

Q2

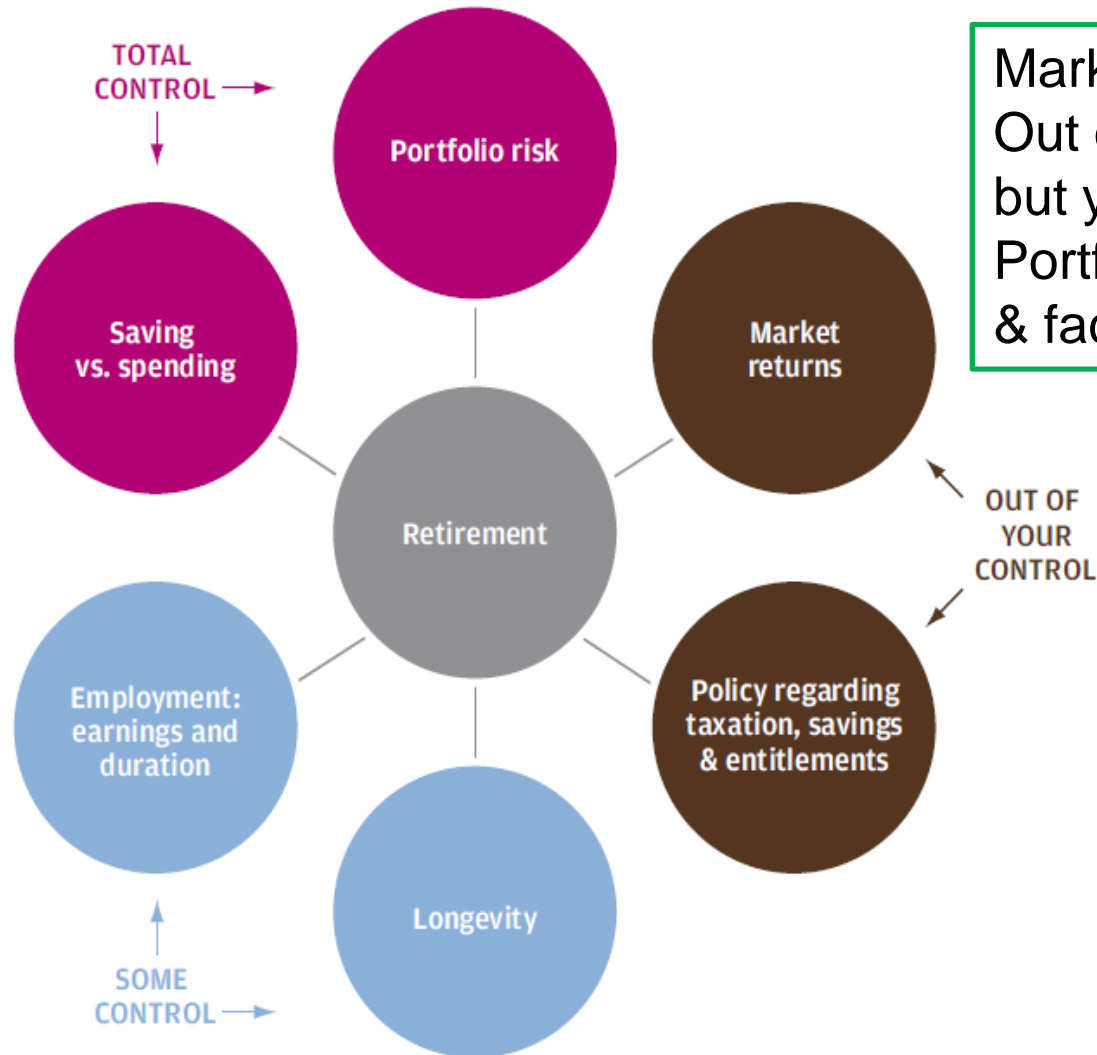
Quarterly Market Review
Second Quarter 2015

7 Keys to Success in 2015

1. The bull market in stocks is 6+ years old, anticipate more volatility in 2015.
2. With current valuations, expected returns for both stocks and bonds may be below historical averages over the next 7+ years.
3. Focus on what you can control. Saving, spending, your job, your family, your health.
4. Target to save 20%+ of gross family income.
5. Track your spending with www.mint.com or we have tools
6. Stay diversified, don't reach for yield or chase hot returns. Be ready to rebalance when we have a major pullback.
7. Have discipline & let markets work for you over the next 10 to 20+ years! Trying to guess the market peak is usually a fools game.

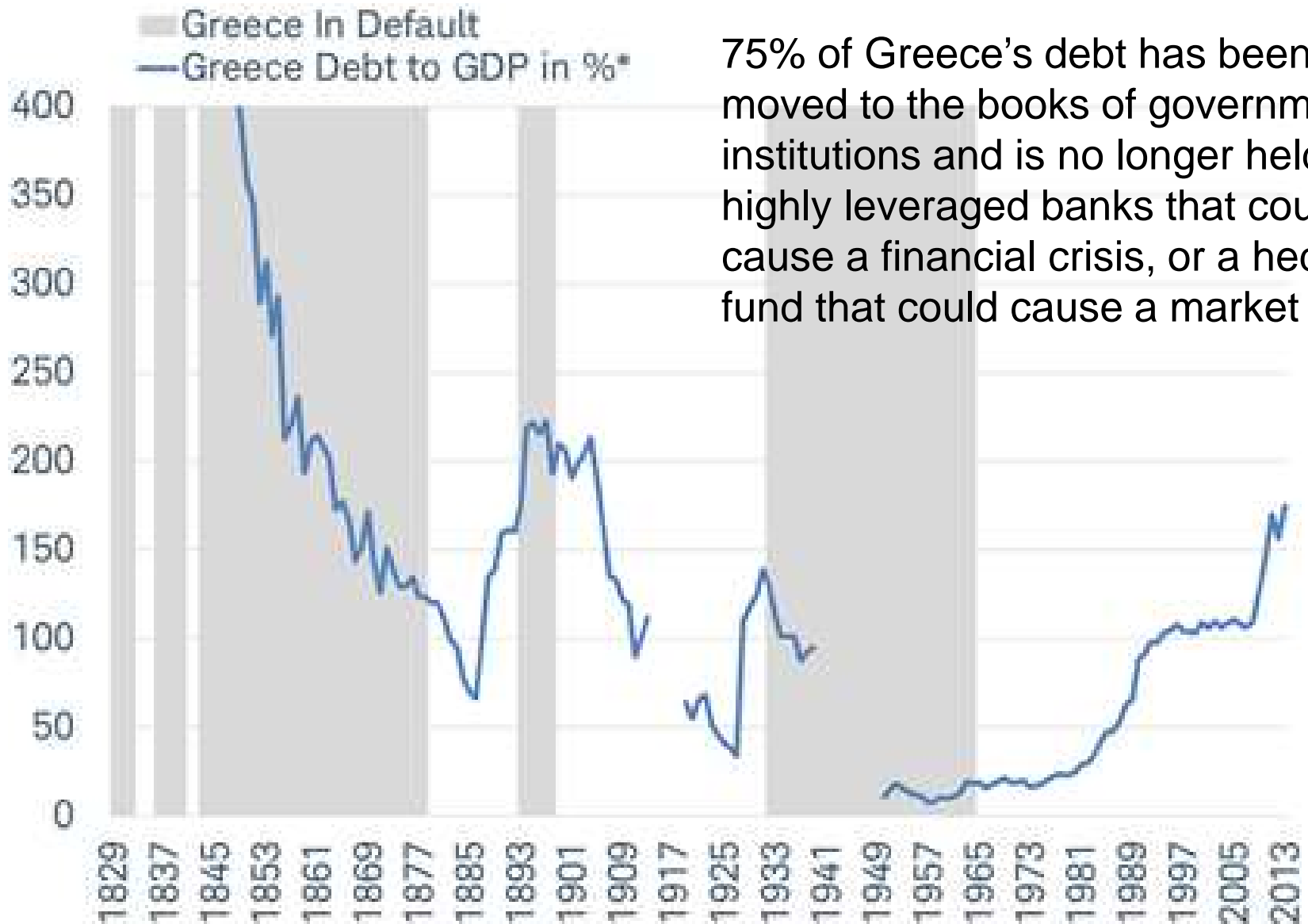
Focus on what you can control

Focus on:
Asset Allocation
Your goals
Reduce middlemen
Reduce costs
Diversify
Minimize taxes
Avoid behavior gaps
Rebalance
Have a solid strategy
Save more



Market Beta is
Out of your control
but you can control
Portfolio construction
& factor investing

Don't worry: Greece has spent nearly half its history in default on its debt

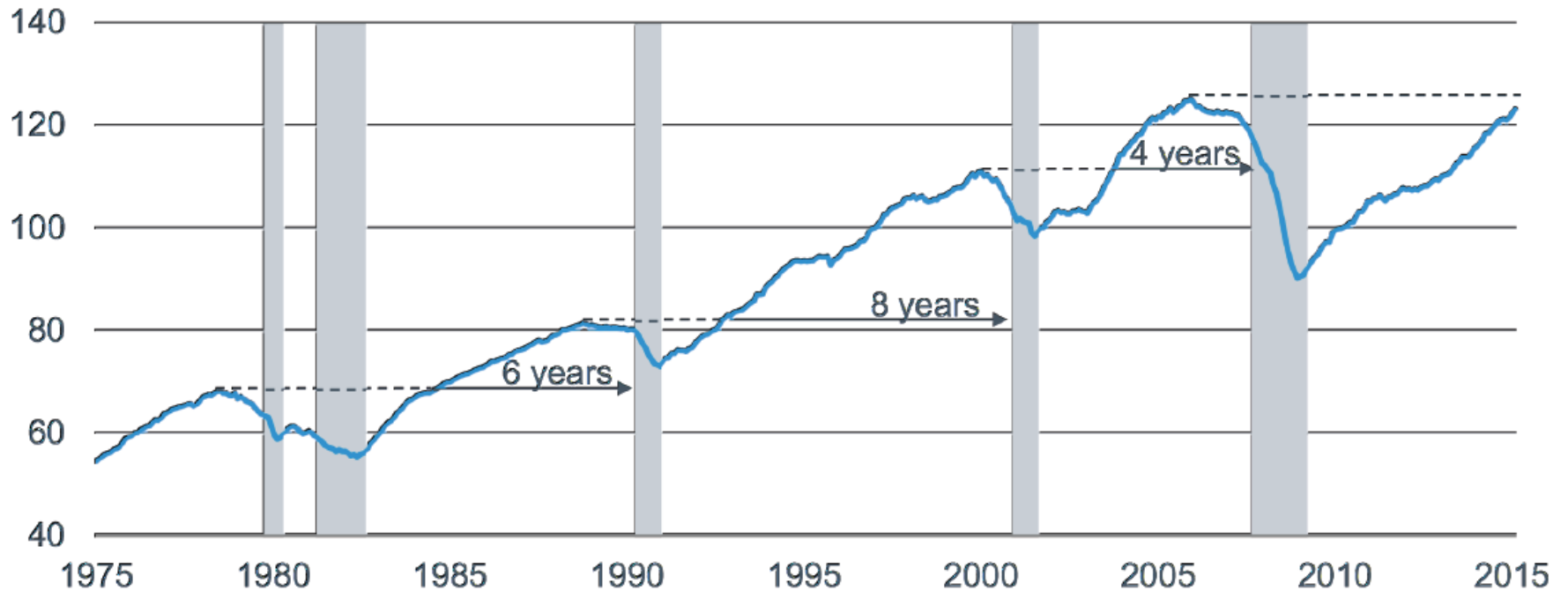


75% of Greece's debt has been moved to the books of government institutions and is no longer held by highly leveraged banks that could cause a financial crisis, or a hedge fund that could cause a market failure.

* data starts in 1848 Source: Charles Schwab, International Monetary Fund, Eurostat data as of 6/19/2015.

LEI's rebound suggests limited recession risk

Leading Economic Index leads recessions

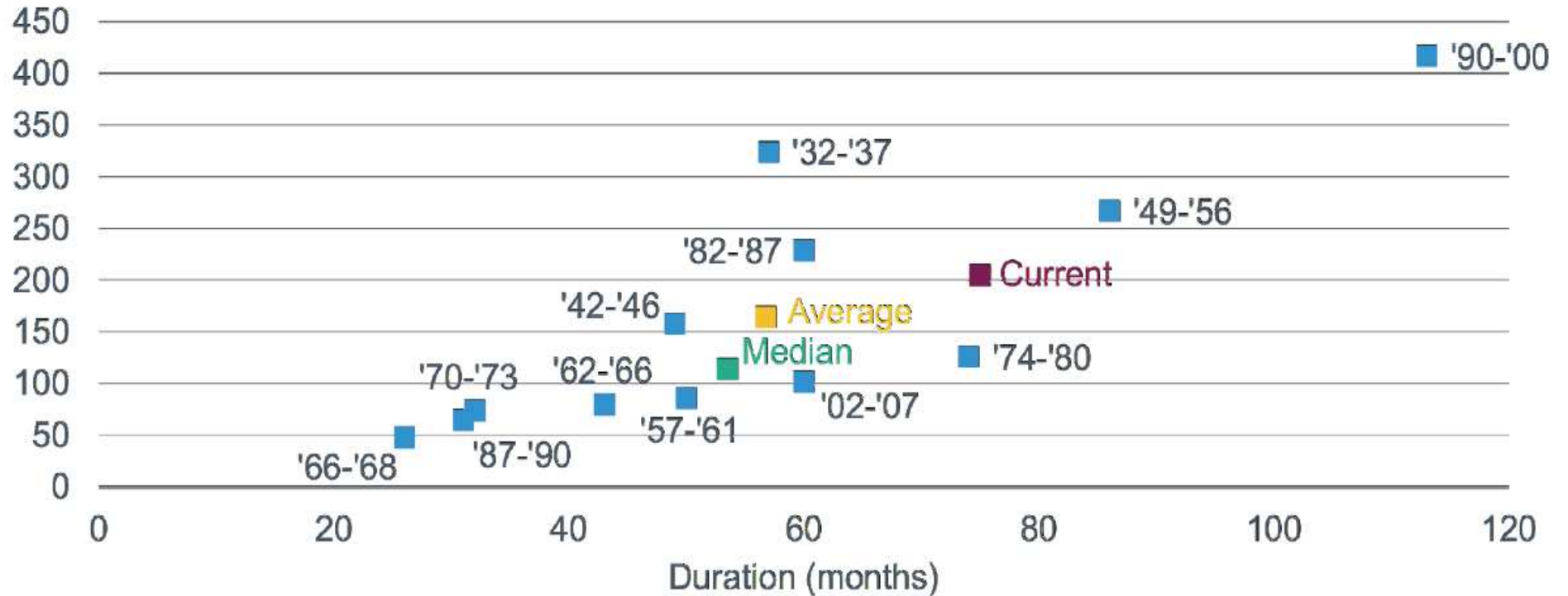


As of 5/15. Dotted lines represent recessions and recoveries to prior high. Solid lines and years noted correspond to period of time between recovery and next recession. Gray-shaded areas indicate periods of recession. See last slide for definition of recession. The Conference Board's Leading Economic Index (LEI) is a composite average of individual economic indicators designed to capture turning points in aggregate economic activity better than any individual component. Source: Evercore ISI, FactSet, The Conference Board.

