD terms and 30.6% in terms of local currency.

Quarter Performance



1-Year Performance



The Market Environment
U.S. Dollar International Index Attribution & Country Detail
As of December 31, 2017

MSCI - EAFE	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	12.3%	5.3%	24.7%
Consumer Staples	11.2%	4.9%	24.1%
Energy	5.3%	10.0%	21.6%
Financials	21.2%	3.0%	24.7%
Health Care	10.1%	0.0%	16.9%
Industrials	14.6%	4.8%	30.0%
Information Technology	6.4%	5.0%	39.3%
Materials	8.2%	8.5%	33.9%
Real Estate	3.6%	6.4%	21.7%
Telecommunication Services	3.9%	0.7%	12.9%
Utilities	3.2%	-1.0%	19.2%
Total	100.0%	4.2%	25.0%

MSCI - ACWIXUS	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	11.3%	6.1%	28.1%
Consumer Staples	9.6%	5.5%	24.0%
Energy	6.7%	7.4%	16.5%
Financials	23.1%	4.5%	26.0%
Health Care	7.6%	1.3%	18.1%
Industrials	11.9%	4.8%	29.4%
Information Technology	11.5%	6.2%	51.1%
Materials	8.2%	8.4%	32.2%
Real Estate	3.2%	5.6%	26.5%
Telecommunication Services	4.0%	1.5%	14.5%
Utilities	2.9%	-0.4%	18.6%
Total	100.0%	5.0%	27.2%

MSCI - Emerging Mkt	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	10.2%	9.0%	40.1%
Consumer Staples	6.6%	8.2%	25.5%
Energy	6.8%	7.9%	21.1%
Financials	23.5%	8.2%	32.6%
Health Care	2.7%	16.6%	32.7%
Industrials	5.2%	5.1%	26.1%
Information Technology	27.7%	7.1%	60.6%
Materials	7.4%	8.7%	33.6%
Real Estate	2.8%	3.1%	49.5%
Telecommunication Services	4.8%	3.0%	16.8%
Utilities	2.4%	1.5%	16.6%
Total	100.0%	7.4%	37.3%

