2018 2nd Quarter Financial & Investment General Commentary

This General Commentary covers information of general interest on the Firm, Financial Planning, Financial Services, Market Results, Economic & Market Conditions, Economic & Market Outlooks and Portfolio Investment Management. The last page provides a list of indexes returns for each of the market's major categories.

Our sources of information are diverse and vary from period to period. For this period, sources referred to include Greenrock Research, the Wall Street Journal, Investment News, Morningstar, Fidelity Investments, and others.

INFORMATION OF GENERAL INTEREST

As you know we are in the process of reviewing and converting clients' portfolios to our new portfolio design and allocation. This work is being done carefully on an account by account basis as there are both tax and cash flow issues to work through, new client documents to prepare and client meetings to be held. We have set up a schedule and will be in contact with you when we are prepared to meet.

We along with the rest of the world have become more digital. We are now releasing Blogs on topics of interest on our website. Some of these topics could be of interest to you. If you haven't yet done so, visit us at www.stjohnfinancial.com and click on Blogs under the Insights tab at the top of the Home page.

If you have friends, neighbors or family interested in financial planning or services and/or portfolio management, you can direct them to internet sites where we are listed - National Association of Personal Financial Advisors (NAPFA.org), GuideVine.com or Google.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

The primary topic of interest to many is the new Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) and what will be the effect on your personal tax situation. Here is an overview of some of the changes most likely to affect the majority of our clients.

According to the Tax Policy Center, four out of every five taxpayers can expect a reduction, but if you live in a high-tax state or you rely heavily on deductions, you are likely to see a tax increase. Every taxpayer will need to assess their individual situation. But in the meantime, here are some initial thoughts and areas that we may need to discuss further with you. Of course, any discussion below is subject to your specific tax situation, with consideration to your state of residence and AMT, among other things.

New Brackets

The income tax brackets (7) change from a range of 10-39.6% to 10-37% and each has been widened. Meaning: more income will drop into lower brackets than that same income under the old brackets. In addition, the standard deductions have been increased from $6,350 to $12,000 for individual returns and from $12,700 to $24,000 for joint returns. This will exceed most clients itemized deductions and most taxpayers will be applying the standard deduction. About 30% of taxpayers currently itemize, and it is estimated that fewer than 10% will itemize in the future as a result of the new Tax Act, particularly if they live in states with little to no income or real estate tax. The following will apply only for taxpayers who choose to itemize their deductions.

Medical Expenses
You can now deduct expenses that exceed 7.5% of your adjusted gross income (AGI). Under the old law it was 10%.

Mortgages and Home Equity Loans
Beginning with homes purchased after December 16, 2017, you can only deduct the interest incurred on $750,000 of mortgage debt on qualifying residences (primary homes and one second residence). Under prior law, the limit was $1 million in mortgage loan debt with an extra $100,000 in home equity debt.

Can you still deduct interest on a home equity loan or a home equity line of credit (HELOC) under the new law? Yes, but only in certain circumstances. To be deductible, a home equity loan or HELOC must be used to "buy, build, or substantially improve" the home that secures the loan. In addition, the total mortgage debt incurred after the new law took effect… including the home equity debt, must be at or below the cost of the home and below the new mortgage deduction limit ($750,000 for married couples filing jointly or single taxpayers, $375,000 for married filing separately).

You can use a HELOC for any purpose you want, because the loan/line of credit is secured against the equity in your home. The new law only affects whether you can deduct the interest payments.

Inflation Measurement
This is the cost of living used to be measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Under the new law a Chained CPI will be used. Chained CPI rises more slowly, meaning credits and deductions will be less valuable over time.

Missing SALT
Reduction of the so-called SALT (state, local, property and sales tax) deductions will be most acutely felt in the six states that account for half of the value of these deductions: California, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York, according to the Tax Foundation. As a result, you would be wise to revisit your financial plans if you own homes in these states, as it will affect your cash flow and it will likely affect the value of your homes.

