2024 3rd Quarter Financial & Investment Management General Commentary

This is our third-quarter commentary report for 2024. We apologize for the length, but there is a lot of material to cover that we feel is relevant. If you would like to discuss anything in this report, please feel free to call us.

This is a stressful time for some of our clients as the election approaches. Economically and socially, things may differ in 2025 depending on who wins, but it does not mean the market will dramatically change. Historically, volatility comes ahead of an election and can run into the inauguration, but this also, by tradition, settles down for the first year. This is just a practice that goes back decades and is not set in stone, so we still want to be prepared. While the country is very divided, either candidate will have difficulty getting anything through what is expected to be a very closely split Congress.

Is the Economy as Good as Advertised?

As we enter the final quarter of an election year, it is important to pause and consider the general state of the economy and markets. As the economy is a dominant factor in presidential candidate electability, it is in the best interest of the incumbent party to project a strong economic record.

As headline data suggests, all is well with the stock market, employment, interest rates, and inflation:

- From an overall stock market index perspective, the economy appears healthy and doing well. However, a handful of stocks are driving returns, and valuations are elevated.
- Inflation is slowing towards its targeted rate, but key components suggest otherwise.
- Unemployment is low, but most hiring is within the health care and government sectors.
- GDP and employment numbers come in strong, only to be revised downward months later.

If the economy is so strong, why is there a need to lower interest rates? That is usually reserved for spurring economic growth. So, are things really what they seem?

Inflation and interest rates remain a question as inflation remains above the Fed mandate even though the Fed has begun dropping rates. Interest rates can be confusing as the public hears of the Fed dropping rates that they expect will flow through to all interest products, but this is not true. As proof of this, the month following the Fed rate drop, we saw an increase in mortgage rates. It is not unexpected to see a steepening of the yield curve, with short-term rates dropping and long-term rates rising.

Consumer spending will be monitored closely going into the holiday season. With inflation, higher interest rates, and a record-high amount of debt already carried on credit cards, any drops in consumer spending could lead to fears of economic slowing.

Financial Planning

The Last Chance Financial Planning Checklist is now available
Every year, we make this available to our financial planning clients as a quick way to determine if you need to take any action before the end of the year. It's a simple checklist that covers only those areas that need attention at year-end such as taxes, retirement savings, investments, insurance, and medical. It might take you five minutes to review it.

Email btotri@stjohnfinancial.com with "*Last Chance Checklist"* in the subject line, and we'll send you a copy by reply email.

Longevity and market volatility mean that retirement goals and how to reach them have changed
The loss of company pensions, longer lifespans, concerns over Social Security, and a volatile investing world are among the forces that have made planning for a financially secure retirement more challenging than ever.

Retirement strategy has long been almost entirely focused on asset accumulation, but study after study has continually changed the goalposts for what is needed in savings—$500,000, $1 million, $3 million.

The problem is that big numbers of that sort can either scare investors into thinking a target is unobtainable or force them into a risky glide path in search of returns to reach that magic number. More skeptical savers point out that the very financial firms that benefit from the growth of clients' investible assets have been marketing bigger and bigger "magic numbers."

How much people need to retire has become more individualized and a moving target. Building needed assets may require more than the standard simplicity of splitting a "buy and hold" portfolio among stocks and bonds.

Living off a nest egg for 30 or more years during retirement is a challenge, so goal planning and peace of mind with investments go a long way. The objective is to have a foundation of safety that enables the rest of the portfolio to accept asset growth while lessening worries of day-to-day market volatility.

When you go to a new shopping mall you must find that map that can get you where you want to go. But first, you have to look for that big red X that says, "You are here." Before you decide where to head into your retirement, you must figure out where you are right now - mentally, emotionally, and financially. That's what adds up to a comprehensive financial plan. It's not just about numbers anymore. We are firm believers in financial planning and have been long before it was used as a way for some "advisors" to gather client assets by giving away a cookie-cutter financial plan. If you aren't currently a financial planning client of ours, please consider it.

