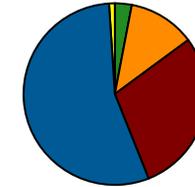


**Community Foundation Sonoma County
Long Term Pool
Performance and Asset Allocation
as of June 30, 2017**

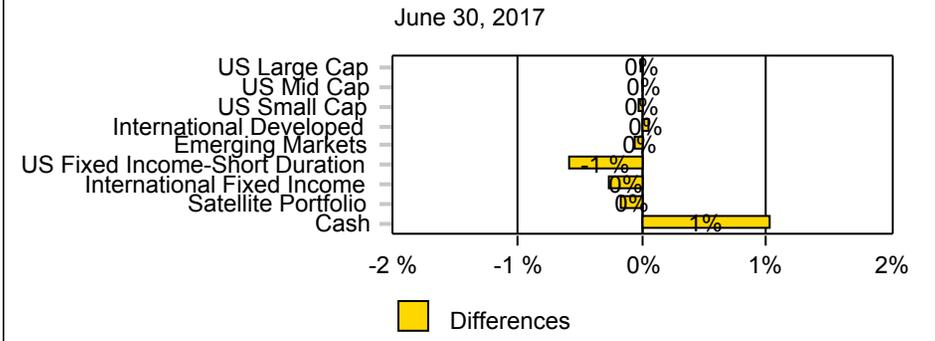


	Qtr. To Date	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Incept.	Inception Date
Long Term Pool	3.08	7.79	12.68	2.79	5.85	3.23	6.29	02/01/1997
Long Term Pool Composite Benchmark	2.90	7.46	12.36	4.32	6.91	3.67	5.92	
Spending Benchmark	1.29	2.59	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	
Core Portfolio	2.77	7.17	11.83	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.98	07/01/2015
Satellite Portfolio	5.20	12.39	19.46	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.94	07/01/2015

June 30, 2017 : \$91,939,107



	Market Value (\$)	Allocation (%)
Core Portfolio Equities	50,547,578	54.98
Core Portfolio Fixed Income	26,815,153	29.17
Satellite Portfolio Equities	10,911,277	11.87
Satellite Portfolio Fixed Income	2,724,423	2.96
Cash	940,675	1.02



	Market Value (\$000)	Allocation (%)	Target (%)
US Large Cap	25,741.72	28.00	28.00
US Mid Cap	2,760.20	3.00	3.00
US Small Cap	1,817.77	1.98	2.00
International Developed	16,144.84	17.56	17.50
Emerging Markets	4,083.05	4.44	4.50
US Fixed Income-Short Duration	17,859.18	19.43	20.00
International Fixed Income	8,955.98	9.74	10.00
Satellite Portfolio	13,635.70	14.83	15.00
Cash	940.67	1.02	0.00
Total Fund	91,939.11	100.00	100.00

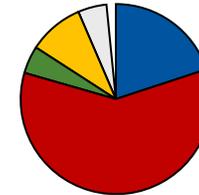
*The Composite Benchmark is a blend of indices meant to represent the underlying asset allocation of the pool. See disclosures for Composite Benchmark descriptions.
*The Spending Benchmark is 5.25%. This is the return that needs to be generated on investments to pay an administrative fee of 1.5% and to distribute another 3.75% donors/investors.

