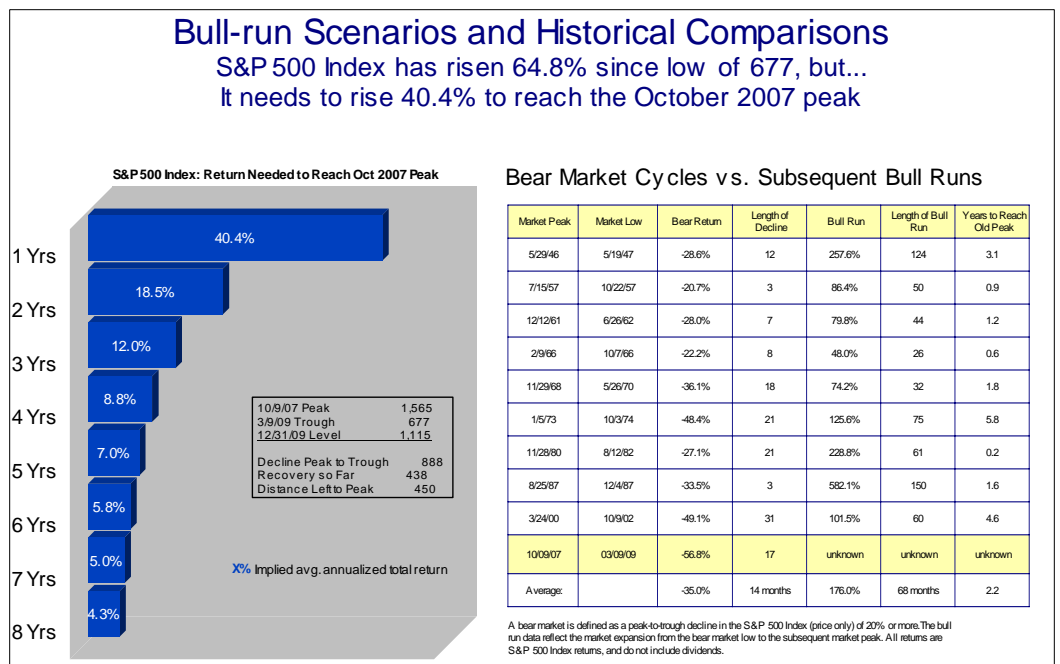


After a disastrous 2008 and a terrible start to 2009, markets staged a remarkable rebound and registered substantial gains for the year, although the 3-year returns for equities remain negative. For 2009, the S&P 500 was up 26.5%, the Russell 2000 was up 27.2%, the MSCI EAFE Index was up 31.8%, and REITs were up 28.5%. Emerging Markets performed best, up 78.5%. Hedge fund-of-funds performed

	QTD	YTD	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year	15-Year
S&P 500	6.0	26.5	-5.6	0.4	-1.0	8.0
Russell 1000 Growth	7.9	37.2	-1.9	1.6	-4.0	6.9
Russell 1000 Value	4.2	19.7	-9.0	-0.3	2.5	8.9
Russell 2000	3.9	27.2	-6.1	0.5	3.5	7.7
Russell 2000 Growth	4.1	34.5	-4.0	0.9	-1.4	5.0
Russell 2000 Value	3.6	20.6	-8.2	-0.0	8.3	9.9
MSCIEAFE	2.2	31.8	-6.0	3.5	1.2	4.9
MSCIEME	8.6	78.5	5.1	15.5	9.8	N/A
Wilshire REIT	9.2	28.5	-13.7	-0.1	10.7	9.9
HFR Fund-of-Funds Comp	1.2	11.2	-1.2	2.7	4.0	5.5
Barcap Aggregate Bond	0.2	5.9	6.0	5.0	6.3	6.8
Barcap Government Bond	-1.0	-2.2	6.1	4.9	6.2	6.6
Barcap Credit	1.0	16.0	5.7	4.7	6.6	7.2
Barcap Municipal	-1.0	12.9	4.4	4.3	5.8	6.1
GSCI	8.4	13.5	-7.0	-3.0	5.1	4.9

well (up 11.2%). Bonds provided a good return, with the Barcap Aggregate Bond Index up 5.9%, the Barcap Credit Index up 16%, and lower quality (high yield) bonds up 54.2%. Treasuries struggled, with the Barcap Government Bond Index down -2.2%.

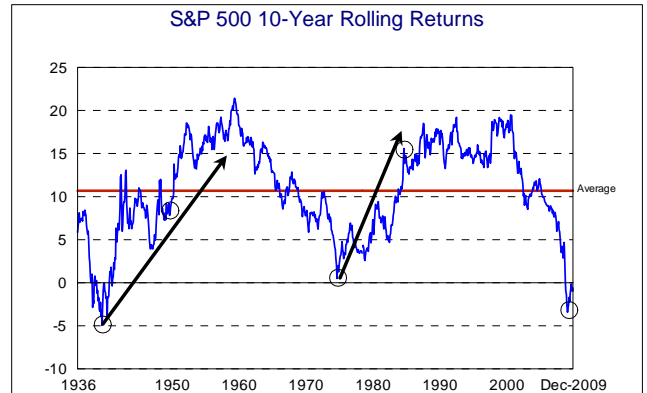
As noted, the markets rallied significantly since the March 9th lows, with the S&P 500 up 65%. The size and swiftness of the rally has investors concerned that they may have missed the recovery and that the markets are no longer "cheap". However, from the 10/09/07 peak to the 03/09/09 trough, the S&P 500 lost 888 points (55.3%). At year-end the market had recovered 438 points,



but is still down 450 points from the 10/09/07 peak. As such, from the year-end level, the S&P 500 still has to go up about 40% to reach the October 2007 peak.

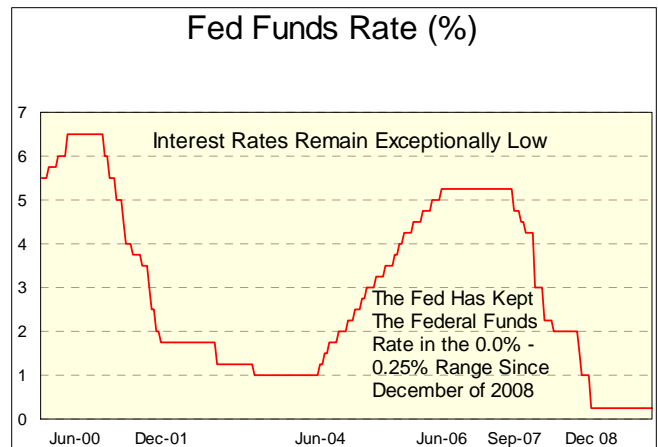
Equity Returns: Dismal Decade

During the 2000's the S&P 500 had an annualized return of -1.0%, its worst calendar decade. At the end of February 2009, its 10-year annualized return was -3.4%, one of its worst 10-year performance periods in history. However, poor returns over the past decade should not be used to imply the returns for the next decade. In fact, market history suggests that extended periods of sub-par equity performance are often followed by periods of above-average returns. Looking out over the next 3-, 5- and 10-years, we believe equities will provide attractive returns relative to cash and bonds.



