First Quarter 2011

The Search for Income

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LPL Financial

Summary

The *Search for Income* publication is a quarterly guide to our best ideas for income-producing securities and strategies. This publication offers active and passive income suggestions from our current mutual fund recommended list, along with suggested exchange-traded products (ETPs). Many of the asset classes/sectors can be used individually or in a diversified portfolio, and several are currently employed in our model portfolios.

The Song Remains the Same

The first quarter of 2011 may have reminded income seeking investors of the famous Led Zeppelin song: *The Song Remains the Same*. Prices and yields on most of our favorite income-generating ideas finished the first quarter virtually unchanged. The stability still enabled our income-generating ideas to outperform comparable Treasuries (according to Barclays data), which finished the quarter with price declines. The tune changed slightly for high-yield bond investors, however, as prices increased and yields declined over the quarter. High-yield bond investors rocked out to another quarter of strong outperformance relative to Treasuries while still enjoying good income generation. Despite uncertainties surrounding the Japan earthquake and lingering Middle East turmoil, a still expanding global economy helped boost the prices of more economically sensitive fixed income sectors, such as High-Yield Bonds and Preferred Stocks.

Even with the stability of the first quarter, we believe income investors should still anticipate lower total returns when looking forward through the remainder of the year. Overall bond yields on our favorite income-generating ideas (listed below) began 2011 lower compared to yield levels prevalent at the start of 2010. Furthermore, we believe valuations on High-Yield Bonds, Emerging Market Debt (EMD), Investment-Grade Corporate Bonds, and Preferred Stocks remain attractive but are approaching fair value. Therefore, further improvement in valuations is likely to be limited, leaving the bulk of performance to come from income generation. We realize that most income-seeking investors remain focused on yield, but acknowledging lower total returns is important to help set investor expectations.

Among more economically sensitive bond sectors, High-Yield Bonds stand out as one of our favorite investments and a potential source of income generation. Currently, our top ideas for income generation are the following:

- High-Yield Bonds (taxable and tax-free)
- Emerging Market Debt (EMD)
- Investment-Grade Corporate Bonds (intermediate- and long-term)
- Preferred Stocks
- Build America Bonds (BABs)

Our bias within fixed income remains High-Yield Bonds, as the sector has provided the ideal combination of yield and price stability. Taxable High-Yield Bonds once again benefited from good earnings growth, which further improved key credit metrics. Defaults continued to decline over the first quarter, and we expect a further decline over the course of 2011. Additionally, high-yield issuers have done an excellent job of refinancing near-term maturities and hold substantial cash on hand, so we do not expect a near-term pick up in defaults, even if the domestic economy grows slowly.

EMD issuers continued to benefit from another quarter of strong economic growth but the asset class was impacted by volatile bond markets. Concerns over inflation in emerging market countries led to valuation swings as investors debated the impact of rising local inflation on respective economies and how aggressive central banks would be in raising interest rates to combat it. EMD valuations finished the quarter roughly unchanged but still near levels we believe reflect fair value. Since the beginning of 2009, both higher interest income and cheap valuations enabled EMD to absorb any jump in interest rates. However, with valuations approaching fair value, interest income provides the main buffer to interest rate risk. Emerging Market (EM) countries are expected to lead global economic growth in 2011, with a projected growth rate triple that of the developed world, suggesting that valuations will likely remain firm while investors continue to reap an attractive yield that exceeds comparable Treasuries by 2.5%.

Investment-Grade Corporate Bond valuations are modestly attractive but, like EMD, also approaching fair value. Still, with an average yield advantage of 1.4% to comparable Treasury bonds (as of March 30, 2011) they remain the best income-producing option among high-quality domestic bonds, especially considering the low yields on other high-grade bond sectors, such as Treasuries and Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS). The high-quality nature of Investment-Grade Corporate Bonds make them more sensitive to future rises in interest rates, and this remains a risk going forward. We do not expect bond yields to soar higher in 2011, and still expect positive total returns in the low-to-mid single-digit range.

We continue to find Preferred Stocks attractive and the asset class has continued to be a good income generator. Valuations improved over the quarter and yields remain favorable compared to similarly rated Investment-Grade Corporate Bonds. Financial regulatory reform posed a challenge to preferred stockholders in 2010, but the final legislation was a positive for Preferred Stocks. Financial institutions, which comprise the bulk of preferred issuers, have few incentives to issue Preferred Stock under new regulation and, at the same time, will be required to hold more regulatory capital. The higher capital buffer, which reduces the risk of dividend suspension, provides a favorable fundamental tailwind, while limited new issuance creates a favorable supply-demand balance for existing investors. Furthermore, Preferred Stock prices exhibited surprising resilience to periods of rising bond yields over the past six months and we view the sector in a more favorable light.

Build America Bonds (BABs) remain a viable income option despite the expiration of the BABs program on December 31, 2010. Due to their longer-term nature, BABs are among the most interest rate sensitive of our income-producing ideas, but benefited from a scarcity premium due to the lack of issuance. BABs prices actually finished higher over the first quarter in contrast to Treasury price declines. We believe BABs can still be used for income generation with high overall credit ratings and an average yield of roughly 6.1%, according to Wells Fargo index data.

Another strategy to consider would be the income-focused theme in Model Wealth Portfolios (MWP), which combines multiple asset classes and sectors. The goals of this portfolio are to seek excess total return and, secondarily, to generate significantly higher overall yields than the LPL Financial Research blended benchmarks.

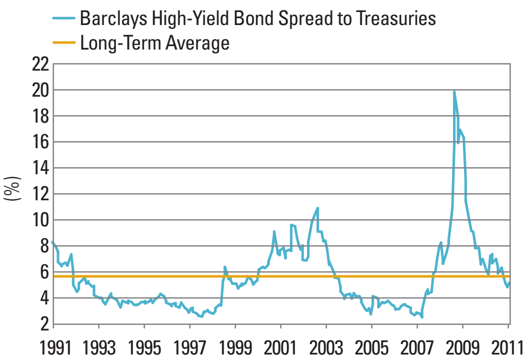
Build America Bonds (BABs)

BABs originated from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to allow municipalities to issue taxable bonds for qualifying infrastructure projects. By expanding the investor base to taxable investors, BABs issuance was intended to facilitate municipalities' ability to obtain funding for important infrastructure projects given still uncertain markets in the wake of the financial crisis. BABs have been a success, and the market has grown to $184 billion, according to *The Bond Buyer, December 31, 2010.*

Preferred Stock investing involves risk which may include loss of principal.