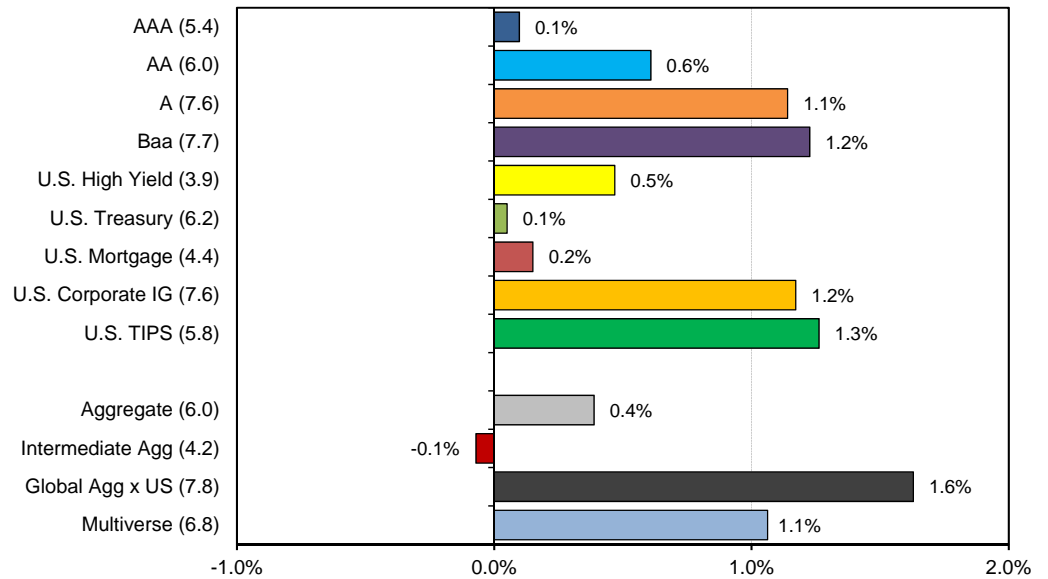
Country	MSCI-EAFE Weight	MSCI-ACWIXUS Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Japan	24.0%	16.5%	8.5%	24.0%
United Kingdom	17.8%	12.2%	5.7%	22.3%
France	10.7%	7.3%	1.5%	28.8%
Germany	9.8%	6.7%	2.8%	27.7%
Switzerland	8.0%	5.5%	1.8%	22.5%
Australia	6.9%	4.8%	6.8%	19.9%
Hong Kong	3.6%	2.5%	6.6%	36.2%
Netherlands	3.6%	2.5%	0.8%	32.2%
Spain	3.2%	2.2%	-1.6%	27.1%
Sweden	2.7%	1.8%	-3.8%	20.6%
Italy	2.3%	1.6%	-2.3%	28.4%
Denmark	1.8%	1.3%	2.2%	34.7%
Singapore	1.3%	0.9%	10.1%	35.6%
Belgium	1.1%	0.8%	-1.5%	18.6%
Finland	0.9%	0.6%	-2.6%	22.5%
Norway	0.7%	0.5%	1.9%	28.3%
Ireland	0.5%	0.3%	3.5%	18.1%
Israel	0.5%	0.3%	4.1%	2.1%
Austria	0.3%	0.2%	5.8%	58.3%
New Zealand	0.2%	0.1%	1.5%	11.7%
Portugal	0.2%	0.1%	-2.0%	23.8%
Total EAFE Countries	100.0%	68.7%	4.2%	25.0%
Canada		6.6%	4.3%	16.1%
Total Developed Countries		75.2%	4.2%	24.2%
China		7.4%	7.6%	54.1%
Korea		3.8%	11.4%	47.3%
Taiwan		2.8%	4.0%	27.5%
India		2.2%	11.8%	38.8%
South Africa		1.8%	21.4%	36.1%
Brazil		1.7%	-2.0%	24.1%
Russia		0.8%	4.3%	5.2%
Mexico		0.7%	-8.1%	16.0%
Malaysia		0.6%	7.9%	25.1%
Indonesia		0.6%	8.2%	24.2%
Thailand		0.6%	9.5%	34.5%
Poland		0.3%	5.8%	54.7%
Chile		0.3%	7.2%	42.2%
Philippines		0.3%	6.5%	24.6%
Turkey		0.3%	4.3%	38.4%
United Arab Emirates		0.2%	-4.6%	2.9%
Qatar		0.1%	4.7%	-11.5%
Colombia		0.1%	0.8%	16.3%
Peru		0.1%	7.3%	38.4%
Greece		0.1%	13.3%	28.6%
Hungary		0.1%	7.1%	40.0%
Czech Republic		0.0%	7.8%	35.5%
Egypt		0.0%	-2.1%	5.1%
Pakistan		0.0%	-5.5%	-24.4%
Total Emerging Countries		24.8%	7.4%	37.3%
Total ACWIXUS Countries		100.0%	5.0%	27.2%

- Broad fixed income benchmarks were slightly positive during the 4th quarter. In October, the Fed began implementation of its plan to gradually reduce its balance sheet by systematically slowing the rate of reinvestment of the Treasury and mortgage backed securities (MBS) it holds on its books as the securities mature. This process will reduce the size of the Fed's balance sheet over time and can be viewed as tightening of monetary policy. Positive macroeconomic data throughout the quarter increased expectations that the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) would increase short-term interest rates during the quarter, pushing interest rates higher, especially at the short end of the yield curve. The FOMC announced a 25 bps interest rate hike after its December meeting, however, investors were not surprised by the rate increase and market reactions were relatively muted. Despite subdued inflation, the Fed feels the economy is tracking to be healthy enough to warrant continued tightening in 2018. This caused a flattening of the yield curve as short-term market yields rose and rates on maturities greater than 10 years fell. Long-term rates fell due to the artificially low supply caused by significant Fed ownership of long maturity Treasuries as well as strong investor demand. All else equal, this was a benefit to longer duration indices. While this was a relatively difficult period for fixed income investments, the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index stayed slightly positive for the quarter and calendar year, returning 0.4% and 3.5% respectively.