Federal Reserve: Expected To Exit Gradually?

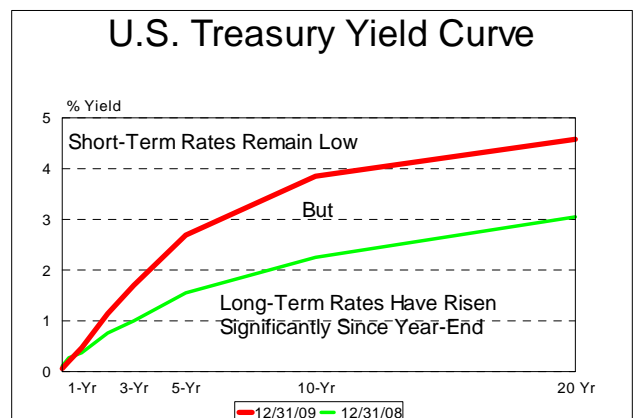
The Federal Reserve continues to be extremely accommodative. At its recent meeting (December 16th), the Fed indicated it “continues to anticipate that economic conditions, including low rates of resource utilization, subdued inflation trends, and stable inflation expectations, are likely to warrant exceptionally low levels of the federal funds rate for an extended period.” The Fed also indicated that most of the special liquidity facilities will expire on 02/01/10 and that their purchasing of agency mortgage-backed securities is gradually slowing and should be completed by the end of the first quarter of 2010.



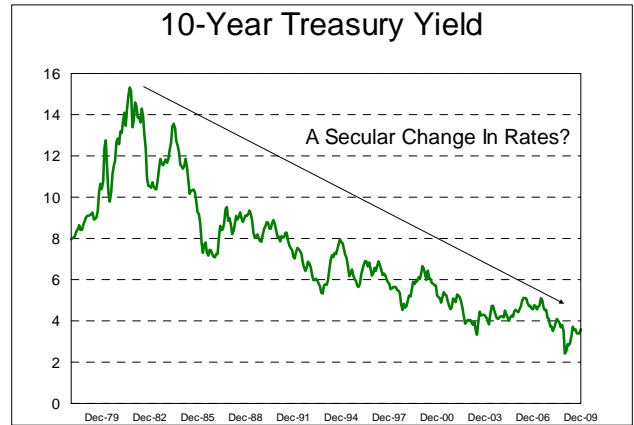
Chairman Bernanke continues to try to assure the markets of the Fed's ability to appropriately remove the quantitative easing measures, within the Fed's mandate to foster both maximum employment and price stability. While the Fed continues to reiterate its “low for long” stance on rates, the gradual withdrawal of quantitative easing will be a delicate balancing act.

Fixed Income: Don't Get Burned By Bonds

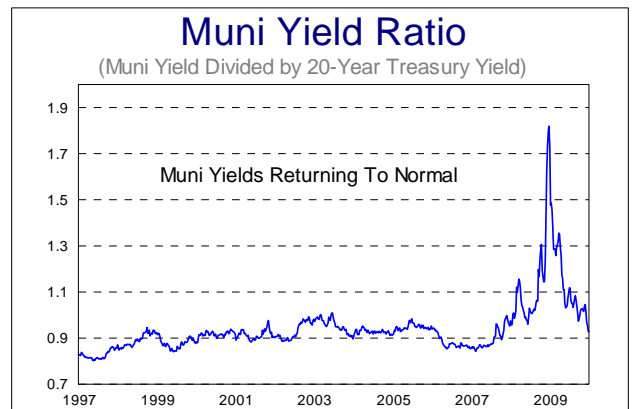
Fixed income security markets normalized in 2009, with non-Treasury securities rallying significantly. This has resulted in a generally unattractive fixed income environment, with low Treasury yields and narrowing of spreads. Despite the low yields, fund flows into bond funds are expected to hit \$400 billion in 2009. While bonds performed well over the past decade (up 6.3%), at year-end the yield on the Barcap Aggregate Bond Index was about 3.7%, suggesting returns going forward aren't enticing.



In 2009, high yield bonds rallied significantly, with the CSFB Credit Suisse HY Index up 54.2%. The Barcap Aggregate Bond Index performed well, up 5.9%, while corporate bonds were up 16%. Treasuries didn't perform well, as fixed income investors gravitated toward riskier assets. While Treasuries are considered the "risk-free" asset class, we continue to feel they are one of the riskiest assets given the expected fixed income environment. The long-term secular decline in yields is likely ending, and a longer-term move toward higher yields may begin.



The municipal bond market rallied in 2009, with yield spreads versus Treasuries moving back to a more normal relationship. Several major developments have influenced the municipal bond market, including the demise of municipal insurers, the issuance of Build America Bonds, the financial difficulties being faced by many municipalities, and potential income tax rate increases. While yields on tax-exempt bonds have fallen and headline risk remains a concern, the potential for higher tax rates after 2010 suggests municipal bonds remain an attractive fixed income investment option.



Going forward, we expect interest rates may begin to increase in anticipation of economic recovery and a tightening of monetary policy. As such, we remain cautious with our fixed income allocation. We continue to prefer safety, stability and liquidity. While certain of our managers have a flexible investment mandate, we have directed the majority of the fixed income allocation to short-term securities and stable value investments where available.