Mortgage-Backed Securities are subject to credit, default risk, prepayment risk that acts much like call risk when you get your principal back sooner than the stated maturity, extension risk, the opposite of prepayment risk, and interest rate risk.

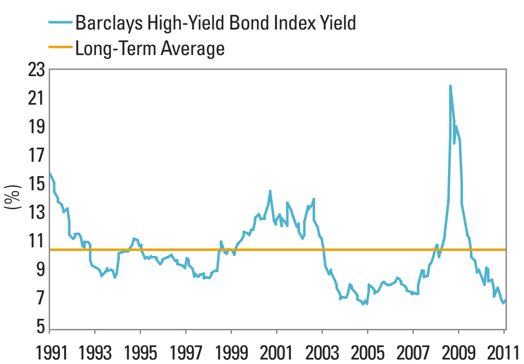
1 A Declining Default Rate Bodes Well for Narrower Yield Spreads and Thus Higher Valuations



Source: Barclays, Bloomberg, LPL Financial 03/31/11

High-Yield spread is the yield differential between the average yield of high-yield bonds and the average yield of comparable maturity Treasury bonds.

2 Yields Are Low by Historical Comparison but High Relative to Low High-Grade Bond Yields



Source: Barclays, Bloomberg, LPL Financial 03/31/11

The Barclays High-Yield Bond Index is an unmanaged index, which cannot be invested into directly. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Bonds are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values will decline as interest rates rise and are subject to availability and change in price.

High yield/junk bonds (grade BB or below) are not investment grade securities, and are subject to higher interest rate, credit, and liquidity risks than those graded BBB and above. They generally should be part of a diversified portfolio for sophisticated investors.

International investing involves special risks, such as currency fluctuation and political instability, and may not be suitable for all investors.

Government Bonds and Treasury Bills are guaranteed by the U.S. government as to the timely payment of principal and interest and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and fixed principal value. However, the value of a fund shares is not guaranteed and will fluctuate.

This information is not intended to be a substitute for specific individualized tax, legal or investment planning advice. We suggest that you discuss your specific tax issues with a qualified tax advisor.

Favorite Sector/Asset Class Ideas

High-Yield Bonds (Taxable And Tax-Free)

High-Yield is an obvious asset class for income-seeking investors. After a strong 2009, taxable High-Yield Bonds performed well in 2010. Valuations improved further during the first quarter, but we continue to find High-Yield Bonds attractive. The average yield advantage, or spread relative to Treasuries, stood at 5.2% as of March 30, 2011. Declining defaults continue to support valuations, however. The global default rate declined further to 2.8% in February 2011 down from a peak of 13% at the end of 2009. Moody's has forecast a further decline to 1.4% by year-end 2011. A projected decline in the default rate, which we agree with, provides a favorable backdrop for High-Yield Bonds. Furthermore, high-yield issuers have taken advantage of low interest rates and done an excellent job of refinancing existing debt obligations. Although new issuance remained elevated, over 60% of first quarter new issuance was used for refinancing purposes, which we view as healthy and a positive for credit quality. With few maturing bonds coming due in 2011, the risk of an unexpected surge in defaults is limited.

Since default rates and High-Yield Bond spreads are highly correlated, the average High-Yield Bond spread to Treasuries, at 5.2%, is attractive. In our view, this spread level more than compensates for the level of defaults [Chart 1].

The average yield of High-Yield Bonds (7.0% as of March 30, 2011) is below the 20-year average of 10.6% [Chart 2]. In a fixed income world where many bonds offer historically low yields, High-Yield Bonds still stand out. Like Investment-Grade Corporate Bonds, High-Yield Bond issuers have posted better than expected earnings and benefited from economic improvement. We anticipate this trend may continue to provide a favorable fundamental backdrop for high-yield investors in 2011.

For diversification purposes and to reduce individual security risk, LPL Financial Research strongly recommends investors use a mutual fund or ETP (Exchange-Traded Product) for exposure to this asset class. In general, high-yield funds provide yields between 5.5% and 8.5% (according to Morningstar data as of March 31, 2011), but of course entail greater credit risk relative to Investment-Grade Bonds.

Investors, regardless of tax-bracket, may wish to consider Tax-Free High-Yield Bonds. High-yield municipal bond prices finished the first quarter roughly unchanged. Concern over state budgets sparked additional broad-based municipal market weakness in early January before the sector rebounded to finish the quarter roughly unchanged. However, we continue to find the asset class attractive and, for the first time ever, the average yield of high-yield municipal bonds (7.3% according to Barclays High-Yield Municipal Index) exceeds that of taxable high-yield bonds. Although municipal high-yield bonds are longer duration in nature, investors are essentially getting the tax benefit for free.

Furthermore, defaults continue to decline on a year-over-year basis. According to Income Securities Advisors, municipal defaults declined to $2.7 billion in 2010, down from $7.3 billion in 2010 and a peak of $8.5 billion in 2008. S&P reported that through January and February of 2011, defaults declined by 33% over the same two months in 2010. We believe that defaults will continue to be concentrated in more speculative issues, allowing an investment manager ample room to find attractive investments. According to Municipal Market Advisors, 83% of defaults since July 1, 2009, have come from issuers that did not have any rating at all (non-rated). Furthermore, housing-related bond issues comprise 77% of all defaults. Given the speculative excesses in the housing market, it is no surprise that housing-related issues represent the largest number of defaults.

Please be aware that the vast majority of tax-free high-yield funds generate income that is subject to AMT (Alternative Minimum Tax). Again, we recommend investors use a mutual fund to gain exposure. Please contact fund companies directly or obtain a copy of the prospectus for the percentage of income subject to AMT.