Deadline Approaching for Small Business Owners

Starting January 1, 2024, a section of the Corporate Transparency Act (CTA) will require nearly all small business entities to file beneficial ownership information (BOI) with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN). Key points to note:

1. The law aims to prevent the concealment of illicit money or property in the U.S.
2. The Beneficial Ownership Information (BOI) Reporting Rule is the part of the CTA that takes effect.
3. Most small business entities must file BOI reports, which include details on beneficial owners and company applicants.
4. Determine if your company classifies as a "reporting company" and check for exemptions.
5. Failing to file or submitting false information can result in fines up to $10,000 and/or imprisonment for up to two years.
6. Entities existing before January 1, 2024, have until January 1, 2025, to comply; those created afterward have 30 days.
7. Foreign companies registering in the U.S. may also need to comply.
8. Required information for each beneficial owner includes their legal name, date of birth, address, and unique ID number.
9. Update BOI reports within 30 days of any changes.

Businesses should decide who will file the BOI report - whether an internal team member or an external professional.

For more detailed guidance, download the Small Entity Compliance Guide. Also, see this for more information.
Stay alert as deadlines approach!

Key Changes to RMD Rules for 2024
Starting in 2024, required minimum distributions (RMDs) from traditional IRAs and 401(k)s will begin at age 73.

Here are the essential points to consider:

- RMDs Start at Age 73: The age for starting RMDs has increased from 72 to 73 in 2023 and will rise to 75 in 2033.
- First RMD Deadline: If you turn 73 in 2024, you can take your first RMD by December 31, 2024, or wait until April 1, 2025. However, delaying means you must take two RMDs in 2025.
- Impact on Medicare Costs: RMDs can increase your income, potentially raising your Medicare Part B and D premiums in future years.
- Tax Implications: RMDs could lead to a higher tax bill and affect what your heirs may owe in taxes.
- Penalties for Missing Withdrawals: Failing to take an RMD may result in a 50% penalty on the amount not withdrawn.
- Qualified Charitable Distributions: The limit for qualified charitable contributions increased in 2023.
- Roth 401(k)s: In 2024, Roth 401(k)s do not require RMDs.
- Click HERE for more details.

Medicare Part B premium increases are likely coming, too
According to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), most people have their Medicare Part B premiums deducted automatically from their Social Security benefits. This makes sense because it eliminates the need to remember to pay your Medicare Part B premium each month.

How much will Medicare Part B premiums rise in 2025? We don't know for sure yet. If we use history as our guide, CMS should reveal the amount of the increase soon.

However, we do have a pretty good idea of how much Medicare Part B premiums will increase. On May 6, 2024, the Medicare Trustees released a report that estimated the standard monthly premium would jump from $174.70 to $185, an increase of nearly 5.6%. Some individuals with higher incomes must pay higher premiums than the standard.

The bottom line is that Medicare Part B premiums will likely rise faster than your Social Security benefits will. As a result, every retiree who has their Part B premiums deducted from their Social Security benefits won't see a 2.5% increase in the amount of money they actually receive.

Social Security's 2025 COLA Will Be 2.5%
Your Social Security COLA of 2.5% is coming in January 2025.

The unfortunate reality of Social Security COLAs: They don't always keep up with retirees' highest costs of living. A big part of the problem is how the COLAs are calculated.

SSA uses an inflation metric called the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W). While the CPI-W isn't a bad way to measure inflation, it doesn't fully reflect the increased costs paid by older Americans. In particular, the metric doesn't give as much weight to healthcare costs as much as it should.

You can go online beginning in early December to see exactly how much additional money you'll receive from Social Security next year. You must first have a "My Social Security" account. If you don't, setting one up on SSA's website is easy. The only catch is that this account must be in place by Nov. 20, 2024, to see your COLA notice online.

What if you don't set up a "My Social Security" account in time? No problem. SSA will also begin mailing notices to Social Security beneficiaries in early December explaining their new benefit amount. These notices will be one-page documents that use easy-to-understand language. They'll tell you exactly what your new monthly benefits will be.

Tax Planning

While we do review our planning clients' tax returns and assist with tax projections and scenario planning where applicable, we don't see enough clients consulting with their CPAs or tax accountants, especially before year-end. Here are nine reasons to reach out to your tax accountant around this time of year.

