Capital Markets Review – December 31, 2008

CapTrust
Insight
Independence
Integrity

Index	QTR	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Domestic Fixed Income						
3 Month T-Bill	0.10%	1.51%	1.51%	3.77%	3.21%	3.35%
Lehman Brothers 1-3 year Gov't	3.04%	6.66%	6.66%	5.95%	4.11%	4.81%
Lehman Brothers Interm Govt/Cred	4.85%	5.08%	5.08%	5.51%	4.21%	5.43%
Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond	4.58%	5.24%	5.24%	5.51%	4.65%	5.63%
Domestic Equity						
Standard & Poor's 500	-21.94%	-37.00%	-37.00%	-8.36%	-2.19%	-1.38%
Dow Jones Industrial Average	-18.39%	-31.93%	-31.93%	-4.09%	-1.12%	1.67%
Wilshire 5000	-22.93%	-37.34%	-37.34%	-8.43%	-1.67%	-0.63%
Wilshire REIT	-39.95%	-39.20%	-39.20%	-12.00%	0.65%	7.65%
Russell 1000 - Large Cap	**-22.48%**	**-37.60%**	**-37.60%**	**-8.66%**	**-2.04%**	**-1.09%**
Russell 1000 Growth - Large Cap	-22.79%	-38.44%	-38.44%	-9.11%	-3.42%	-4.27%
Russell 1000 Value - Large Cap	-22.18%	-36.85%	-36.85%	-8.32%	-0.79%	1.36%
Russell Midcap	**-27.28%**	**-41.46%**	**-41.46%**	**-10.68%**	**-0.71%**	**3.19%**
Russell Midcap Growth	-27.36%	-44.33%	-44.33%	-11.79%	-2.33%	-0.19%
Russell Midcap Value	-27.19%	-38.45%	-38.45%	-9.98%	0.33%	4.45%
Russell 2000 - Small Cap	**-26.12%**	**-33.79%**	**-33.79%**	**-8.29%**	**-0.93%**	**3.02%**
Russell 2000 Growth - Small Cap	-27.45%	-38.54%	-38.54%	-9.32%	-2.35%	-0.76%
Russell 2000 Value - Small Cap	-24.89%	-28.92%	-28.92%	-7.49%	0.27%	6.11%
International Equity						
MSCI EAFE	-19.95%	-43.38%	-43.38%	-7.35%	1.66%	0.80%
MSCI World	-21.77%	-40.71%	-40.71%	-8.10%	-0.51%	-0.64%
MSCI EM	-27.94%	-54.48%	-54.48%	-7.07%	5.07%	6.61%
Blended Benchmarks						
30% S&P 500 / 70% LB Agg	-3.38%	-7.43%	-7.43%	1.35%	2.60%	3.53%
40% S&P 500 / 60% LB Agg	-6.03%	-11.66%	-11.66%	-0.04%	1.91%	2.83%
50% S&P 500 / 50% LB Agg	-8.68%	-15.88%	-15.88%	-1.43%	1.23%	2.13%
60% S&P 500 / 40% LB Agg	-11.33%	-20.10%	-20.10%	-2.81%	0.55%	1.42%
70% S&P 500 / 30% LB Agg	-13.98%	-24.33%	-24.33%	-4.20%	-0.14%	0.72%

Source: Wachovia Securities

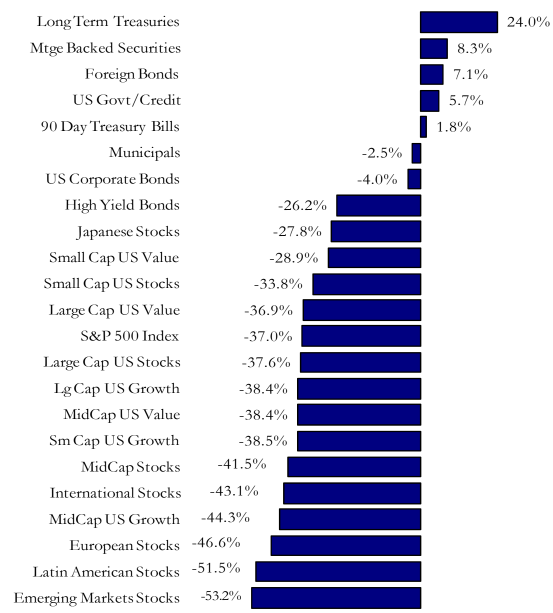
Capital Markets Summary

The credit crisis was the major story of 2008 as it continued to be a drag on the economy and markets during the fourth quarter. As expected, Treasury Secretary Henry Paulsen announced in early September the commitment of $700 billion to the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). The program is designed to purchase "troubled mortgages" or securities related to them from banks and lenders, thus freeing up capital for lending. Legislation had been stalled until numerous add-ons could be included into the bill, including an allowance for the purchase of "undefined securities" necessary to promote financial market stability. The bill also left open to interpretation the qualifications of applicants for relief. The bill, which lacks oversight, was quickly labeled as a financial bail-out for Wall Street and diminished its economic value as "undefined securities" permitted the Treasury's purchase of equity ownership in financial institutions and led organizations not normally associated with "troubled assets" to apply and receive approval for funding. Investors responded accordingly by returning their focus to the true problem at hand; the current recessionary environment.