Bull market getting more exhausted

S&P 500 bull markets

Price performance, %



Source: Strategas Research Partners, LLC

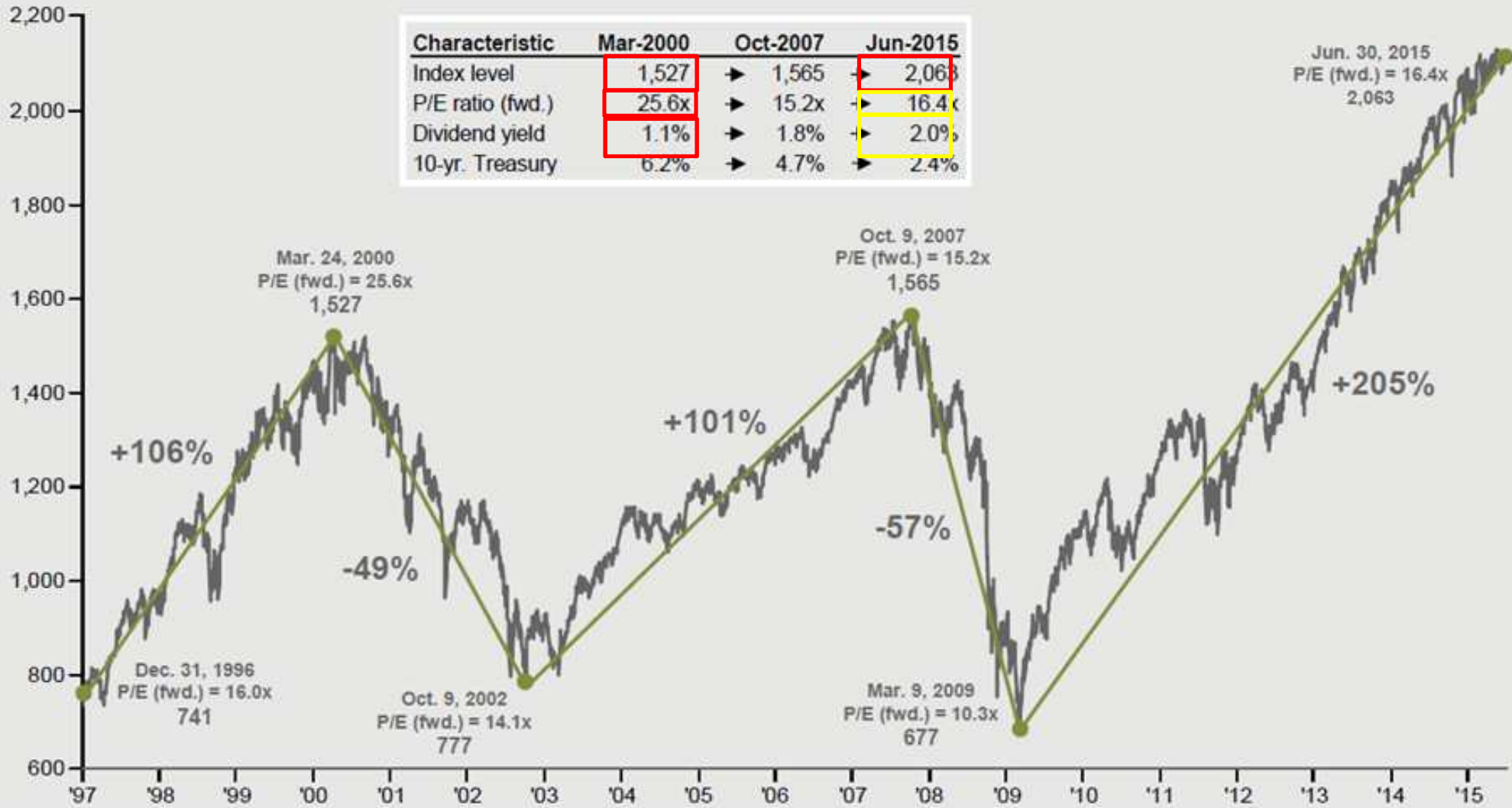
SP500 up to 6-2015 is 45 months

Months Without a 10% Pullback (Closing Basis)			
Start	Top	Total Months	Years
October-90	October-97	84	7.0
March-03	October-07	54	4.5
June-62	February-66	44	3.7
June-84	August-87	38	3.2
October-11	June 15	45	3.8
July-50	January-53	30	2.5
September-53	September-55	24	2.0
December-87	October-89	22	1.8
October-57	August-59	21	1.8
August-82	October-83	14	1.2
* Still alive			

- Assess your risk
- Rebalance stocks/bonds
- Diversify
- Lower fees
- Reduce middlemen
- Focus on asset allocation
- Don't reach for yield
- Be prepared for volatility and pull backs
- Buy more when stocks are on sale

For example, back on Jan. 28, 1994, the S&P 500 set what was, at the time, the longest stretch without a correction. Had you gotten out of the market completely back then, you would have “missed out on a 105%-plus gain in the S&P 500 over the three years and nine months before we saw a correction,” Bespoke pointed out.

S&P 500 Price Index



Source: Compustat, FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Dividend yield is calculated as the annualized dividend rate divided by price, as provided by Compustat. Forward Price to Earnings Ratio is a bottom-up calculation based on the most recent S&P 500 Index price, divided by consensus estimates for earnings in the next 12 months (NTM), and is provided by FactSet Market Aggregates. Returns are cumulative and based on S&P 500 Index price movement only, and do not include the reinvestment of dividends. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.

Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2015.

Source:
JP Morgan

S&P 500 Index: Forward P/E ratio



Source: FactSet, FRB, Robert Shiller, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Price to Earnings is price divided by consensus analyst estimates of earnings per share for the next 12 months. Shiller's P/E uses trailing 10-years of inflation adjusted earnings as reported by companies. Dividend Yield is calculated as the trailing 12-month average dividend divided by price. Price to Book Ratio is the price divided by book value per share. Price to Cash Flow is price divided by NTM cash flow. EY Minus Baa Yield is the forward earnings yield (consensus analyst estimates of EPS over the next 12 months divided by price) minus the Moody's Baa seasoned corporate bond yield. Std. dev. over/undervalued is calculated using the average and standard deviation over 25-years for each measure. *P/CF is a 20-year avg. due to cash flow data availability.

Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2015.

Source:
JP Morgan

Returns and valuations by style

QTD

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Mid	-2.0%	-1.5%	-1.1%
Small	-1.2%	0.4%	2.0%

YTD

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	-0.6%	1.2%	4.0%
Mid	0.4%	2.4%	4.2%
Small	0.8%	4.8%	8.7%

Since Market Peak (October 2007)

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	41.3%	55.9%	76.8%
Mid	69.2%	74.0%	76.6%
Small	49.2%	65.1%	81.2%

Since Market Low (March 2009)

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	252.2%	248.5%	260.6%
Mid	331.9%	320.0%	308.4%
Small	269.0%	298.0%	327.7%

Current P/E vs. 20-year avg. P/E

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	16.2 / 14.2	16.4 / 16.2	18.8 / 21.1
Mid	17.2 / 14.4	19.3 / 16.7	21.5 / 22.1
Small	16.9 / 14.6	19.1 / 17.4	21.6 / 21.6

Current P/E as % of 20-year avg. P/E

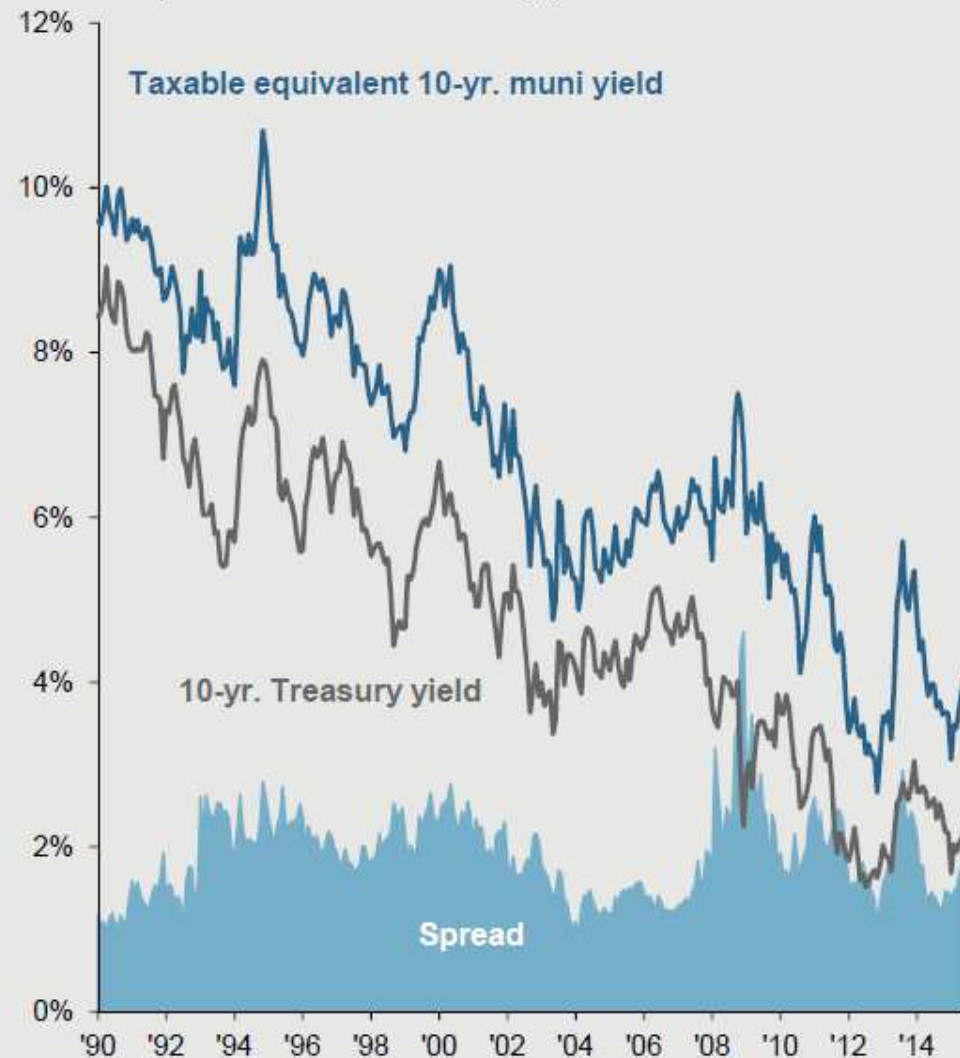
	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	110.2%	101.0%	88.6%
Mid	120.2%	113.6%	94.4%
Small	118.0%	108.6%	96.7%

Source: FactSet, Russell Investment Group, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. All calculations are cumulative total return, including dividends reinvested for the stated period. Since Market Peak represents period 10/9/07 – 6/30/15, illustrating market returns since the S&P 500 Index high on 10/9/07. Since Market Low represents period 3/9/09 – 6/30/15, illustrating market returns since the S&P 500 Index low on 3/9/09. Returns are cumulative returns, not annualized. For all time periods, total return is based on Russell-style indexes with the exception of the large blend category, which is based on the S&P 500 Index. Past performance is not indicative of future returns. P/E ratios reflect latest available data. Earnings estimates are as of May for Russell Indexes and as of June for Standard & Poor's. Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2015.

Source:
JP Morgan

10-year muni taxable equivalent yield

Taxable equivalent muni and Treasury yields



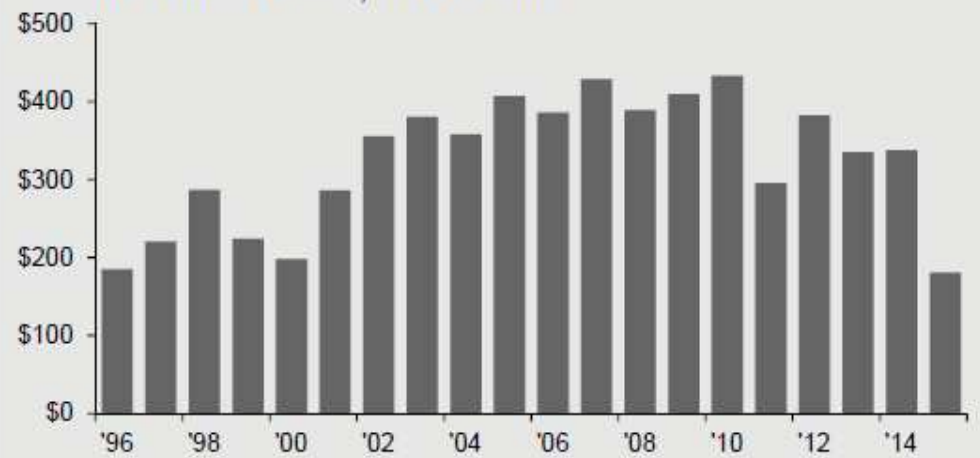
State & local government debt service

% of current expenditures



Municipal bond issuance*

Revenue and GO issues, USD billions



Source: Barclays Capital, BEA, FactSet, SIFMA, U.S. Treasury, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Taxable equivalent yields are calculated for the highest federal marginal tax bracket. 2015 tax rate includes the net investment income tax of 3.8%.

