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SPOTLIGHT

INVESTMENT IMPLICATIONS OF 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

With the 2016 U.S. Presidential election drawing near, it's important to consider how U.S. politics and investment portfolios may intersect. The Democratic and Republican parties' national conventions in July and the recent presidential debates provided investors with some visibility on each candidate's policy platform. In broad terms, the most significant policy issues relevant to investment portfolios appear to be (in no particular order): the viability of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and Medicaid expansion, the future of the U.S. fossil fuel and renewable energy industries, infrastructure spending and defense spending. Republican nominee Donald Trump and Democratic nominee Hillary Clinton have espoused policy plans with varying degrees of detail on these issues.

Before delving into the details and potential market effects of each candidate's respective stance on these issues, it might be useful to consider the experience of several broad asset classes in election years and in the first year of an administration since the end of World War II. Both stocks and bonds have, on average, generated attractive returns in both the year that a new administration is elected and the first full year of the new administration. According to data from Bloomberg and the St. Louis Federal Reserve, the average total return of the S&P 500 Index (SPX) and the ten-year U.S. Treasury Bond (10YR UST) in the seventeen election years beginning with the 1948 Truman vs. Dewey contest is 9.7% and 6.7%, respectively. This includes several very poor election years for stocks like 2000 and 2008. In the first full year of all seventeen administrations since 1948, the average total return of SPX and the 10YR UST is 10.2% and 4.8%, respectively. To provide some context, the SPX had an average total return of 12.1% and the 10 YR UST had an average total return of 5.7% for all years from 1946 to 2015.

If we slice the data in a slightly more nuanced fashion, the picture for stock returns dims slightly. In election years since 1946 when there are two non-incumbent candidates running for President (1952, 1960, 1968, 1976 and 2008), the average election year total return of SPX is just 3.1%. This improves to an average return of 7.3% in the first full year of an administration elected in a non-incumbent contest like we have in 2016. Moving one level deeper, in election years following two consecutive Democratic administrations (1952, 1968 and 2000), the average election year total return of SPX is 6.5%. This declines to an average return of -7.1% in the first full year of an administration following two consecutive Democratic administrations. It should be noted here that the sample sizes for these last two comparisons are very small and important variables like the composition of Congress are excluded.

Shifting back to the stated policy platform differences between the 2016 candidates, the two most obvious may be energy and healthcare policy. Regarding energy, Donald Trump's campaign team has spoken explicitly about the reorganization of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the repeal of the Clean Power Act and the completion of the Keystone Pipeline. This suggests that a Trump administration would likely be beneficial for most of the U.S. energy sector and especially industries like oil and gas exploration and production, drilling and coal mining. Additionally, infrastructure spending related to the completion of the Keystone Pipeline could benefit oil and gas service and equipment firms. Conversely, a Clinton administration would very likely be negative for fossil fuel industry volumes and profits. Renewable energy has been a key component of the Clinton platform and the Democratic Party platform. Wind power, hydropower and probably most importantly solar power firms could stand to benefit from a Clinton administration energy policy.

Moving to healthcare, a Clinton administration could very well present a major challenge for pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies that generate the majority of their revenues from selling prescription drugs. The Clinton campaign has explicitly stated that they would fight perceived predatory "price gouging" by drug producers potentially by capping prices for prescription medicine. A Hillary Clinton tweet on Sept. 21, 2015 on the subject of drug price gouging sent biotechnology stocks in the S&P 500 reeling. From Sept. 21, 2015 to Sept. 30, 2016 the S&P 500 Biotechnology sector trailed the broad index by 21.9% in total return terms. While Donald Trump hasn't railed against drug prices, he has very clearly stated his intention to repeal the ACA. This could potentially result in millions of Americans becoming at least temporarily uninsured. In turn, this would likely put revenue and profit pressures on hospital operators and managed health care firms.

Both candidates have expressed a desire to increase infrastructure spending, although Trump's plan to build a southern border wall would likely cause a significantly larger amount of federal funds to be spent on infrastructure. Interestingly, border wall notwithstanding, infrastructure spending could be an issue that both candidates and Congress might agree on. Industrial machinery companies and certain materials industry companies could be the beneficiaries of an effort to rebuild America's roads and bridges. Finally, Trump has been more vocal than Clinton about increasing defense spending to revamp U.S. military operations. More specifically, Trump has called for ending the defense spending sequester and focusing on the modernization of the U.S. missile defense systems and the U.S Navy cruiser fleet. Clinton also supports ending the sequester, but has not made any specific proposals regarding a defense program. The investment takeaway here may be that the trend seems to be more and not less defense spending going forward. Thus defense contractors might be a rare group that could do well in either a Clinton or Trump administration.