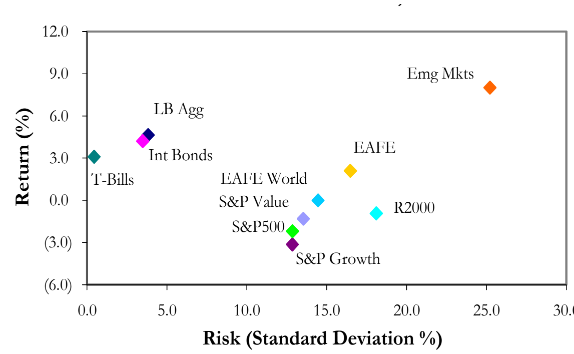
On that subject, the National Bureau of Economic Research announced on December 1 that the U.S. economy is officially in a recession. This announcement was anticlimactic and had little effect on either the U.S. or overseas markets. For statistical measurement purposes, this recession began in December 2007 and already exceeds the average length of the past ten recessions. Should this recession extend beyond April 2009, it will be the longest recessionary period since the Great Depression.

Credit remained tight as funds normally earmarked for lending were retained by banks to shore up weak balance sheets. Consequently, business growth and homes sales continued to decline. Mortgage financing did increase sharply in the quarter; however this activity was more representative of homeowners with worthy credit refinancing to lock-in lower rate mortgages and not new home loans. Although home sales were up this quarter the rise was attributed to an increase in foreclosure-driven sales. Mortgage delinquencies and foreclosures continued to rise to record levels during the quarter.

One Year Performance of Asset Classes as of December 31, 2008



Risk/Return Comparison of Asset Classes Five Years ended December 31, 2008



Data Sources: Zephyr StyleAdvisor & Lehman

Data provided by sources believed to be reliable but no guarantee is made as to its accuracy. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance.

Consumer confidence remained low despite a dramatic decline in energy prices led by gasoline. Sharply reduced fuel prices did not translate into increased spending during the holiday season and resulted in dismal retail sales as retailers were forced to deeply discount merchandise.

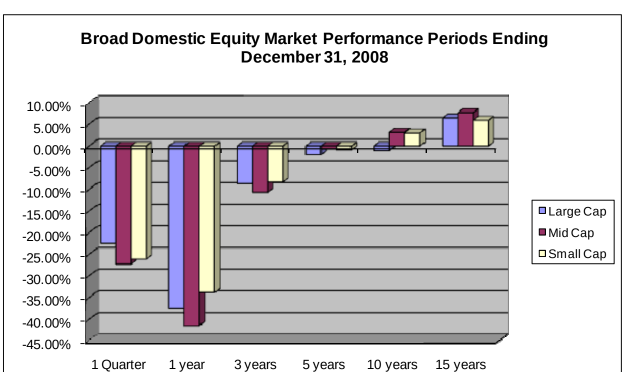
Unemployment increased during the quarter to 6.7% and threatens to go higher. Many states are reporting that their unemployment funds are rapidly diminishing and may be depleted within months. The auto industry, which is suffering from record sales declines heightened unemployment fears in November. General Motors announced that without government assistance it may cease operations as soon as December 31, 2008. Chrysler announced it too may have to cease operations. The two auto giants entered into merger talks and are seeking government assistance under TARP to remain solvent. Ford Motor Company reported their financial condition as stable, but also indicated that a prolonged period of weak auto sales would lead to extended layoffs and asset sales.

With inflation seemingly in check the Federal Reserve took unprecedented action in December to help jump start the economy by lowering interest rates to a "range" between 0% - .25%. This leaves the Chairman with few tools in his toolbox to stabilize and fix the economy. This action also created the concerns that the U.S. economy could enter into a period of deflation, and then hyper-inflation if not skillfully managed.

Some volatility is typical in election years. Especially in the months leading up to the election as investors position themselves in anticipation of change or expectation of a new political administration. It is too difficult to say if this year was typical of past election years. Some investors felt relief that a troubled administration was ending, while others feared that a new taxing administration was beginning.

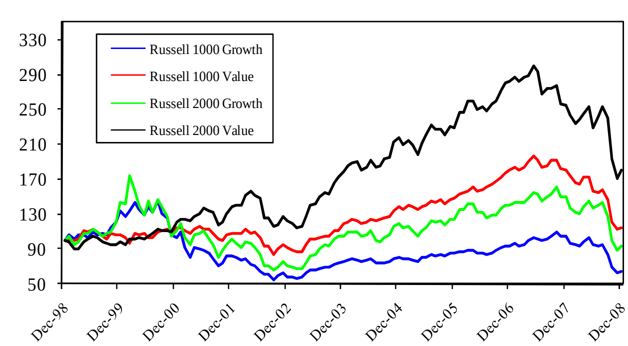
The new democratic administration is hard at work on an economic stimulus package valued between $750 billion and $1.2 trillion dollars. President-elect Obama has made the economy a top priority for his new administration. His hope is to spend extensively on improving roads, bridges, and other infrastructure across the country.

Overall, the economy continues to contract. The equity market, as measured by the DJIA, turned in its worst performance in more than 75 years. Declines occurred across all market indices and sectors. Thrifts and mortgage finance, multi-line insurance, tires and rubber, industrial REITs, health care facilities, consumer electronics, and auto manufacturers were amongst the worst performing sectors of the year. Missed earnings and reduced forecasts were the norm.



Style Performance

Ten Year Growth of $100



Data Sources: Zephyr StyleAdvisor & Lehman

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Domestic Equity

Downward pressure in the domestic equity markets continued as the financial crisis spread to other segments of the economy in the fourth quarter. The sell-off in domestic equity that began in the third quarter continued through the first half of the fourth quarter as the major indices hit their lows for the year on November 20th. The DJIA closed on that day at 7552.29, while the S&P 500 fell to 752.44.