*Excludes maturities of 13 months or less and private placements. Interest payments include interest accrued on defined benefit liabilities.

Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2015.

Source:
JP Morgan

Market volatility and pullbacks are normal



Source: Standard & Poor's, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Returns are based on price index only and do not include dividends. For illustrative purposes only. *Analysis based on each type (size) of drawdown being independent. For example, the market does not typically see four 5% drawdowns and one 10% drawdowns in the same year, but rather those 5% drawdowns may compound into a single 10% drawdown for the year. Analysis based on each type (size) of drawdown being independent. Data as of 12/31/2014.

Source: JP Morgan 2015

Equities have survived previous rate hikes.

Exhibit 1: Equities Survived Previous Fed Rate Hikes

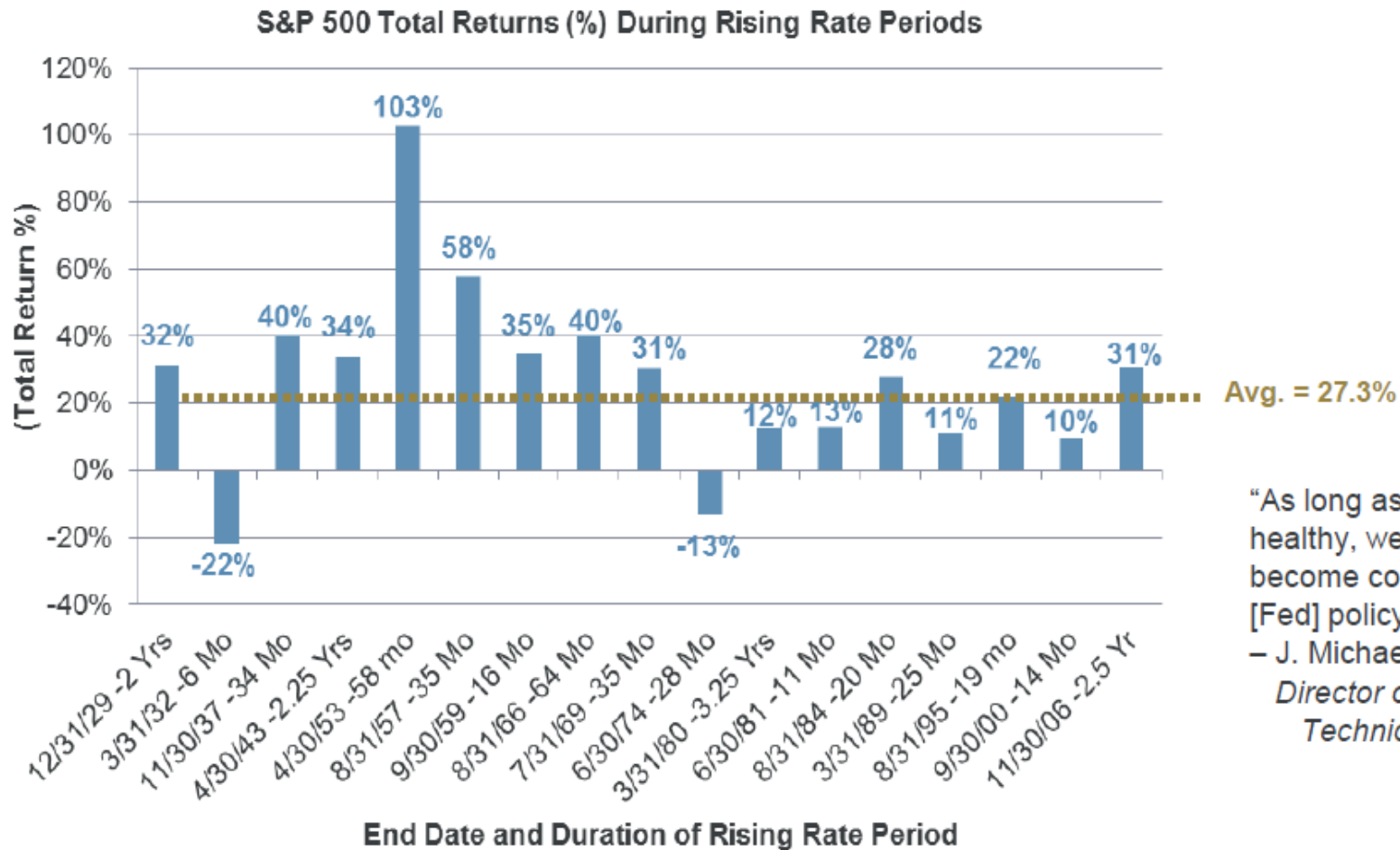
S&P 500® Index Returns Before and After Rate Increases

Date of Initial Hike	Performance Before/After Initial Rate Hike		
	250 Days Before	250 Days After	500 Days After
5/2/1983	36.6%	-1.1%	12.2%
12/16/1986	19.1%	-5.9%	11.2%
3/29/1988	-11.4%	11.7%	30.6%
2/4/1994	5.3%	0.6%	34.1%
6/30/1999	19.7%	6.0%	-10.7%
6/30/2004	14.8%	4.4%	9.1%
Average	14.0%	2.6%	14.4%

Source: Nuveen Asset Management, FactSet and Bloomberg. Past performance is no guarantee of future returns. Different indices and economic periods will produce different results. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

RISING RATES: NOT BAD FOR ALL

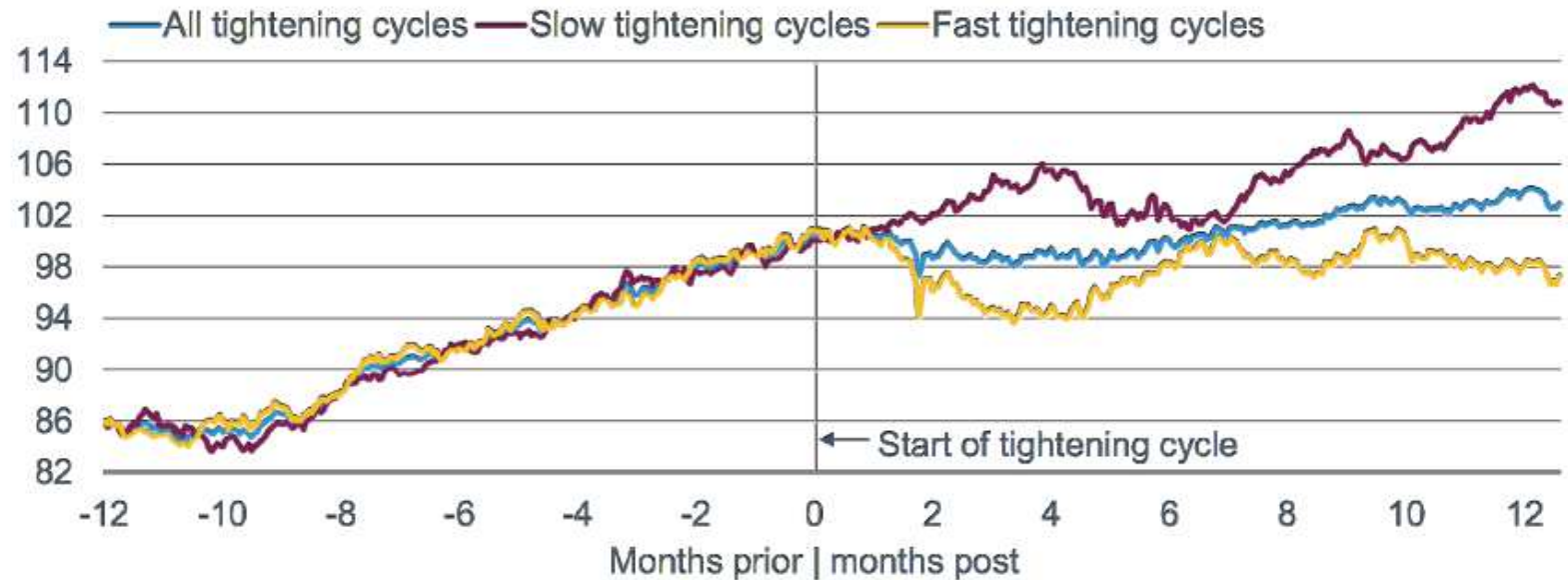
In 15 of the last 17 tightening cycles since 1927, stocks produced gains following the first rate hike through the duration of the rising rate period.



“As long as the economy remains healthy, we believe equities will become conditioned to the new [Fed] policy and move higher.”
 – J. Michael Gibbs
 Director of Equity Portfolio & Technical Strategy

Slow tightening cycles historically better for stocks

S&P 500 around starts of Fed tightening cycles

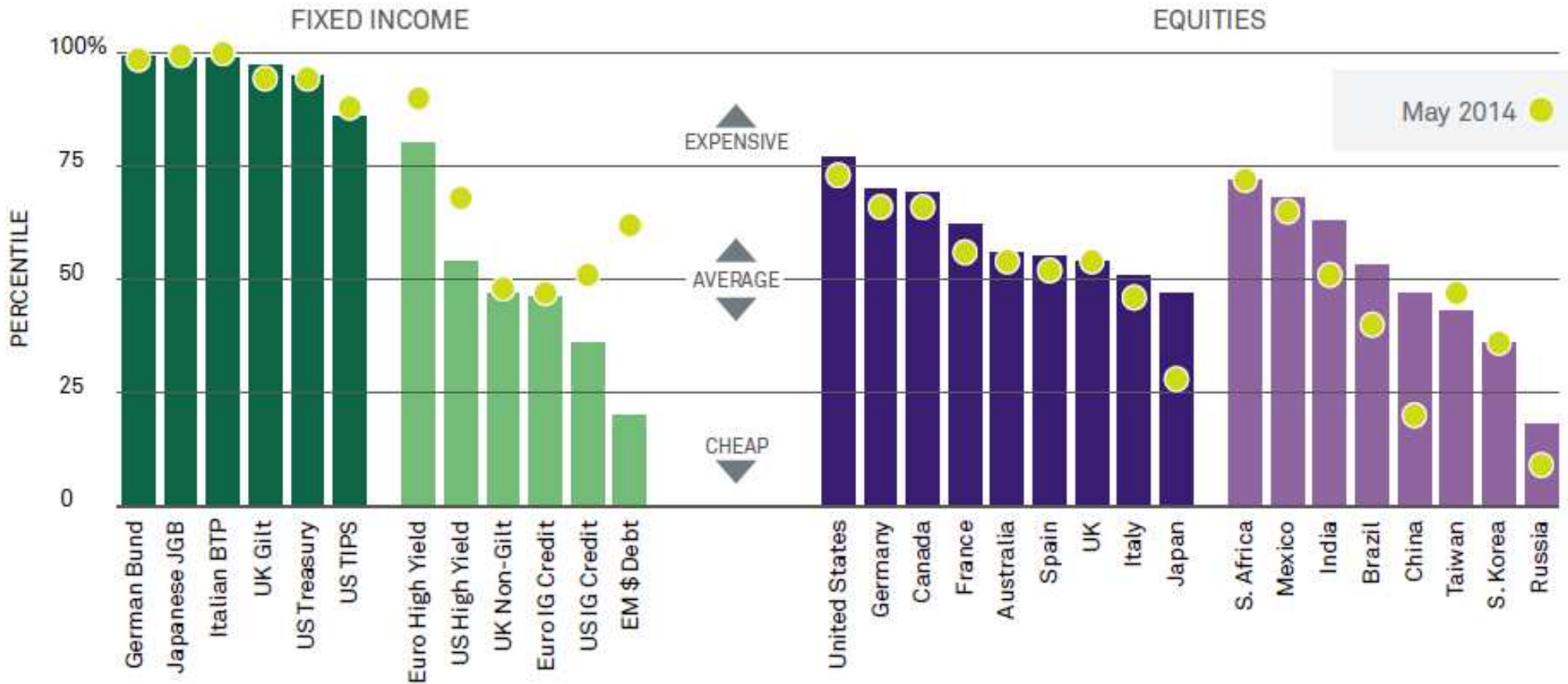


Average S&P 500 gain 1-year later: **+10.8% for slow cycles**
-2.7% for fast cycles

Fast cycle=one in which most of the hikes occurred in back-to-back FOMC (Federal Open Market Committee) meetings. Fast cycle dates: 11/20/67, 1/15/73, 9/26/80, 9/4/87, 2/4/94, 6/30/99, 6/30/04. Slow cycle dates: 4/25/46, 4/15/55, 9/12/58, 7/17/63, 8/31/77. Cycles were set at, or indexed to, 100 to enable growth comparisons. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Source: Ned Davis Research (NDR), Inc.

IN SEARCH OF VALUE

Valuations by percentile vs. historical norms, May 2015



Sources: BlackRock Investment Institute and Thomson Reuters, 29 May 2015. Notes: the percentile bars show valuations of assets as of 29 May 2015, versus their historical ranges. For example, US equities are currently in the 77th percentile. This means US equities trade at a valuation equal to or greater than 77% of their history. The dots show where valuations were a year ago. Government bonds are 10-year benchmark issues. Credit series are based on Barclays indexes and the spread over government bonds. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) are represented by nominal 10-year US Treasuries minus inflation expectations. Equity valuations are based on MSCI indexes and are an average of percentile ranks versus available history of earnings yield, cyclically adjusted earnings yield, trend real earnings, dividend yield, price to book, price to cash flow and forward 12-month earnings yield. Historical ranges vary from 1969 (developed equities) to 2004 (EM\$ Debt).

The longer you hold stocks, the better

PATIENCE IS VIRTUOUS

As the longer the holding period, the lower the chance of loss, our long-term orientation is a major part of our risk mitigation.