ECONOMY

DÉJÀ VU ALL OVER AGAIN

For the second consecutive year we enter the fourth quarter waiting for the Fed to hike interest rates. Once again, an economy struggling to grow 2% gets most of the blame (or credit?) for keeping the Fed on the sidelines. The market-implied probability of a Fed rate hike before the end of 2016 now stands at about 60% according to Bloomberg. The key data points for the hawkish camp are a slightly better-than-reported second quarter GDP and a 1.7% year-over-year rise of the Personal Consumption Expenditure Core Price Index (PCE) for August. The U.S. economy grew at a slightly better rate in the second quarter than previously reported, helped by strength in business construction. The Commerce Department reported that gross domestic product expanded at an annual pace of 1.4% in the April-June quarter. The modest second quarter gain followed weaker readings of 0.8% GDP growth in the first quarter and 0.9% in the final three months of last year. Economists, however, believe the economy has accelerated in the current quarter, helped by stronger consumer spending. While the year-over-year change in the core Consumer Price Index has been greater than 2% for the entirety of 2016, the Fed's preferred measure, PCE, has held relatively steady, advancing 1.6% on a year-over-year basis for most of the year. The slight bump higher to 1.7% is a move towards the FOMC's target of 2% inflation. With consumer sentiment remaining relatively healthy, a hike in the federal funds rate could likely be implemented without causing too much harm to the real economy. In fact, one could argue that the recent rise in LIBOR rates has already tightened financial conditions for the real economy, so a rate hike should have little impact. Avoiding deflation at all costs appears to be the FOMC's main objective at this point; they will have to consider the potential to choke off inflation.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	LATEST	3MO PRIOR	CHANGE*
REAL GDP	1.4%	0.8%	▲
TRADE BALANCE	-40.7	-42.0	▲
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.9%	4.9%	-
NON-FARM PAYROLLS	156K	271K	▼
ISM MANUFACTURING	51.5	53.2	▼
ISM NON-MANUFACTURING	57.1	56.5	▲
RETAIL SALES (LESS AUTOS)	-0.1%	0.1%	▼
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	-0.43	-0.2	▼
HOUSING STARTS	1142	1128	▲
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	1.1%	1.0%	▲
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE	104.1	97.4	▲
EXISTING HOME SALES	5.3%	5.5%	▼
CONSUMER CREDIT	25.9%	22.6%	▲
CRUDE OIL PRICE	48.24	48.33	▲

Source: Bloomberg. Past performance does not guarantee future results. *The change arrow is indicative of a positive or negative change in the economic nature of the data series. For example, a downward-pointing change arrow assigned to the crude oil price field will correspond with an increase in the actual price of crude oil over the last three months. This is because a short-term increase in the price of crude oil has historically been detrimental to U.S. economic growth.

ECONOMY CONTINUED

Looking back at the last rate hike, the PCE went from advancing at an annual pace of 1.4% in December 2015 to 1.7% by August, a steady climb that seems to suggest that the FOMC may have made a prudent move last December. The FOMC now looks to be building consensus around another December hike, which appears warranted.

Recent consumer spending data and consumer surveys show that the U.S. economy is on relatively sound footing. However, since corporate profits drive employment conditions, slow profit growth means we could see labor markets cool in the coming months. There is also the possibility of increased market volatility leading up to the U.S. Presidential election, as investors may continue to underestimate the odds of a Trump win.

HOUSING

The housing sector's third quarter data appears mixed: existing home sales were down slightly, while new home sales experienced moderate growth. Thus far during the third quarter new home sales are 6.5% higher over the prior quarter. Demand for new homes will likely continue to bolster housing starts. It is expected the housing sector's contribution to GDP growth will come in below the 2015 level.