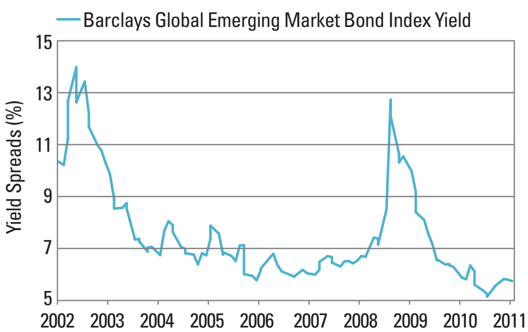
Emerging Market Debt (EMD)

Emerging market economies weathered the financial crisis better than most developed countries and continue to exhibit the strongest economic growth globally. Investor interest in EMD has increased as the European debt problem highlighted the rising debt burdens facing many developed European countries, as well as the United States. Most EMD issuers have very manageable debt burdens and continue to benefit from stronger domestic economic growth.

However, inflation concerns led to swings in EMD prices over the first quarter. EMD still managed to outperform Treasuries for the quarter due to their higher yield. Valuations finished the first quarter roughly unchanged but near fair value in our view. With less room for valuation improvement, inflation concerns or interest rate fluctuations may continue to impact EMD performance [Charts 3 and 4].

The current yield of the Barclays Global Emerging Markets Bond Index, 5.7% as of March 30, 2011, is attractive for income generation, particularly given still strong fundamentals. EMD issuers are likely to continue to benefit from faster economic growth than their developed nation counterparts. EMD issuers also possess better credit characteristics: debt-to-GDP ratios are lower than developed nations and most EMD issuers possess large currency reserves. Rising inflation continues to pose a risk as emerging market central banks increase interest rates. However, active fund managers have some latitude to offset this risk by taking select emerging market currency exposure, which may benefit from a weaker US dollar as the Federal Reserve (Fed) continues to stimulate the economy with large-scale bond purchases. In addition, select emerging market countries are likely to revalue their currency modestly higher rather than use interest rate increases to keep local economies from overheating.

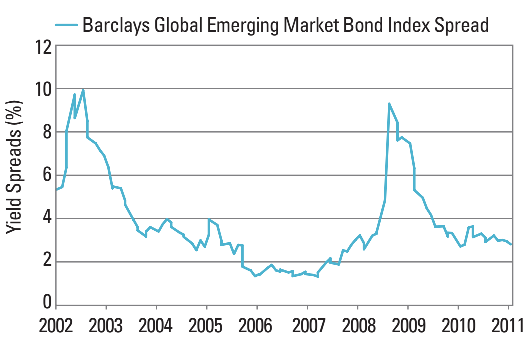
3 EMD Yields Imply Lower Returns Going Forward



Source: Barclays, Bloomberg, LPL Financial 03/31/11

The Barclays Global EM Bond Index is an unmanaged index, which cannot be invested into directly. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

4 Yield Spreads Remain Above the Narrowest Levels of the Past Decade

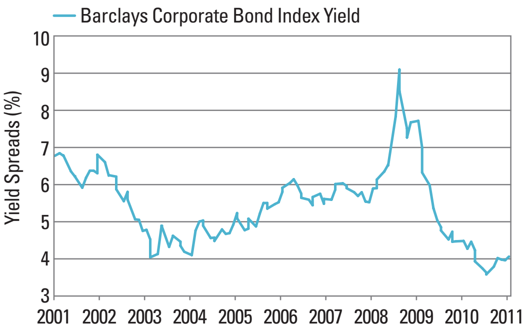


Source: Barclays, Bloomberg, LPL Financial 03/31/11

The Barclays Global EM Bond Index is an unmanaged index, which cannot be invested into directly. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

International and emerging markets investing involves special risks, such as currency fluctuation and political instability, and may not be suitable for all investors.

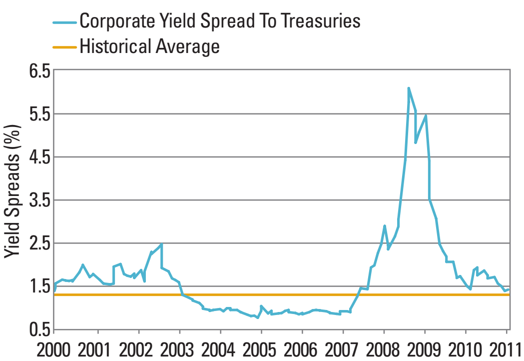
5 Average Corporate Bond Yields Are Near Record Lows but Remain a High-Quality Income Option



Source: Barclays, Bloomberg, LPL Financial 03/31/11

The Barclays Corporate Bond Index is an unmanaged index, which cannot be invested into directly. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

6 Corporate Bond Yield Spreads Are Attractive in Our View and Above the Historical Average



Source: Barclays, Bloomberg, LPL Financial 03/31/11

The market value of Corporate Bonds will fluctuate, and if the bond is sold prior to maturity, the investor's yield may differ from the advertised yield.

Government Bonds and Treasury Bills are guaranteed by the U.S. government as to the timely payment of principal and interest and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and fixed principal value. However, the value of a fund shares is not guaranteed and will fluctuate.

Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds but normally offer a higher yield and are subject to market, interest rate and credit risk as well as additional risks based on the quality of issuer coupon rate, price, yield, maturity and redemption features.

Preferred Stock investing involves risk, which may include loss of principal.

Investment-Grade Corporate Bonds

The average Investment-Grade Corporate Bond yield was roughly unchanged over the first quarter of 2011, but still remains low by historical comparison [Chart 5]. Such a yield level may not be exciting for many investors, but yields vary depending on the specific investment used. We believe Investment-Grade Corporate Bonds can still be used as an income-producing option in fixed income markets considering historically low Treasury and MBS yields. As of March 30, 2011, the average Investment-Grade Corporate Bond yield spread to Treasuries was 1.4%, still above the 1.3% historical average and a considerable advantage over Treasuries [Chart 6]. We believe further gains to corporate credit quality will be difficult to achieve but expect corporations to maintain credit quality achievements of the past two years.

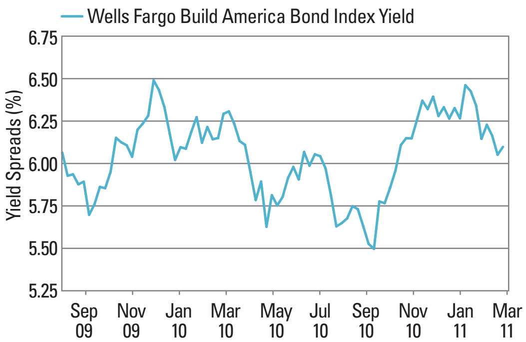
Preferred Stocks

Preferred Stocks provide higher current yields than comparably rated Corporate Bonds. Although called "stocks," Preferred Stocks possess bond-like characteristics, and income-seeking investors should consider the asset class. Like other credit sensitive sectors, Preferred Stocks followed up a strong 2009 rebound with an impressive 2010. Nonetheless, both yields and valuations remain attractive. As of March 30, 2011, the preferred market, as measured by the Merrill Lynch Hybrid Securities Index, had an average yield of 5.6%. However, due to the varied composition of the preferred market-specific investment product, yields may vary (see Implementation section for details).