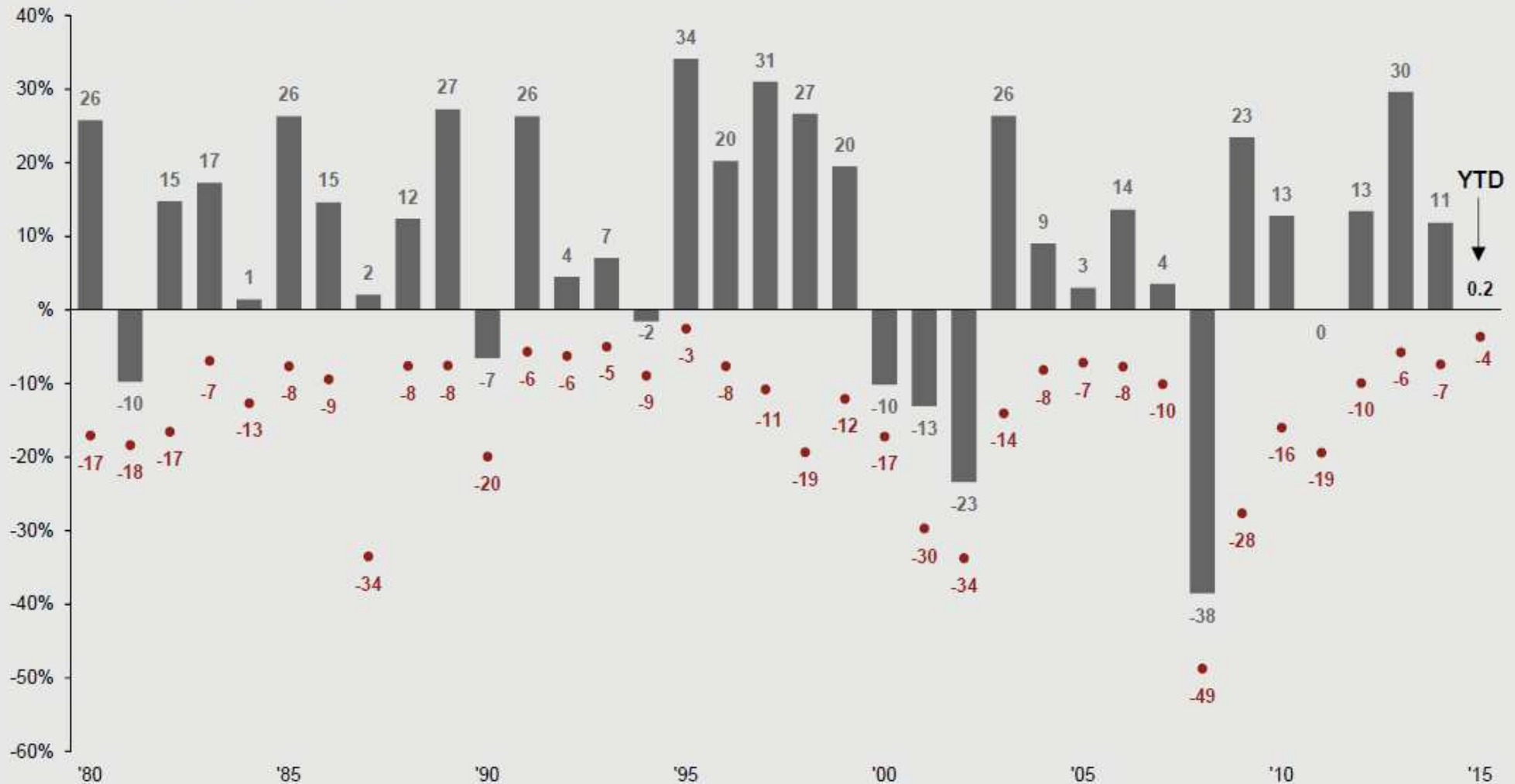
	Value Stocks			Dividend Payers		
	#Pos	#Neg	%Pos	#Pos	#Neg	%Pos
1 Month	702	348	66.9%	652	386	62.8%
3 Months	742	306	70.8%	711	324	68.7%
6 Months	762	283	72.9%	739	293	71.6%
1 Year	795	244	76.5%	768	258	74.9%
2 Years	886	141	86.3%	852	162	84.0%
3 Years	913	102	90.0%	844	158	84.2%
5 Years	905	86	91.3%	893	85	91.3%
7 Years	948	19	98.0%	913	41	95.7%
10 Years	924	7	99.2%	884	34	96.3%
15 Years	871	0	100.0%	858	0	100.0%
20 Years	811	0	100.0%	798	0	100.0%

From 12.31.76 through 12.31.13. Value stocks represented by 50% small value and 50% large value returns rebalanced monthly. Dividend payers represented by 30% top of dividend payers, 40% of middle dividend payers, and 30% bottom of dividend payers rebalanced monthly. SOURCE: Al Frank using data from Professors Eugene F. Fama and Kenneth R. French

Stocks typically have wide swings during a calendar year.

S&P 500 intra-year declines vs. calendar year returns

Despite average intra-year drops of 14.2%, annual returns positive in 27 of 35 years*



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

Returns are based on price index only and do not include dividends. Intra-year drops refers to the largest market drops from a peak to a trough during the year. For illustrative purposes only. *Returns shown are calendar year returns from 1980 to 2014 excluding 2015 which is year-to-date.

Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2015.

Fixed income sector returns

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	YTD	10-yrs. '05 - '14 Cum.	Ann.
EMD USD 10.2%	EMD LCL. 15.2%	EMD LCL. 18.1%	Treas. 13.7%	High Yield 58.2%	EMD LCL. 15.7%	TIPS 13.6%	EMD USD 17.4%	High Yield 7.4%	Muni 8.7%	High Yield 2.5%	EMD USD 111.5%	EMD USD 7.8%
EMD LCL. 6.3%	High Yield 11.8%	TIPS 11.6%	MBS 8.3%	EMD USD 29.8%	High Yield 15.1%	Muni 12.3%	EMD LCL. 16.8%	MBS -1.4%	Corp. 7.5%	EMD USD 1.7%	High Yield 110.7%	High Yield 7.7%
Asset Alloc. 3.1%	EMD USD 9.9%	Treas. 9.0%	Barclays Agg 5.2%	EMD LCL. 22.0%	EMD USD 12.2%	Treas. 9.8%	High Yield 15.8%	Corp. -1.5%	EMD USD 7.4%	TIPS 0.3%	EMD LCL. 90.4%	EMD LCL. 6.7%
TIPS 2.8%	Asset Alloc. 5.7%	Barclays Agg 7.0%	Muni 1.5%	Corp. 18.7%	Corp. 9.0%	Corp. 8.1%	Corp. 9.8%	Asset Alloc. -1.9%	MBS 6.1%	MBS 0.3%	Corp. 71.4%	Corp. 5.5%
Treas. 2.8%	MBS 5.2%	MBS 6.9%	Asset Alloc. 0.1%	Asset Alloc. 14.7%	Asset Alloc. 7.9%	Asset Alloc. 8.1%	Asset Alloc. 7.4%	Barclays Agg -2.0%	Barclays Agg 6.0%	Muni 0.1%	Asset Alloc. 70.3%	Asset Alloc. 5.5%
Muni 2.7%	Muni 4.7%	Asset Alloc. 6.7%	TIPS -2.4%	TIPS 11.4%	Barclays Agg 6.5%	Barclays Agg 7.8%	TIPS 7.0%	Muni -2.2%	Asset Alloc. 5.5%	Treas. 0.0%	Muni 64.4%	Muni 5.1%
High Yield 2.7%	Barclays Agg 4.3%	EMD USD 6.2%	Corp. -4.9%	Muni 9.9%	TIPS 6.3%	EMD USD 7.3%	Muni 5.7%	Treas. -2.7%	Treas. 5.1%	Asset Alloc. 0.0%	MBS 59.0%	MBS 4.7%
MBS 2.6%	Corp. 4.3%	Corp. 4.6%	EMD LCL. -5.2%	Barclays Agg 5.9%	Treas. 5.9%	MBS 6.2%	Barclays Agg 4.2%	EMD USD -5.3%	TIPS 3.6%	Barclays Agg -0.1%	Barclays Agg 58.4%	Barclays Agg 4.7%
Barclays Agg 2.4%	Treas. 3.1%	Muni 4.3%	EMD USD -12.0%	MBS 5.9%	MBS 5.4%	High Yield 5.0%	MBS 2.6%	TIPS -8.6%	High Yield 2.5%	Corp. -0.9%	Treas. 53.5%	Treas. 4.4%
Corp. 1.7%	TIPS 0.4%	High Yield 1.9%	High Yield -26.2%	Treas. -3.6%	Muni 4.0%	EMD LCL. -1.8%	Treas. 2.0%	EMD LCL. -9.0%	EMD LCL. -5.7%	EMD LCL. -4.9%	TIPS 53.4%	TIPS 4.4%

Source: Barclays Capital, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Global Economic Research, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Past performance is not indicative of future returns. Fixed income sectors shown above are provided by Barclays Capital unless otherwise noted and are represented by Broad Market: Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index; MBS: Fixed Rate MBS Index; Corporate: U.S. Corporates; Municipals: Muni Bond 10-Year Index; High Yield: U.S. Corporate High Yield Index; Treasuries: Global U.S. Treasury; TIPS: Global Inflation-Linked - U.S. Tips; Emerging Debt USD: J.P. Morgan EMBIG Diversified Index; Emerging Debt LCL: J.P. Morgan EM Global Index. The "Asset Allocation" portfolio assumes the following weights: 20% in MBS, 20% in Corporate, 15% in Municipals, 5% in Emerging Debt USD, 5% in Emerging Debt LCL, 10% in High Yield, 20% in Treasuries, 5% in TIPS. Asset allocation portfolio assumes annual rebalancing. Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2015.

Source:
JP Morgan

Asset class returns

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	YTD	15-ys '00 - '14	
																Ann.	Vol.
Comdty. 31.8%	REITs 13.9%	Comdty. 25.9%	EM Equity 56.3%	REITs 31.6%	EM Equity 34.5%	REITs 35.1%	EM Equity 39.8%	Fixed Income 5.2%	EM Equity 79.0%	REITs 27.9%	REITs 8.3%	REITs 19.7%	Small Cap 38.8%	REITs 28.0%	DM Equity 5.9%	REITs 12.7%	REITs 22.3%
REITs 26.4%	Fixed Income 8.4%	Fixed Income 10.3%	Small Cap 47.3%	EM Equity 26.0%	Comdty. 21.4%	EM Equity 32.6%	Comdty. 16.2%	Cash 1.8%	High Yield 59.4%	Small Cap 26.9%	Fixed Income 7.8%	High Yield 19.6%	Large Cap 32.4%	Large Cap 13.7%	Small Cap 4.8%	High Yield 8.7%	Small Cap 21.8%
Fixed Income 11.6%	Cash 4.1%	High Yield 4.1%	DM Equity 39.2%	DM Equity 20.7%	DM Equity 14.0%	DM Equity 26.9%	DM Equity 11.6%	Asset Alloc. -25.4%	DM Equity 32.5%	EM Equity 19.2%	High Yield 3.1%	EM Equity 18.6%	DM Equity 23.3%	Fixed Income 6.0%	EM Equity 3.1%	Small Cap 7.4%	EM Equity 21.5%
Cash 6.1%	Small Cap 2.5%	REITs 3.8%	REITs 37.1%	Small Cap 18.3%	REITs 12.2%	Small Cap 18.4%	Asset Alloc. 7.1%	High Yield -26.9%	REITs 28.0%	Comdty. 16.8%	Large Cap 2.1%	DM Equity 17.9%	Asset Alloc. 14.9%	Asset Alloc. 5.2%	High Yield 1.9%	EM Equity 7.4%	Comdty. 18.4%
High Yield 1.0%	High Yield 2.3%	Cash 1.7%	High Yield 32.4%	High Yield 13.2%	Asset Alloc. 8.1%	Large Cap 15.8%	Fixed Income 7.0%	Small Cap -33.8%	Small Cap 27.2%	Large Cap 15.1%	Cash 0.1%	Small Cap 16.3%	High Yield 7.3%	Small Cap 4.9%	Asset Alloc. 1.5%	Fixed Income 5.7%	DM Equity 17.6%
Asset Alloc. 0.0%	EM Equity -2.4%	Asset Alloc. -5.9%	Large Cap 28.7%	Asset Alloc. 12.8%	Large Cap 4.9%	Asset Alloc. 15.3%	Large Cap 5.5%	Comdty. -35.6%	Large Cap 16.5%	High Yield 14.8%	Asset Alloc. 0.7%	Large Cap 16.0%	REITs 2.9%	Cash 0.0%	Large Cap 1.2%	Asset Alloc. 5.3%	Large Cap 17.2%
Small Cap -3.0%	Asset Alloc. -3.9%	EM Equity -6.0%	Asset Alloc. 26.3%	Large Cap 10.9%	Small Cap 4.6%	High Yield 13.7%	Cash 4.8%	Large Cap -37.0%	Asset Alloc. 25.0%	Asset Alloc. 13.3%	Small Cap -4.2%	Asset Alloc. 12.2%	Cash 0.0%	High Yield 0.0%	Cash 0.0%	Large Cap 4.2%	Asset Alloc. 13.7%
Large Cap -9.1%	Large Cap -11.9%	DM Equity -15.7%	Comdty. 23.9%	Comdty. 9.1%	High Yield 3.6%	Cash 4.8%	High Yield 3.2%	REITs -37.7%	Comdty. 18.9%	DM Equity 8.2%	DM Equity -11.7%	Fixed Income 4.2%	Fixed Income -2.0%	EM Equity -1.8%	Fixed Income -0.1%	DM Equity 3.0%	High Yield 11.7%
DM Equity -14.0%	Comdty. -19.5%	Small Cap -20.5%	Fixed Income 4.1%	Fixed Income 4.3%	Cash 3.0%	Fixed Income 4.3%	Small Cap -1.6%	DM Equity -43.1%	Fixed Income 5.9%	Fixed Income 6.5%	Comdty. -13.3%	Cash 0.1%	EM Equity -2.3%	DM Equity -4.5%	Comdty. -1.6%	Comdty. 2.7%	Fixed Income 3.4%
EM Equity -30.6%	DM Equity -21.2%	Large Cap -22.1%	Cash 1.0%	Cash 1.2%	Fixed Income 2.4%	Comdty. 2.1%	REITs -15.7%	EM Equity -53.2%	Cash 0.1%	Cash 0.1%	EM Equity -18.2%	Comdty. -1.1%	Comdty. -9.5%	Comdty. -17.0%	REITs -5.4%	Cash 1.9%	Cash 1.0%

Source: Barclays Capital, Bloomberg, FactSet, MSCI, NAREIT, Russell, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Large cap: S&P 500, Small cap: Russell 2000, EM Equity: MSCI EME, DM Equity: MSCI EAFE, Comdty: Bloomberg Commodity Index, High Yield: Barclays HY Index, Fixed Income: Barclays Capital Aggregate, REITs: NAREIT Equity REIT Index. The "Asset Allocation" portfolio assumes the following weights: 25% in the S&P 500, 10% in the Russell 2000, 15% in the MSCI EAFE, 5% in the MSCI EME, 25% in the Barclays Capital Aggregate, 5% in the Barclays 1-3m Treasury, 5% in the Barclays Global High Yield Index, 5% in the Bloomberg Commodity Index and 5% in the NAREIT Equity REIT Index. Balanced portfolio assumes annual rebalancing. All data represents total return for stated period. Past performance is not indicative of future returns. Data are as of 6/30/15. "15-ys" returns represent period of 12/31/99 - 12/31/14 showing both cumulative (Cum.) and annualized (Ann.) over the period. Please see disclosure page at end for index definitions.
Guide to the Markets - U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2015.