**Community Foundation Sonoma County
Intermediate Term Pool
Performance and Asset Allocation
as of June 30, 2017**

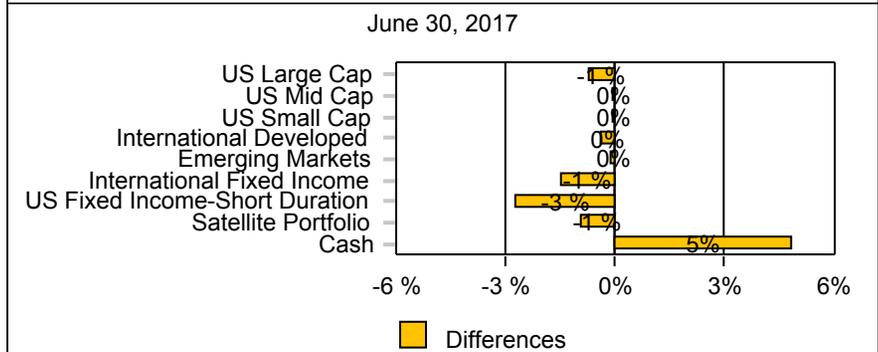


	Qtr. To Date	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Incept.	Inception Date
Intermediate Term Pool	1.50	3.35	4.82	-0.55	2.48	2.38	3.46	08/01/2003
IT Pool Composite Benchmark	1.49	3.47	4.56	2.65	3.86	3.86	4.59	
Real Return Target Benchmark	0.74	1.43	2.72	2.46	2.40	2.69	3.47	
Core Portfolio	1.44	3.27	4.28	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.10	01/01/2016
Satellite Portfolio	2.98	6.56	10.08	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.98	01/01/2016

June 30, 2017 : \$8,120,866



	Market Value (\$)	Allocation (%)
Core Portfolio Equities	1,619,127	19.94
Core Portfolio Fixed Income	4,834,659	59.53
Satellite Portfolio Equities	380,254	4.68
Satellite Portfolio Fixed Income	763,210	9.40
Cash	394,417	4.86



	Market Value (\$000)	Allocation (%)	Target (%)
US Large Cap	833.60	10.26	11.00
US Mid Cap	75.64	0.93	1.00
US Small Cap	57.04	0.70	0.75
International Developed	518.22	6.38	6.75
Emerging Markets	134.63	1.66	1.75
International Fixed Income	1,604.76	19.76	21.25
US Fixed Income-Short Duration	3,229.90	39.77	42.50
Satellite Portfolio	1,143.46	14.08	15.00
Cash	394.42	4.86	0.00

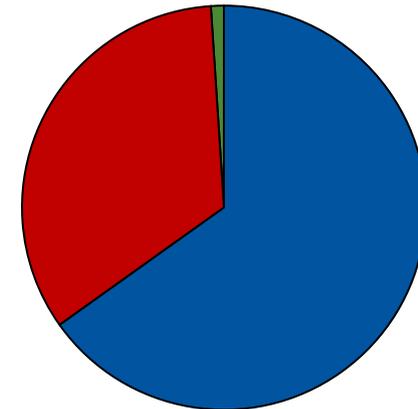
*The Composite Benchmark is a blend of indices meant to represent the underlying asset allocation of the pool. See disclosures for Composite Benchmark description

*The Real Return Target Benchmark illustrates an absolute return over cash of 2.25%

**Community Foundation Sonoma County
SRI Long Term Pool
Performance and Asset Allocation
as of June 30, 2017**

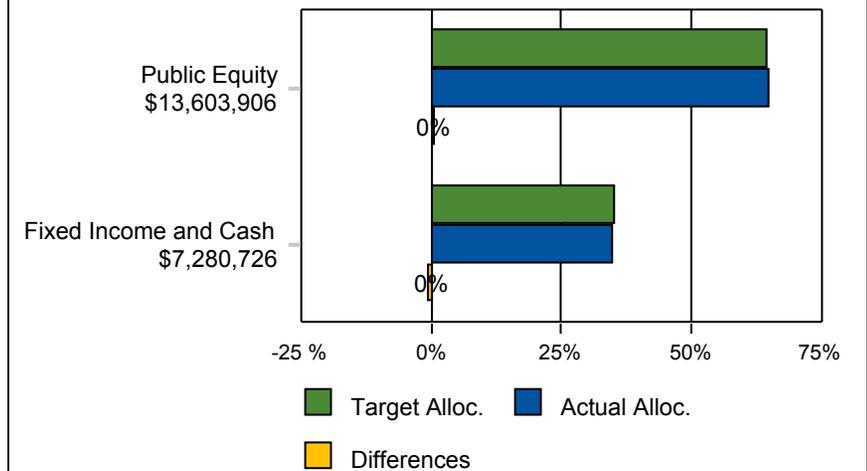
	Qtr. To Date	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Incept.	Inception Date
SRI Long Term Pool	3.17	8.06	10.77	3.28	7.91	4.31	4.79	06/01/2001
SRI Pool Composite Benchmark	2.90	7.53	12.47	4.52	8.89	5.12	5.81	
Spending Benchmark	1.29	2.59	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	
Global Equities								
Aperio SRI/ESG Global Equity	4.85	12.71	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.10	11/01/2016
Equity Blended Benchmark	4.18	11.14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.76	
Fixed Income								
BlackRock VBI Fixed Income	0.56	1.13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.28	11/01/2016
BC Gov Cr 1-5 Yr	0.56	1.14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.24	