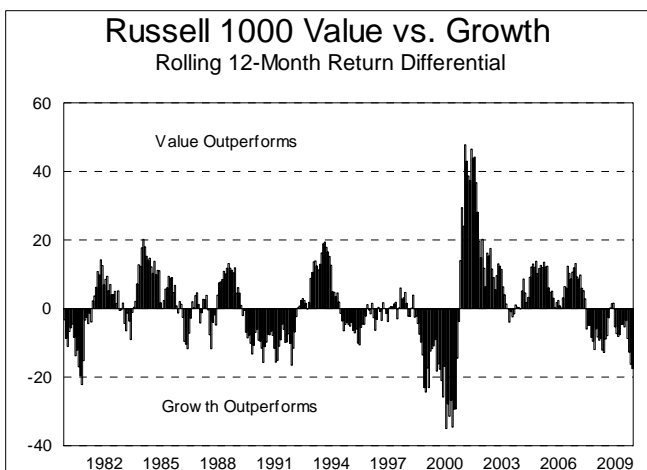
US Treasuries	# of issues	Mkt. Value	Yield				Return	
			12/31/2006	12/31/2007	12/31/2008	12/31/2009	2009	4Q 2009
2-Year	} # of issues: 163 Total Value: \$3,754 bn		4.8%	3.1%	0.8%	1.1%	1.3%	0.2%
5-Year			4.7%	3.5%	1.5%	2.7%	-1.4%	-0.6%
10-Year			4.7%	4.0%	2.3%	3.8%	-9.8%	-3.6%
30-Year			4.8%	4.4%	2.7%	4.6%	-25.9%	-8.5%
Sector	# of issues	Mkt. Value	Yield				Return	
			12/31/2006	12/31/2007	12/31/2008	12/31/2009	2009	4Q 2009
Broad Market	8,373	13,577	5.3%	4.9%	4.0%	3.7%	5.9%	0.2%
MBS	1,476	4,993	5.6%	5.4%	3.6%	4.2%	5.9%	0.6%
Corporates	3,387	2,555	5.7%	5.8%	7.5%	4.7%	18.7%	1.3%
Municipals	46,193	1,221	3.9%	4.0%	4.5%	3.6%	12.9%	-1.0%
Emerging Debt	298	413	6.3%	6.6%	10.8%	6.6%	34.2%	2.4%
High Yield	1,642	747	7.7%	9.6%	19.5%	9.1%	58.2%	6.2%

U.S. Large Cap Stocks: Significant Recovery

Large-cap stocks performed well in 2009, up 26.5% for the year, posting attractive returns in each of the last three quarters. Since the market lows on March 9th, the S&P 500 was up about 68% (including dividends).

In 2009, lower-quality/more-volatile stocks outperformed as sectors most likely to benefit from economic recovery performed best (technology, consumer discretionary) and the more stable defensive sectors lagged (utilities, telecom).

Within large-cap stocks, growth outperformed value in 2009 (37.2% vs. 19.7%), although value outperformed growth since the market lows (73% vs. 66.5%) and over the decade (+2.5% vs. -4.0%). Within your portfolio, we remain roughly neutral with our growth/value allocation given the still uncertain economic environment.

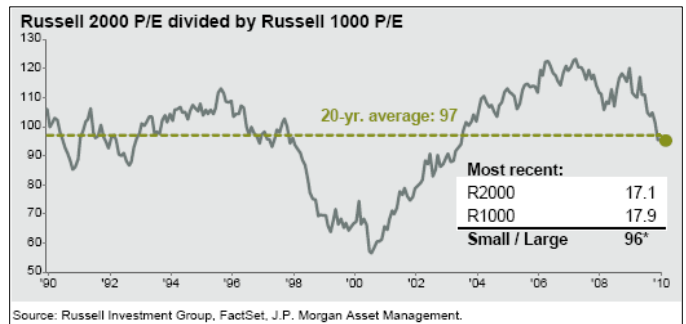


	Financials	Technology	Health Care	Industrials	Energy	Cons. Discr.	Cons. Staples	Telecom	Utilities	Materials	S&P 500 Index	Weight
S&P Weight	14.4%	19.9%	12.6%	10.2%	11.5%	9.6%	11.4%	3.2%	3.7%	3.6%	100.0%	
Russell Growth Weight	5.0%	33.2%	15.9%	10.2%	4.1%	10.4%	15.7%	0.6%	0.9%	3.9%	100.0%	
Russell Value Weight	24.1%	5.2%	9.1%	10.7%	18.6%	9.8%	5.5%	5.7%	7.1%	4.1%	100.0%	
4Q 2009	-3.3	10.7	9.1	5.4	5.6	9.1	5.0	7.4	7.3	7.4	6.0	Return
2009	17.2	61.7	19.7	20.9	13.8	41.3	14.9	8.9	11.9	48.6	26.5	
Since Market Peak (October 2007)	-57.1	-10.6	-9.8	-32.1	-23.2	-18.1	0.7	-28.7	-17.7	-21.6	-24.9	
Since Market Low (March 2009)	134.4	87.2	45.4	86.6	40.7	89.6	41.2	36.2	44.0	86.7	67.8	
Forward P/E Ratio	14.9x	16.8x	12.2x	16.7x	13.8x	16.3x	14.2x	13.6x	12.8x	17.4x	14.8x	P/E
Trailing P/E Ratio	23.9x	23.7x	14.9x	17.3x	17.5x	19.4x	16.8x	15.3x	14.1x	24.3x	18.5x	
Trailing 20-yr avg.	15.8x	27.0x	24.9x	20.1x	19.2x	19.8x	21.6x	18.5x	14.3x	19.3x	19.8x	
Div. Yield	1.5%	0.9%	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%	1.5%	2.9%	5.7%	4.5%	1.7%	1.9%	Div
20-yr avg. Div. Yield	2.2%	0.7%	1.5%	1.9%	2.2%	1.2%	1.9%	3.6%	4.6%	2.3%	1.8%	

Source: Standard & Poor's, Russell Investment Group, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

U.S. Small Cap Stocks: Higher Volatility/Higher Returns Longer-Term

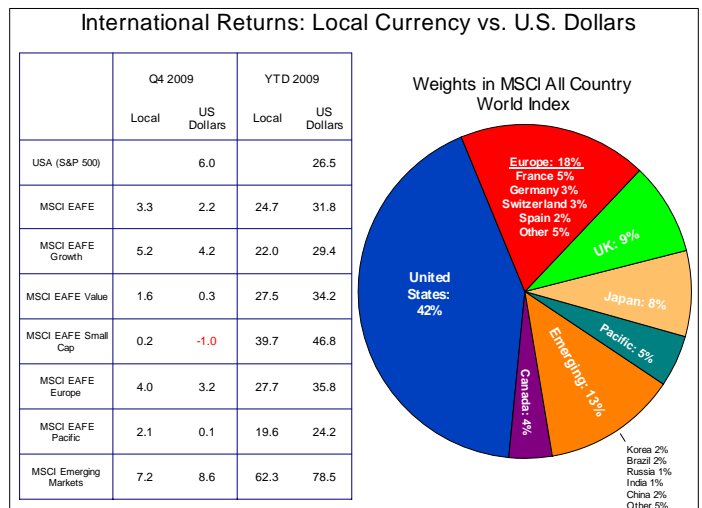
Small-cap stocks slightly underperformed large-cap stocks during the fourth quarter (3.9% vs. 6.0%), but slightly outperformed for the year (27.2% vs. 26.5%) and outperformed over the past decade (+3.5% vs. -1.0%). Longer-term, investors expect higher returns from small-cap stocks vs. large-cap stocks to compensate for the added volatility of small-cap stocks.