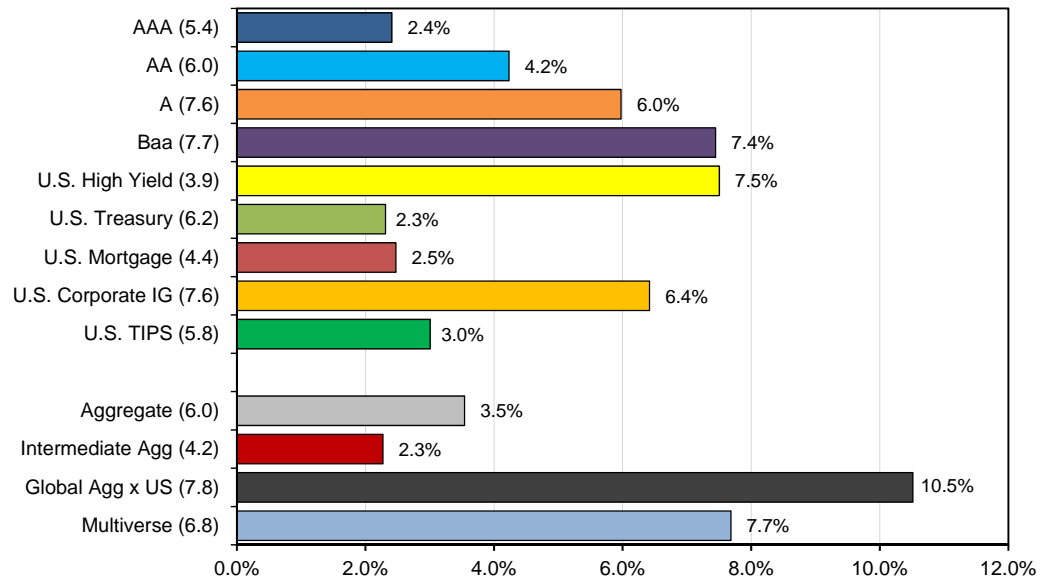
- Within investment grade credit, lower quality corporate issues outperformed higher quality issues for both the quarter and 1-year period as contracting credit spreads from improvements in economic fundamentals acted as a tailwind to these issues. Baa rated credit was the best performing investment grade credit quality segment returning 1.2% for the quarter and 7.4% for the year. High yield debt trailed investment grade credit for the quarter due to its lower duration and lack of spread compression relative to investment grade credit. While investment grade spreads tightened 8 bps during the 4th quarter, spreads on high yield bonds tightened only 4 bps. However, high yield debt continues to be the largest beneficiary of the strengthening economy over last year with the Bloomberg Barclays High Yield Index appreciating 7.5%.

- A review of sector performance shows that investment grade credit has continued its 2017 trend of outperformance versus Treasuries and MBS securities during the 4th quarter. As previously mentioned, corporate issues benefited from tightening credit spreads throughout the period. Treasuries struggled through the quarter due to lower yields and tightening monetary policy. Despite widening spreads and increased supply, MBS managed to outperform Treasuries for the quarter and the year. For calendar year 2017, Treasury securities were the worst performing investment grade sector returning 2.3%, while U.S. investment grade corporate bonds were the best performing investment grade sector gaining 6.4%.