From there, stocks rallied as the S&P posted a 20% gain between the November 20th close and the close on December 8th. This 20% movement off of the low is significant because it is traditionally seen as a signal of the end of a bear market and beginning of a new bull market. Of the last nine bear markets, a movement to the upside of 20% has signaled the start of a new bull market in 8 instances (the exception being the 20% upside move that occurred from September 2001 – January 2002 following the September 11th attacks).

An important difference between these previous bear markets and the current one is the level of volatility that appeared in the market. Between 1956 and 2007 the S&P 500 had a total of 17 days in which it closed at least 5% higher or lower from the previous day's close. In 2008 alone, there were 18 days of such extreme volatility with all of these trading days falling between September 29th and the end of the year. November had 8 such days of volatility which by itself is more than occurred in any previous decade.

Looking at the major indices for the quarter, the DJIA and S&P 500 extended their quarterly losing streak to five. The DJIA was down 19.1% for the quarter and closed the year down 33.8% for its worst calendar year since 1931. The S&P 500 reported a 22.6% loss for the quarter and 38.5% loss for the year for its worst annual return since 1937. The Russell 3000 fell 22.8% in the quarter and 37.3% in 2008. The NASDAQ Composite (first launched in 1971) plunged 24.61% in the quarter and posted its worst year ever with a 40.5% drop in 2008, surpassing the previous record drop of 39.3% recorded in 2000.

Sector returns from the S&P 500 were down across the board for the quarter. Telecommunication Services was the only single digit loser of the quarter posting a 2.9% loss. Utilities (down 12%), Health Care (down 12.7%), and Consumer Staples (down 13.5%) all outperformed the broader S&P 500. Energy (down 21%), Consumer Discretionary (down 23.4%), Industrials (down 24.7%), and Information Technology (down 26%) had returns near the major average while Materials (down 31.4%) and Financials (down 37.6%) lagged behind the other sectors.

In comparing capitalization, large caps held up the best in the fourth quarter as the Russell Top 200 fell 20.6% (36.1% for the year) and the Russell 1000 fell 22.5% (37.6% for the year). The Russell Midcap was the worst performer for the quarter and year as it tumbled 27.3% in the fourth quarter (41.5% for the year). The Russell 2000 was the best performer of 2008 (down 33.8%) among the market caps but still fell 26.1% for the quarter.

In comparing styles, value stocks continued to slightly outperform growth stocks as the Russell 1000 Value fell 22.2% (36.9% for the year). The Russell 1000 Growth fell 22.8% for the quarter and 38.4% for the year. The Russell 2000 Value fell 24.9% in the fourth quarter and was down 28.9% for the year. It slightly outperformed the Russell 2000 Growth which fell 27.5% for the quarter and 28.9% for the year.

Data Sources: Zephyr StyleAdvisor & Lehman

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Domestic Equity (continued)

In individual stocks for the fourth quarter, Verizon (VZ) gained 5.6% to lead the DJIA. Exxon-Mobile (XOM) was up 2.8% and AT&T (T) rose 2.1% to top out the gainers for the quarter. On the other side, Citigroup (C) fell 67.3% followed by General Motors (GM) which was down 66.1% and Bank of America (BAC) which fell 59.8%. Over on the S&P 500, Wachovia was the quarter's big gainer with a 58.3% rise followed by Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) which rose 31.6%. The biggest loser of the index was American Capital, Ltd. (ACAS) which fell 87.3% and Developers Diversified Realty Corp. (DDR) which fell 84.6%.

For the year, the best performing stocks were those that benefited from consumers trading down in their consumption demands. The leaders on the Dow were Wal-Mart (WMT) which was up 17.09% and McDonald's (MCD) which was up 5.6%. These two were also the only Dow components that were positive for the year. Family Dollar Stores (FDO) rose 35.6% in 2008 to lead the S&P 500. On the flip side, General Motors (GM) was the biggest loser on the Dow falling 87.1% followed by Citigroup (C) which was down 77.2%. On the S&P, AIG plummeted 97.3% in 2008 and was the worst performer of the index.

4Q08 Subsector Scorecard

Gainers			Losers	
Agricultural Products	31.6%	1	Health Care Facilities	-79.3%
Education Services	29.2%	2	Real Estate Services	-67.7%
Brewers	18.1%	3	Industrial REITs	-66.3%
Automotive Retail	8.6%	4	Tires & Rubber	-61.0%
Gold	5.0%	5	Automobile Manufacturers	-59.4%

Data Sources: Zephyr StyleAdvisor & Lehman

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International Equity

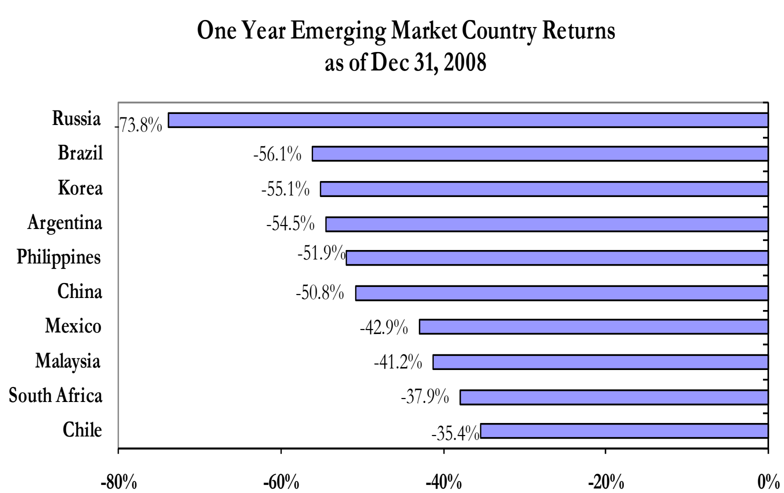
Despite a 6% gain in the month of December, international stocks as measured by the MSCI EAFE Index fell sharply again in the fourth quarter of 2008, posting a decline of 19.9%. The 20.2% loss in October represented the largest monthly loss in the history of the benchmark (dating to 1970). International stocks underperformed domestic stocks (represented by the S&P 500) -43.1% to -38.5% in 2008. This is the first calendar year since 2001 where the EAFE has lagged the S&P 500.