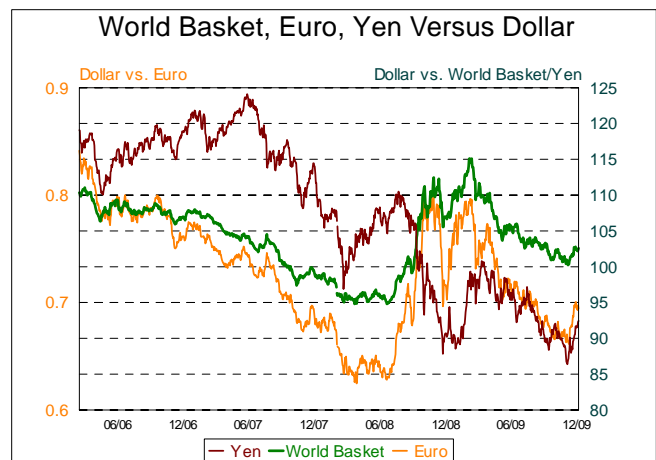
Within small-cap, growth outperformed value for the quarter (4.1% vs. 3.6%), and for the year (34.5% vs. 20.6%), although value significantly outperformed growth for the decade (+8.3% vs. -1.4%). We remain comfortable underweighting small-cap stocks and maintaining a neutral growth/value allocation within small-cap.

International Stocks: Catalyst For Economic Recovery

International stocks also performed well in 2009, with the MSCI EAFE Index up 31.8%. Within International, in dollar terms, Europe outperformed Pacific (35.8% vs. 24.2%), value outperformed growth (34.2% vs. 29.4%) and small-cap outperformed large-cap (46.8% vs. 31.8%). Emerging markets soared, up 78.5%, and BRIC was up 93.1%. Of the twenty-two non-US developed markets, all posted positive returns in 2009, with Norway up 87.1% and Japan the only country not posting double-digit gains in dollar terms (up 6.3%).



The dollar rallied during the fourth quarter, up 1.6% versus the Euro and 3.3% versus the Yen. However, for the year the dollar declined (-4.4% vs. World Basket and -3.4% vs. Euro). Investors remain concerned that the dollar will weaken further in the years ahead.



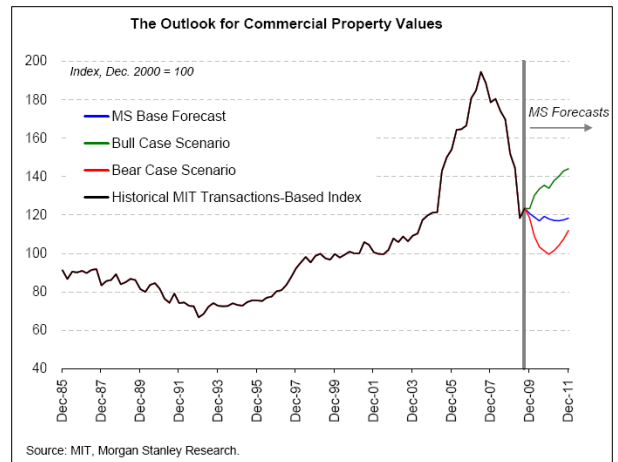
Within your portfolio, we have a neutral allocation to international equities, and have allocated about 25% of the international allocation to small-cap stocks. While we do not have a direct allocation to emerging markets, we have an indirect allocation through our active manager's investment in emerging markets stocks. While we recognize the growing role of developing countries in the global economy, given the volatility of emerging markets, we have preferred the opportunistic and integrated approach of attaining the emerging market allocation through our international managers.

We continue to believe it is important to maintain an appropriate allocation to international investments. International investments help to moderate overall portfolio risk/volatility, increase the investment opportunity set (as two-thirds of the world market capitalization is outside of the U.S.) and potentially increase returns from exposure to future growth in foreign economies.

Real Estate: Wild Ride

REITs rallied in 2009, up 31% after a dismal 2008 (down 38%), while direct real estate, which generally lags the REIT markets, struggled (TIAA Real Estate Account was down 27.6%). However, REITs remain significantly below their October 2007 high given their 71.3% decline to the March 2009 low. Moreover, the volatility displayed by REITs over the past two years has dispelled any notion of REITs being a “safe”, high yield investment.

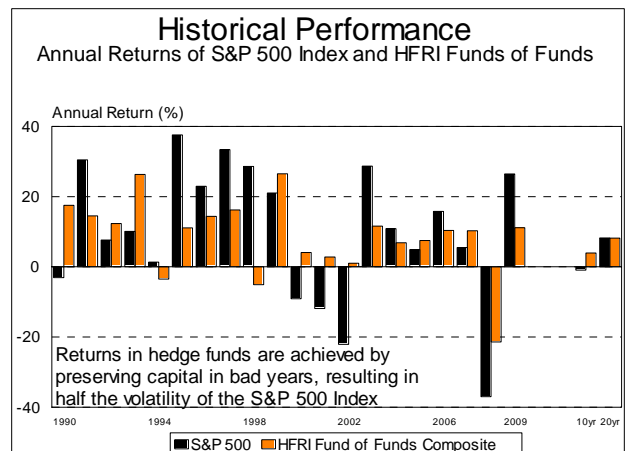
REITs survived and ultimately prospered in 2009 by raising equity, paying down debt, and trimming expenses. In 2009, only one large property-owning REIT filed for bankruptcy (mall owner General Growth Properties), thus avoiding the realization of investor’s worst expectations. Interestingly, REITs became portrayed as an opportunistic vehicle to take advantage of the dislocation in the commercial real estate market by buying bargains, and several “blind pool” REIT initial public offerings were completed in 2009.



Going forward, the outlook for commercial real estate in 2010 is not great. The recession has lead to high unemployment, falling occupancies, and lower rents. Combined with significant debt maturing and declining property values, this suggests a difficult environment for commercial real estate. As such, we continue believe it is appropriate to underweight real estate.

Hedge Funds: Attractive Absolute Returns

Hedge funds performed well in 2009, with the HFR Fund of Funds Composite up 11.2% after struggling in 2008 (down 20.7%). While hedge funds trailed stocks in 2009, they outpaced cash and fixed income and generally provided less volatile returns than stocks (holding up better in January and February, when stocks struggled). Over the past decade, hedge fund-of-funds were up 4.0% annualized versus -1.0% for the S&P 500.