Preparing for the Tax Cuts and Jobs (TCJA) Act to Sunset

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA), passed in 2017, was one of the most extensive pieces of tax legislation to be passed in the last 30 years, touching many aspects of individual, corporate, and estate tax. However, most of TCJA's provisions are set to "sunset" at the end of 2025 - an event that would have at least as much impact as TCJA's initial passage.

For many clients, one of the biggest questions is whether they'll have a higher or lower marginal income tax rate after the TCJA expires than they do today and whether it is, therefore, reasonable to accelerate income… to recognize it before the end of 2025, such as by converting pre-tax retirement funds to Roth or deferring income to be recognized in 2026 or beyond.

Planning in an uncertain legislative environment may be tougher, but it isn't impossible altogether.

For example, someone who makes regular 401(k) account contributions can decide whether to contribute to a traditional 401(k) where they will reduce their taxable income by the contribution amount or, if available, make an after-tax contribution to their Roth 401k account and pay taxes on the full amount but will be able to withdraw the funds tax-free later on), which effectively gives them a choice to recognize the income on those funds today or in the future when the funds are withdrawn.

Similarly, they can decide whether to convert funds already in a tax-deferred traditional account to a Roth, which requires them to recognize and pay tax on the conversion amount but allows them tax-free growth on the funds going forward.

With the sunset in mind, look at the changes in the tax brackets in the chart below, as TCJA expires at the end of 2025. We don't know the exact dollar amounts where each bracket will land in 2026, but by inflating the numbers from 2017 (the last time the pre-TCJA brackets were in effect) to today, it's possible to get an idea of how the post-TCJA bracket structure will compare with today's.

ST. JOHN & ASSOCIATES
INTEGRATED FINANCIAL SERVICES

TCJA Sunset Provision Comparison Guide

TCJA (2024)		
ORDINARY INCOME TAX BRACKETS		
TAX RATE	MFJ BRACKETS	SINGLE BRACKETS
10%	$0 - $23,200	$0 - $11,600
12%	$23,201 - $94,300	$11,601 - $47,150
22%	$94,301 - $201,050	$47,151 - $100,525
24%	$201,051 - $383,900	$100,526 - $191,950
32%	$383,901 - $487,450	$191,951 - $243,725
35%	$487,451 - $731,200	$243,726 - $609,350
37%	Over $731,200	Over $609,350

POST–TCJA (2017 TAX NUMBERS INFLATED TO 2024)[1]		
ORDINARY INCOME TAX BRACKETS		
TAX RATE	MFJ BRACKETS	SINGLE BRACKETS
10%	$0 - $23,100	$0 - $11,550
15%	$23,101 - $94,100	$11,551 - $47,050
25%	$94,101 - $189,850	$47,051 - $113,950
28%	$189,851 - $289,250	$113,951 - $237,650
33%	$289,251 - $516,750	$237,651 - $516,750
35%	$516,751 - $583,750	$516,751 - $518,850
39.6%	Over $583,750	Over $518,850

[1] The Pre-TCJA 2017 tax numbers were inflated to today's dollars (2024) to give a like-for-like comparison with the current TCJA tax numbers. To arrive at these numbers, the current 20% long-term capital gains rate was divided by the 2017 number to get the inflation factor (1.240174). That amount was then multiplied by the various 2017 tax numbers (e.g., income brackets, exemption amounts, etc.) to arrive at estimates for 2024. It's important to note that these numbers are only estimates and the Post-TCJA numbers in 2026 will be different.