Although all countries and regions lost value in the fourth quarter, the relatively bright spot in returns was the MSCI Japan Index, down only 9.0% in the quarter, aided by the Yen strengthening against the US Dollar as well as all other major currencies. The fourth quarter also showed that United States auto makers weren't the only ones feeling the crunch of the economic troubles gripping world markets. The world's largest car manufacturer by output, Toyota, is poised to post its first ever yearly operating loss for 2008 after plummeting sales figures for December. Toyota announced in January that it plans to halt production at its Japanese plants for an 11 day period in February-March 2009 in response to the downturn in demand for new automobiles worldwide.

The Eurozone will grow one member stronger after January 1, 2009, as Slovakia becomes the 16th member of the European Union to adopt the Euro as their official currency.

As the financial crisis has worsened, it has also had an adverse effect on markets in developing countries. Slowing global demand has put pressure on growth rates in emerging economies and pushed emerging markets stocks down further. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index showed losses of 27.6% in the fourth quarter and finished 2008 down 53.2%. China's answer to this slowing growth was to announce a nearly $600 billion stimulus plan to be implemented over the next two years with investments in areas such as infrastructure and housing.

In North America, natural resource rich Canada suffered a tough quarter thanks in part to falling commodity prices. The MSCI Canada Index returned a negative 33.0% in the quarter and lost 42.9% in 2008. Much of the loss came as a result of the Canadian Dollar declining in value versus the US Dollar.



Data Sources: Zephyr StyleAdvisor, MSCI, S&P/Citigroup

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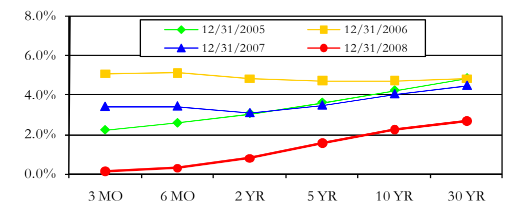
Fixed Income

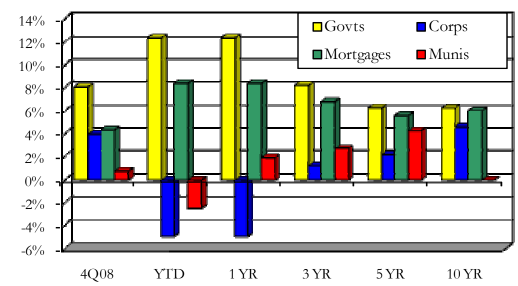
Fixed income markets were generally up for the fourth quarter, as the flight-to-quality during the market downturn continued to drive bond prices north, especially for government issues. For the fourth quarter of 2008, the Barclays Capital Gov/Credit Intermediate Index was up 4.84%, while the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index was up 4.57%. The treasury indexes fared even better, with the Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury 7-10 Year Index up 12.21% for the quarter, while the Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury Long Index was up an astounding 18.67% in the fourth quarter alone. The unbelievable returns were driven largely by skittish investors seeking some kind of safe haven for their assets, driving prices much higher and yields much, much lower.

As noted in the summary, the details regarding Henry Paulson's federal bailout package were finalized in October. Many of the programs that were eventually authorized and funded were originally proposed in September. The most notable is "TARP", or the Troubled Asset Relief Program. It was authorized on October 3, 2008 as part of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Seven hundred billion dollars was given to TARP by Congress with the original intention of buying troubled assets—namely toxic mortgage assets—from banks. Oddly enough, during the massive expansion of the money supply through bailouts, stimulus packages, and insurance programs, inflation continued to fall through the quarter. The U.S. CPI was down 1% in October, down 1.9% in November, and down 0.7% in December. The fall can largely be attributed to the downward effect fuel prices had on many goods during the quarter as the manufacture and transportation costs of those goods fell. Many businesses were also forced to slash prices to attract buyers during the holiday season, contributing to the falling CPI numbers.

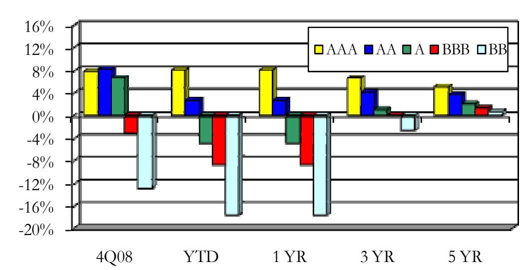
Treasury Yield Curve



Sector Performance



Credit Performance



Data Sources: Zephyr StyleAdvisor & Lehman

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Fixed Income (continued)