Source:
JP Morgan

Alternative asset class returns

10-ys '05 - '14

Ann.

Return

Ann. Vol.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	YTD	Ann. Return	Ann. Vol.
Real Estate 21.4%	Private Equity 29.9%	Private Equity 22.9%	Gbl. Macro 4.7%	MLPs 76.4%	MLPs 35.9%	Real Estate 16.0%	Global Equity 16.5%	MLPs 27.6%	Real Estate 12.5%	Global Equity 4.6%	MLPs 13.8%	MLPs 18.8%
Private Equity 21.3%	MLPs 26.1%	Real Estate 16.0%	Eq. Mkt. Ntrl. -3.0%	Global Equity 30.0%	Private Equity 18.2%	MLPs 13.9%	Private Equity 13.1%	Global Equity 26.2%	Global Equity 9.9%	Mrgr. Arb. 4.3%	Private Equity 11.8%	Private Equity 10.4%
Global Equity 17.4%	Global Equity 17.0%	MLPs 12.7%	Mrgr. Arb. -6.7%	Rel. Val. 23.0%	Real Estate 16.4%	Private Equity 7.4%	Real Estate 10.9%	Private Equity 19.8%	Private Equity 7.3%	HF Agg. 3.6%	Real Estate 8.0%	Global Equity 9.3%
Distrsd. 10.4%	Real Estate 16.3%	Gbl. Macro 11.4%	Real Estate -10.0%	Distrsd. 20.2%	Rel. Val. 12.5%	Mrgr. Arb. 2.3%	Rel. Val. 9.7%	Distrsd. 15.1%	Gbl. Macro 5.8%	Real Estate 3.6%	Global Equity 7.0%	Distrsd. 9.2%
HF Agg. 9.1%	Distrsd. 15.3%	HF Agg. 11.0%	Rel. Val. -17.3%	HF Agg. 18.6%	Distrsd. 12.2%	Rel. Val. 0.8%	Distrsd. 8.5%	Real Estate 13.9%	Rel. Val. 5.2%	Rel. Val. 2.9%	Rel. Val. 6.4%	Real Estate 9.0%
MLPs 6.3%	Mrgr. Arb. 14.6%	Rel. Val. 10.0%	HF Agg. -18.7%	Private Equity 15.3%	Global Equity 11.1%	Distrsd. 0.0%	MLPs 4.8%	HF Agg. 9.6%	MLPs 4.8%	Eq. Mkt. Ntrl. 2.3%	Distrsd. 6.1%	HF Agg. 8.0%
Eq. Mkt. Ntrl. 6.1%	HF Agg. 13.3%	Mrgr. Arb. 8.9%	Distrsd. -22.3%	Mrgr. Arb. 11.9%	HF Agg. 8.5%	Gbl. Macro -0.7%	HF Agg. 4.4%	Rel. Val. 7.5%	HF Agg. 4.3%	Gbl. Macro 2.3%	HF Agg. 5.3%	Rel. Val. 7.2%
Gbl. Macro 6.1%	Rel. Val. 12.2%	Global Equity 7.7%	Private Equity -25.8%	Gbl. Macro 6.9%	Mrgr. Arb. 4.6%	Eq. Mkt. Ntrl. -1.5%	Eq. Mkt. Ntrl. 3.1%	Eq. Mkt. Ntrl. 6.4%	Eq. Mkt. Ntrl. 3.2%	Distrsd. 1.3%	Mrgr. Arb. 4.9%	Gbl. Macro 4.6%
Mrgr. Arb. 5.5%	Gbl. Macro 8.2%	Distrsd. 6.8%	MLPs -36.9%	Eq. Mkt. Ntrl. -1.7%	Gbl. Macro 3.2%	HF Agg. -2.0%	Mrgr. Arb. 1.8%	Mrgr. Arb. 5.3%	Mrgr. Arb. 2.0%	MLPs -11.0%	Gbl. Macro 4.4%	Mrgr. Arb. 4.0%
Rel. Val. 5.3%	Eq. Mkt. Ntrl. 7.0%	Eq. Mkt. Ntrl. 5.7%	Global Equity -39.2%	Real Estate -29.8%	Eq. Mkt. Ntrl. 2.5%	Global Equity -6.0%	Gbl. Macro -1.3%	Gbl. Macro 0.1%	Distrsd. 1.9%	Private Equity -	Eq. Mkt. Ntrl. 2.7%	Eq. Mkt. Ntrl. 3.0%

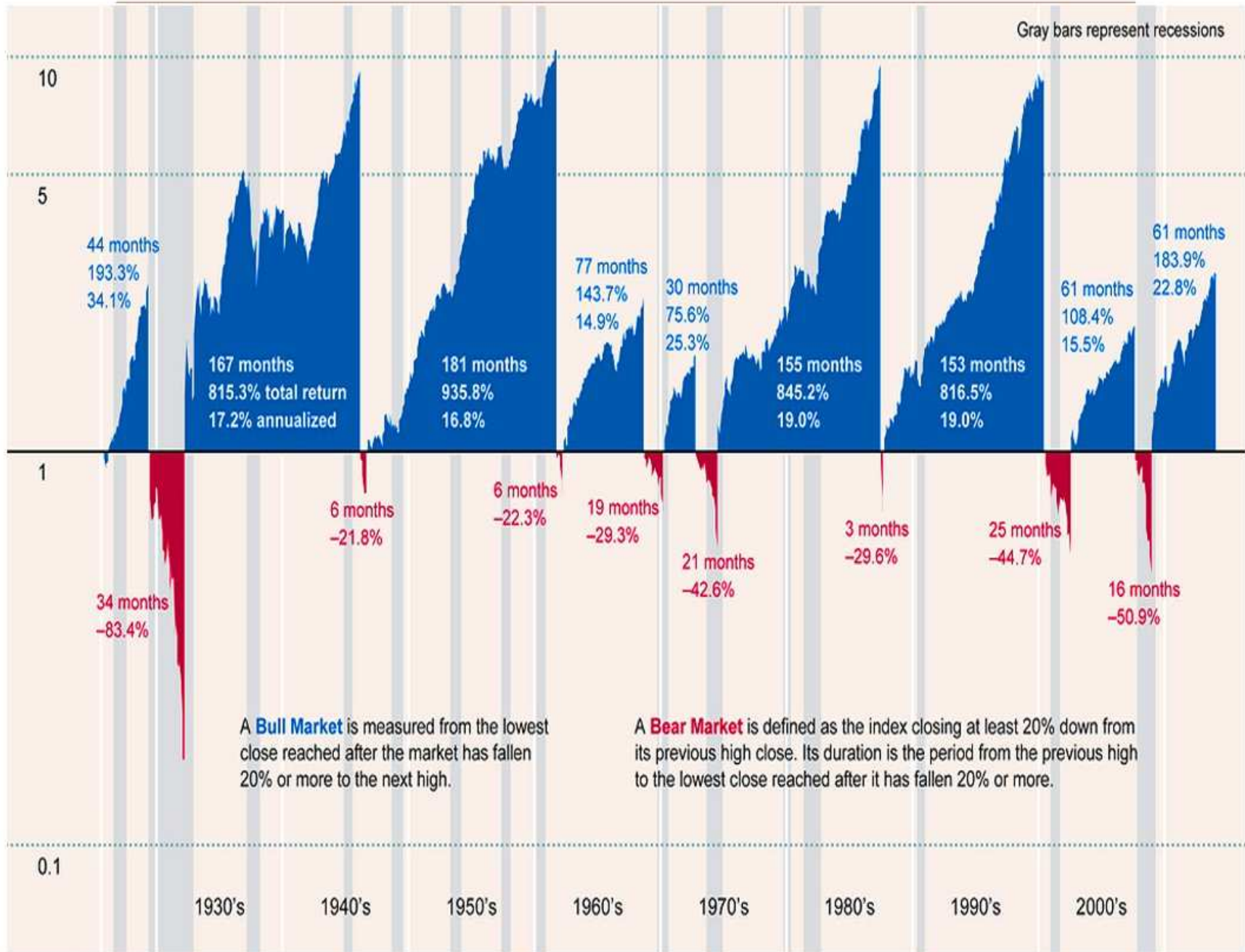
Source: Alerian, Burgiss, FactSet, HFRI, MSCI, NCREIF, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Hedge fund indices include distressed and restructuring (Distrsd.), relative value (Rel. Val.), global macro (Gbl. Macro), merger arbitrage (Mrgr. Arb.), equity market neutral (Eq. Mkt. Ntrl.), and the aggregate (HF Agg.). Returns may fluctuate as hedge fund reporting occurs on a lag. QTD and YTD private equity data is unavailable and provided by Burgiss. Real estate returns reflect the NCREIF Fund Index – Open End Diversified Core Equity Index (NFI – ODCE) index. and global equity returns reflect the MSCI AC World Index. Annualized volatility and returns are calculated from quarterly data between 12/31/04 and 12/31/14. Please see disclosure pages for index definitions.

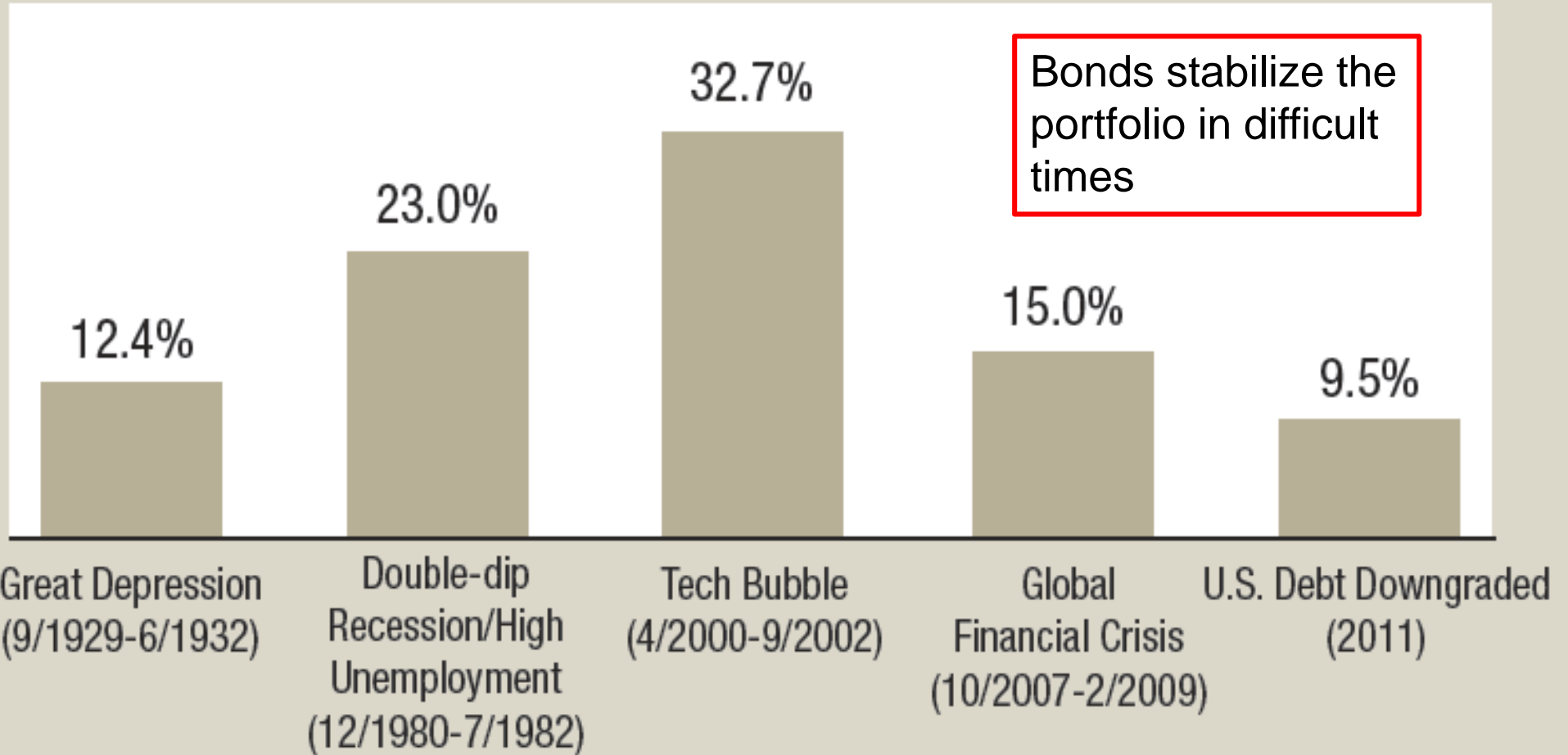
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2015.