EMPLOYMENT AND MANUFACTURING

Employment data continued to show strength during the third quarter. Unemployment was in line with last quarter's 4.9% and jobless claims were slightly lower. September initial jobless claims were 254,000, down from 270,000 at the end of the second quarter. The September non-manufacturing ISM, an index that tracks economic activity of more than 400 non-manufacturing firms, jumped 5.7 points over the prior month's 51.4 reading. The 5.7 point jump was the largest increase in the index's 20-year history. The ISM manufacturing PMI rebounded modestly in September to 51.5 over the lower August reading of 49.4, in which a reading of 50 is the expansion/contraction threshold. The September data suggests a mild reacceleration of manufacturing activity, though some have suggested it may trail consensus GDP expectations of 2.9% for the quarter. Moreover, quarterly data suggests the economy continues to show signs of strength and moderate growth.

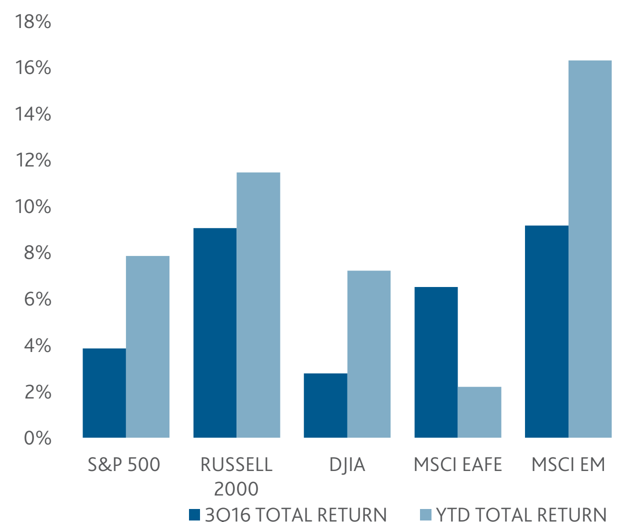
EQUITY

BUY IN JULY: A GOOD SUMMER FOR STOCKS

"Sell in May and go away" goes the stock market adage, but investors who took their investment money with them to the beach would have missed a 3.9% total return for S&P 500 Index (SPX) in the months of July, August, and September. This is about double the post-1980 third quarter median total return for the SPX. The large capitalization index is up 7.8%, in total return, year to date through the first three quarters. Similar to the first half of 2016, smaller cap U.S. stocks outperformed the large caps in the quarter. The S&P 400 index of mid cap stocks rose 4.1% and the S&P 600 index of small caps gained 7.2% in Q3; bringing their year-to-date gains to 12.4% and 13.9%, respectively.

The positive movement wasn't limited to America's shores. The MSCI EAFE index of developed international equities surged 6.5% in the quarter, although its yearly gain is just 2.2%. The bullish sweep was almost universal across nations in the index, from Italy's 2.3% rise to Japan's 8.8%, to 10.0% for Germany. Even more robust gains were delivered by developing nations' bourses, with the MSCI Emerging Markets index jumping 9.2% in the quarter, and now up 16.4% for 2016. Brazil has been especially positive, now up over 60% year-to-date after a very weak 2015, as investors cheer possible political stability following the impeachment of president Rousseff. Stocks in Russia, aided by stabilizing energy prices, saw quarterly gains of almost 9%, and in China, almost 14%.

How to explain all this stock buying? The news flow in the quarter started with the fallout from the Brexit 'leave' vote, included the G-20 meeting in China, a failed coup in Turkey, violence in the Middle East, the Rio Olympics, and ended with the Fed September meeting. Several macro drivers behind the green numbers could be: first, the continuation of accommodative policies from central banks around the world, including the Fed decelerating the pace of its projected rate hikes, illustrated by its September decision to put off another increase. Second, investors are increasingly focusing on the forecast for an end to the six consecutive quarters of negative EPS growth for the SPX, as we head towards 2017. And lastly, the predictions for the outcome of the U.S. elections in November are pointing to a climate favorable for markets (at least in the short term), i.e. a benign gridlock in the control of the White House and the houses of Congress.