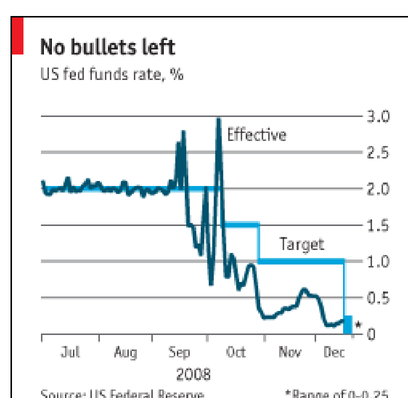
Other "alphabet soup" programs were created in October as well. TALF, the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility, was created to help businesses issue asset backed securities, with the hopes of using the proceeds to fuel consumer credit programs. CPFF, the Commercial Paper Funding Facility, was authorized as a liquidity backstop to buy commercial paper. The commercial paper market had largely come to a halt as typical commercial paper buyers were seeking the safety of money market funds or treasury bonds instead. MMIFF, the Money Market Investor Funding Facility, was established by the Federal Reserve with the goal of buying short term paper and certificates of deposit from money market funds, to help keep those funds from "breaking the buck", or pricing their funds below the standard one-dollar-a-share mark, as the prices of those assets were driven much lower due to low confidence in the financial sector. Other programs that were authorized during October were the Temporary Guarantee Program for Money Market Funds, the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program, and the Federal Reserve Government Sponsored Enterprises and Mortgage Backed Securities Program. All of these programs were established with the goal of increasing liquidity in the credit markets and are set to expire in mid-to-late 2009 unless extended by Congress.

FDIC Insurance protections were also extended during October, hoping to ensure confidence in the banking system after the run of bank failures. Protections were increased to $250,000 per depositor from the previous $100,000 level. The limits are in place until 12/31/2009, although President-elect Obama stated that he hoped to make the increases permanent. Due to the increased levels of insurance, banks' FDIC fees roughly doubled in October to help fund the increased liability on the FDIC's behalf.

In November, both the Fed and the Treasury Department continued their assault on the credit freeze. The Treasury department continued distributing funds out of TARP, including $125 billion to the nation's nine largest banks, an additional $40 billion to AIG, and more than $100 billion to regional banks. Due to the increased funding needs of the government bailout programs and to inject further liquidity into the markets the Treasury announced more frequent and larger auctions of government paper.

The debt ratings of the major municipal debt insurers MBIA and AMBAC were downgraded by the rating agencies to speculative in November, as downward pressures on home prices were expected to hurt municipalities across the country, in addition to the various mortgage securities the two firms insured. Directly related to MBIA and AMBAC's troubles, many states and municipalities are now issuing debt without the typical insurance, including more than 300 municipal issuers during December alone.

The Fed took actions during its December meeting to reduce the federal funds rate to an all-time low range of 0.00%-0.25%. The Economist reported that the Fed was forced to target a specific range for interest rates instead of one single rate because of the difficulty in controlling the velocity of the money supply during the credit freeze. The effective federal funds rate had already fallen to near 0.00% prior to Fed Chairman Bernanke's announcement of his target range near 0.00%.



(Credit: Economist.com)

Data Sources: Zephyr StyleAdvisor & Lehman

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Commodities

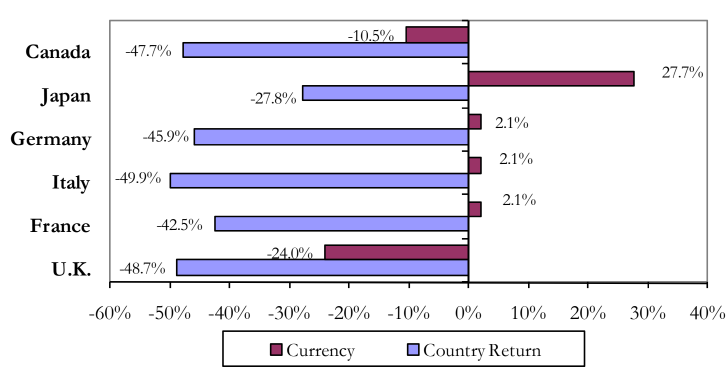
Oil continued to lose value in the open markets failing to below $40 per barrel during the quarter. This is down sharply from the high earlier this year of $147 per barrel. Several members of OPEC announced output reductions in an attempt to stabilize prices. Prices at the pump remained low as the reduced output was offset by consumption declines.

Gold was volatile through most of the quarter dropping below $700 per ounce (intraday 10/24) before rallying and closing above $869 at year's end. Other commodities declined sharply as world demand subsided. Nickel, copper, platinum and silver led metals lower. Steel began to rise as both the U.S. and China announced stimulus packages involving heavy infrastructure spending.

Currency

The US dollar began to act like the world's reserve currency once again as investors looked for a safe haven from declining emerging-markets. The dollar recorded a two-year high against the EURO and a six-year high against the British pound in the fourth quarter. The dollar's strength was attributed to economic weakness overseas and to the prospects of an improving US economy led by a democratic stimulus package.