June 30, 2017 : \$20,884,632



	Market Value (\$)	Allocation (%)
Equity	13,603,906	65.14
Fixed Income	7,063,018	33.82
Cash	217,708	1.04

June 30, 2017 : \$20,884,632



*The Composite Benchmark is a blend of indices meant to represent the underlying asset allocation of the pool. See disclosures for Composite Benchmark descriptions
*The Spending Benchmark is 5.25%. This is the return that needs to be generated on investments to pay an administrative fee of 1.5% and to distribute another 3.75% 1

Benchmark Descriptions

Community Foundation Sonoma County Long-Term Pool Composite Benchmark

- ❖ **From January 1997 to October 2011** – 40% S&P 500, 15% Russell 2000, 15% MSCI EAFE Net, 25% BC Aggregate Gov/Cr A Plus, 5% 90-Day T-Bills
- ❖ **From November 2011 to September 2013** – 40% MSCI AC World Net, 20% BC Aggregate, 5% Citi WGBI UnHedged, 5% BTOP 50 Index, 5% S&P NAM Natural Resources, 25% HFRI Fund of Funds Composite
- ❖ **From October 2013 to April 2014** – 40% MSCI AC World Net, 15% BC Aggregate, 5% Citi WGBI UnHedged, 5% BTOP 50 Index, 3% S&P NAM Natural Resources, 30% HFRI Fund of Funds Composite, 2% Bloomberg Commodity
- ❖ **From May 2014 to June 2015**- 40% MSCI AC World Net, 15% BC Aggregate, 5% Citi WGBI UnHedged, 30% HFRI Fund of Funds Composite, 10% Real Assets Equal Weighted Index
- ❖ **From July 2015 to Present**- 33% S&P 500, 23.5% Barclays US Gov./Credit 1-5year, 20.5% FTSE Developed Markets (Ex. North America), 11.75% Barclays Global Aggregate (Ex USD Float Adjusted), 5.25% FTSE Emerging Markets, 3.5% S&P Mid Cap 400, 2.5% S&P Small Cap 600

Community Foundation Sonoma County Intermediate Term Pool Composite Benchmark

- ❖ **From July 2003 to April 2012** - 15% S&P 500, 5% Russell 2000, 5% MSCI EAFE Net, 65% BC Gov/Cr Intm, 10% 90-Day T-Bills
- ❖ **From March 2012 to September 2013** - 20% MSCI AC World Net, 50% BC Aggregate, 5% Bloomberg Commodity, 15% HFRI FoF Composite, 10% 90-Day T-Bills
- ❖ **From October 2013 to April 2014** - 20% MSCI AC World Net, 40% BC Aggregate, 2.5% Bloomberg Commodity, 17.5% HFRI Fund of Funds Composite, 20% 90-Day T-Bills
- ❖ **From May 2014 to December 2015** - 20% MSCI AC World Net, 40% BC Aggregate, 17.5% HFRI Fund of Funds Composite, 20% 90-Day T-Bills, 2.5% Real Assets Equal Weighted Index
- ❖ **From January 2016 to Present** - 50% Barclays US Gov./Credit 1-5 year, 25% Barclays Global Aggregate (Ex USD Float Adjusted), 13% S&P 500, 8% FTSE Developed Markets (Ex. North America), 2% FTSE Emerging Markets, 1.25% S&P Mid Cap 400, 0.75% S&P Small Cap 600

Community Foundation Sonoma County SRI Long Term Pool Composite Benchmark

- ❖ **From May 2001 to June 2012** – 40% S&P 500, 15% Russell 2000, 15% MSCI EAFE Net, 25% BC Agg, 5% 90-Day T-Bills
- ❖ **From July 2012 to October 2016** – 30.25% S&P 500, 11.75% Russell 2000, 28% MSCI EAFE Net, 25% BC Agg, 5% 90-Day T-Bills
- ❖ **From November 2016 to Present** - 33% S&P 500, 35.25% Barclays US Gov./Credit 1-5 year, 20.5% FTSE Developed Markets (Ex. North America), 5.25% FTSE Emerging Markets, 3.5% S&P Mid Cap 400, 2.5% S&P Small Cap 600

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Performance Appendix

Portfolio Name	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Aperio SRI/ESG Global Equity	4.85	12.71	--	--	--	--	13.57	09/01/2016
BlackRock VBI Fixed Income	0.56	1.13	--	--	--	--	-0.11	09/01/2016

Glossary of Terms

Active Contribution Return: The gain or loss percentage of an investment relative to the performance of the investment benchmark.