Financial regulatory reform has turned out to be a modest positive for Preferred Stocks. New bank capital rules require some financial institutions to retire some preferred securities over the coming five years. Retiring the issues will require companies to redeem preferred securities at par value. Since issuance of new Preferred Stocks has been minimal over the past two years, the potential reductions could create a favorable supply-demand balance. In fact, several issuers were proactive during the first quarter and redeemed select issues early to take advantage of low overall interest rates. The demand for yield should help support a shrinking base of preferred securities.

Over the longer term, however, investors should realize that interest rate increases remain a risk even though Preferred Stocks exhibited good resiliency over the past six months. Since Preferred Stocks are perpetual or have extremely long 30- to 50-year maturities, they possess interest rate sensitivity. The yield advantage to Treasuries may help offset higher interest rate risk, but investors need to be aware of this risk.

7 Build America Bonds Can Offer Diversification and Yield to Income-Seeking Investors



Source: Wells Fargo, Bloomberg, LPL Financial 03/13/11

The Wells Fargo Build America Bond Index is an unmanaged index, which cannot be invested into directly. All indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Build America Bonds

The BABs program expired at the end of 2010 after exclusion from tax-cut extension legislation that was signed into law in late 2010. Despite the expiration, BABs prices have proven resilient in 2011 as a scarcity premium has begun to develop. Born from the $787 billion ARRA, BABs have been well received as taxable bond investors have embraced BABs as a diversification investment to existing holdings of Corporate, Treasury, and Mortgage-Backed Bonds in their portfolios. BABs are included in the widely followed Barclays Capital Bond Indexes, and therefore are subject to regular purchases from passive investors who closely mimic benchmark positions.

BABs are not without risks and interest rate risk remains the greatest potential threat. The vast majority of issuance is long-term, with 90% of BABs maturing beyond 10 years, according to The Bond Buyer data. The longer-term maturities of BABs make them among the more sensitive to interest rate changes within the bond market. BABs prices were resilient to rising interest rates over the first quarter, but investors should remain aware of this potential risk. We do not expect a sharp and rapid rise in interest rates in 2011, but price declines associated with rising interest rates will offset the benefit of higher interest income.

The lack of new issuance may increase BABs volatility throughout the year. Bond dealers may be less willing to participate in actively trading BABs without a steady flow of new bonds. This may lead to illiquid trading conditions that may exacerbate price fluctuations in both up and down markets.

In a low-yield world, BABs remain an attractive option for income-seeking investors with an average 6.1% yield, according to Wells Fargo index data [Chart 7]. The yield advantage to Treasuries, although now narrower, remains substantial at 1.8% above comparable maturity Treasuries. Municipal budgets, and therefore credit quality, will likely remain under pressure for most of 2011, but we do not foresee widespread defaults. Municipal defaults remain concentrated among the most speculative issues, a trend we expect to continue. BABs are among the highest quality municipal bonds and we expect them to be insulated from significant credit quality deterioration. Since most BABs are issued for qualifying infrastructure projects, the essential service nature provides an extra level of security.

The issuance of Build America Bonds began in April of 2009. They were authorized by the ARRA economic stimulus of 2009 and can be issued for qualifying infrastructure projects. They are taxable municipal bonds and are considered a category of bonds.

Implementation

Model Wealth Portfolios (MWP) – Income Focused

In this publication, we highlight our favorite individual sector and asset class ideas for income. However, with Model Wealth Portfolios (MWP), LPL Financial Research combines multiple asset classes and sectors to create a complete portfolio that seeks excess return and, secondarily, generates significantly higher overall yields than the LPL Financial blended benchmarks.

Within these Income Focused Models, we modify our asset allocation models to increase their income-generating ability. Fund selection is focused on identifying those mutual funds that have historically performed very well with a good portion of their performance coming from income. The following table highlights relevant statistics of MWP Income Focused Models.

Income Focused Model Wealth Portfolio Performance

Model Portfolios	3-Months	YTD	1-Year	2-Year	Annualized Since 3/1/08
Aggressive Growth					
MWP Income Focused	5.15%	5.15%	14.86%	31.19%	0.19%
AG Benchmark	6.05%	6.05%	16.57%	31.95%	3.12%
+ / - Benchmark	**-0.90%**	**-0.90%**	**-1.71%**	**-0.77%**	**-2.93%**
Growth					
MWP Income Focused	5.20%	5.20%	14.86%	30.37%	0.45%
G Benchmark	5.15%	5.15%	14.90%	27.74%	3.72%
+ / - Benchmark	**0.05%**	**0.05%**	**-0.04%**	**2.64%**	**-3.27%**
Growth With Income					
MWP Income Focused	4.67%	4.67%	13.14%	28.32%	1.80%
G&I Benchmark	3.96%	3.96%	12.56%	22.19%	4.35%
+ / - Benchmark	**0.71%**	**0.71%**	**0.58%**	**6.14%**	**-2.55%**
Income With Moderate Growth					
MWP Income Focused	3.83%	3.83%	11.51%	26.24%	3.65%
IMG Benchmark	2.76%	2.76%	10.00%	16.58%	4.68%
+ / - Benchmark	**1.07%**	**1.07%**	**1.51%**	**9.66%**	**-1.03%**
Income With Capital Preservation					
MWP Income Focused	3.41%	3.41%	12.19%	25.11%	5.59%
ICP Benchmark	1.56%	1.56%	7.28%	11.02%	4.77%
+ / - Benchmark	**1.85%**	**1.85%**	**4.90%**	**14.09%**	**0.82%**

Source: FactSet, LPL Financial 03/31/11

Benchmark Indices	Aggressive Growth	Growth	Growth with Income	Income with Moderate Growth	Income with Capital Preservation
Russell 3000 Index	95%	80%	60%	40%	20%
Barclays Aggregate Bond Index	0%	15%	35%	53%	70%
Cash	5%	5%	5%	7%	10%

For further information about the model portfolios, please contact your LPL Financial advisor.

All indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly.

*Please refer to pages 14 & 15 for index descriptions and investment objectives.

Income Focused Model Wealth Portfolio Mutual Funds

Name	Ticker	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception	Inception Date	Gross Expense Ratio	30-Day SEC Yield	Web Address
Columbia Marsico 21st Century Z	NMYAX	17.01	2.44	8.35	4.11	4/10/00	1.06	0.00	www.columbiafunds.com
MainStay Large Cap Growth I	MLAIX	20.06	5.87	N/A	8.43	4/1/05	0.94	0.00	www.mainstayfunds.com
Oppenheimer Rising Dividends Y	OYRDX	15.02	4.57	4.44	6.31	12/16/96	0.80	1.67	www.oppenheimerfunds.com
Allianz NFJ Dividend Value P	ADJPX	17.37	1.28	N/A	0.01	7/7/08	0.80	2.86	www.allianzinvestors.com
Eagle Mid Cap Stock I	HMCJX	20.44	4.48	N/A	5.36	6/6/06	0.79	0.00	www.eagleasset.com
Royce Dividend Value Invmt	RDVIX	27.37	7.25	N/A	7.49	9/14/07	1.38	1.01	www.roycefunds.com
ING International Real Estate A	IIRAX	12.93	0.57	N/A	1.39	2/28/06	1.50	1.76	www.ingfunds.com
Forward Long/Short Credit Analysis Inv	FLSRX	-0.91	N/A	N/A	8.45	5/1/08	3.39	4.95	www.forwardfunds.com
Loomis Sayles Bond Instl	LSBDX	11.94	8.22	10.21	10.48	5/16/91	0.64	4.51	www.loomissayles.com
MainStay High Yield Corporate Bond I	MHYIX	12.25	7.11	N/A	7.48	1/2/04	0.78	5.33	www.mainstayfunds.com
Pioneer Global High Yield Y	GHYYX	16.20	8.09	N/A	8.06	12/27/05	0.73	9.11	www.pioneerinvestments.com
Oppenheimer Senior Floating Rate Y	OOSYX	10.44	4.75	N/A	5.04	11/28/05	1.05	5.21	www.oppenheimerfunds.com
Federated Income Instl	FICMX	3.08	5.64	5.08	7.78	3/30/82	0.70	3.51	www.federatedinvestors.com
Principal Preferred Securities P	PPSPX	13.26	6.15	N/A	4.86	9/27/10	N/A	5.88	www.principal.com
Nuveen High Yield Municipal Bond I	NHMRX	-1.54	-2.51	3.40	3.36	6/7/99	0.69	7.94	www.nuveen.com
Goldman Sachs Commodity Strategy IR	GCCTX	24.43	N/A	N/A	-7.26	11/30/07	0.71	-0.29	www.goldmansachsfunds.com.
RS Global Natural Resources A	RSNRX	33.91	7.48	17.21	12.29	11/15/95	1.47	0.00	www.rsim.com
Forward Global Infrastructure Instl	KGIYX	17.47	N/A	N/A	-1.32	6/29/07	1.26	0.00	www.forwardfunds.com

Source: Morningstar Direct, LPL Financial 03/31/11

30-day yield: The fund's 30-day yield is based on yield to maturity of a fund's investments over a 30-day period and not on the dividends paid by the fund, which may differ.

Gross Expense Ratio: The gross expense ratio is the fund's total annual operating expense ratio. It is gross of any fee waivers or expense reimbursements.

The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not an indicator of future results. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance information quoted. To obtain current month-end performance information, please refer to the manager's websites displayed in the table above.

The performance data quoted reflects the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, is net of expenses and does not reflect the maximum advisory fee of 3.0%. Such fee, if taken into consideration, will reduce the performance quoted above.

Income Focused Model Wealth Portfolio Weights (As of 03/31/11)

Fund Name	Ticker	LPL Financial Statement Asset Class	Aggressive Growth	Growth	Growth w/ Income	Income w/ Moderate Growth	Income w/ Capital Preservation
Columbia Marsico 21st Century Growth	NMYAX	Large Growth	11.5%	11.0%	8.5%	5.0%	3.5%
Mainstay Large Growth	MLAIX	Large Growth	11.5%	11.0%	8.5%	5.0%	3.5%
Allianz NFJ Dividend Value	ADJPX	Large Value	13.0%	14.0%	13.0%	7.0%	0.0%
Oppenheimer Rising Dividends	OYRDX	Large Blend	20.0%	10.0%	9.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Eagle Mid-Cap Stock	HMCJX	Mid Growth	4.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Royce Dividend Value	RDVIX	Small Value	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ING International Real Estate	IIRAX	REITs: Global/Intl	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Forward Long/Short Credit	FLSRX	Intermediate-/Long-term Bond	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Loomis Sayles Bond	LSBDX	Intermediate-/Long-term Bond	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	6.0%	15.0%
Mainstay High Yield Corp	MHYIX	High-Yield Bond	0.0%	3.0%	4.0%	6.0%	7.0%
Pioneer Global High Yield	GHYYX	High-Yield Bond	0.0%	9.0%	16.0%	20.0%	30.0%
Oppenheimer Floating Rate	OOSYX	Bank Loans	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%
Federated Income Trust	FICMX	Mortgage-Backed Securities	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	3.0%
Principal Preferred Securities	PPSPX	Preferred Securities	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	4.0%	8.0%
Nuveen High Yield Municipal	NHMRX	Tax-Free High-Yield Bond	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%
Goldman Sachs Commodity Strategy	GCCTX	Sector (Commodities: Natural Resources)	9.0%	7.0%	6.0%	5.0%	4.0%
RS Global Natural Resource	RSNRX	Sector (Commodities: Natural Resources)	5.0%	5.5%	5.0%	4.0%	0.0%
Forward Global Infrastructure	KGIYX	Sector (Infrastructure)	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	2.0%
Cash*			9.0%	7.5%	5.0%	6.0%	6.0%
TOTAL			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* The cash portion of this portfolio is represented by money market instruments.