1 Year Country and Currency Returns
G-7 Excluding U.S. as of Dec 31, 2008



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Capital Market Index Returns

CAPTRUST Insight Independence Integrity

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
BEST	Russell 1000 Growth 35.92%	LB Agg Bond 8.96%	Russell 2000 Value 41.70%	Russell 2000 Value 29.15%	MSCI EAFE 32.94%	MSCI EAFE 8.06%	Russell 1000 Value 38.35%	DJ Wilshire REIT 37.04%	Russell 1000 Value 35.18%	Russell 1000 Growth 38.71%
	S&P 500 31.68%	Russell 1000 Growth -0.26%	Russell 1000 Growth 41.16%	DJ Wilshire REIT 15.13%	Russell 2000 Value 23.84%	Russell 1000 Growth 2.66%	S&P 500 37.53%	Russell 1000 Growth 23.12%	S&P 500 33.35%	S&P 500 28.57%
	Russell 1000 Value 25.19%	S&P 500 -3.12%	DJ Wilshire REIT 23.84%	Russell 1000 Value 13.81%	Russell 1000 Value 18.12%	DJ Wilshire REIT 2.66%	Russell 1000 Growth 37.19%	S&P 500 22.94%	Russell 2000 Value 31.78%	MSCI EAFE 20.33%
	Russell 2000 Growth 20.16%	Russell 1000 Value -8.08%	Russell 2000 Growth 21.18%	Russell 2000 Growth 7.77%	DJ Wilshire REIT 15.14%	S&P 500 1.31%	Russell 2000 Growth 31.04%	Russell 1000 Value 21.64%	Russell 1000 Growth 30.49%	Russell 1000 Value 15.63%
	LB Agg Bond 14.53%	Russell 2000 Growth -17.42%	S&P 500 30.48%	S&P 500 7.62%	Russell 2000 Growth 13.37%	Russell 2000 Value -1.55%	Russell 2000 Value 25.75%	Russell 2000 Value 21.37%	DJ Wilshire REIT 19.67%	LB Agg Bond 8.67%
	Russell 2000 Value 12.43%	Russell 2000 Value -21.77%	Russell 1000 Value 24.61%	LB Agg Bond 7.40%	S&P 500 10.06%	Russell 1000 Value -1.99%	LB Agg Bond 18.48%	Russell 2000 Growth 11.26%	Russell 2000 Growth 12.95%	Russell 2000 Growth 1.23%
	MSCI EAFE 10.80%	MSCI EAFE -23.19%	LB Agg Bond 16.00%	Russell 1000 Growth 5.00%	LB Agg Bond 9.75%	Russell 2000 Growth -2.44%	DJ Wilshire REIT 12.24%	MSCI EAFE 6.36%	LB Agg Bond 9.68%	Russell 2000 Value -6.46%
WORST	DJ Wilshire REIT 2.72%	DJ Wilshire REIT -23.44%	MSCI EAFE 12.49%	MSCI EAFE -11.85%	Russell 1000 Growth 2.90%	LB Agg Bond -2.92%	MSCI EAFE 11.55%	LB Agg Bond 3.61%	MSCI EAFE 2.06%	DJ Wilshire REIT -17.00%

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
BEST	Russell 2000 Growth 43.09%	DJ Wilshire REIT 31.04%	Russell 2000 Value 13.96%	LB Agg Bond 10.27%	Russell 2000 Growth 48.53%	DJ Wilshire REIT 33.14%	DJ Wilshire REIT 14.00%	DJ Wilshire REIT 36.13%	Russell 1000 Growth 11.81%	LB Agg Bond 5.24%
	Russell 1000 Growth 33.16%	Russell 2000 Value 22.83%	DJ Wilshire REIT 12.36%	DJ Wilshire REIT 3.60%	Russell 2000 Value 46.02%	Russell 2000 Value 22.25%	MSCI EAFE 13.54%	MSCI EAFE 26.34%	MSCI EAFE 11.17%	Russell 2000 Value -28.92%
	MSCI EAFE 27.30%	LB Agg Bond 11.63%	LB Agg Bond 8.44%	Russell 2000 Value -11.42%	MSCI EAFE 39.16%	MSCI EAFE 20.25%	Russell 1000 Value 7.05%	Russell 2000 Value 23.48%	Russell 2000 Growth 7.05%	Russell 1000 Value -36.85%
	S&P 500 21.04%	Russell 1000 Value 7.01%	Russell 1000 Value -5.59%	Russell 1000 Value -15.52%	DJ Wilshire REIT 36.06%	Russell 1000 Value 16.49%	Russell 1000 Growth 5.26%	Russell 1000 Value 22.25%	LB Agg Bond 6.97%	S&P 500 -37.00%
	Russell 1000 Value 7.35%	S&P 500 -9.10%	Russell 2000 Growth -9.22%	MSCI EAFE -15.94%	Russell 1000 Value 30.03%	Russell 2000 Growth 14.31%	S&P 500 4.91%	S&P 500 15.79%	S&P 500 5.49%	Russell 1000 Growth -38.44%
	DJ Wilshire REIT -2.57%	MSCI EAFE -13.96%	S&P 500 -11.88%	S&P 500 -22.09%	Russell 1000 Growth 29.76%	S&P 500 10.87%	Russell 2000 Value 4.71%	Russell 2000 Growth 13.35%	Russell 1000 Value -0.17%	Russell 2000 Growth -38.54%
	LB Agg Bond -0.83%	Russell 1000 Growth -22.42%	Russell 1000 Growth -20.42%	Russell 1000 Growth -27.89%	S&P 500 28.67%	Russell 1000 Growth 6.30%	Russell 2000 Growth 4.15%	Russell 1000 Growth 9.07%	Russell 2000 Value -9.78%	DJ Wilshire REIT -39.20%
WORST	Russell 2000 Value -1.49%	Russell 2000 Growth -22.43%	MSCI EAFE -22.00%	Russell 2000 Growth -30.27%	LB Agg Bond 4.11%	LB Agg Bond 4.34%	LB Agg Bond 2.43%	LB Agg Bond 4.33%	DJ Wilshire REIT -17.56%	MSCI EAFE -45.09%

Russell 1000 Value contains those Russell 1000 (larger capitalization) securities with a less-than-average growth orientation. Securities in this index generally have lower price-to-book and price-to-earnings ratios, higher dividend yields, and lower forecasted growth rates.