Source: fpPathfinder and Holistiplan
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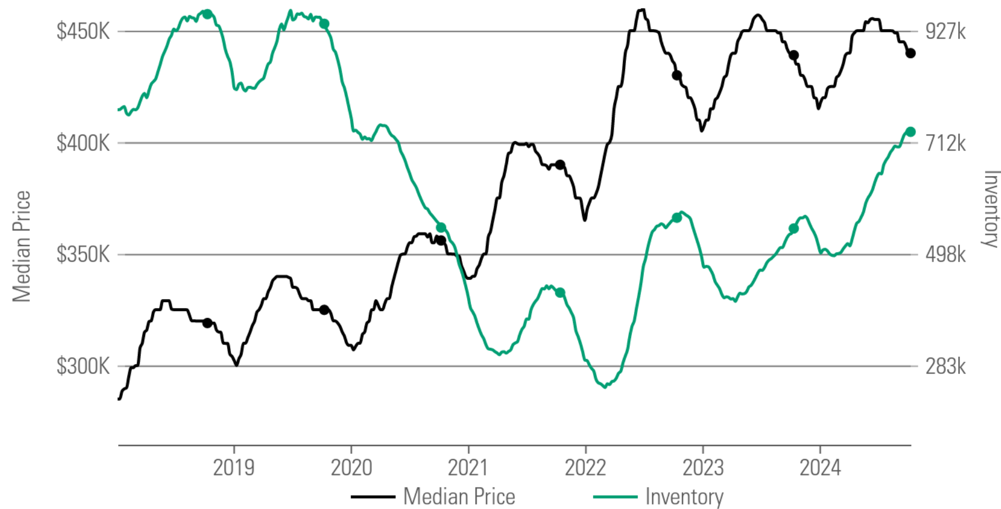
For further reading on the TCJA and its likely expiration, click HERE.

Housing Market Review
Click HERE to view Altos Research for housing price data in your zip code.



Long-Term Care Paid from Your Roth IRA

Didn't buy a Long-Term Care insurance policy, but wonder if you should? Here's another option. You could put the money you'll use to pay for care in a Roth individual retirement account. A client who will be self-funding could use a Roth account or build Roth balances using conversions on a large IRA to convert a portion of dollars for use as long-term care funding needs.

Once the cash is in the Roth IRA, it can grow free of income taxes.

The Roth strategy can help clients avoid large tax bills later in life if they develop a need for expensive care and do not have other tax-efficient funds to pay for it.

7 Ways to Help You Cut College Costs

Parents may assume they earn too much to qualify for financial aid. However, even wealthy families can employ strategies to cut expenses. Here are seven steps for estimating costs and maximizing financial aid.

4 Keys to the Millennial Balancing Act of Paying Off Student Debt and Saving for Retirement

Millennials are keen on early retirement, expecting to retire around age 60, seven years earlier than current Social Security eligibility. However, their saving patterns may hinder this goal.
A significant 66% of individuals aged 21–31 have no retirement savings, with those aged 25–34 averaging only $22,100 in 401(k) balances.

Many face the growing challenge of student debt alongside limited job prospects, making early retirement unrealistic. Research indicates that over 25% of millennials aged 22–37 spend more on coffee than retirement savings. This lack of financial discipline can have long-term consequences, especially since millennials may live longer and face increasing medical expenses without sufficient retirement funds.

When managing student debt versus saving for retirement, millennials should ideally do both.
A study revealed that millennials without student loans save nearly twice as much by age 30 compared to those with debt. Refinancing student loans could also be beneficial, as lower interest rates reduce total repayment costs.

Click HERE for more details.

Six Tips for Organizing Your Records

If something were to happen to you, would your loved ones know how to access your essential records?
Here are six tips to help.

Documents You Need to Preserve Family Legacy

Leaving a lasting legacy for your family requires thoughtful planning now. If not handled correctly, intergenerational wealth transfers can create havoc within the family.

Here are six documents you should have to protect the wealth and harmony of the family.

While we're on the topic of family and legacy planning, be sure you're taking advantage of Everplans. This app helps you organize and securely store all your vital documents and information in one place, which can then be safely

shared with people in your life who need access. We have limited spaces available for clients who want to use our sponsored version, so if you're interested, let us know.

Data Breaches: What To Do

The headlines come at us constantly: 143 million records leaked at Equifax, one billion were exposed in a Yahoo breach, and 110 million were compromised at Target. After each new "unprecedented" hack, you're rushed into a free credit monitoring program that promises to watch your files and alert you to any unusual activity.

But is that enough to indeed keep you safe? Shouldn't you be able to stop criminals from fraudulently opening new credit rather than being alerted after the fraud has already occurred?

You can with something called a credit freeze or security freeze. The credit agencies have been reluctant to share this fact because it disrupts the low-friction credit system. Your Experian, Equifax, and TransUnion credit files are open and unsecured by default. It makes obtaining new lines of credit easy and quick - you fill out an application, the lender checks your credit, and you're approved if you meet the standards.