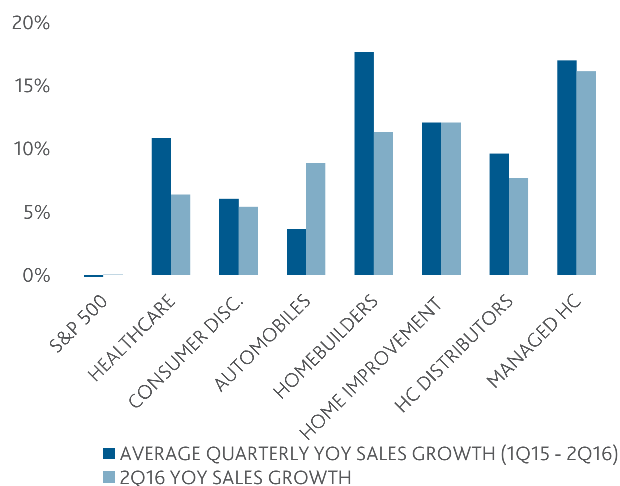


Source: Bloomberg. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Despite a good summer for U.S. stock investors, the fundamentals still lag share prices. Since the first quarter of 2015, both sales growth and earnings growth have been under pressure across corporate America. The negative effects of U.S. dollar strength on multi-national firms and of severe oil price weakness on the energy and materials firms have been well documented. Year-over-year SPX earnings growth has been in negative territory for six consecutive quarters. In the second quarter of 2014, trailing twelve-month SPX earnings per share peaked at approximately $113.43; this has since declined to $106.17. Meanwhile, year-over-year SPX sales growth may have turned a corner in the second quarter of 2016, as S&P 500 companies saw a very small uptick in year-over-year annual sales to $1,114.97. This marks the first trailing twelve-month sales growth for the broad index since the reporting period for the fourth quarter of 2014.

Under the surface of the large cap market index lie several notable bright spots for both annual sales and earnings growth. Within the Consumer Discretionary sector, the S&P 500 industry groups for automobile makers, homebuilders, home furnishers and home improvement retailers have all generated year-over-year sales and earnings growth of at least 6.0% in the reporting period ending Sept. 30, 2016. Less cyclical areas of the Consumer Discretionary sector including the S&P 500 industry groups for internet retail and discount general merchandise have also eclipsed the 6.0% market for trailing twelve-month sales growth and earnings growth. Healthcare is another area of the market where investors can find solid income statement growth. The S&P 500 industry groups for Healthcare Distributors, Managed Healthcare (insurers) and Life Sciences Tools & Services have all posted year-over-year sales and earnings growth of at least 4.0% for their most recent quarterly earnings seasons.

U.S. LARGE CAP SALES GROWTH TRENDS
1ST QUARTER 2015 - 2ND QUARTER 2016



Source: Bloomberg. Past performance does not guarantee future results

FIXED INCOME

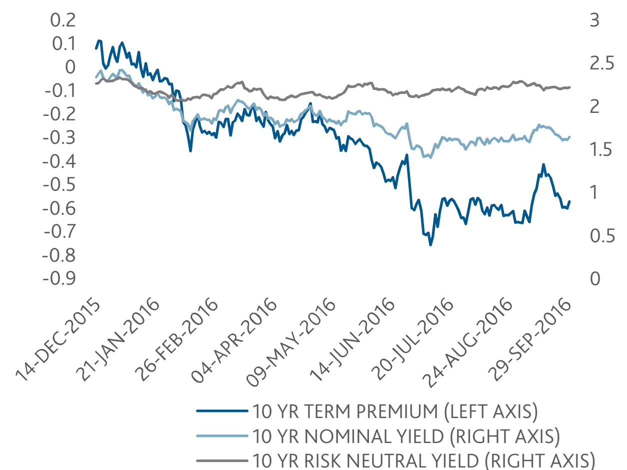
BOND INVESTORS CONTINUE TO ACCEPT LOWER COMPENSATION FOR DURATION RISK

As time barreled toward December 2015 many investors voiced the opinion that if longer term yields dropped after the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) hiked rates it would signal that the committee had erred in its assessment of the domestic economy. Indeed, longer term yields have steadily fallen since the initial hike despite modestly positive economic data, healthy labor market trends and commentary from the Fed that inflation is moving back toward its 2.0% target. Importantly, our research indicates the most significant reason for the decline in yields since the rate hike can be attributed to the reduction in term premiums, which are the extra compensation investors demand to hold longer dated bonds. The term premium is important because it incorporates added risks such as inflation over time.

Given the Fed's most recent forecast for lower growth (median long run real growth of 1.8%), declines in labor force participation and subdued inflation figures, longer term yields have drifted lower as market participants have been willing to accept less compensation for duration risk. It is our interpretation that the consistent downward move in longer term Treasury yields and resulting curve flattening, may be less of a reflection of a Fed policy mistake and more about downwardly revised growth expectations, less monetary policy uncertainty and fewer concerns regarding inflation. As noted below we think the latter is a risk market participants may need to reconsider.