Source:
JP Morgan

Markets Chart of the Day

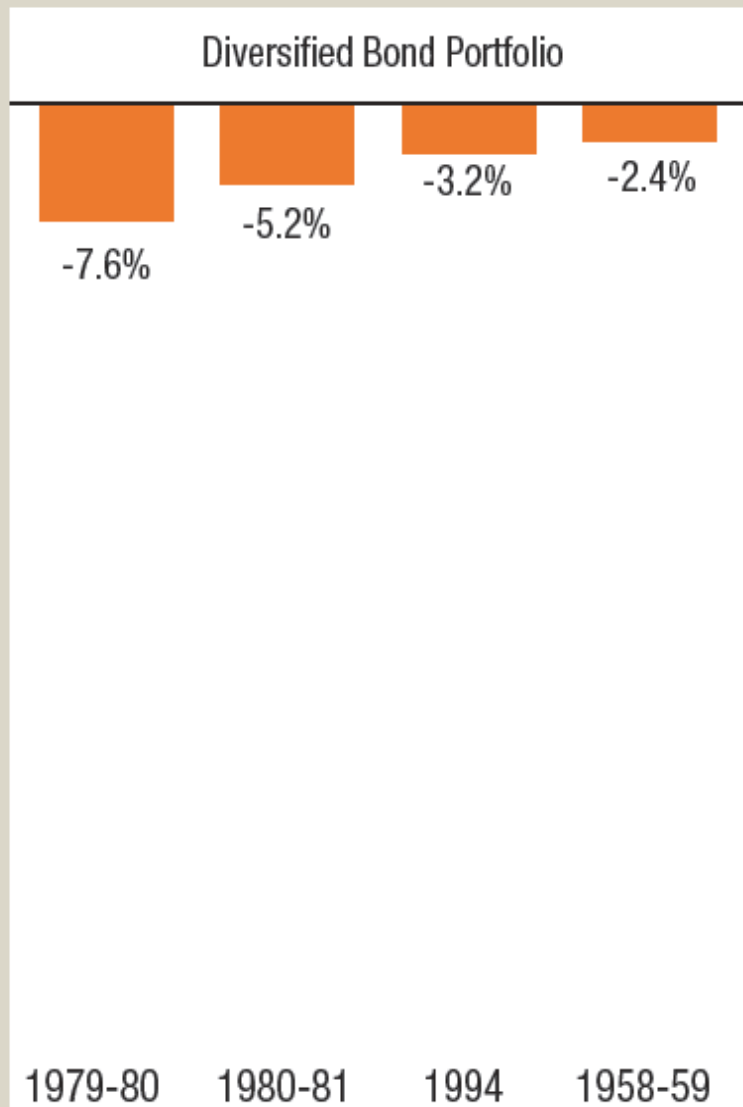


High-Quality Bond Performance During Equity Bear Markets

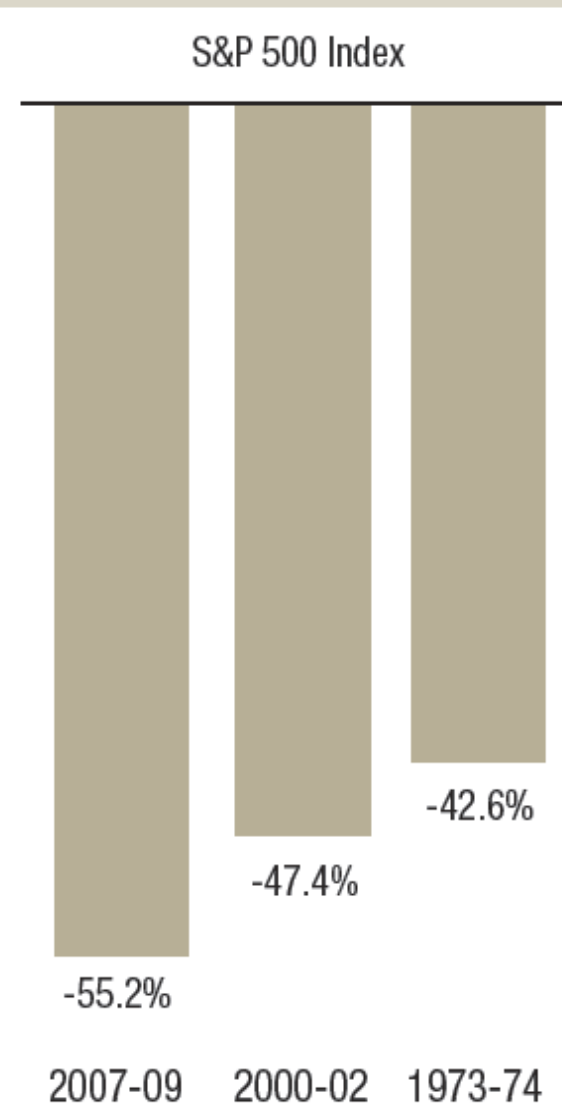


Data Source: Morningstar Direct, Reflects Ibbotson Intermediate-Term Government Bond Index

Bond Bear Markets



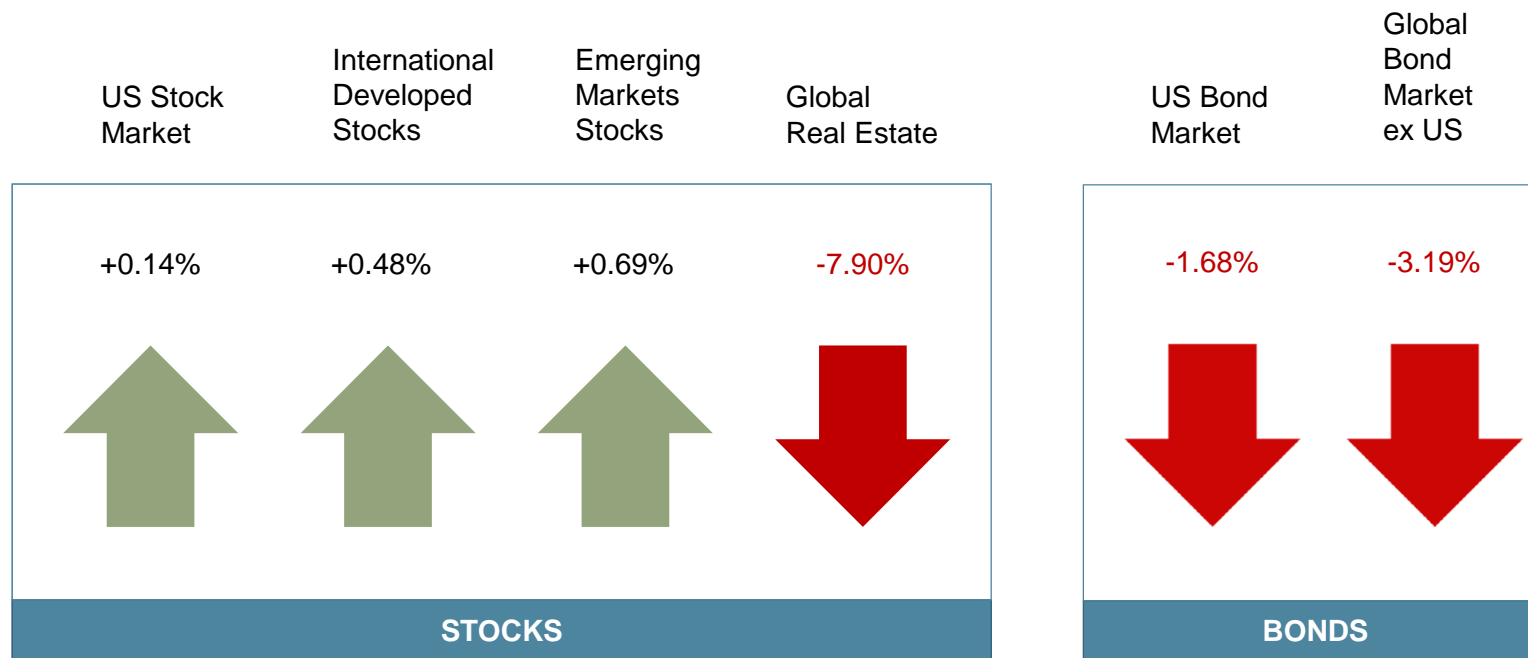
Stock Bear Markets



Data Source: Morningstar Direct; Diversified Bond Portfolio: 50% Barclays U.S. Agg Bond Index / 50% Barclays U.S. 1-3 Yr Govt/Credit Index, Monthly Data. Stocks: S&P 500 Index Total Return, Daily Data

Market Summary – Q2 2015

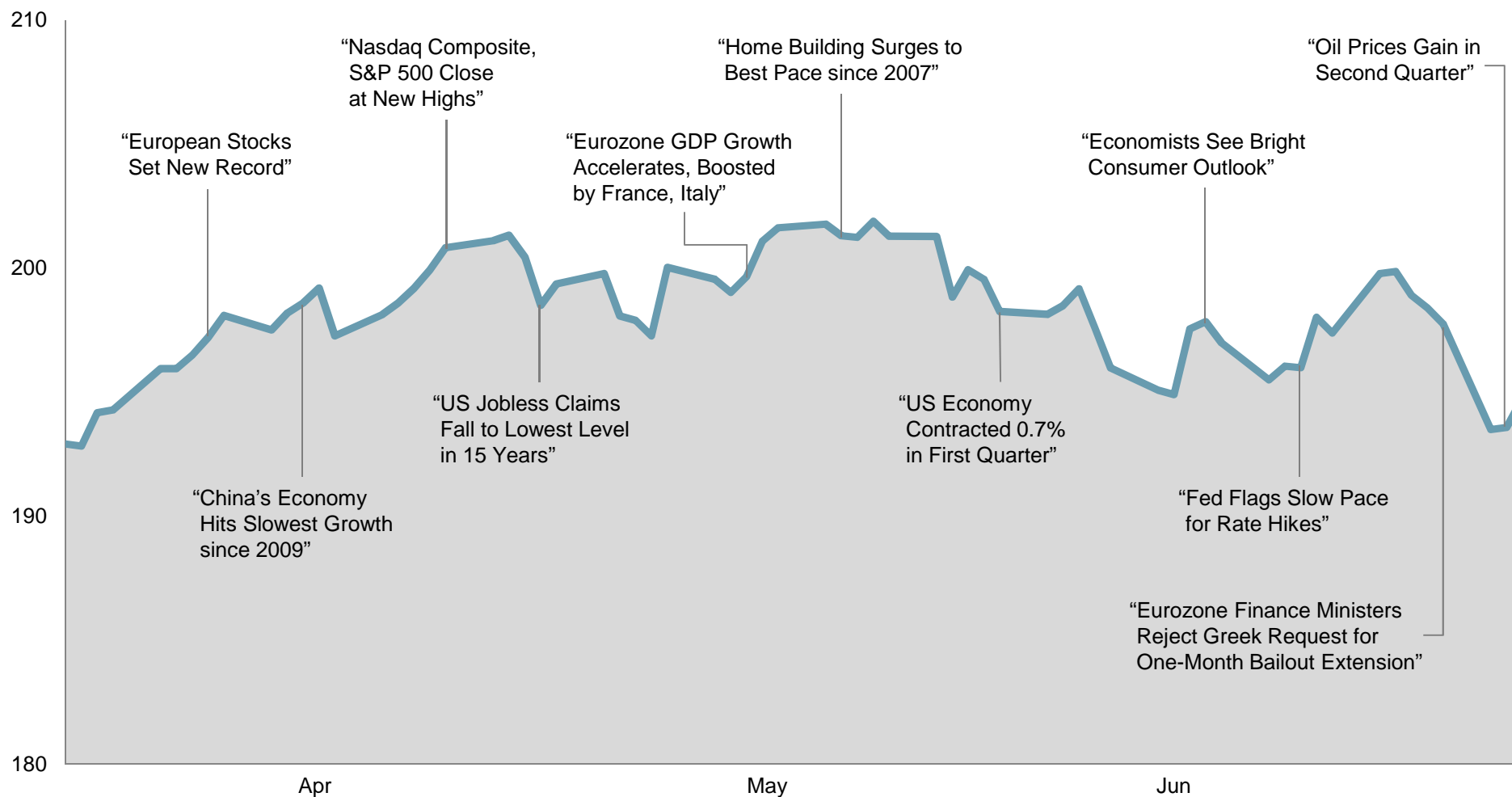
Second Quarter 2015 Index Returns



Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: US Stock Market (Russell 3000 Index), International Developed Stocks (MSCI World ex USA Index [net div.]), Emerging Markets (MSCI Emerging Markets Index [net div.]), Global Real Estate (S&P Global REIT Index), US Bond Market (Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index), and Global Bond ex US Market (Citigroup WGBI ex USA 1–30 Years [Hedged to USD]). The S&P data are provided by Standard & Poor's Index Services Group. Russell data © Russell Investment Group 1995–2015, all rights reserved. MSCI data © MSCI 2015, all rights reserved. Barclays data provided by Barclays Bank PLC. Citigroup bond indices © 2014 by Citigroup.

World Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from Q2 2015



These headlines are not offered to explain market returns. Instead, they serve as a reminder that investors should view daily events from a long-term perspective and avoid making investment decisions based solely on the news.

Graph Source: MSCI ACWI Index. MSCI data © MSCI 2015, all rights reserved.

It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Performance does not reflect the expenses associated with management of an actual portfolio. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.**

World Asset Classes

Second Quarter 2015 Index Returns

Looking at broad market indices, emerging markets outperformed both the US and developed ex US markets in US dollars during the quarter. REITs recorded the lowest performance in developed markets, including the US.

The value effect was positive in emerging markets but negative in developed markets, including the US. Small caps outperformed large caps in the US, non-US developed markets, and emerging markets. The US dollar had mixed performance during the quarter.



US Stocks

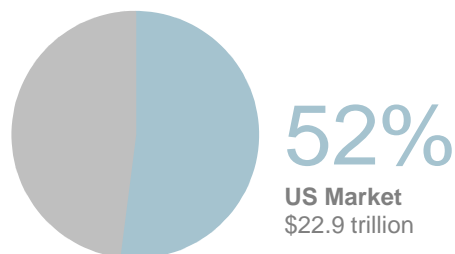
Second Quarter 2015 Index Returns

The US equity market recorded slightly positive performance for the quarter.