Goodbye to Miscellaneous Itemized Deductions
The elimination of the deductibility of miscellaneous itemized deductions for tax preparation fees, investment fees, moving expenses, and employee expenses means we should reconsider how and when you pay expenses. Confirm whether your employer is unable to absorb those business or moving expenses that you may currently be paying out of pocket, or perhaps consider cutting back in those areas. Also, if you were able in the past to deduct our investment advisory fees, then consider using your IRA (if applicable) to pay investment fees going forward, which allows you to use pre-tax funds. This is further complicated by a pro-rata rule so check with us if you have questions.

If you Donate to Charity
Charitable contributions are another area that is already getting impacted by the tax law changes. Those who take the standard deduction rather than itemizing cannot take deductions for their charitable contributions. What they can do, however, is open a donor-advised fund and prefund it with several years of donations. Once they fund the account, taxpayers can then take one large up-front deduction, potentially itemize that year on their tax return, and then spread the distributions to the charities in future years when they are using the standard deduction. Essentially, it allows taxpayers to separate the act of

donating from the actual year of deduction, which is may be a new way to think about gifting but may make sense under the new law. We can discuss this further if you're interested.

And for our clients that are age 70½ or over, don't forget the Qualified Charitable Deduction (QCD) which allows a taxpayer to donate their RMD directly to charity up to $100,000 per year, thereby essentially decreasing their AGI. Let us know if this is of interest to you.

And speaking of charitable contributions, people have a tendency to write checks to charity, but more and more we want to encourage clients to contribute appreciated securities to charities, particularly after the recent stock market run-up.

If you Own a Pass-Through Business Entity

Everyone who owns a small business and has pass-through income should be asking what they can do to take advantage of the new 20% deduction aimed at pass-through business owners. By taking advantage of the qualified business deduction, a couple with a small business that has less than $315,000 of income could pay almost $20,000 less in taxes. However, higher-earning doctors, lawyers, accountants and investment managers could have net tax increases after 2017 despite lower tax rates, as they will lose most of their state and local tax deductions.

As a result, we will be urging every client who has large amounts of pass-through income to reconsider whether they should change their business entity to a C corporation to take advantage of the new 21% top tax rate. Service firms that are looking to expand or who have cash flow they don't need to pay out should look hard at becoming a C corporation. Other strategies to consider include income shifting, and otherwise doing whatever it takes to participate in the business tax deduction.

Careful with Roths

You can no longer recharacterize Roth conversions, which will require us to make absolutely sure that the Roth conversion makes sense at the time of conversion, as there will be no opportunity for a redo. Thus, even if there is a market correction or if your cash flow is tight at tax time, we will be unable to undo the conversion. This means that when we perform conversions in the future, they will require additional thought. Having said that, we still highly recommend the Roth conversions, so this may simply entail doing smaller conversions over a longer period of time, and placing conversions near the end of the year, so that you aren't exposed by doing a large conversion and then regretting it if the market pulls back soon afterwards.

Paying the Tuition Bills?

The final tax bill also expands the use of Section 529 Plans allowing the distribution of $10,000 per year to cover the cost of K-12 expenses and can provide planning opportunities for those families wanting to pay for private or religious or home school expenses through the use of the preferred vehicle. This allows for additional flexibility and is just another reason that families should be using Section 529 Plans for all types of educational funding.

If you are Getting Divorced

Beginning in 2019, the tax bill changes the treatment of alimony in one important way. Under the Tax Act, alimony is no longer treated as deductible for the payor, nor is it treated as income for the payee beginning in 2019. Due to this important change, divorcing spouses may consider property settlements over alimony in the future. In addition, the new Tax Act may decrease the transfer of payments or property from one spouse to another if there is no income tax deduction available to the payor spouse. Obviously, the non-deductibility of alimony needs to be considered in all property settlements and divorce negotiations going forward and we anticipate some creative negotiations and results to arise as a result.

MARKET RESULTS

US stocks continued to move higher in every month of the quarter but at a lower rate than last year, with the broad-based Russel 3000 finishing up 3.9% and the S&P 500 up 3.4%. This was a switch from the negative returns in February and March. Most of the quarterly returns came in May. International stocks were impacted by tariff concerns, higher energy prices, and geopolitical issues in Europe. The MSCI EAFE international stock index was down 1.2% for the quarter. Adding in the stain of a rising dollar, emerging markets were down 8.0% as noted by the MSCI Emerging Markets index.