Active Exposure: The percentage difference in weight of the portfolio compared to its policy benchmark.

Active Return: Arithmetic difference between the manager's return and the benchmark's return over a specified time period.

Actual Correlation: A measure of the correlation (linear dependence) between two variables X and Y, with a value between +1 and -1 inclusive. This is also referred to as coefficient of correlation.

Alpha: A measure of a portfolio's time weighted return in excess of the market's return, both adjusted for risk. A positive alpha indicates that the portfolio outperformed the market on a risk-adjusted basis, and a negative alpha indicates the portfolio did worse than the market.

Best Quarter: The highest quarterly return for a certain time period.

Beta: A measure of the sensitivity of a portfolio's time weighted return (net of fees) against that of the market. A beta greater than 1.00 indicates volatility greater than the market.

Consistency: The percentage of quarters that a product achieved a rate of return higher than that of its benchmark. The higher the consistency figure, the more value a manager has contributed to the product's performance.

Core: Refers to an investment strategy mandate that is blend of growth and value styles without a pronounced tilt toward either style.

Cumulative Selection Return (*Cumulative Return*): Cumulative investment performance over a specified period of time.

Distribution Rate: The most recent distribution paid, annualized, and then divided by the current market price. Distribution rate may consist of investment income, short-term capital gains, long-term capital gains, and/or return of capital.

Down Market Capture: The ratio of average portfolio returns over the benchmark during periods of negative benchmark return. Lower values indicate better product performance.

Downside Risk: A measure similar to standard deviation, but focuses only on the negative movements of the return series. It is calculated by taking the standard deviation of the negative quarterly set of returns. The higher the value, the more risk the product has.

Downside Semi Deviation: A statistical calculation that measures the volatility of returns below a minimum acceptable return. This return measure isolates the negative portion of volatility: the larger the number, the greater the volatility.

Drawdown: A drawdown is the peak-to-trough decline during a specific period of an investment, fund or commodity.

Excess over Benchmark: The percentage gain or loss of an investment relative to the investment's benchmark.

Excess Return: Arithmetic difference between the manager's return and the risk-free return over a specified time period.

Growth: A diversified investment strategy which includes investment selections that have capital appreciation as the primary goal, with little or no dividend payouts. These strategies can include reinvestment in expansion, acquisitions, and/or research and development opportunities.

Growth of Dollar: The aggregate amount an investment has gained or lost over a certain time period, also referred to as Cumulative Return, stated in terms of the amount to which an initial dollar investment would have grown over the given time period.

Investment Decision Process (IDP): A model for structuring the investment process and implementing the correct attribution methodologies. The IDP includes every decision made concerning the division of the assets under management over the various asset categories. To analyze each decision's contribution to the total return, a modeling approach must measure the marginal value of every individual decision. In this respect, the hierarchy of the decisions becomes very important. We therefore use the IDP model, which serves as a proper foundation for registering the decisions and relating them to each other.

Information Ratio: Measured by dividing the active rate of return by the tracking error. The higher the Information Ratio, the more value-added contribution by the manager.

Jensen's Alpha: The Jensen's alpha measure is a risk-adjusted performance measure that represents the average return on a portfolio or investment above or below that predicted by the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) given the portfolio's or investment's beta and the average market return. This metric is also commonly referred to as alpha.

Kurtosis: A statistical measure that is used to describe the distribution, or skewness, of observed data around the mean, sometimes referred to as the volatility of volatility.

Maximum Drawdown: The drawdown is defined as the percent retrenchment from a fund's peak to the fund's trough value. It is in effect from the time the fund's retrenchment begins until a new fund high is reached. The maximum drawdown encompasses both the period from the fund's peak to the fund's valley (length), and the time from the fund's valley to a new fund high (recovery). It measures the largest percentage drawdown that has occurred in any fund's data record.

Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT): An investment analysis theory on how risk-averse investors can construct portfolios to optimize or maximize expected return based on a given level of market risk, emphasizing that risk is an inherent part of higher reward.

Mutual Fund (MF): An investment program funded by shareholders that trade in diversified holdings and is professionally managed.

Peer Group: A combination of funds that share the same investment style combined as a group for comparison purposes.

Peer/ Plan Sponsor Universe: A combination of asset pools of total plan investments by specific sponsor and plan types for comparison purposes.

Performance Ineligible Assets: Performance returns are not calculated for certain assets because accurate valuations and transaction data for these assets are not processed or maintained by us. Common examples of

these include life insurance, some annuities and some assets held externally.

Performance Statistics: A generic term for various measures of investment performance measurement terms.

Portfolio Characteristics: A generic term for various measures of investment portfolio characteristics.

Preferred Return: A term used in the private equity (PE) world, and also referred to as a "Hurdle Rate." It refers to the threshold return that the limited partners of a private equity fund must receive, prior to the PE firm receiving its carried interest or "carry."

Ratio of Cumulative Wealth: A defined ratio of the Cumulative Return of the portfolio divided by the Cumulative Return of the benchmark for a certain time period.

Regression Based Analysis: A statistical process for estimating the relationships among variables. It includes many techniques for modeling and analyzing several variables, when the focus is on the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables

Residual Correlation: Within returns-based style analysis, residual correlation refers to the portion of a strategy's return pattern that cannot be explained by its correlation to the asset-class benchmarks to which it is being compared.

Return: A rate of investment performance for the specified period.

Rolling Percentile Ranking: A measure of an investment portfolio's ranking versus a peer group for a specific rolling time period (i.e. Last 3 Years, Last 5 years, etc.).

R-Squared: The percentage of a portfolio's performance explained by the behavior of the appropriate benchmark. High R-Squared means a higher correlation of the portfolio's performance to the appropriate benchmark.

SA/CF (Separate Account/Comingled Fund): Represents an acronym for Separate Account and Comingled Fund investment vehicles.

Sector Benchmark: A market index that serves as a proxy for a sector within an asset class.

Sharpe Ratio: Represents the excess rate of return over the risk free return divided by the standard deviation of the excess return. The result is the absolute rate of return per unit of risk. The higher the value, the better the product's historical risk-adjusted performance results in.

Standard Deviation: A statistical measure of the range of a portfolio's performance; the variability of a return around its average return over a specified time period.

Total Fund Benchmark: The policy benchmark for a complete asset pool that could consist of multiple investment mandates.

Total Fund Composite: The aggregate of multiple portfolios within an asset pool or household.

Tracking Error: A measure of standard deviation for a portfolio's investment performance, relative to the performance of an appropriate market benchmark.

Treynor Ratio: A ratio that divides the excess return (above the risk free rate) by the portfolio's beta to arrive at a unified measure of risk adjusted return. It is generally used to rank portfolios, funds and benchmarks. A higher ratio is indicative of higher returns per unit of market risk. This measurement can help determine if the portfolio is reaching its goal of increasing returns while managing market risk.

Up Market Capture: The ratio of average portfolio returns over the benchmark during periods of positive benchmark return. Higher values indicate better product performance.

Upside Semi Deviation: A statistical calculation that measures the volatility of returns above an acceptable return. This return measure isolates the positive portion of volatility: the larger the number, the greater the volatility.

Value: A diversified investment strategy that includes investment selections which tend to trade at a lower price relative to its dividends, earnings, and sales. Common attributes are stocks that include high dividend, low price-to-book ratio, and/or low price-to-earnings ratio.

Worst Quarter: The lowest rolling quarterly return for a certain time period.

Information Disclosures

The performance data shown reflects past performance, which does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal will fluctuate so that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than original cost. Please note, current performance may be higher or lower than the performance data shown. For up to date month-end performance information, please contact your Financial Advisor or visit the funds' company website.