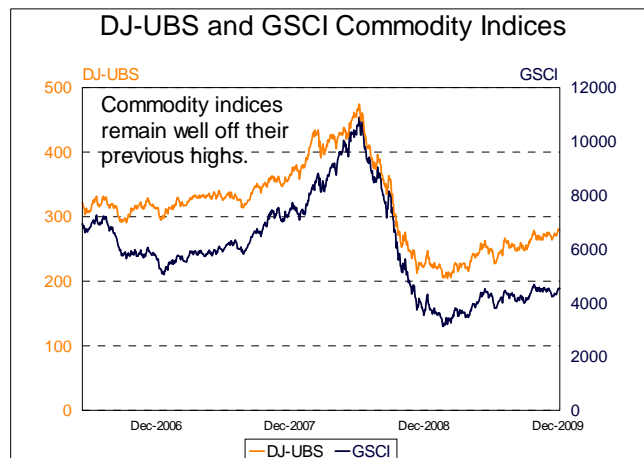
The industry shakeout in late 2008 and early 2009 and the decline in proprietary trading has significantly reduced competition. This has created an attractive opportunity set for the surviving hedge funds. We expect hedge funds will continue to adapt to the changing market environment and provide attractive returns in the more challenging investment environment envisioned for 2010.

We believe hedge funds offer talented managers who utilize flexible investment strategies which should be able to take advantage of a changing market environment. We remain confident that hedge funds are attractive and can outperform cash and fixed income with about ½ the volatility of stocks. We also remain confident that our fund-of-funds managers, utilizing thorough due diligence, will maintain an attractive portfolio of hedge fund managers who will benefit from the opportunities presented by a challenging market environment.

Commodities: Portfolio Diversification, Inflation Hedge

Commodities also rallied in 2009, although not as much as equities or spread fixed income securities. In 2009, the DJ-UBS Commodities Index was up 18.9%, while the more energy concentrated GSCI was up 8.4%. Both indices remain substantially below prior market highs.

We continue to believe commodities should benefit from the world economic recovery. In addition, long-term structural themes (global economic development, world population growth, emerging market diet development, biofuels) suggest commodities may be an attractive investment longer-term.



As you are aware, we initiated a position in commodities within portfolios during the second quarter of 2009. The intent is to further diversify portfolios, providing a hedge against potential future inflation as well as a hedge against a declining dollar. We recognize that inflation may not be a short-term concern, but believe it is appropriate to begin building a position now given longer-term inflation possibilities. In addition, assuming some economic return to normalcy, commodities should benefit.

Quotes of Note

“Ten years ago, on the brink of a new millennium, optimism was widespread and investors may not have appreciated the risks embedded in financial markets. A decade later, sentiment is exactly the opposite, and some of the best investment opportunities may lie in considering not what could possibly go wrong, but rather what will probably go right.” *Dr. David Kelly, Chief Marketing Strategist JP Morgan Funds, Market Insights December 2009 Year-end Commentary*

“To merely say that the world economy is better that it was just 12 months ago would be to greatly understate how far we’ve come in stabilizing the global financial system. Policymakers constructed aggressive, unconventional and often controversial programs with longer term implications but palpable near-term results. Today, the banking system is better capitalized, thanks to a mammoth taxpayer bailout. In addition, the U.S. housing market has shown signs of stabilization, thanks in part to the Fed’s willingness to expand its balance sheet to drive down mortgage rates. Global asset markets have rallied, and every major economy in the world is poised to grow in the coming year.” *Dr. Jerry Webman, Chief Economist, Oppenheimer Funds, “Where Next for the Global Recovery?”, January 2010 Oppenheimer Economic Outlook*

“. . .the New Normal is likely to be a significantly lower-returning world. Diminished growth, deleveraging, and increased government involvement will temper profits and their eventual distribution to investors in the form of dividends and interest. As banks, auto companies and other corporate models become more regulated and therefore more like utilities and less like Boardwalk and Park Place, they will return less.” *William H. Gross, Managing Director, PIMCO, December 2009 Investment Outlook, Anything but .01%*

“This all leaves us with portfolios that appear, more than at other times, to be hugging the benchmarks with no bold positioning. Some might suggest we’ve become closet indexers, but, on the contrary, we’re making a very active decision to run light on risk. At this point, we know this is not going to be a particularly high-yielding portfolio. You can only eat what’s in the cafeteria, and right now the cafeteria doesn’t have anything particularly appetizing in it.” *Paul McCulley, Managing Director, PIMCO, Cyclical Outlook December 2009*

“Who would sell stocks now who hasn’t already done so in the past 10 years?” *Bob Turner, Chairman and CIO, Turner Investment Partners, January 2010 Letter*

“In terms of stocks, we expect the cyclical bull markets that began last March to continue. The economic and earnings backdrop will likely remain uneven, but should provide enough of a solid base for stocks to make modest gains in 2010. The economy does appear to be transitioning into a self-reinforcing recovery phase, inflation pressures remain absent and monetary policy still remains easy – all of which should be conducive to continued outperformance of risk assets. It does seem likely that interest rates will climb over the course of the year, and while rising rates generally make for a less-friendly equity markets backdrop, we are not overly concerned about this prospect since rising rates will likely reflect better economic growth rather than inflation concerns.” *Robert Dole, CIO, BlackRock, January 11, 2010 Investment Commentary*

“Today, at current levels of interest rates – and if those rates persist – the fair value is fairly high – 1,300 or 1,350. I think interest rates are going to go up. That makes the fair value closer to 1,250 now. I think that earnings growth next year will be stronger than anticipated and will break the all-time high for the S&P, which was in the second quarter of 2007, when earnings for the trailing 12 months were in the low 90s. In 2011 or 2012 we will break that amount. With \$90 in earnings and a 15 P/E ratio, you get 1,350 for the S&P.” *Jeremy Siegel, University of Pennsylvania Professor, Jeremy Siegel on the Undervaluation in US Equities 12/29/09*

“While we are disappointed that the fund’s stock selection in several areas did not hold up better in the down markets at the end of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, the ability and financial wherewithal to hold positioning and not capitulate, particularly at the first quarter lows, proved of significant benefit. Critical toward that end were two important aspects of the firm’s strategy. First, the fund was rewarded for staying disciplined toward the long-term and avoiding the temptation to try to time or play the unknown direction and swings of the markets.” *Tom Claugus, Bay Resource Partners Funds December 2009 Client Letter*

“Looking back at how cheap stocks got last spring, you may conclude that any idiot should have known to be buying them hand over fist. But mutual fund investors sold out of stocks all year long; in March alone, at the very moment when stocks were cheapest, fund investors dumped \$25 billion worth.” *Jason Zweig, “Inefficient Markets Are Still Hard to Beat”, WSJ 01/09/10*