US bonds were about flat as the Fed marched forward with its plan to slowly raise interest rates and normalize its balance sheet. The Barclay's US Aggregate bond index came in -0.2% QTD. To the surprise of many, longer-term interest rates held relatively steady. After breaking the 3% mark in April, the 10-year Treasury yield finished the quarter at 2.85%, proving most market pundits wrong yet again.

Some themes continued into the 2nd quarter. Gains within the large cap market were concentrated in the US technology. After years of heavy growth, the technology sector is now the biggest sector. This combined with generating the biggest portion of returns makes this segment of concern should it have a correction and that correction would has the potential to affect the market in a devastating way. After hearing this same concern over the last year, had investors taken heed, they would have missed the best part of the market. This leads to the decision as to whether to be in or out of these stocks.

After stumbling in March during the Facebook data scandal, the FAANG stocks (Facebook, Apple, Amazon, Netflix and Google) roared back. All five finished with double-digit gains for the quarter, led by Netflix, which has roughly doubled in 2018 after leading the S&P 500 in 2017. In doing so, it passed Disney this quarter to become the world's most valuable media company.

A change from last year is the outperformance of small-cap stocks. Different from the large cap part of the market that was driven by technology, the lower-priced value part of the market had strong returns. Energy was the best performing sector, up 13.5% as reported by the S&P 500 energy index. Production challenges in Libya and Venezuela, US withdrawal from the Iran accord, and supply limit cooperation among OPEC members helped drive crude prices higher. Utilities stocks, often viewed as boring, were among the most volatile. The sector was lagging the broader market by about 10% for the quarter as recently as June 6 but closed the gap in the final weeks to end about even.

From an economic standpoint, it seems that the growth of the market remains plausible. Corporate earning continues to dominate the headlines. Driven by tax cuts, earning growth continues to rise. Still we must remember, we are closer to the end of this economic cycle than the beginning. Even with high earnings, P/E ratios also continue to move higher. Looking forward, projected earnings growth is expected to moderate. These two pictures create some uneasiness, but not enough to stop the markets from continuing to rise, but perhaps not at the same pace. As we see the growth stocks is levelling out and the value side of the market is picking up, we remain cautious and are planning for the next market cycle.

Currently, the global capital markets are experiencing a period of monetary policy divergence among the world's major central banks. In the U.S., Federal Reserve (Fed) tightening continues on the expected targeted pace. The Fed began raising short-term interest rates in December of 2015 and has done so six additional times. The Fed has indicated that it may raise short-term rates two more times in 2018 and an additional three times in 2019. As a result, the yield on U.S. Treasury bills now approximates the current dividend yield of the S&P 500 index.

This has not been the case for many years. In addition, the 3-month Libor rate has increased even faster than the Fed funds rate, indicating a further tightening of financial conditions. The Fed is also in the process of reducing its balance sheet, and this process of unwinding quantitative easing (QE) continues to accelerate.

Meanwhile, the European Central Bank (ECB) has delayed any short-term interest rate increases for the time being, while Japan continues to promote a program of highly simulative QE. As the Fed has tightened, real interest rates (nominal interest rates minus the rate of inflation) in the U.S. have climbed and as a consequence, the U.S. dollar has strengthened relative to the world's other major currencies. A continued strengthening of the U.S. dollar can act as a head-wind for U.S. exporters and cause instability in emerging markets that have increased their U.S. dollar-based debt over time.

Another cause for concern revolves around trade tensions not only between the U.S. and China, but also involving Europe and NAFTA (Canada and Mexico). Potential consequences of proposed tariffs include threats to global supply chains, uncertainty around future terms of trade and the fear of escalation and an all-out trade war. There is also a concern that a trade war between the U.S. and China could trigger the Chinese to substantially devalue their currency as a countermeasure, and this could have the effect of exporting deflation around the world. When this happened in August 2015 and then again in January 2016, global equity markets reacted negatively until the yuan rebounded. History has shown that protectionism and trade wars are almost always costly and threaten global economic growth unless the disputes are resolved in a timely manner with trade settlements.