Quarter Performance

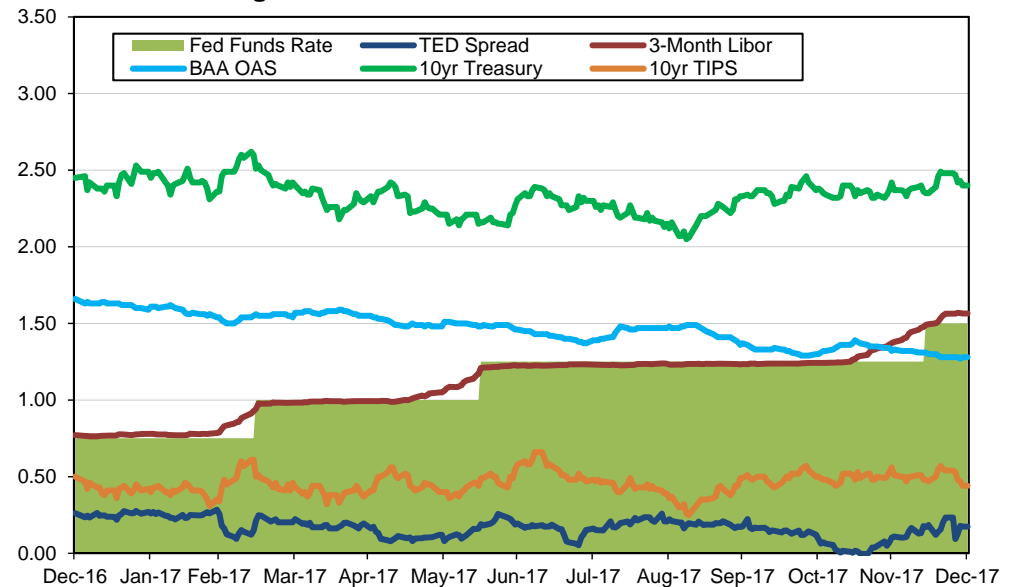


1-Year Performance



- Global fixed income indices also posted gains for the quarter. Global benchmarks are impacted by the same local yield and duration factors as domestic benchmarks. While these indices have relatively high durations, which benefitted them in the current quarter, the returns of these indices are also significantly influenced by fluctuations in their currency denomination relative to the USD. This currency effect can add additional return to foreign issues as it did during calendar year 2017, or it can further exacerbate negative performance as it did in 2016. Global bonds outperformed domestic issues during the quarter and 1-year period due to their relatively long durations and a currency effect tailwind caused by a weakening USD. Returns on global bonds represented by the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex US Index were 1.6% and 10.5% for the 4th quarter and year-to-date period respectively. As the global economy continues to recover, several international central banks have started to move toward a less accommodative posture during the quarter. Notably, the ECB, while extending its current quantitative easing program well into 2018, announced that it be reducing the amount of monthly asset purchases from 60 billion euro per month to 30 billion euro per month. Similarly, despite a dovish stance on future rate increases, the BoE voted to raise interest rates for the first time in a decade.
- 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 the 10-year Treasury yield (green line) ended 2017 close to where it began the year, modestly rising during the 4th quarter. During the year, rates peaked during the 1st quarter of 2017 before hitting a low during the 3rd quarter. They then gradually rose to end the year slightly lower than where they started, falling to 2.40% from 2.45%. 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. This line illustrates a steady decline in credit spreads throughout 2017. This decline is equivalent to an interest rate decrease on corporate bonds, which produces a tailwind for corporate bond index returns. These credit spreads have tightened by about 38 bps over the last 12-months. The green shading at the bottom of the graph illustrates the gradual increase in the Federal Funds Rate due to a less accommodative US monetary policy.
- The lower graph provides a snapshot of the U.S. Treasury yield curve at the end of each of the last four calendar quarters. As mentioned, the yield curve continues to flatten as yields on shorter-term maturities have risen, while interest rates on the long end of the curve have generally declined. The significant upward shift in short-term interest rates and decline of long-term interest rates throughout the year is clearly visible.

1-Year Trailing Market Rates



Treasury Yield Curve