Russell 1000 Growth contains those Russell 1000 (larger capitalization) securities with a greater-than-average growth orientation. Securities in this index generally have higher price-to-book and price-to-earnings ratios, lower dividend yields, and higher forecasted growth rates.

Russell 2000 Value contains those Russell 2000 (smaller capitalization) securities with a less-than-average growth orientation. Securities in this index generally have lower price-to-book and price-to-earnings ratios than those in the Russell 2000 Growth Index.

Russell 2000 Growth contains those Russell 2000 (smaller capitalization) securities with a greater-than-average growth orientation. Securities in this index generally have higher price-to-book and price-to-earnings ratios than those in the Russell 2000 Value Index.

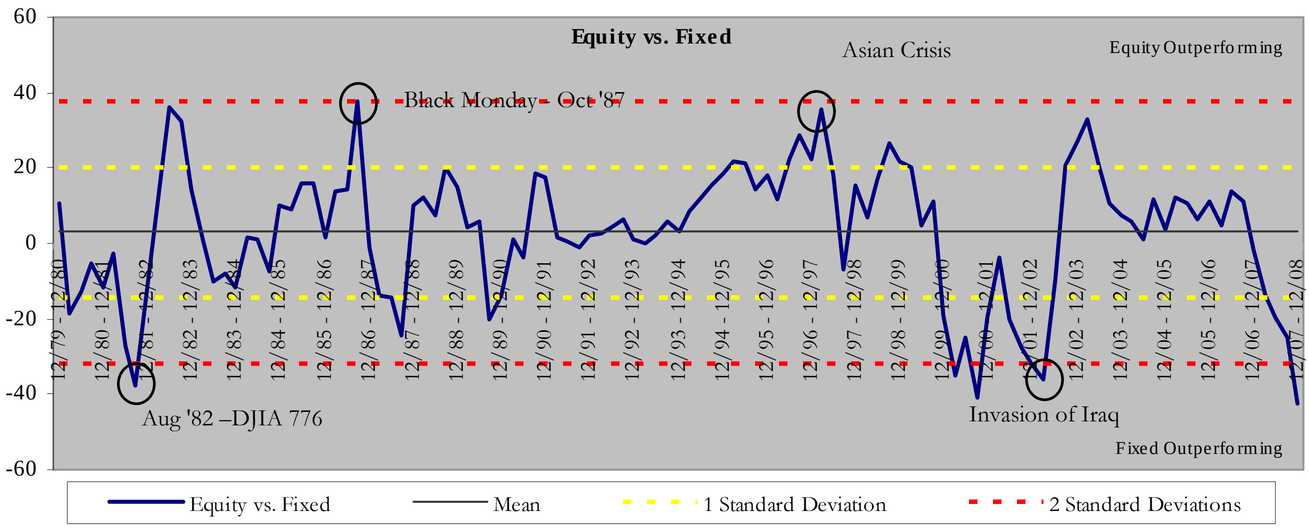
MSCI EAFE is the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australia, Far East Index designed to measure the performance of developed stock markets in these areas.

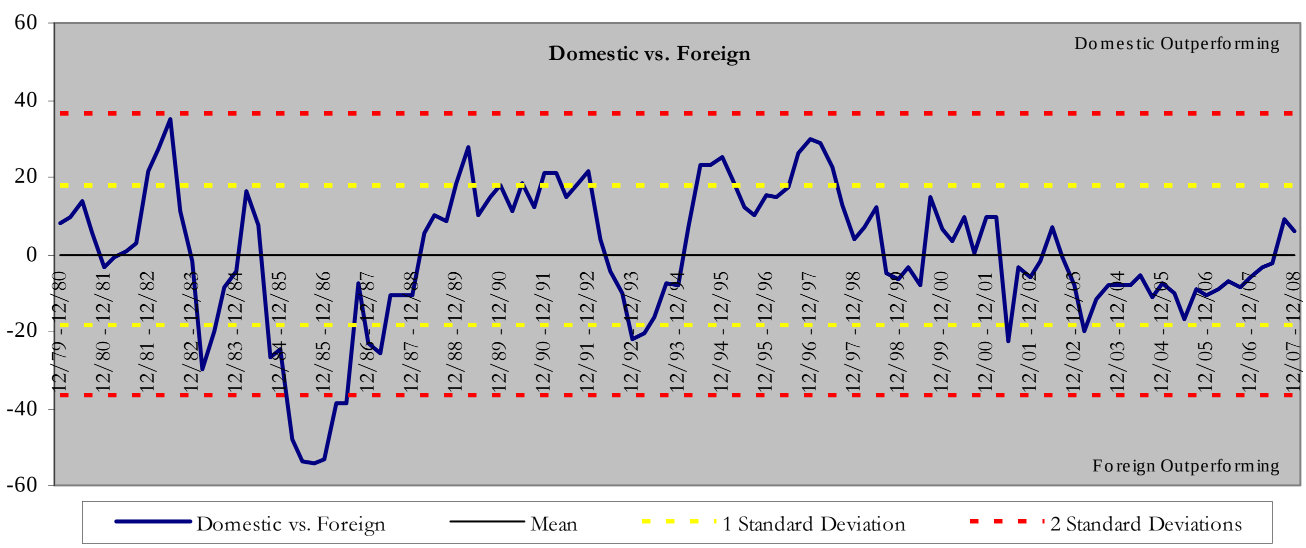
LB Agg Bond is the Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index. This index includes U.S. government, corporate and mortgage-backed securities rated investment grade or higher with maturities up to 30 years.