Should the Fed raise rates as projected through 2019 (five more times), while long-term rates remain stable, the U.S. Treasury yield curve will most likely invert. There are already arguments surfacing as to why this time is different and an inverted yield curve (short-term yields higher than long-term yields) shouldn't matter to global markets. However, we believe that such arguments are dangerous since history shows that eventually, inverted yield curves discourage liquidity creation and bank lending, often leading to stock market and economic downturns.

The famous investor, George Soros, may be best known as the man who broke the Bank of England when he made more than a billion dollars shorting the British pound. In his writings, Soros has always insisted that to be successful, investors must be willing to consider the possibility of a variety of logical but opposing market scenarios playing out in the future to be ready to take advantage of opportunities that may lay ahead.

ECONOMIC & MARKET OUTLOOK

Equities

Perhaps the longest debate on how to invest in the stock market is the one centered on growth or value. Growth managers will tell you all the reasons why their stocks are better companies, they tend to have better top line growth, more exciting ideas and products, and have figured out the future in better ways. Value managers counter with a discussion on price discipline, telling us that paying too much for a stock will insure at best mediocre results. Growth managers often buy their stocks off the new high list while value managers tend to buy off the new low list. Both camps would tell you that successful investing requires study and discipline. The growth manager's discipline is in determining what will sell in the future and which companies can execute on the delivery of those goods and services. Value manager's discipline lies in their consistent application of only buying stocks at reasonable prices.

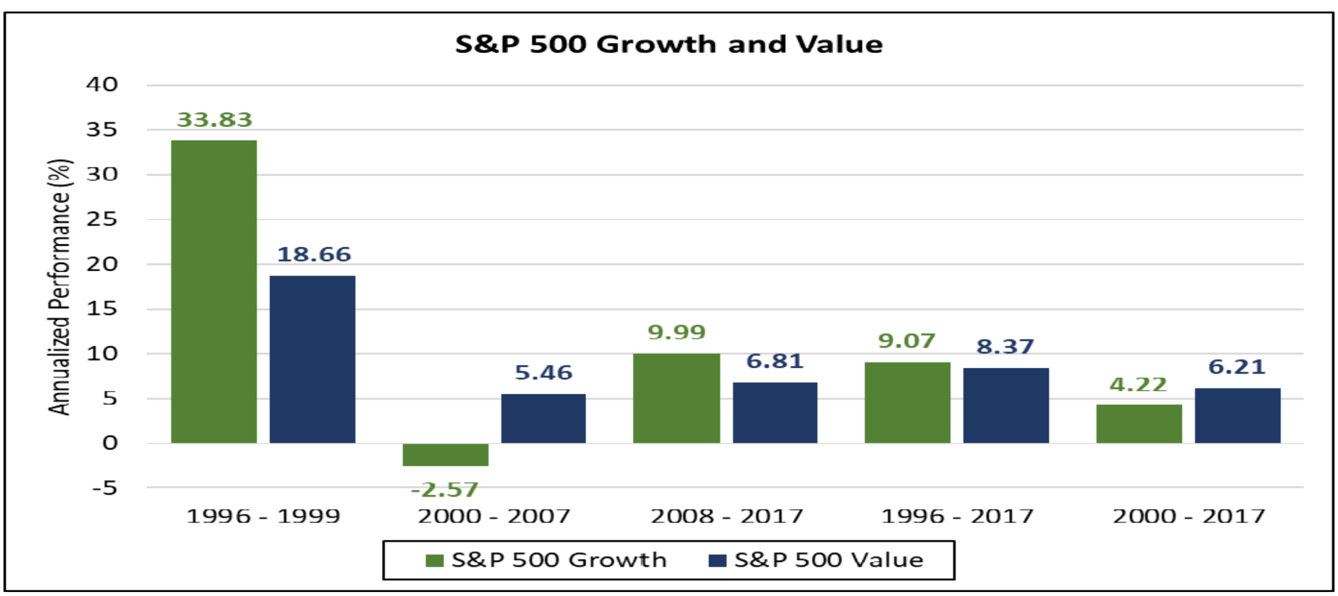
When you talk to the two camps, you are reminded of conversations on religion. Both sides firmly believe they have the answer, actually the only answer. We believe you do need to determine which camp you would like to be in. There are countless studies which have examined the value premium. They all look at data in a similar way, dividing stocks by valuation with value representing the low valuation group and growth representing the high valuation group. When you look at these studies over long market cycles, the lower valuation group outperforms the higher valuation group consistently.