“The foreign exchange value of the dollar has moved over a wide range during the past year or so. When financial stresses were most pronounced, a flight to the deepest and most liquid capital markets resulted in a marked increase in the dollar. More recently, as financial market functioning has improved and global economic activity has stabilized, these safe haven flows have abated, and the dollar has accordingly retraced its gains.” *Ben Bernanke, Federal Reserve Chairman, 11/16/09 Speech at the Economic Club of New York*

“Gold has certainly been rising to historic highs, and people may think that it’s a signal that inflation is around the corner. I don’t think that’s what gold is signaling. I think gold has been strong because the dollar has been weak. Gold is just a more stable currency than the dollar, and so the dollar is weakening against gold. It’s not that gold is rising on fears of inflation. Treasury inflation-protected securities also give us a view of the market’s perception of future inflation, which is very moderate at this time.” *Gus Sauter, Chief Investment Officer, Vanguard Group, “Two bubbles, two busts: What lessons can investors learn?” Vanguard Markets & Economy 01/04/10*

“Suppose you put, say, only 60% of your portfolio in stocks and 40% in bonds because you bet that stocks are in fact risky over the long run. Suppose you are wrong. Your wealth will still grow over time if stocks continue to work their miracles over the long run, even if not to the sky. But suppose you put 100% of your portfolio into stocks because you bet that stocks are less risky over the long run. Now suppose you are wrong, and miracles are not forthcoming. Good-bye wealth!” *Peter L. Bernstein, The Journal Of Portfolio Management, 1998*

Concluding Comment:

During the past decade, we experienced two significant bear markets (March of 2000 to March of 2003 and October of 2007 to March of 2009), a significant bull market (March 2003 to October 2007) and the current recovery. Despite the volatility, it is important to maintain an even keel. We continue to believe our investment approach is the best way to manage a portfolio in all market environments.

- To reduce risk, maintain a diversified portfolio including cash, bonds and stocks.
- Where appropriate, use alternative investments to provide attractive returns, but moderate portfolio volatility.
- Maintain style diversification within equities to protect your portfolio from the full effects of negative cycle extremes, smoothing out and often boosting returns.
- Rebalance a portfolio periodically to maintain the targeted allocation, thus reducing volatility and potentially enhancing returns.
- Utilize multiple managers for implementation and have patience, as even the best investment managers experience periods when they underperform.

Cycles of Outperformance and the Benefits of Diversification

Annual Returns of Varied Market Indexes

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
LCV:	38.4%	REITs:	LCV:	LCG:	SCG:	REITs:	SCV:	Bonds	ISC	REITs:	ISC	REITs:	LCG:	Bonds	ISC
LCC:	37.5%	LCG:	LCC:	LCC:	LCG:	SCV:	REITs:	REITs:	SCG:	ISC	REITs:	INTL:	INTL:	HFRI	LCC:
LCG:	37.2%	LCC:	SCV:	INTL:	INTL:	Bonds	Bonds	HFRI	SCV:	SCV:	INTL:	SCV:	HFRI	SCV:	SCG:
SCG:	31.0%	LCV:	LCG:	LCV:	HFRI	LCV:	HFRI	ISC	INTL:	INTL:	HFRI	LCV:	SCG:	LCV:	INTL:
SCV:	25.8%	SCV:	REITs:	Bonds	LCC:	HFRI	LCV:	SCV:	REITs:	LCV:	LCG:	ISC	Bonds	LCC:	REITs:
Bonds	18.5%	HFRI	HFRI	ISC	ISC	LCC:	SCG:	LCV:	LCV:	SCG:	LCC:	LCC:	LCC:	LCG:	LCC:
REITs:	12.2%	SCG:	SCG:	SCG:	LCV:	ISC	LCC:	INTL:	LCG:	LCC:	SCV:	SCG:	ISC	SCG:	SCV:
INTL:	11.2%	INTL:	Bonds	HFRI	SCV:	INTL:	ISC	LCC:	LCC:	HFRI	LCV:	HFRI	LCV:	REITs:	LCV:
HFRI	11.1%	Bonds	INTL:	SCV:	REITs:	LCG:	LCG:	LCG:	HFRI	LCG:	SCG:	LCG:	SCV:	INTL:	HFRI
ISC	-2.0%	ISC	ISC	REITs:	Bonds	SCG:	INTL:	SCG:	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds	REITs:	ISC	Bonds

Annualized 3-Year Returns of Varied Market Indexes

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
LCV:	17.0%	LCG:	LCV:	LCG:	LCG:	LCG:	REITs:	REITs:	REITs:	ISC	ISC	REITs:	INTL:	Bonds	Bonds
INTL:	16.7%	LCC:	LCC:	LCC:	LCC:	LCC:	SCV:	Bonds	SCV:	REITs:	REITs:	ISC	ISC	HFRI	HFRI
SCV:	15.3%	LCV:	LCG:	LCV:	LCV:	LCV:	HFRI	SCV:	ISC	SCV:	INTL:	INTL:	HFRI	INTL:	LCC:
LCC:	15.3%	REITs:	SCV:	SCV:	SCG:	INTL:	Bonds	HFRI	Bonds	INTL:	SCV:	SCV:	LCV:	SCV:	SCG:
ISC	13.3%	SCV:	REITs:	REITs:	INTL:	HFRI	LCV:	LCV:	HFRI	LCV:	SCG:	LCV:	LCG:	LCV:	LCC:
SCG:	13.2%	SCG:	SCG:	INTL:	HFRI	Bonds	SCG:	ISC	LCV:	Bonds	LCV:	SCG:	LCC:	LCC:	INTL:
LCG:	13.2%	INTL:	HFRI	SCG:	SCV:	SCV:	LCC:	LCC:	SCG:	HFRI	LCC:	LCC:	REITs:	LCG:	ISC
HFRI	10.2%	HFRI	Bonds	HFRI	Bonds	ISC	ISC	INTL:	INTL:	SCG:	LCG:	HFRI	SCG:	SCG:	SCV:
REITs:	10.0%	Bonds	INTL:	REITs:	REITs:	SCG:	INTL:	SCG:	LCC:	LCC:	HFRI	LCG:	SCV:	REITs:	LCV:
Bonds	8.1%	ISC	ISC	ISC	ISC	REITs:	LCG:	LCG:	LCG:	LCG:	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds	ISC	REITs:

Large-Cap Growth (LCG) = Russell 1000 Growth Index
 Large-Cap Core (LCC) = S&P 500 Index
 Large-Cap Value (LCV) = Russell 1000 Value Index

Small-Cap Growth (SCG) = Russell 2000 Growth Index
 Small-Cap Value (SCV) = Russell 2000 Value Index
 International (INTL) = MSCI EAFE Index

Bonds = Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index
 International SC (ISC) = MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index
 REITs = Wilshire REIT Index HFRI = HFRI Funds of Funds Composite Index

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S&P 500 Rolling 12-Month & 36-Month Returns

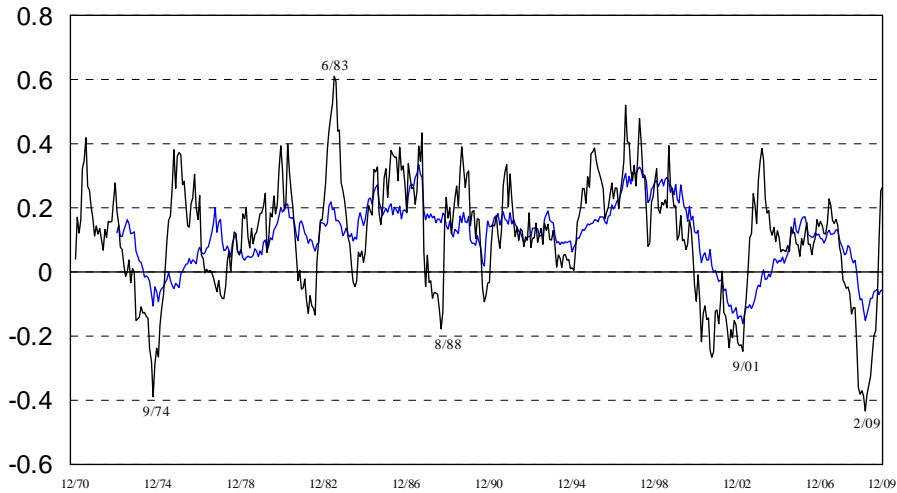


Chart 1
— 12-Month — 36-Month

Russell 1000 Value Minus Growth Rolling 12-Month & 36-Month Returns

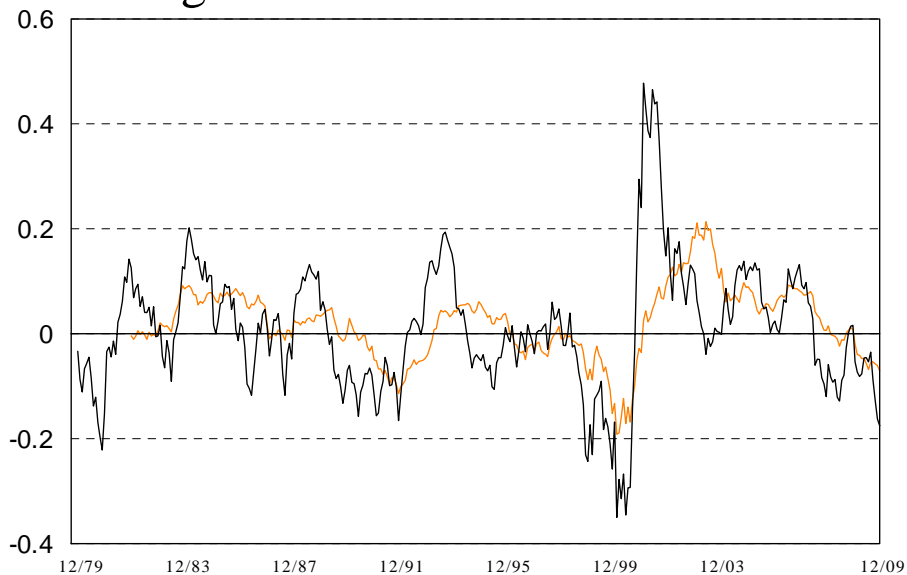
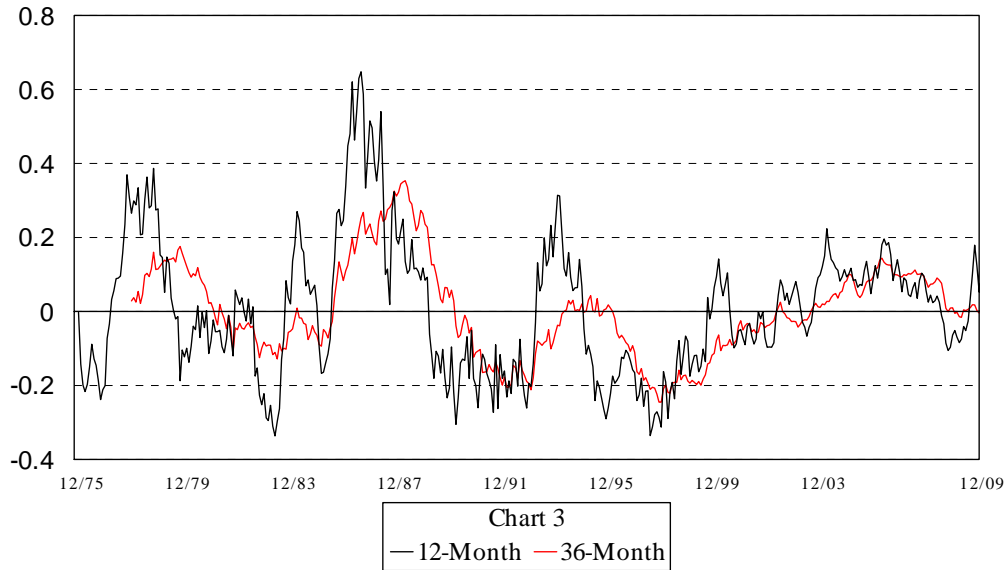
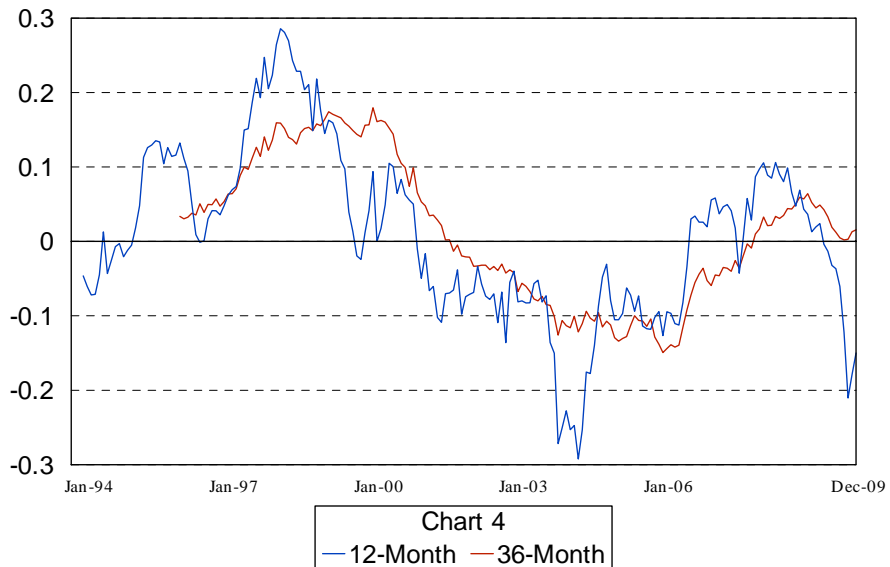