Mutual Fund and ETP Income Producing Ideas

The following list comprises our suggestions for mutual funds and ETPs that provide exposure to the income-producing sectors we have outlined in this report.

Taxable High-Yield Bond Exposure – Mutual Funds

Fund/Model Name	Ticker	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception	Inception Date	Gross Exp. Ratio	30-Day SEC Yield
Intermediate/Long High-Yield Bond								
Artio Global High Income I	JHYIX	12.19	9.31	N/A	11.11	1/30/03	0.75	8.70
MainStay High Yield Corporate Bond I	MHYIX	12.25	7.11	N/A	7.48	1/2/04	0.78	7.28
Pioneer Global High Yield Y	GHYYX	16.20	8.09	N/A	8.06	12/27/05	0.73	9.11
Hotchkis and Wiley High Yield A	HWHAX	15.84	N/A	N/A	23.65	5/29/09	1.12	6.34
PIMCO High Yield Instl	PHLPX	12.31	7.42	N/A	8.51	4/30/08	0.66	5.31
Delaware High-Yield Opportunities A	DHOAX	15.16	8.23	8.59	7.44	12/30/96	1.25	6.72
Pax World High Yield	PAXHX	10.09	7.36	6.68	6.07	10/8/99	0.99	7.41
Barclays Capital US High Yield Bond		**14.31**	**9.12**	**8.63**	**9.55**	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Morningstar Direct, LPL Financial 03/31/11

Taxable High-Yield Bond Exposure – ETPs

Exchange-Traded Product	Ticker	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception	Inception Date	Gross Exp. Ratio	30-Day SEC Yield	Mkt Ret Annlzd 1-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd 5-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd 10-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd Since Incep
Taxable High-Yield Bonds												
iShares iBoxx $ High Yield Corporate Bd	HYG	13.26	N/A	N/A	5.91	4/4/07	0.50	N/A	13.06	N/A	N/A	5.76
SPDR Barclays Capital High Yield Bond	JNK	13.86	N/A	N/A	6.78	11/28/07	0.40	8.39	13.07	N/A	N/A	6.56
Barclays Capital US High Yield Bond		**14.31**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Morningstar Direct, LPL Financial 03/31/11

All indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly.

For the most recent month end performance please visit the respective fund's website: JHYIX: www.artioglobal.com; MHYIX: www.nylim.com/portal/site/MainStay; GHYYX: www.pioneerinvestments.com; PHIYX: www.pimcofunds.com; DHOAX: www.delawarefunds.com; PAXHX: www.paxfund.com; HYG: www.ishares.com; JNK: www.spdrs.com.

The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not an indicator of future results. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance information quoted. To obtain current month-end performance information, please refer to the manager's websites displayed in the table above.

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30-day yield: The fund's 30-day yield is based on yield to maturity of a fund's investments over a 30-day period and not on the dividends paid by the fund, which may differ.

Gross Expense Ratio: The gross expense ratio is the fund's total annual operating expense ratio. It is gross of any fee waivers or expense reimbursements.

Tax-Free High-Yield Bond Exposure – Mutual Funds

Fund/Model Name	Ticker	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception	Inception Date	Gross Exp. Ratio	30-Day SEC Yield
Tax Free High-Yield Bonds								
Nuveen High Yield Municipal Bond I	NHMRX	-1.54	-2.51	3.40	3.36	6/7/99	0.69	7.66
Franklin High Yield Tax-Free Inc Adv	FHYVX	0.23	2.98	N/A	3.04	1/3/06	0.53	5.46
Oppenheimer Rochester National Muni A	ORNAX	-2.61	-5.53	1.62	3.15	10/1/93	1.25	8.51
Barclays High Yield Municipal		**3.28**	**1.93**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Morningstar Direct, LPL Financial 03/31/11

Tax-Free High-Yield Bond Exposure – ETPs

Exchange-Traded Product	Ticker	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception	Inception Date	Gross Exp. Ratio	30-Day SEC Yield	Mkt Ret Annlzd 1-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd 5-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd 10-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd Since Incep
Tax Free High-Yield Bonds												
Market Vectors High-Yield Muni ETF	HYD	-0.89	N/A	N/A	11.88	2/4/09	0.65	6.14	-1.13	N/A	N/A	11.08
Barclays High Yield Municipal		**3.28**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Morningstar Direct, LPL Financial 03/31/11

Emerging Market Debt Exposure – Mutual Funds

Fund/Model Name	Ticker	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception	Inception Date	Gross Exp. Ratio	30-Day SEC Yield
Emerging Market Bonds								
T. Rowe Price Emerging Markets Bond	PREMX	9.82	8.00	11.48	12.42	12/30/94	0.95	6.75
MFS Emerging Markets Debt A	MEDAX	7.81	8.58	13.08	12.09	3/17/98	1.19	5.10
PIMCO Emerging Local Bond P	PELPX	11.14	N/A	N/A	9.88	5/30/08	1.02	4.58
JPM EMBI Global		**8.65**	**8.26**	**10.15**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Morningstar Direct, LPL Financial 03/31/11

Emerging Market Debt Exposure – ETPs

Exchange-Traded Product	Ticker	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception	Inception Date	Gross Exp. Ratio	30-Day SEC Yield	Mkt Ret Annlzd 1-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd 5-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd 10-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd Since Incep
Emerging Market Bonds												
PowerShares Emerging Mkts Sovereign Debt	PCY	6.89	N/A	N/A	7.56	10/11/07	0.50	4.96	6.85	N/A	N/A	8.05
iShares JPMorgan USD Emerg Markets Bond	EMB	7.89	N/A	N/A	7.47	12/17/07	0.60	5.09	7.67	N/A	N/A	7.39
JPM EMBI Global		**8.65**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Morningstar Direct, LPL Financial 03/31/11

All indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly.

For the most recent month end performance please visit the respective fund's website: NHMRX, ORNAX: www.oppenheimerfunds.com; FHYVX: www.franklin-templeton.com; PREMX: www.troweprice.com; MEDAX: www.mfs.com; HYD: www.ishares.com; PCY: www.powershares.com; EMB: www.ishares.com

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Gross Expense Ratio: The gross expense ratio is the fund's total annual operating expense ratio. It is gross of any fee waivers or expense reimbursements.