The problem with this long-term literature is that the premium that one achieves by buying lower valuation stocks is not linear; in fact, it is very bunchy. Value managers outperform in most 20 and 30-year timeframes, but they also go through long periods of underperformance. Now value advocates would say that if your time horizon is 20 or 30 years, this should not be a problem. Well it may not be a problem if we did not see investment returns daily in the written press and on television. If I assume we will outperform over the next 20-30 years, but we are in year 7 of outperformance by growth, then human nature pushes us to want the current higher returns.

Daily valuation is a great thing for investors because they can have instant liquidity, but daily valuation plays with our emotions at times.

SUCCESSFUL INVESTING REQUIRES A LONG-TERM APPROACH

Let's look at growth and value cycles to get some perspective and where we are today. Standard and Poor's started calculating growth and value returns in 1996. Chart 1 shows how growth and value have performed from 1996-2017.



You will see we have divided this 22-year period into 3 distinct periods, 1996-1999, 2000-2007 and 2008-2017. Each of these represents a period of outperformance by either growth or value. The first period, 1996-1999, was the last 4 years of the Tech boom. Value stocks averaged 18.66% annually over this 4-year period, an 80% premium to the long-term return of the S&P 500 Index. Growth stocks, however, achieved an astonishing 33.83%, close to doubling the return of value. This is a bit of an odd period because while the breadth of stock market rose in 1996 and 1997, it did not rise in 1998 and 1999. The largest 12 stocks in the S&P 500 provided the entire return of the index in 1998 and in 1999 the same was achieved by the largest 7 stocks.

So, growth managers and growth investors were thrilled with their returns in 1996-1999, but their euphoria was about to change as we entered 2000. For the 8-year period of 2000-2007 value stocks achieved a 5.46% return while growth stocks actually had negative returns, -2.57% per year.

The next period started out with a surprise. In 2008 growth stocks outperformed value stocks, -34.92% for growth and -39.22% for value. While both returns were devastating, value traditionally outperforms growth in periods of declines. The 8-year period of underperformance of growth by value significantly contributed to the performance of growth stocks in 2008. In an odd way, growth stocks offered price value.

The last 10 years have seen growth outperform value, 9.99% for growth and 6.81% for value. When you review this entire period, 1996-2017, growth stocks had an annual return of 9.07% while value stocks had a return of 8.37%. We would make two observations on the results of the entire period. This period started with and ended with outperformance of growth over value. Whenever this occurs you would expect growth to outperform for the entire period. The same would be true if we started with and ended with a period of outperformance by value. Our second observation is to remember that long-term studies that begin with outperformance by one group and ends with outperformance by the other group show value outperforms over longer periods because of their price discipline.

In equity investing there is another issue other than the issue of choosing between growth vs. value. It has to do with stock selection and diversification vs concentrated portfolios. Let's start by looking at the end of the last period of growth outperformance 1999. This was not the Tech Boom, it was the Tech Bubble. The top 7 stocks in the S&P 500 in 1999, weighted as they are in the index, provided slightly more than the total return of the index. Said another way, the bottom 493 stocks were down slightly in 1999 when the index was up 21.0%. The same phenomenon occurred in 1998 but it was with the top 12 stocks, while the index was up 28.6%. So, yes you had a period of outperformance of growth over value, but only if you owned the right growth stocks.