Chart 2
— 12 Months — 36 Months

EAFE Minus S&P 500 Rolling 12-Month & 36-Month Returns



MSCI EAFE Minus EAFE SC Rolling 12-Month & 36-Month Returns



Russell 2000 Minus S&P 500 Rolling 12-Month & 36-Month Returns

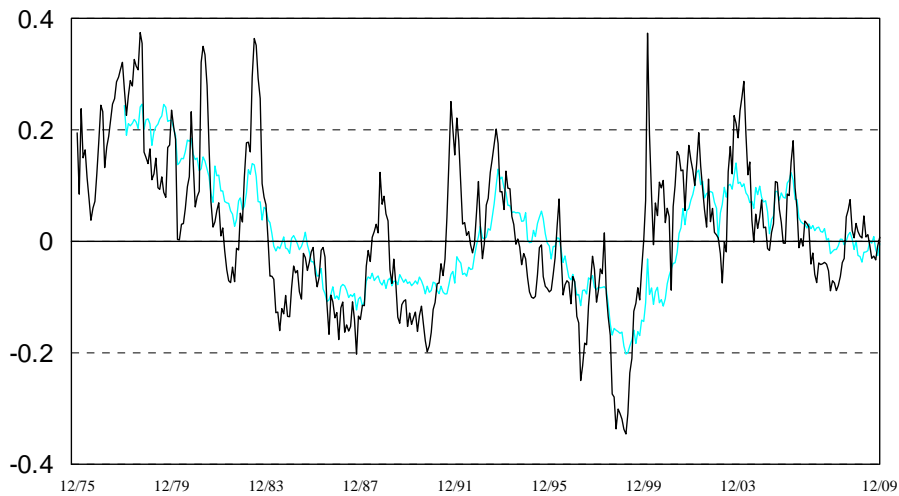


Chart 5
— 12-Month — 36-Month

Russell 2000 Value Minus Growth Rolling 12-Month & 36-Month Returns

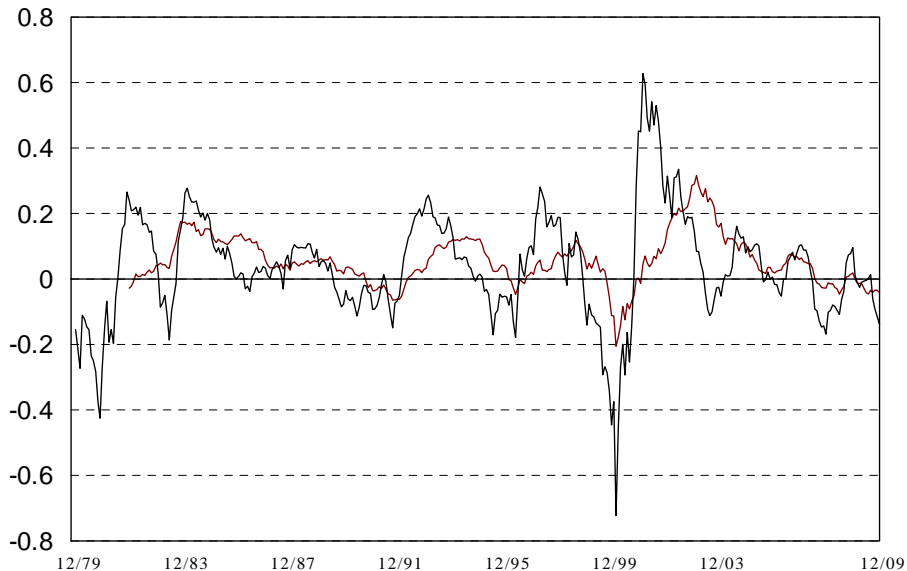
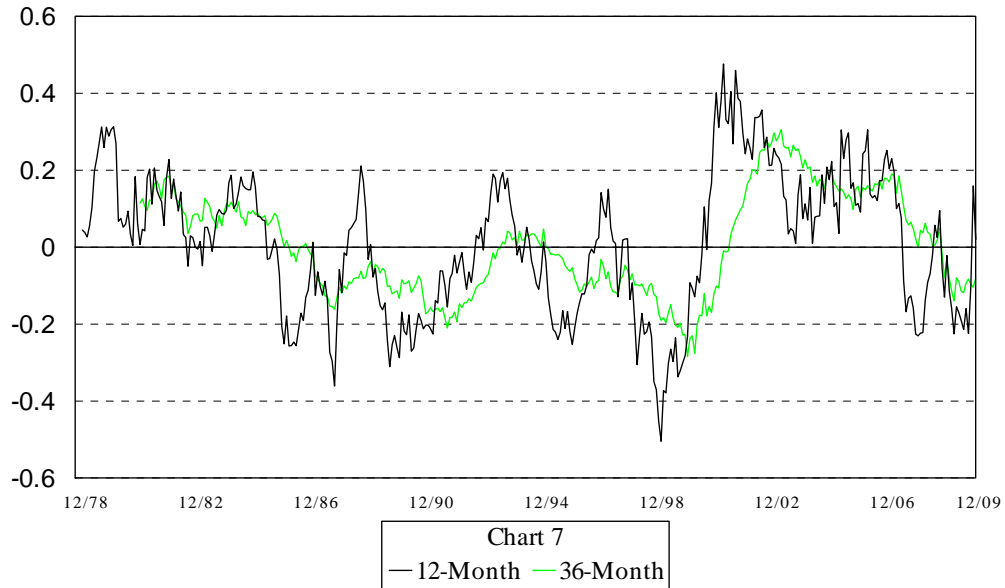


Chart 6
— 12 Months — 36 Months

Wilshire REIT Index Minus S&P 500 Rolling 12-Month and 36-Month Returns



GSCI Minus S&P 500 Rolling 12-Month & 36-Month Returns