Investment-Grade Corporate Bond Exposure – Mutual Funds

Fund/Model Name	Ticker	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception	Inception Date	Gross Exp. Ratio	30-Day SEC Yield
Intermediate/Long High Quality Bond								
Loomis Sayles Investment Grade Bond Y	LSIIX	9.62	8.72	9.08	8.73	12/31/96	0.56	5.23
Dodge & Cox Income	DODIX	6.25	6.72	6.21	7.69	1/3/89	0.43	4.21
Federated Total Return Bond Instl	FTRBX	5.61	6.58	5.91	6.57	10/1/96	0.45	4.22
Metropolitan West Total Return Bond I	MWTIX	9.08	8.40	6.83	7.35	3/31/00	0.51	4.79
Western Asset Core Plus Bond I	WACPX	8.82	7.28	6.99	6.90	7/8/98	0.45	2.91
Loomis Sayles Bond Instl	LSBDX	11.94	8.22	10.21	10.48	5/16/91	0.64	5.41
Barclays Capital Aggregate		**5.12**	**6.03**	**5.56**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Long High Quality Bond								
Vanguard Long-Term Investment-Grade	VWESX	9.12	6.43	6.71	8.50	7/9/73	0.24	5.52
Barclays Capital Govt Credit Long		**8.45**	**6.65**	**6.82**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eclectic Fixed Income								
Delaware Diversified Income A	DPDFX	5.86	8.54	8.13	8.27	12/29/97	0.98	4.11
Franklin Strategic Income Adv	FKSAX	9.43	7.69	8.17	7.77	8/12/99	0.63	4.73
Barclays Capital Aggregate		**5.12**	**6.03**	**5.56**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Morningstar Direct, LPL Financial 03/31/11

Investment-Grade Corporate Bond Exposure – ETPs

Exchange-Traded Products	Ticker	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception	Inception Date	Gross Exp. Ratio	30-Day SEC Yield	Mkt Ret Annlzd 1-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd 5-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd 10-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd Since Incep
Intermediate/Long High Quality Bond												
iShares Barclays Intermediate Credit Bd	CIU	6.19	N/A	N/A	5.98	1/5/07	0.20	3.93	5.53	N/A	N/A	5.98
iShares iBoxx $ Invest Grade Corp Bond	LQD	8.02	6.10	N/A	5.81	7/22/02	0.15	4.72	7.36	6.06	N/A	5.81
SPDR Barclays Capital Interm Credit Bond	ITR	6.06	N/A	N/A	8.58	2/10/09	0.15	2.95	5.42	N/A	N/A	7.49
Vanguard Intermediate-Term Bond ETF	BIV	7.44	N/A	N/A	6.94	4/3/07	0.11	4.11	7.17	N/A	N/A	6.92
Barclays Capital Aggregate		**5.12**	**6.03**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Long High Quality Bond												
SPDR Barclays Capital Long Credit Bond	LWC	8.02	N/A	N/A	15.73	3/10/09	0.15	5.50	6.50	N/A	N/A	14.17
Vanguard Long-Term Bond ETF	BLV	8.31	N/A	N/A	6.55	4/3/07	0.11	N/A	7.70	N/A	N/A	6.54
Barclays Capital Govt Credit Long		**8.45**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Morningstar Direct, LPL Financial 03/31/11

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Gross Expense Ratio: The gross expense ratio is the fund's total annual operating expense ratio. It is gross of any fee waivers or expense reimbursements.

Preferred Stock Exposure – Mutual Funds

Fund/Model Name	Ticker	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception	Inception Date	Gross Exp. Ratio	30-Day SEC Yield
Preferred Securities								
Principal Preferred Securities Inst	PPSPX	13.26	6.15	N/A	5.94	5/1/02	0.73	5.88
Nuveen Preferred Securities I	NPSRX	15.37	N/A	N/A	4.51	12/18/06	0.91	6.64
Merrill Lynch Preferred Stock Hybrid		**11.79**	**2.59**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Morningstar Direct, LPL Financial 03/31/11

Preferred Stock Exposure – ETPs

Exchange-Traded Product	Ticker	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception	Inception Date	Gross Exp. Ratio	30-Day SEC Yield	Mkt Ret Annlzd 1-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd 5-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd 10-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd Since Incep
Preferred Securities												
iShares S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Index	PFF	10.41	N/A	N/A	2.18	3/26/07	0.48	6.51	10.41	N/A	N/A	2.17
PowerShares Financial Preferred	PGF	12.20	N/A	N/A	0.76	12/1/06	0.65	6.74	12.46	N/A	N/A	0.62
PowerShares Preferred	PGX	10.07	N/A	N/A	-2.67	1/31/08	0.50	6.42	10.07	N/A	N/A	-2.80
Merrill Lynch Preferred Stock Hybrid		**11.79**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Morningstar Direct, LPL Financial 03/31/11

Build America Bond Exposure – ETPs

Exchange-Traded Product	Ticker	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception	Inception Date	Gross Exp. Ratio	30-Day SEC Yield	Mkt Ret Annlzd 1-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd 5-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd 10-Year	Mkt Ret Annlzd Since Incep
Build America Bond												
PowerShares Build America Bond	BAB	7.48	N/A	N/A	6.71	11/17/09	0.35	5.13	6.88	N/A	N/A	6.16
Wells Fargo Build America Bond Index		**8.10**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Morningstar Direct, LPL Financial 03/31/11

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For the most recent month end performance please visit the respective fund's website: PFF: www.ishares.com; BAB, PGF & PGX: www.powershares.com; EIBLX: www.eatonvance.com.

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IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

This report has been prepared by LPL Financial from sources believed to be reliable but no guarantee can be made as to its accuracy or completeness. The opinions expressed herein are or general information only, are subject to change without notice, and are not intended to provide specific advice or recommendations for any individuals.

LPL Financial does not engage in investment banking services nor has LPL Financial or the analyst(s) been compensated during the previous 12 months by any company mentioned in this report for any non-investment banking securities-related services and non-securities services nor has any company mentioned been a client of LPL Financial within the past 12 months.

Selling bonds prior to maturity may make the actual yield differ from their advertised yield and may involve a loss or gain. Bond values will decline as interest rates rise.