The first six months of 2018 do look like 1998 and 1999. The S&P 500 Growth is up 6.6% while the S&P 500 Value is down 3.4%. But two stocks in particular have contributed to this return, Netflix was up 103.91% while Amazon was up 45.35% during the first 6 months of this year. The S&P 500 index was up 2.65% during this period and based on the weightings of Netflix and Amazon to the index, they contributed 2.15% of the index's 2.65%. If you add in the next two largest contributors, Apple and Microsoft, these four stocks contributed 3.1% to the 2.65% return. In other words, the S&P 500 was up 2.65% for the first 6 months, but the S&P 496 (S&P 500 without Netflix, Amazon, Apple and Microsoft) was down 0.45%. If you look at this phenomenon in the S&P 500 Growth index it is even worse. The S&P 500 Growth Index was up 6.3%, and the contribution of these four stocks was 5.7%, so the S&P 496 Growth was up only 0.6%. The contribution of Amazon and Netflix alone was almost 4% of the 6.3%.

Now just like Microsoft was a great company with a remarkable future in 1999, Netflix and Amazon are great companies today. You would find it difficult to find a friend who did not have a Netflix subscription and Amazon seems to be redefining retail for all of us. The issue with these companies is not whether they are great companies, they are. The issue is the price at which they trade. Amazon trades at 226 times earnings and Netflix at 277, both higher than Microsoft in 1999. Scott Galloway has written a book titled The Four, in which he analyzes the history and potential of Amazon, Apple, Facebook and Google. It is an interesting and thoughtful analysis of these four companies and their future. While we would recommend the book, we would urge caution on the price of these stocks. The goal of an investment portfolio is to produce a good return, not to invest in the stocks that are making the headlines while trading at astronomical prices. The history of investing in stocks at 200 times earnings is horrific. Microsoft's annual return from 2000-2017 was 3.84% while the S&P 500 achieved a return of 4.22% and the S&P 500 Value Index was up 6.21% for the same period.

Will Facebook, Amazon, Apple, Netflix and Google face the same fate? Well, no one can answer that. It is possible that one of these firms defies reality at least for some time, but it is important not to utter the most dangerous words in the investment world: "This Time it is Different". More people have been punished for that thought than any single idea.

Bonds

The immediate problem may not only be the equity side of the portfolio. As interest rates rise, so does inflation, the "safe" side of the portfolio, and it may have more pressure to hold its value and also deliver income. Sir Winston Churchill once said "Those who fail to learn from history are doomed to repeat it."

Historically, bonds served two purposes for investors: they reduced the volatility of a diversified portfolio and they increased the income. Today they do reduce the expected volatility of a diversified portfolio, but in most cases, they actually reduce the income of a portfolio. The equity strategy we apply for our clients has a current dividend yield of 3.72% with expected growth of dividends in the future, and that yield is very difficult if not impossible to get in any conservative bond portfolio.

Interest rates are low, very low, and have been for some time. The Federal Reserve Bank lowered Fed Fund rates 11 times between August 2007 and the end of 2008. The Fed did this to combat the financial crisis that started in late 2007 and continued through 2008, and this is referred to as Quantitative Easing. The Fed hoped low rates would jump start the falling economy. While it might have saved us from a worse outcome, it has lasted longer than anyone anticipated. So, what do returns look like in a low rate environment?

The only time interest rates were as low as they are now was the decade of the 1940s. Rates were low as a result of the sluggish economy following the Great Depression. The Fed at that time instituted Quantitative Easing to bolster the economy after the Depression, just like our Fed has done today. Rates stayed low for a long time, the entire decade of the 1940s. Rates then rose in the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, peaking in 1981. So, we can expect returns from bonds to mirror those of the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s.

If an investor had put money in 10-year US Treasury bonds, from 1981 to June of 2018 those investors earned a 7.6% annualized return from their bond portfolio, as well as a significant reduction in volatility from equity strategies. History tells us the days of these returns from bonds are over, and what we will be facing will be difficult. If we do not heed the sage advice of Sir Winston, we will find ourselves in an enormously difficult situation.

The return of the bond portfolio in the 1940s was 2.5%. The 1950s saw interest rates rise and the total return annualized at less than 1% while the decade of the 1960s saw returns similar to the 1940s. The annualized return of the 10-year Treasury for this 30-year period was 1.9%. Scary, very scary.