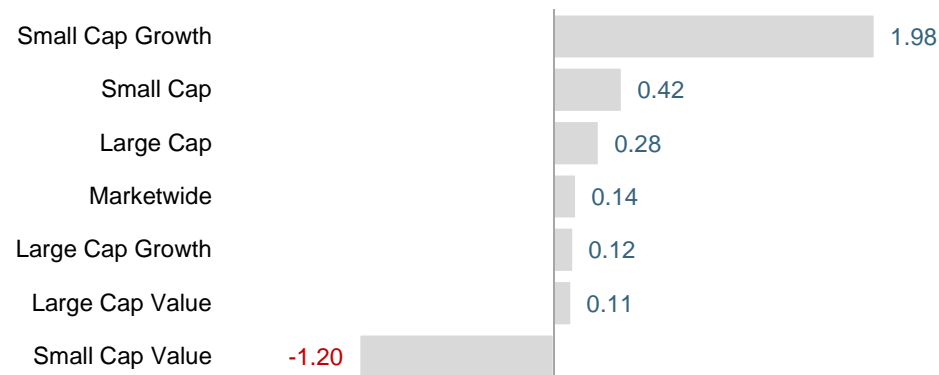
Small caps outperformed large caps, helped by the strong performance of micro cap stocks. Mid caps recorded the lowest return across the size ranges.

Value underperformed growth marketwide. Large value and large growth recorded similar performance, while the mid cap value and small cap value indices underperformed their growth counterparts.

World Market Capitalization—US



Ranked Returns for the Quarter (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	* Annualized		
			3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Marketwide	1.94	7.29	17.73	17.54	8.15
Large Cap	1.23	7.42	17.31	17.34	7.89
Large Cap Value	-0.61	4.13	17.34	16.50	7.05
Large Cap Growth	3.96	10.56	17.99	18.59	9.10
Small Cap	4.75	6.49	17.81	17.08	8.40
Small Cap Value	0.76	0.78	15.50	14.81	6.87
Small Cap Growth	8.74	12.34	20.11	19.33	9.86

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: Marketwide (Russell 3000 Index), Large Cap (S&P 500 Index), Large Cap Value (Russell 1000 Value Index), Large Cap Growth (Russell 1000 Growth Index), Small Cap (Russell 2000 Index), Small Cap Value (Russell 2000 Value Index), and Small Cap Growth (Russell 2000 Growth Index). World Market Cap represented by Russell 3000 Index, MSCI World ex USA IMI Index, and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. Russell 3000 Index is used as the proxy for the US market. Russell data © Russell Investment Group 1995–2015, all rights reserved. The S&P data are provided by Standard & Poor's Index Services Group.

International Developed Stocks

Second Quarter 2015 Index Returns

Developed markets outside the US outperformed the US equity market but underperformed emerging markets indices in US dollar terms.

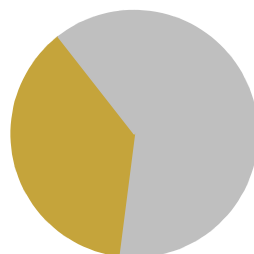
Small caps significantly outperformed large caps.

Value underperformed growth indices across all size ranges, and particularly in small caps.

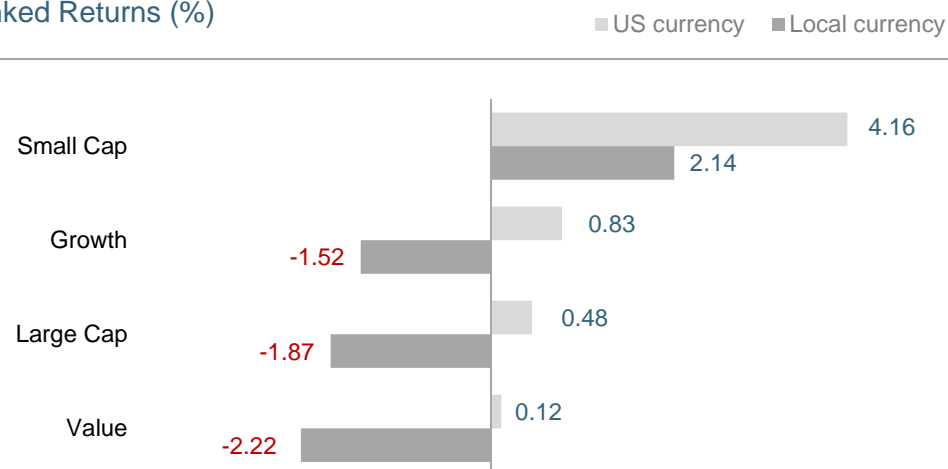
World Market Capitalization—International Developed

37%

International
Developed
Market
\$16.5 trillion



Ranked Returns (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	* Annualized		
			3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Large Cap	4.34	-5.28	11.15	8.97	5.16
Small Cap	8.36	-3.96	13.60	11.10	6.30
Value	2.74	-8.66	10.82	8.42	4.49
Growth	5.90	-1.87	11.43	9.47	5.76

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: Large Cap (MSCI World ex USA Index), Small Cap (MSCI World ex USA Small Cap Index), Value (MSCI World ex USA Value Index), and Growth (MSCI World ex USA Growth). All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. World Market Cap represented by Russell 3000 Index, MSCI World ex USA IMI Index, and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. MSCI World ex USA IMI Index used as the proxy for the International Developed market. MSCI data © MSCI 2015, all rights reserved.

Emerging Markets Stocks

Second Quarter 2015 Index Returns

Emerging markets indices outperformed developed markets indices, including the US, in US dollar terms during the quarter.

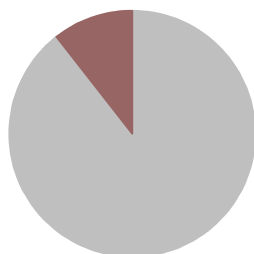
Small cap indices significantly outperformed large cap indices for the quarter.

Value outperformed growth marketwide, influenced by the strong performance of large caps. Value indices underperformed growth indices in both mid caps and small caps.

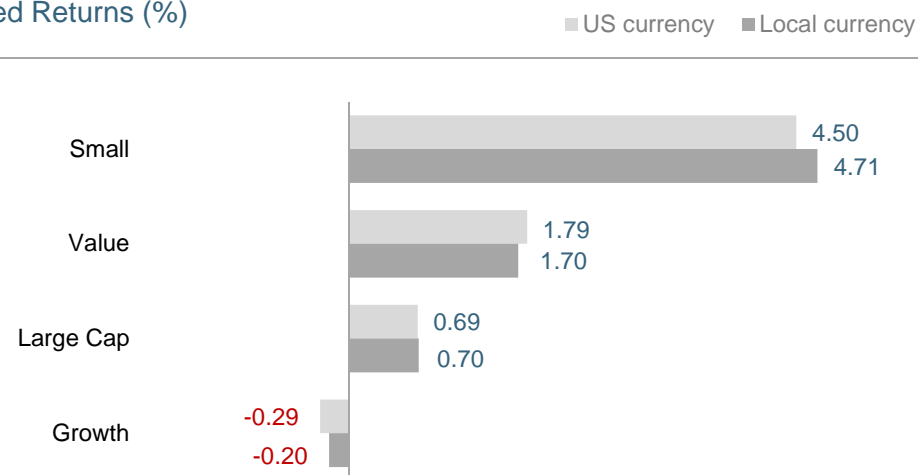
World Market Capitalization—Emerging Markets

11%

Emerging Markets
\$4.7 trillion



Ranked Returns (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Large Cap	2.95	-5.12	3.71	3.68	8.11
Small Cap	8.25	0.34	7.98	5.04	9.96
Value	2.18	-7.67	1.44	2.14	8.16
Growth	3.66	-2.64	5.92	5.17	8.01

* Annualized

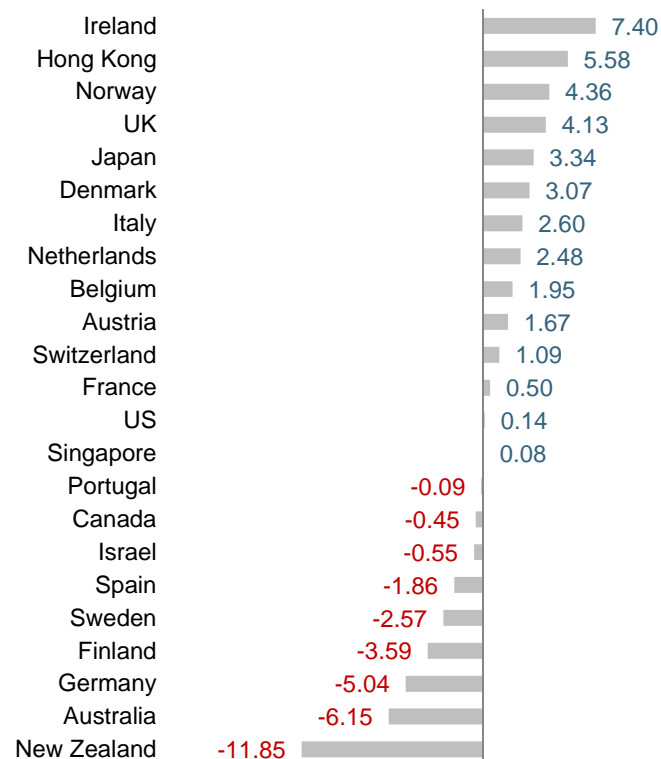
Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: Large Cap (MSCI Emerging Markets Index), Small Cap (MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index), Value (MSCI Emerging Markets Value Index), and Growth (MSCI Emerging Markets Growth Index). All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. World Market Cap represented by Russell 3000 Index, MSCI World ex USA IMI Index, and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index used as the proxy for the emerging market portion of the market. MSCI data © MSCI 2015, all rights reserved.

Select Country Performance

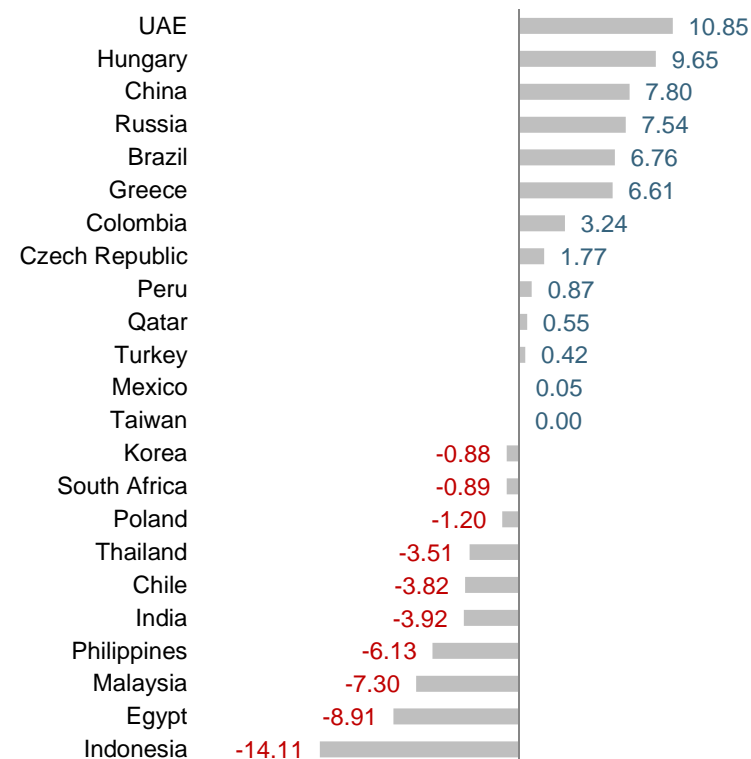
Second Quarter 2015 Index Returns

Smaller countries recorded the highest performance for the quarter, with Ireland and Hong Kong leading the way in developed markets and the UAE and Hungary in emerging markets. Currency played a role for each of the countries that recorded the lowest performance in developed and emerging markets, as the New Zealand dollar and the Indonesian rupiah depreciated vs. the US dollar.

Ranked Developed Markets Returns (%)



Ranked Emerging Markets Returns (%)



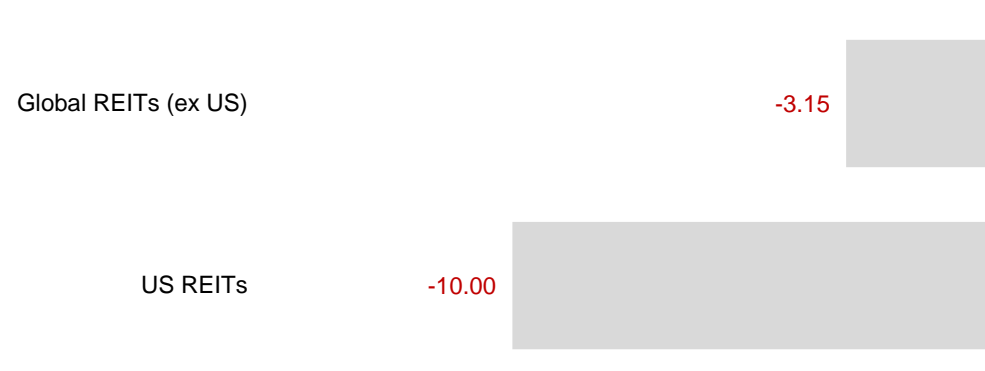
Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Country performance based on respective indices in the MSCI World ex US IMI Index (for developed markets), Russell 3000 Index (for US), and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. All returns in USD and net of withholding tax on dividends. MSCI data © MSCI 2015, all rights reserved. Russell data © Russell Investment Group 1995–2015, all rights reserved. UAE and Qatar have been reclassified as emerging markets by MSCI, effective May 2014.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

Second Quarter 2015 Index Returns

REITs both in the US and non-US markets significantly underperformed the broad equity markets during the quarter.

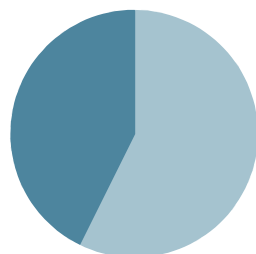
Ranked Returns (%)



Total Value of REIT Stocks

43%

World ex US
\$409 billion
236 REITs
(22 other countries)



57%

US
\$549 billion
92 REITs

Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	* Annualized		
			3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
US REITs	-5.75	5.21	8.67	14.43	6.78
Global REITs (ex US)	-1.05	-3.21	9.24	11.93	4.01

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Number of REIT stocks and total value based on the two indices. All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. Total value of REIT stocks represented by Dow Jones US Select REIT Index and the S&P Global ex US REIT Index. Dow Jones US Select REIT Index used as proxy for the US market, and S&P Global ex US REIT Index used as proxy for the World ex US market. Dow Jones US Select REIT Index data provided by Dow Jones ©. S&P Global ex US REIT Index data provided by Standard and Poor's Index Services Group © 2014.