Interest rate curve flattening (difference between 10 YR UST and 2-year Treasury yields) can occur for a multitude of reasons. Two of the more important reasons are projections for future real growth, which are outside of the Fed's control, and inflation expectations, which are part of the Fed's mandate. Historically, a flat curve, or worse, an inverted curve, has at times provided an early signal that economic weakness may be imminent. Based on the flattening that occurred since the Fed first announced its decision to begin tapering in late 2013 and the flattening that has occurred in previous hike cycles dating back to 1979, investors should have reasonably expected to see some flattening in the yield curve after the December 2015 hike.

10 YEAR U.S. TREASURY TERM PREMIUM
DECEMBER 2015 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2016



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

FIXED INCOME CONTINUED

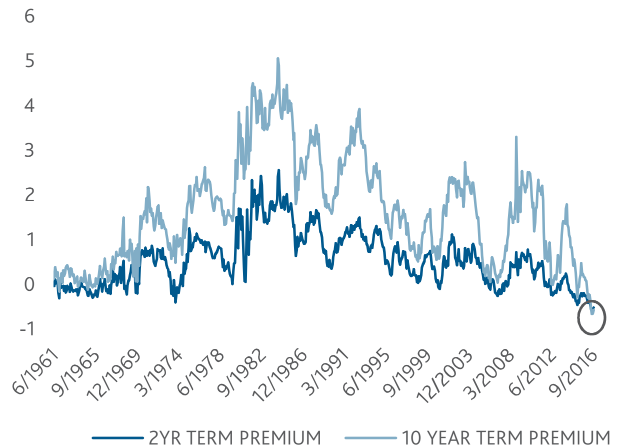
During Q3 the spread between the 10 YR UST and the 2-year Treasury yield flattened approximately 5bps as the 2-year yield increased and the 10-year yield remained relatively unchanged. The Fed has communicated to the market that it remains data dependent and has refrained from additional rate hikes since doing so on December 15, 2015. Despite leaving rates unchanged the short end of the Treasury market appears to reflect an improving economy and the expected path for fed funds should continue to move higher. In an environment of subdued growth, what happens with inflation will likely be the main driver for longer term interest rates and the potential for curve steepening. This could produce unexpected surprises for market participations currently devoid of extra compensation in this portion of the interest rate curve.

We have touched on inflation somewhat already, and while the Fed pays closer attention to PCE than CPI, it would be negligent to ignore the fact that non-energy services, which accounts for 60% of the goods within the CPI basket, have seen their prices increase 3.2% over the last year. Additionally, the median household income, which hadn't risen on a real basis since 2007, grew 5.2% in 2015, which arguably put more money in the pockets of consumers.

Finally, Americans expect inflation to be 2.4% over the next year and to be an average of 2.6% in the next five to ten years, according to the University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Survey. All of this is to say, that if bond investors grow complacent, inflation could creep up on them to drive longer yields higher quickly with little warning. Thankfully, for the time being, a confluence of issues including geopolitical risks, a subdued velocity of money and declining long-term growth prospects, serve as anchors that will only let the longer end drift so much higher.

10-YEAR U.S. TREASURY TERM PREMIUM

IN PERCENTAGE FROM 1/11/1959 THROUGH 6/30/2016



Source: Bloomberg. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

OUTLOOK

THE MARKETS AND THE FED DISAGREE

In the economy and markets, it is often clear after some time passes why prices have behaved a certain way. An example of this from the past few months is how equities sold off and then quickly recovered after the Brexit vote. However, while bond prices reacted in a similar fashion, it is interesting to observe that their response was a flight to quality rally and reversal, but happening over a much longer period of time. Since stock and bond prices reacted in opposing directions, it is tempting to argue that investors became fearful in response to the vote and their reaction was to sell stocks and buy bonds. While it may be true that investors overreact then reverse course in the short-term for extreme events of a few weeks to even a quarter, it may not be true for the long term. In fact, it is our view that over time markets should properly reflect fundamental factors. When they do not, opportunities may arise.