We do not know for certain when bond rates will rise, but it is a prudent bet that such rates will rise at some point in our future. Even if it is years until bond rates rise, can you solve your investment need with current yields? The answer for almost all investors is no.

The policy of the Federal Reserve appears to be to raise rates slowly and steadily not lower rates. So, while it is theoretically possible for rates to fall, that is not the intent of the Fed. In addition, if our economy does continue to improve, history shows us that rates will rise. So, while we do not know how much rates will rise, we would suggest that prudent investors should plan on bond rates rising at some point.

You will not be able to solve the investment needs with the future expected returns from fixed income. So, we must realize that we cannot be as dependent on bonds as we have been in the past. We need other low volatile investment strategies to replace some of our bond allocation.

CONCLUSION

Our new portfolio is designed to address both the issues of the equity and bond portion of your portfolio. In lieu of holding various classes of bonds funds and a mixture of growth and value oriented domestic and international mutual funds, we are refocusing the portfolio to invest in individual equities and bond alternatives to improve portfolio stability, avoid some market's risk and potentially improve portfolio performance. This will reduce some of the risk of the equity part of the portfolio by investing in dividend paying stocks only and supplementing bonds with Treasuries and a range of selective and timely alternative ETF investments. While adding a small amount of additional risk to the bond side, we do so to set up the opportunity to outperform the traditional bond market returns.

We believe a move from a growth-based portfolio to a growing dividend equity portfolio is the prudent move over the next 10 years, but periods like the last 12 and 18 months make it difficult to make that case. We get that. It may not be intuitive to all clients that avoiding overpriced stocks even when they are achieving great returns is an integral part of a thoughtful long-term investment strategy, but we feel that time will prove us right.

Additionally, we feel that history is also on our side with regards to the bonds side of the portfolio as we must look for alternative solutions to gain opportunities to outperform historical bond returns in times of rising rates.

St John & Associates

Below are the returns for mutual fund categories making up our clients' portfolios and the major stock market averages. Morningstar sourced these mutual fund returns. Returns beyond one year are annualized.

	2nd Qtr. 2018	1 Year Average	5 Year Average	10 Year Average
Large-Cap Growth	5.13	20.58	14.37	10.23
Large-Cap Value	1.63	9.04	9.94	8.30
Mid-Cap Growth	4.16	18.06	12.31	9.45
Mid-Cap Value	2.55	8.86	10.12	9.16
Small-Cap Growth	8.53	22.70	12.76	10.85
Small-Cap Value	6.61	12.44	9.87	9.71
DJIA	1.26	16.31	12.96	10.78
S&P 500	3.43	14.37	13.42	10.17
S&P Mid-Cap 400	4.29	13.50	12.69	10.78
Russell 2000	7.75	17.57	12.46	10.60
Russell 3000	3.89	14.78	13.29	10.23
Health	5.78	12.38	14.50	13.81
Commodities	1.33	11.33	-5.90	-9.57
Real Estate	7.78	5.19	8.61	7.74
Technology	5.13	27.11	19.54	13.11
Emerging Markets	-8.90	6.09	4.05	2.09
Intl Large Growth	-0.72	10.53	7.72	3.92
Intl Large Value	-2.69	4.09	5.05	2.19
Intl Small/Mid Growth	-1.69	15.26	10.19	6.71
Intl Small/Mid Value	-3.14	6.93	7.76	4.00
MSCI EAFE	-1.24	6.84	6.44	2.84
MSCI Emerging Mkt	-7.96	8.20	5.01	2.26
MSCI World NR USD	-0.75	7.04	6.23	2.63
Inflation Protected	0.66	1.94	1.25	2.53
Intermediate Term	-0.24	-0.36	2.20	3.89
Short Term Bonds	0.28	0.44	1.27	2.29
Multi Sector Bonds	-0.45	1.22	3.23	5.11
Barclays Agg Bond	-0.16	-0.40	2.27	3.72
High Yield Bonds	0.56	2.23	4.36	6.51
High Yield Muni	1.72	4.17	5.06	4.85
World Bonds	-2.57	0.64	1.48	2.99
Fidelity Cash Reserve	0.42	1.27	0.41	0.40