This easy system puts you at risk. Given the sheer number of recent data breaches, it's very likely that your personal information…name, birthdate, Social Security number, has already been exposed. A hacker can use that data to steal your identity and obtain new credit without your knowledge.

Freeze your credit

One action can secure your credit file. A security freeze locks your credit file at each bureau with a special PIN that only you know. That PIN must be used to access your credit file or add new credit in your name.

We strongly recommend that you freeze your credit immediately at the three big credit bureaus: Experian, Equifax, and TransUnion.

A security freeze offers more protection than the highly advertised credit monitoring and fraud alert services you hear about. Credit monitoring does not stop a thief from opening a new account in your name. Instead, they alert you of potential fraud after the fact - if their monitoring claims hold true. That is not good protection against identity theft. You'll still have to put in the time to get your file corrected.

The same is true for LifeLock, a company repeatedly fined by the government for unfair and deceptive trade practices. LifeLock alerts you after an identity theft has occurred instead of preventing it from happening.

The other option, fraud alert, offers more protection than credit monitoring but does not provide complete security. A fraud alert can be placed on your account following any fraudulent activity, and a business will need to verify your identity before issuing any new credit. A fraud alert, however, expires after 90 days and needs to be continuously renewed. That is not convenient, so avoid this approach.

A security freeze gives you complete control of your credit file and is the best way to protect your credit and identity. Unlike credit monitoring or fraud alerts, a security freeze stops identity theft from happening rather than alerting you to fraud after it has occurred.

How to do it

To set up a security freeze, you must contact each credit bureau individually. This process can be done online or over the phone. You will be asked questions to confirm your identity, but it only takes a few minutes.

You can freeze your credit by using the following phone numbers and websites:

- **Equifax:** 888-378-4329/ www.equifax.com/personal/credit-report-services/credit-freeze
- **Experian:** 888-397-3742/ www.experian.com/freeze
- **Transunion:** 888-916-8800/ www.transunion.com/credit-freeze

Credit freezes are free for residents in all 50 states.

To lift your freeze, simply contact the bureau used by the lender and provide your PIN to temporarily lift the freeze. This can be done online or over the phone. It may take a few days for the freeze to be lifted, so be sure to initiate it a few days before any deadline you are trying to meet.

Stay vigilant

Freezing your credit will provide peace of mind when you hear of the latest data breach. You should, however, continue to keep an eye on your credit. Every year, consumers are allowed one free credit report from each credit reporting agency. Take advantage of this law and regularly check your credit reports for discrepancies.

Investment Market Overview*:*

Market Recap

It was an impressive quarter for global market returns as declining interest rates and strong economic growth buoyed stock and bond returns across geographic regions and sectors. Fixed income posted remarkable results while equities continued to build upon an impressive year in the making.

Equities: Investors with defensively oriented portfolios and mid- and small-cap stock exposure had an advantage over the period. Within the US, the S&P 500 Index increased 5.9% for the quarter, while the S&P MidCap 400 and S&P SmallCap 600 indexes were up 6.9% and 10.1%, respectively. Energy was the only sector in negative territory, while Real Estate and Utilities posted returns over 20%. Technology and Communications were among the worst performers for the quarter but still lead the market for the year to date. Non-US markets also fared well across regions, led by Asia with 24% returns in China and Hong Kong. MSCI Emerging markets outpaced MSCI EAFE 8.7% vs. 7.3%, and continues to outperform for the year to date.

While it is refreshing to see breadth in returns for the quarter, markets appear fragile and vulnerable to the slightest negative news. The upcoming round of earnings releases in the 4th quarter should provide insight into the general health of the market. We remain cautious on markets but are comforted by the relative safety our dividend-oriented equity portfolio can provide in times of market turmoil, as evidenced by performance in previous market downturns.

***Fixed Income*:** Amidst the anticipation of a Federal Funds Rate cut and after its ultimate realization, interest rates dropped over the quarter. Bond investors were rewarded across maturities and sectors, resulting in an impressive quarter. The Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index returned 5.2% for the quarter, bringing returns well into positive territory for the year-to-date. One or more rate cuts are possible in 2024, which could provide for another boost in returns to close out the year.