Investors should carefully consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses before investing. The prospectus and, if available the summary prospectus, contains this and other information that should be read carefully before investing. Investors should review the information in the prospectus carefully. To obtain a prospectus, please contact your Financial Advisor or visit the funds' company website.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Investing involves market risk, including possible loss of principal. **Growth investing** does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. The stocks of these companies can have relatively high valuations. Because of these high valuations, an investment in a growth stock can be more risky than an investment in a company with more modest growth expectations. **Value investing** involves the risk that the market may not recognize that securities are undervalued and they may not appreciate as anticipated. **Small and mid-capitalization companies** may lack the financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of larger companies. The securities of small capitalization companies may not trade as readily as, and be subject to higher volatility than those of larger, more established companies. **Bond funds** and bond holdings have the same interest rate, inflation and credit risks that are associated with the underlying bonds owned by the funds. The return of principal in bond funds, and in funds with significant bond holdings, is not guaranteed. **International securities'** prices may carry additional risks, including foreign economic, political, monetary and/or legal factors, changing currency exchange rates, foreign taxes and differences in financial and accounting standards. International investing may not be for everyone. These risks may be magnified in emerging markets. **Alternative investments**, including private equity funds, real estate funds, hedge funds, managed futures funds, and funds of hedge funds, private equity, and managed futures funds, are speculative and entail significant risks that can include losses due to leveraging or other speculative investment practices, lack of liquidity, volatility of returns, restrictions on transferring interests in a fund, potential lack of diversification, absence and/or delay of information regarding valuations and pricing, complex tax structures and delays in tax reporting, less regulation and higher fees than mutual funds and risks associated with the operations, personnel and processes of the advisor. **Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)** are limited partnerships or limited liability companies that are taxed as partnerships and whose interests (limited partnership units or limited liability company units) are traded on securities exchanges like shares of common stock. Currently, most MLPs operate in the energy, natural resources or real estate

sectors. Investments in MLP interests are subject to the risks generally applicable to companies in the energy and natural resources sectors, including commodity pricing risk, supply and demand risk, depletion risk and exploration risk; and MLP interests in the real estate sector are subject to special risks, including interest rate and property value fluctuations, as well as risks related to general and economic conditions. Because of their narrow focus, MLPs maintain exposure to price volatility of commodities and/or underlying assets and tend to be more volatile than investments that diversify across many sectors and companies. MLPs are also subject to additional risks including: investors having limited control and rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, limited access to capital, cash flow risk, lack of liquidity, dilution risk, conflict of interests, and limited call rights related to acquisitions.

Mortgage backed securities also involve prepayment risk, in that faster or slower prepayments than expected on underlying mortgage loans can dramatically alter the yield-to-maturity of a mortgage-backed security and prepayment risk includes the possibility that a fund may invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates.

Tax managed funds may not meet their objective of being tax-efficient.

Real estate investments are subject to special risks, including interest rate and property value fluctuations, as well as risks related to general and economic conditions. **High yield** fixed income securities, also known as “junk bonds”, are considered speculative, involve greater risk of default and tend to be more volatile than investment grade fixed income securities.

Credit quality is a measure of a bond issuer’s creditworthiness, or ability to repay interest and principal to bondholders in a timely manner. The credit ratings shown are based on security rating as provided by Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s and/or Fitch, as applicable. Credit ratings are issued by the rating agencies for the underlying securities in the fund and not the fund itself, and the credit quality of the securities in the fund does not represent the stability or safety of the fund. Credit ratings shown range from AAA, being the highest, to D, being the lowest based on S&P and Fitch’s classification (the equivalent of Aaa and C, respectively, by Moody(s). Ratings of BBB or higher by S&P and Fitch (Baa or higher by Moody’s) are considered to be investment grade-quality securities. If two or more of the agencies have assigned different ratings to a security, the highest rating is applied. Securities that are not rated by all three agencies are listed as “NR”.

“**Alpha tilt strategies** comprise a core holding of stocks that mimic a benchmark type index such as the S&P 500 to which additional securities are added to help tilt the fund toward potentially outperforming the market in an effort to enhance overall investment returns. Tilt strategies are subject to significant timing risk and could potentially expose investors to extended periods of underperformance.”