Commodities

Second Quarter 2015 Index Returns

Commodities were broadly positive during the second quarter. The Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return gained 4.66%. The energy complex led the period with unleaded gas returning 17.99% and WTI crude oil returning 17.50%.

Grains also posted positive returns; Chicago wheat added 19.26%, while soybean meal added 11.44%.

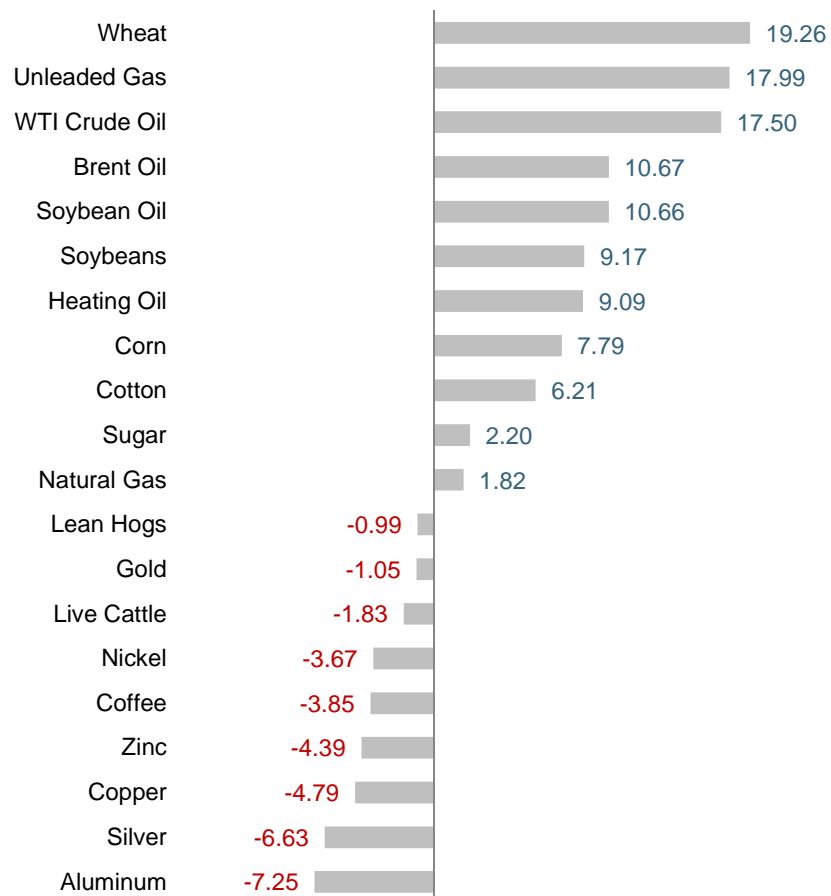
Metals were negative; aluminum declined 7.25% and silver dropped 6.63%.

Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	YTD	Q2	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Commodities	-1.56	4.66	-23.71	-8.76	-3.91	-2.62

* Annualized

Ranked Returns for Individual Commodities (%)



Fixed Income

Second Quarter 2015 Index Returns

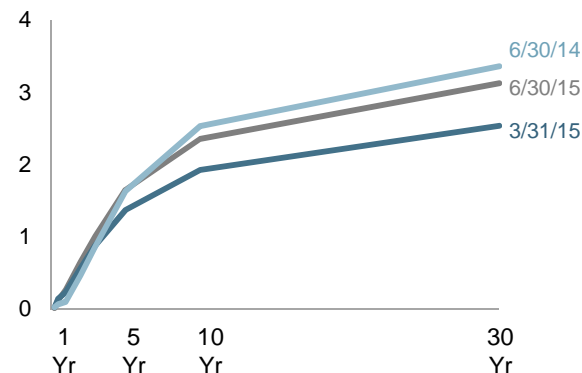
Interest rates across the US fixed income markets generally increased during the second quarter. The 5-year Treasury note added 25 basis points to end the period yielding 1.63%. The 10-year Treasury note increased 42 basis points to end the quarter at 2.35%. The 30-year Treasury bond added 56 basis points to finish with a yield of 3.10%.

On the short end of the curve, the 2-year Treasury note added 8 basis points to finish at 0.64%. Yields on securities within one year to maturity were generally lower by 2 basis points.

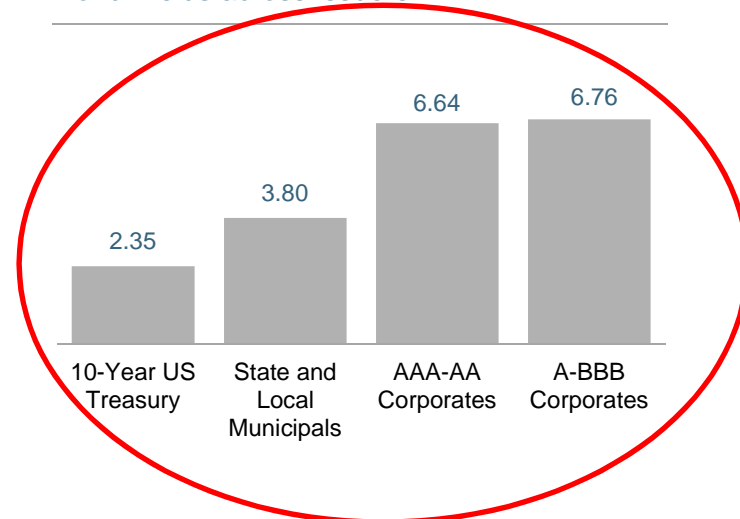
Short-term corporate bonds gained 0.06%, while intermediate-term corporate bonds lost 1.09%.

Short-term municipal bonds were relatively unchanged, but intermediate municipal bonds declined 0.89%. Municipal general obligation and revenue bonds experienced similar returns.

US Treasury Yield Curve



Bond Yields across Issuers



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
BofA Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.08	1.42
BofA Merrill Lynch 1-Year US Treasury Note Index	0.21	0.24	0.28	0.36	1.92
Citigroup WGBI 1-5 Years (hedged to USD)	0.51	1.27	1.40	1.54	2.93
Barclays Long US Government Bond Index	-4.52	6.20	1.25	6.23	6.12
Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index	-0.10	1.86	1.83	3.35	4.44
Barclays US Corporate High Yield Index	2.53	-0.40	6.81	8.61	7.89
Barclays Municipal Bond Index	0.11	3.00	3.10	4.50	4.45
Barclays US TIPS Index	0.34	-1.73	-0.76	3.29	4.14

* Annualized

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Yield curve data from Federal Reserve. State and local bonds are from the Bond Buyer Index, general obligation, 20 years to maturity, mixed quality. AAA-AA Corporates represent the Bank of America Merrill Lynch US Corporates, AA-AAA rated. A-BBB Corporates represent the Bank of America Merrill Lynch US Corporates, BBB-A rated. Barclays data provided by Barclays Bank PLC. US long-term bonds, bills, inflation, and fixed income factor data © Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation (SBBBI) Yearbook™, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago (annually updated work by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Sinquefeld). Citigroup bond indices © 2014 by Citigroup. The BofA Merrill Lynch Indices are used with permission; © 2014 Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated; all rights reserved. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation.

Global Diversification

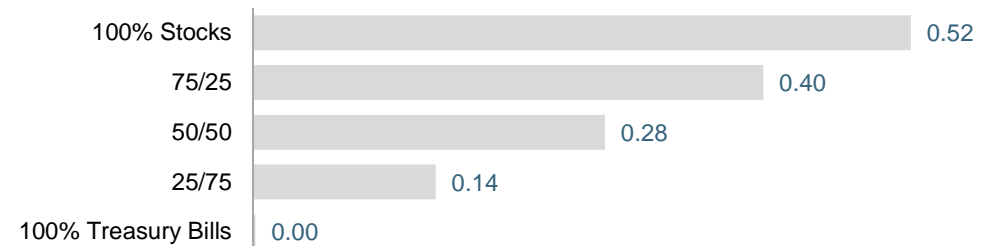
Second Quarter 2015 Index Returns

These portfolios illustrate the performance of different global stock/bond mixes and highlight the benefits of diversification. Mixes with larger allocations to stocks are considered riskier but have higher expected returns over time.

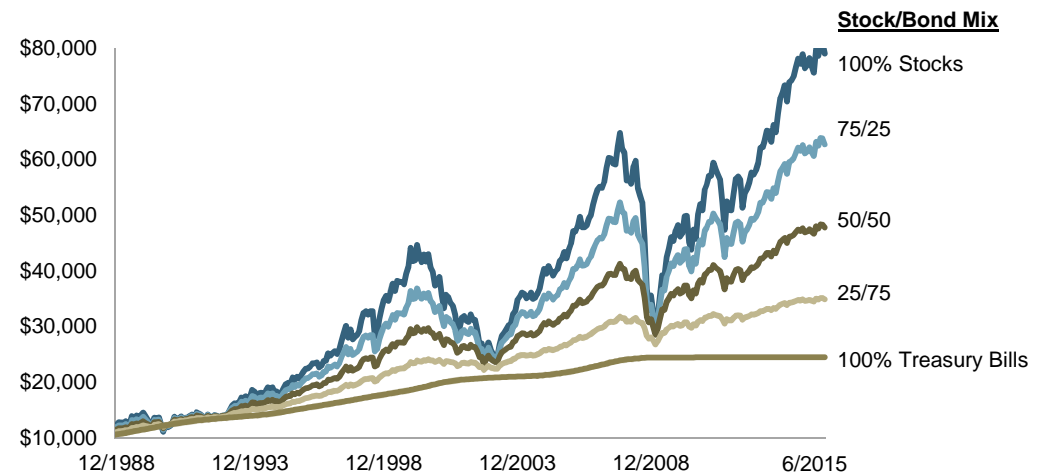
Period Returns (%) * Annualized

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
100% Stocks	2.97	1.23	13.61	12.52	6.97
75/25	2.27	0.99	10.14	9.46	5.81
50/50	1.54	0.71	6.72	6.35	4.47
25/75	0.78	0.38	3.35	3.21	2.96
100% Treasury Bills	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	1.30

Ranked Returns (%)



Growth of Wealth: The Relationship between Risk and Return



Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.** Asset allocations and the hypothetical index portfolio returns are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual performance. Global Stocks represented by MSCI All Country World Index (gross div.) and Treasury Bills represented by US One-Month Treasury Bills. Globally diversified allocations rebalanced monthly, no withdrawals. Data © MSCI 2015, all rights reserved. Treasury bills © Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation Yearbook™, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago (annually updated work by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Sinquefeld).

The Seven Roles of an Advisor

Second Quarter 2015

What is a financial advisor for? One view is that advisors have unique insights into market direction that give their clients an advantage. But of the many roles a professional advisor should play, soothsayer is not one of them.

The truth is that no one knows what will happen next in investment markets. And if anyone really did have a working crystal ball, it is unlikely they would be plying their trade as an advisor, broker, analyst, or financial journalist.

Some folks may still think an advisor's role is to deliver market-beating returns year after year. Generally, those are the same people who believe good advice equates to making accurate forecasts.

But in reality, the value a professional advisor brings is not dependent on the state of markets. Indeed, their value can be even more evident when volatility and emotions are running high.

The best of this new breed play multiple and nuanced roles with their clients. None of these roles involve making forecasts about markets or economies. Indeed, there are at least seven hats an advisor can wear to help clients without ever once having to look into a crystal ball:

1. The Expert: Investors need advisors who can provide client-centered expertise in assessing the state of their finances and developing risk-aware strategies to help them meet their goals.

2. The Independent Voice: The global financial turmoil of recent years demonstrated the value of an independent and objective voice in a world full of product pushers and salespeople.

3. The Listener: A good advisor will listen to clients' fears, tease out the issues driving those feelings, and provide practical, long-term answers.

4. The Teacher: Getting beyond the fear-and-flight phase often is just a matter of teaching investors about risk and return, diversification, the role of asset allocation, and the virtue of discipline.

5. The Architect: Once these lessons are understood, the advisor becomes an architect, building a long-term wealth management strategy that matches each person's risk appetites and lifetime goals.

6. The Coach: Even when the strategy is in place, doubts and fears inevitably arise. At this point, the advisor becomes a coach, reinforcing first principles and keeping the client on track.

7. The Guardian: Beyond these experiences is a long-term role for the advisor as a kind of lighthouse keeper, scanning the horizon for issues that may affect the client and keeping them informed.

These are just seven valuable roles an advisor can play in understanding and responding to clients' whole-of-life needs, which are a world away from the old notions of selling product off the shelf or making forecasts.

Knowing the advisor is independent—and not plugging product—can lead the client to trust the advisor as a listener or sounding board. From this point, the listener can become the teacher, architect, coach, and, ultimately, the guardian. Just as people's needs and circumstances change over time, the nature of the advice service evolves.

However you characterize these various roles, good financial advice ultimately is defined by the patient building of a long-term relationship founded on the values of trust and independence and knowledge of each individual.

Now, how can you put a price on that?

For more information or to discuss your portfolio needs, please contact Todd Moerman @ 303-549-4720 or 970-818-5266 or toll free 855-863-3332.

Thank you for your business.

If you have any friends or family who need a 2nd opinion, please contact us.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. This information is for general informational purposes and should not be considered personal investment advice. All investments have a risk of loss.

Historical performance results for investment indices and/or categories have been provided for general comparison purposes only, and generally do not reflect the deduction of transaction and/or custodial charges, the deduction of an investment management fee, nor the impact of taxes, the incurrence of which would have the effect of decreasing historical performance results. It should not be assumed that your account holdings correspond directly to any comparative indices.

Please remember to contact Integrity Investment Advisors, LLC, **in writing**, if there are any changes in your personal/financial situation or investment objectives for the purpose of reviewing/evaluating/revising our previous recommendations and/or services, or if you want to impose, add, or modify any reasonable restrictions to our investment advisory services, or if you wish to direct that Integrity Investment Advisors, LLC to effect any specific transactions for your account. A copy of our current written disclosure statement discussing our advisory services and fees continues to remain available for your review upon request.