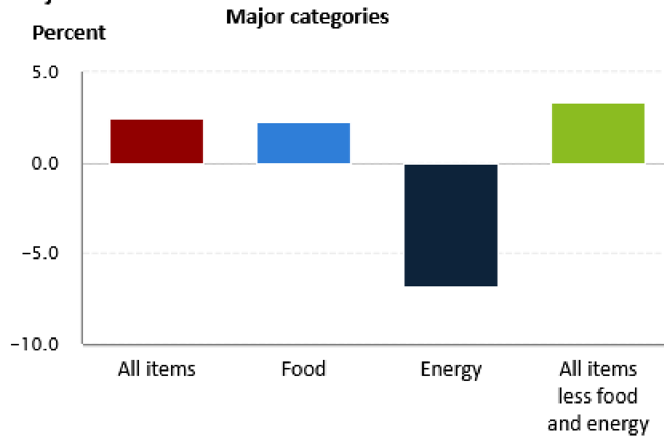
***Real Assets*:** Despite solid performance from Precious Metals, the Bloomberg Commodity Index was relatively flat at 0.7% for the quarter as poor Energy performance weighed on returns. Gold continued its upward climb for the period,

returning 12.9% as central banks continued their purchases and geopolitical risks remain elevated. We continue to hold some forms of commodity positions for inflation hedging purposes and general diversification in most portfolios.

Economic Outlook

Inflation

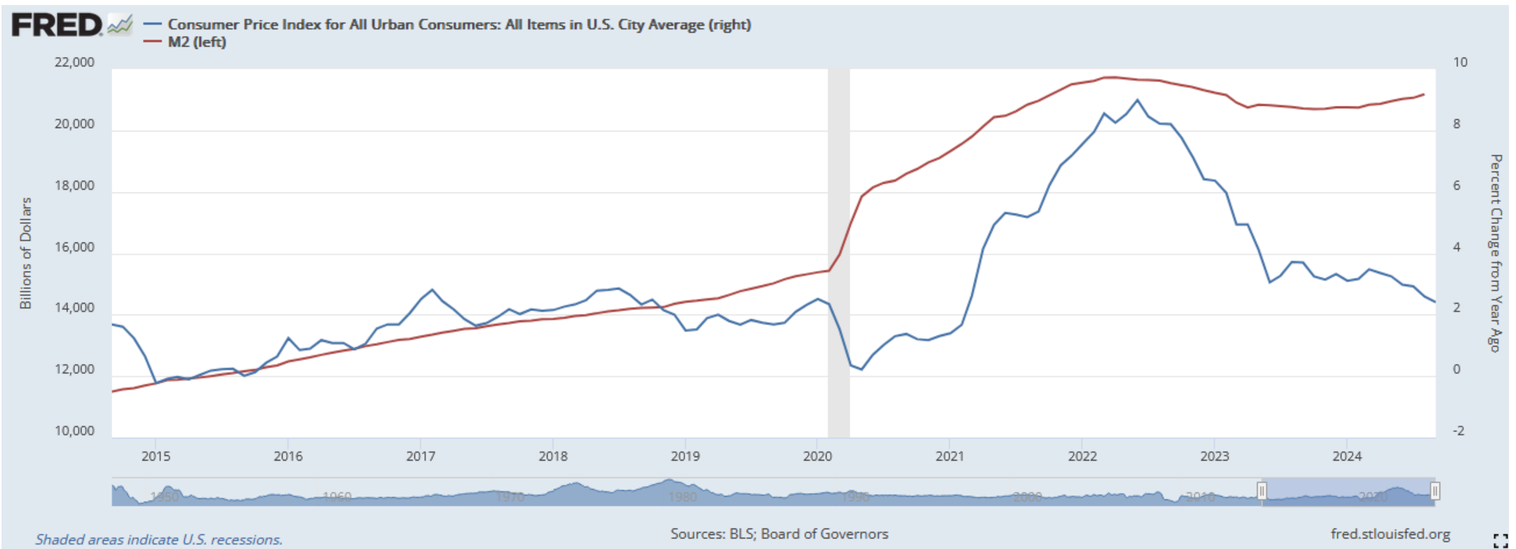
In September, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose 0.2 percent, seasonally adjusted, and rose 2.4 percent over the last 12 months, not seasonally adjusted. The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.3 percent in June (SA); up 3.3 percent over the year (NSA).