What then to make of the lackluster market for equities in the first half and a rally in the third quarter? Certainly some poor messaging from the Fed regarding the pace and number of interest rate hikes bears some culpability. But something more subtle may have happened that was overlooked. Consider the fact that first quarter Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was reported at only 1.1% in keeping with the loss of momentum in the economy that has been prevalent since the current expansion began during the summer of 2009. With the second quarter's GDP measuring a scant 1.4%, after an initial estimate of 0.8, could the markets have been worried in the first six months of 2016 that an even further deceleration of economic growth loomed? The selloff in stocks and rally in bonds that occurred earlier in 2016 was a "flight to quality" move that perhaps indicated, at that time, an expectation that the Fed's aspirations to wean the economy and markets off the lowest fed funds policy rates were very precarious and needed to be done delicately.

Bond market reaction can be used as a measure of whether investors believe the Fed has been doing their job properly. If a rate hike was justified, the 10 YR UST yield may have little reaction. As discussed above, surprise news has tended to beget an initial strong and incorrect reaction in market prices over the short term. So when the Fed raises rates, or has a press conference indicating they want to, and bond prices sell off (interest rates rising) on this news only to rally over the coming weeks (interest rates falling) the markets could be indicating disagreement with the Fed. An initial overreaction is followed by a reversal along the lines discussed above. Fortunately, during the third quarter, the Fed has done a better job of messaging to the markets both a slower pace of rate hikes and a lower ending point to the rate hike cycle. Markets seem to share general agreement as evidenced by the gradual and steady move higher in equities and general sideways range-bound move for interest rates and bonds.

ECONOMIC INDICATOR	LATEST	SIGNAL
FED FUNDS POLICY	0.50%	BEAR
STEEPNESS OF YIELD CURVE	1.32%	BULL
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.90%	BEAR
WTI OIL PRICE	$48.24	BULL
S&P 500 INDEX	2168.27	BULL
S&P/CASE SHILLER HOME PRICE INDEX	190.91	BULL
PRODUCER PRICE INDEX	-2.10%	BULL
PHILADELPHIA FED SURVEY	12.80	NEUTRAL

Source: Bloomberg

Though for shorter time periods the markets may overreact and over longer time periods fundamentals become of greater importance, macro economic conditions can provide insights into a near term outlook for domestic equities. Since last quarter's reading, six factors remain bullish, two are bearish and one is neutral. We find it interesting that after the summer equity rally, the SPX indicator has moved back to a bullish reading. Yet, as alluded to in the previous quarter's publication, the Unemployment Rate factor is now bearish because it has failed to show improvement over the past three months.

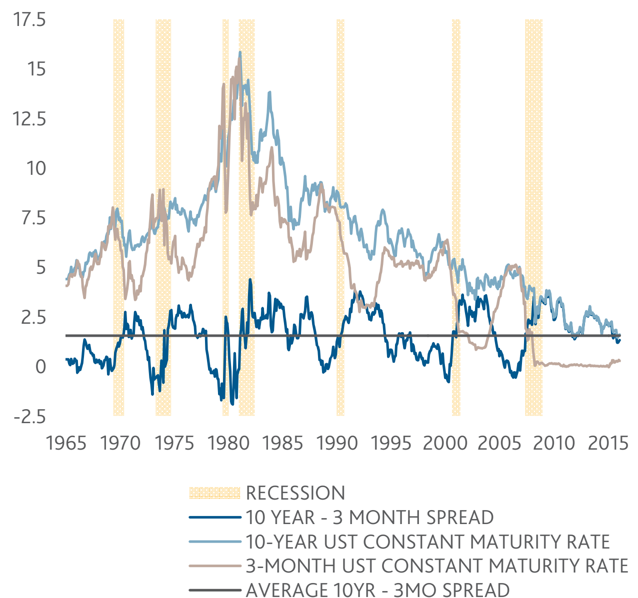
YIELD CURVE

The difference between the 10 YR UST and the 3 Month T-Bill (US 3mo) represents the term structure of interest rates and measures the steepness of the yield curve. There is considerable work done on the slope of the yield curve and its relationship to the business cycle and equity prices. We attempt to illustrate this in the chart to the right. The line labeled as the 10 Year-3 Month Spread, has had an average of just under 2% for the past 50 years. From the chart it can be readily observed that an inverted yield curve, or a negative spread, has been a strong indicator of a recession. For most of the recessionary periods, the 3Mo UST Constant Maturity Rate line, has usually risen when the 10 YR UST Constant Maturity Rate line was also rising, a phenomena referred to as a parallel shift in the yield curve. However, the last recession is different in that rates were rising from 2004-2006 when the 10 YR UST was flat.