Custom Account Index: The Custom Account Index is an investment benchmark based on your historical target allocations and/or manager selection that you may use to evaluate the performance of your account. The Custom Account index does take into consideration certain changes that may have occurred in your portfolio since the inception of your account, i.e., asset class and/or manager changes. However, in some circumstances, it may not be an appropriate benchmark for use with your specific account composition. For detailed report of the historical composition of this blend please contact your Financial Advisor.

Peer Groups

Peer Groups are a collection of similar investment strategies that essentially group investment products that share the same investment approach. Peer Groups are used for comparison purposes to compare and illustrate a client’s investment portfolio versus its peer across various quantitative metrics like performance and risk. Peer Group comparison is conceptually another form of benchmark comparison whereby the

actual investment can be ranked versus its peer across various quantitative metrics.

All Peer Group data are provided by Investment Metrics, LLC.

The URL below provides all the definitions and methodology about the various Peer Groups

<https://www.invmetrics.com/style-peer-groups>

Peer Group Ranking Methodology

A percentile rank denotes the value of a product in which a certain percent of observations fall within a peer group. The range of percentile rankings is between 1 and 100, where 1 represents a high statistical value and 100 represents a low statistical value.

The 30th percentile, for example, is the value in which 30% of the highest observations may be found, the 65th percentile is the value in which 65% of the highest observations may be found, and so on.

Percentile rankings are calculated based on a normalized distribution ranging from 1 to 100 for all products in each peer group, where a ranking of 1 denotes a high statistical value and a ranking of 100 denotes a low statistical value. It is important to note that the same ranking methodology applies to all statistics, implying that a ranking of 1 will always mean highest value across all statistics.

For example, consider a risk/return assessment using standard deviation as a measure of risk. A percentile ranking equal to 1 for return denotes highest return, whereas a percentile ranking of 1 for standard deviation denotes highest risk among peers.

In addition, values may be used to demonstrate quartile rankings. For example, the third quartile is also known as the 75th percentile, and the median is the 50th percentile.

Alternatives

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Indices are unmanaged and investors cannot directly invest in them. Composite index results are shown for illustrative purposes and do not represent the performance of a specific investment.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Actual results may vary. Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market.

Any performance or related information presented has not been adjusted to reflect the impact of the additional fees paid to a placement agent by an investor (for Morgan Stanley placement clients, a one-time upfront Placement Fee of up to 3%, and for Morgan Stanley investment advisory clients, an annual advisory fee of up to 2.5%), which would result in a substantial reduction in the returns if such fees were incorporated.

For most investment advisory clients, the program account will be charged an asset-based wrap fee every quarter ("the Fee"). In general, the Fee covers investment advisory services and reporting. In addition to the Fee, clients will pay the fees and expenses of any funds in which their account is invested. Fund fees and expenses are charged directly to the pool of assets the fund invests in and impact the valuations. Clients must understand that these fees and expenses are an additional cost and will not be included in the Fee amount in the account statements.

As fees are deducted quarterly, the compounding effect will be to increase the impact of the fees by an amount directly related to the gross account performance. For example, for an account with an initial value of \$100,000 and a 2.5% annual fee, if the gross performance is 5% per year over a three year period, the compounding effect of the fees will result in a net annual compound rate of return of approximately 2.40% per year over a three year period, and the total value of the client's portfolio at the end of the three year period would be approximately \$115,762.50 without the fees and \$107,372.63 with the fees.

Please see the applicable Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC Form ADV Part 2A for more information including a description of the fee schedule. It is available at www.morganstanley.com/ADV <<http://www.morganstanley.com/ADV>> or from your Financial Advisor/Private Wealth Advisor.

Alternative investments involve complex tax structures, tax inefficient investing, and delays in distributing important tax information. Individual funds have specific risks related to their investment programs that will vary from fund to fund. Clients should consult their own tax and legal advisors as Morgan Stanley does not provide tax or legal advice. Interests in alternative investment products are offered pursuant to the terms of the applicable offering memorandum, are distributed by Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC and certain of its affiliates, and (1) are not FDIC-insured, (2) are not deposits or other obligations of Morgan Stanley or any of its affiliates, (3) are not guaranteed by Morgan Stanley and its affiliates, and (4) involve investment risks, including possible loss of principal. Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC is a registered broker-dealer, not a bank.

SIPC insurance does not apply to precious metals, other commodities, or traditional alternative investments.

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