At first glance, 2.4% looks promising as the 2% target rate appears in sight. However, considering that energy prices were down, food inflation increased, and core inflation (ex-food and energy) was higher than the broader measure, inflation appeared to be lingering. This immediately calls into question the rationale for rate cuts. While headlines focus on the race towards the arbitrary 2% target rate, it is important to consider the underlying causes of recent inflation levels to understand its future path. Several influential factors include government stimulus spending, energy policy, foreign aid, including Ukraine, and unfettered migration.

The chart below depicts the annual CPI (inflation) change versus the money supply (M2). Focus on the right side of the chart, where a historic increase in the money supply occurred, and a corresponding (but lagged) increase in inflation ensued. With help from decreasing energy prices and what appears to be some creative math from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), inflation has dropped closer to normal levels just in time for the election.

However, what is concerning is M2's stabilization and subsequent increase in recent periods. Further rate decreases can increase the money supply further, and low inflation and excess liquidity cannot coexist. While the disinflationary trend in the headline data is comforting, the underlying symptoms remain present. Therefore, it is fair to say that the war on inflation is ongoing and that 3% is a more realistic target rate given the current environment.



Interest Rates

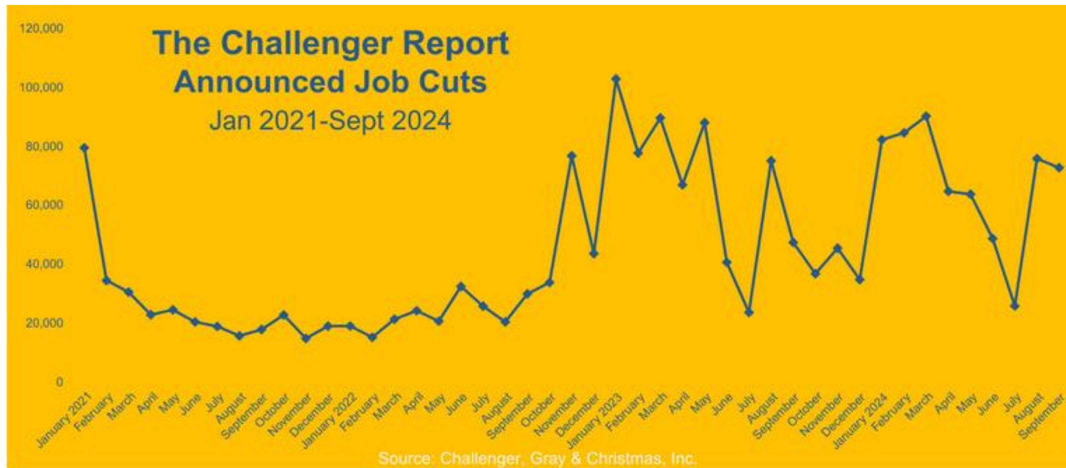
In line with expectations, the Federal Reserve cut interest rates by 50 basis points (0.5%) during its September meeting. This is the first time the Fed has eased monetary policy since the COVID lockdowns, and there is potential for two additional rate cuts by year-end and more in 2025. Ironically (perhaps not surprising to some), COVID-era government stimulus spending and interest rate cuts combined for rampant inflation and market speculation. Since the inflationary spike began, the Fed has been in a problematic situation as it attempts to orchestrate a soft economic landing while raising rates. Given its dual mandate of full (maximum) employment and stable prices, the Fed is struggling to appease both the White House and Wall Street. There are a few scenarios to play out:

1. Continue to lower rates as the stock and housing markets reach record highs and promote further speculation
2. Disappoint Wall Street by not lowering rates and potentially crash the economy
3. Lower rates only to backtrack as inflation returns in 2025 or later.

Inflation will likely be the key factor in any cuts before year-end, and a 25-basis-point (0.25%) cut in November is highly favored.