Government Bonds have a Government guarantee that applies only to timely payment of principal and interest only and not to the anticipated price or yield which may fluctuate with market conditions.

Bonds are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values will decline as interest rates rise and are subject to availability and change in price.

Principal risk: An investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), structured as a mutual fund or unit investment trust, involves the risk of losing money and should considered as part of an overall program, not a complete investment program. An investment in ETFs involves additional risks: not diversified, the risks of price volatility, competitive industry pressure, international political and economic developments, possible trading halts, Index tracking error.

Investing in mutual funds involve risk, including possible loss of principal. Investments in specialized industry sectors have additional risks, which are outlines in the prospectus.

International and emerging markets investing involves special risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability and may not be suitable for all investors.

Preferred Stock investing involves risk, which may include loss of principal.

High yield/junk bonds (grade BB or below) are not investment grade securities, and are subject to higher interest rate, credit, and liquidity risks than those graded BBB and above. They generally should be part of a diversified portfolio for sophisticated investors.

Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds but normally offer a higher yield and are subject to market, interest rate and credit risk as well as additional risks based on the quality of issuer coupon rate, price, yield, maturity and redemption features.

Government Bonds and Treasury Bills are guaranteed by the U.S. government as to the timely payment of principal and interest and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and fixed principal value. However, the value of funds shares is not guaranteed and will fluctuate.

Mortgage-Backed Securities are subject to credit risk, default risk, and prepayment risk that acts much like call risk, where you get your principal back sooner than the stated maturity, extension risk, the opposite of prepayment risk, and interest rate risk.

Correlation is a statistical measure of how two securities move in relation to each other. Correlations are used in advanced portfolio management.

Debt-to-GDP is a measure of a country's federal debt in relation to its gross domestic product (GDP). By comparing what a country owes and what it produces, the debt-to-GDP ratio indicates the country's ability to pay back its debt. The ratio is a coverage ratio on a national level.

BBB: An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

BB: An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

The Wells Fargo Build America Bond Index is a comprehensive, rules-based index measuring the performance of certain types of municipal bonds issued under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

Credit Quality: One of the principal criteria for judging the investment quality of a bond. As the term implies, credit quality informs investors of a bond or bond portfolio's credit worthiness, or risk of default.

Credit rating is an assessment of the credit worthiness of individuals and corporations. It is based upon the history of borrowing and repayment, as well as the availability of assets and extent of liabilities.

Bonds are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values will decline as interest rates rise and are subject to availability and change in price.

Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the investment company carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information about the investment company. They can obtain a prospectus from you. Read carefully before investing.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

Barclays High Yield Bond Index is an unmanaged index of corporate bonds rated below investment grade by Moody's, S&P or Fitch Investor Service. The index also includes bonds not rated by the ratings agencies.

Barclays Corporate Bond Index is an unmanaged index of investment grade rated bonds issued by corporations and quasi-government agencies. Corporate bonds issued by foreign entities but denominated in US dollars are also included in the index.

The Barclays Global Emerging Markets Bond Index is an unmanaged index of external debt instruments of the emerging market nations. This includes U.S. dollar-denominated Brady Bonds, loans, and Eurobonds.

Russell 3000® Index: measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. As of the latest reconstitution, the average market capitalization was approximately $4.8 billion; the median market capitalization was approximately $944.7 million. The index had a total market capitalization range of approximately $386.9 billion to $182.6 million.

The Wells Fargo Build America Bond Index is a comprehensive, rules-based index measuring the performance of certain types of municipal bonds issued under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

The Merrill Lynch Preferred Stock Hybrid Securities Index is an unmanaged index consisting of a set of investment-grade, exchange-traded preferred stocks with outstanding market values of at least $50 million that are covered by Merrill Lynch Fixed Income Research. The Index includes certain publicly issued, $25- and $100-par securities with at least one year to maturity.

The Russell 3000 Growth Index is an unmanaged index comprised of those Russell 3000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The Russell 3000 Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 3000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Barclays Aggregate Bond Index: is comprised of the Barclays Government/Corporate Bond Index, Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and Asset-Backed Securities Index, including securities that are of investment-grade quality or better, have at least one year to maturity, and have an outstanding par value of at least $100 million.

The Barclays Aggregate Bond Index is composed of securities from Lehman Brothers Government/Credit Bond Index, Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and Asset- Backed Securities Index including securities that are of investment-grade quality or better, have at least one year to maturity, and have an outstanding par value of at least $100 million.

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

Aggressive Growth: Aggressive Growth will essentially be fully invested in equity assets at all times (with the exception of a 5% cash position). Investors in this portfolio should have a long time horizon of 10 years or more, an understanding of the volatile history of equity investments, and a propensity to add money to the account on a systematic basis. This portfolio is very aggressive by nature and should not be considered by anyone unwilling to take on significant risk.

Growth: Growth will be targeted to an allocation of 80% in equity assets and 20% in fixed income assets (including a 5% cash position). Investors in this portfolio should have a long time horizon, an understanding of the volatile history of equity investments, and a propensity to add money to the account on a systematic basis. This portfolio is aggressive by nature and should not be considered by anyone unwilling to take on significant risk.

Growth With Income: Investors in this portfolio should have a long time horizon, and an understanding of the volatile history of equity investments. The primary investment objective of this portfolio is growth of principal. Fixed income assets are included to generate income and reduce overall volatility.

Income With Moderate Growth: Income With Moderate Growth will be targeted to a normal allocation of 40% in equity assets and 60% in fixed income assets (including a 7% cash position). Investors in this portfolio should have a time horizon of more than five years, and be comfortable with the volatile history of equity investments. The primary investment objective of this portfolio is income, with growth of principal an important consideration. Fixed income assets form the core of the portfolio, generating income and lowering the portfolio's overall volatility. Equity assets provide the opportunity for long-term growth of principal.

Income With Capital Preservation: Income With Capital Preservation will be targeted to a normal allocation of 21% in equity assets and 79% in fixed income assets (including a 10% cash position).Investors in this portfolio should have a time horizon of more than five years, and be comfortable with the volatility that will occur within the modest equity portion of their investment portfolio. The primary investment objective of this portfolio is income, with growth of principal as a secondary concern. Fixed income assets form the core of the portfolio, generating a steady income stream. A small investment in equity assets provides the opportunity for modest long-term growth of principal.