With hindsight, we should not have been surprised by the recession that began in late 2007 as the yield curve had inverted. But as the current Fed has indicated their desire to raise rates without spurring a recession their efforts may be somewhat thwarted by the continued flat to downward trajectory of 10-year yields and a keen understanding of economic history. If the Fed wishes to keep their promise and not cause a recession, it may be wise to consider the term structure and consider delaying rate hikes until 10 YR UST yields break decisively higher. Fortunately, Chair Yellen's latest message continued to indicate a reliance on both economic and market data in their decision making process. We hope the steepness of the yield curve is of significance to future rate setting decisions.

U.S. YIELD CURVE HISTORY

SHORT-TERM TO INTERMEDIATE-TERM, IN PERCENT



Source: Bloomberg. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

ECONOMIC FACTORS	CURRENT OUTLOOK
U.S. GDP Growth	We expect 2016 to be another year of 2.0% real GDP growth despite a slow start in Q1 and Q2.
Federal Funds Rate	Improving economic data in recent months has led to an increased probability of a December 2016 rate hike.
Inflation	Core PCE inflation was 1.7% year over year in August; a strong dollar should continue to cap domestic prices.
Employment	The headline unemployment rate will likely remain near 5.0% absent growth in the labor participation rate.
Consumer Confidence	U.S. consumers' outlook improved in the third quarter, which may bode well for consumer spending heading into the holiday season.
Oil	A tentative deal between OPEC and Russia could support oil prices heading into 2017.
Housing	The housing recovery is likely to remain slow to moderate, with rising prices a headwind.
International Economies	The IMF sees subdued growth in the U.K. euro zone, and Japan driving subpar global GDP growth of only 3.1% in 2016.

ASSET ALLOCATION	UNDERWEIGHT	NEUTRAL	OVERWEIGHT
Fixed Income	●		
Equities		●	
Alternative Investments			●

CURRENT OUTLOOK

We remain moderately underweight fixed income and have increased our bias towards high quality bonds. Within equities, we continue with a neutral weighting as volatility continues to be driven by macro events such as central bank policy, global growth concerns and the U.S. presidential election. Given the likelihood of heightened volatility in coming quarters, we remain overweight to alternative investments with an emphasis towards hedging strategies.

FIXED INCOME	UNDERWEIGHT	NEUTRAL	OVERWEIGHT
Core Bonds			●
TIPS		●	
Non-Investment Grade	●		
International	●		

CURRENT OUTLOOK

At the end of 3Q16, market participants place approximately a 60% chance of a Fed rate hike by the 12/14/16 FOMC meeting, up from about 40% in the first weeks of August. If a December Fed hike causes the dollar to strengthen and the Treasury curve to flatten further, the risk of a recession will rise. However, the more likely scenario following a December rate hike, is an extended and longer period of lower growth. In the near term, satellite fixed income provides attractive levels of income, but as uncertainty mounts core bonds remain the best complement to equities.

EQUITIES	UNDERWEIGHT	NEUTRAL	OVERWEIGHT
Large Cap			●
Mid Cap			●
Small Cap		●	
Developed International	●		
Emerging Markets	●		

CURRENT OUTLOOK

Our outlook for U.S. equities remains positive relative to international equities amid concerns surrounding post-Brexit economic weakness in the U.K. and euro zone. According to Bloomberg consensus estimates, S&P 500 Index year over year earnings per share are expected to record a very slight increase of 0.4% in 3Q16 following six consecutive quarters of declines. U.S. companies with lower exposure to sales outside the U.S should benefit if a December rate hike results in a stronger dollar. The outlook for emerging market equitiies is still hampered by a deceleration in Chinese economic growth and recessions in Brazil and Russia.

ALTERNATIVES	UNDERWEIGHT	NEUTRAL	OVERWEIGHT
Real Estate		●	
Commodities	●		
Hedging Strategies			●

CURRENT OUTLOOK

Relatively higher current yields make REITs attractive, yet the threat of a U.S. rate hike in December has been a headwind. As such, we maintain our neutral position in REITs. Divergence in economic growth prospects and central bank policies world wide continue to create headwinds for commodity prices and we remain underweight. Due to recent equity volatility, we remain overweight on hedging strategies.

The above weightings represent the current tactical position relative to MainStreet Advisors strategic weights.

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