Jobs

The economy added 254,000 jobs in September, a statistically exceptional beat over the 150,000 jobs estimated. At this level, the September unemployment rate decreased somewhat from previous months at 4.1%. Whether up or down slightly, we are officially at full employment (unemployment < 5%), and from that metric, the job market looks favorable. As with previous releases, the September jobs figure will likely be revised downward with little to no mention. This raises the question of how strong the labor market really is. Further concern is the quality of the jobs being added over the last several months. Outside of Healthcare, the Government has been a major source of new employment, which is concerning in light of the hiring trend in the private sector. Per the chart below, job cuts have increased notably since the Fed raised rates in 2022.



As mentioned in the September release of The Challenger Report, “Cost-Cutting” and “Market/Economic Conditions” were the rationale for reductions across Technology, Education, Entertainment/Leisure, Industrial Manufacturing, Retail, and Media & News sectors. Also mentioned in the report was a new rationale, Artificial Intelligence (AI), which began this April.

Conservative hiring practices (and layoffs) are likely to continue until there is more clarity on economic policy post-election. As inflation has embedded costs into every facet of life, we will likely see more issues regarding the battle over wages and automation (including AI). Companies will continue their attempt to optimize margins and earnings growth to maintain share prices. Continued cost-cutting via downsizing and automation is likely a part of the process.

Putting it All Together

Again, we are pleased with the market growth but remain wary of downside risk. We feel there are more headwinds than tailwinds after considering the recent pace of growth, lofty valuations, and mixed signals from headline economic data. Will we get a picture of the real state of affairs after the election? Only time will tell.

Patience and Impatience

Investing is not intended to be a get-rich-quick endeavor. While some investors may take risks with high-priced concentrated portfolios, this comes with high risk, and any miss in the growth expectations could lead to catastrophic losses. Investing with a reasonable level of risk involves longer-term planning. Being a long-term investor takes patience. While investing in a handful of high-flying stocks can be exciting, taking risk into consideration, it is important to understand the value of being able to sleep at night, not worrying about having all your eggs in one basket.

Below are the returns for index categories making up the broader markets. Morningstar sourced these index returns. Returns beyond one year are annualized.

Asset Class	Benchmark	Q3 2024	YTD 2024	1 Year Average	5 Year Average	10 Year Average
US Equity	DJ Industrial Average	8.72	13.93	28.85	11.78	12.03
	Russell 1000	6.08	21.18	35.68	15.64	13.10
	S&P 500	5.89	22.08	36.35	15.98	13.38
	S&P 500 Growth	3.72	28.16	41.10	17.56	15.17
	S&P 500 Value	9.05	15.36	31.09	13.21	10.82
	S&P MidCap 400	6.94	13.54	26.79	11.78	10.32
	S&P MidCap 400 Growth	4.63	16.87	28.49	11.63	10.58
	S&P MidCap 400 Value	9.52	10.01	24.99	11.45	9.69
	Russell 2000	9.27	11.17	26.76	9.39	8.78
	S&P SmallCap 600	10.13	9.33	25.86	10.21	10.05
	S&P SmallCap 600 Growth	8.97	12.57	28.65	10.64	10.81
	S&P SmallCap 600 Value	11.30	6.05	22.85	9.42	9.10
	Russell 3000	6.23	20.63	35.19	15.26	12.83
	S&P 500 Equal Weighted	9.60	15.16	28.83	12.82	11.13
Non-US Equity	MSCI World	6.36	18.86	32.43	13.04	10.07
	MSCI EAFE	7.26	12.99	24.77	8.20	5.71
	MSCI EAFE Growth	5.68	12.26	26.54	7.74	6.61
	MSCI EAFE Value	8.89	13.79	23.14	8.27	4.56
	MSCI EM	8.72	16.86	26.05	5.75	4.02
Real Assets	Bloomberg Commodity	0.68	5.86	0.96	7.79	0.03
	LBMA Gold Price	12.83	26.54	40.60	12.11	8.01
	DJ US Real Estate	17.08	13.72	34.17	4.85	7.74
Fixed income	Bloomberg US Agg Bond	5.20	4.45	11.57	0.33	1.84
	Bloomberg US Agg Interm	4.60	4.64	10.39	0.85	1.79
Cash	Fidelity Money Market	1.29	2.57	5.19	2.02	1.42