S&P 500 is a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy.

DJ Wilshire REIT is intended as a broad measure of the performance of publicly traded real estate equity. The index is comprised of companies whose charter is the equity ownership and operation of commercial real estate.

Data Source: Morningstar



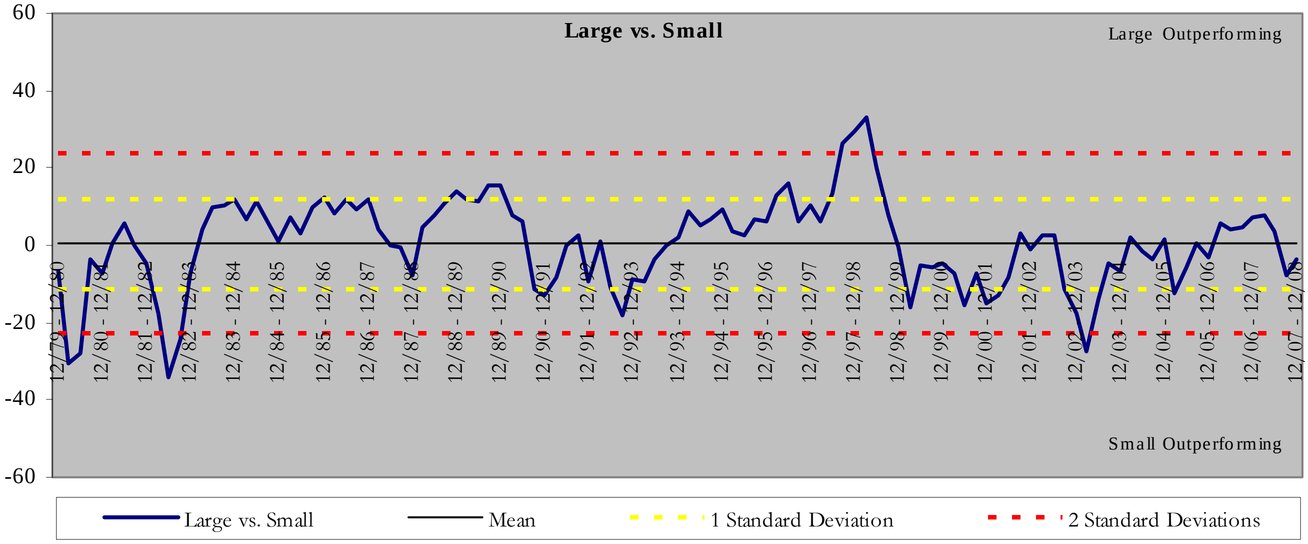


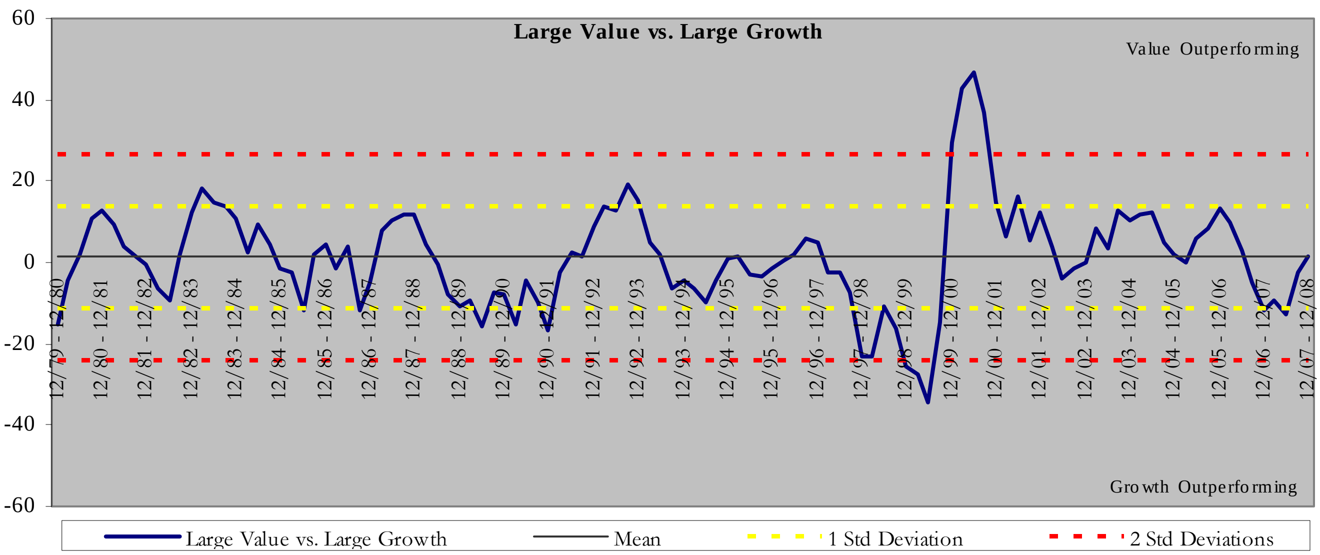
Data Source: Morningstar

Data provided by sources believed to be reliable but no guarantee is made as to its accuracy. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance.

Capital Markets Review – December 31, 2008
Relative Performance of Key Indices

CAPTRUST Insight Independence Integrity





Data Source: Morningstar

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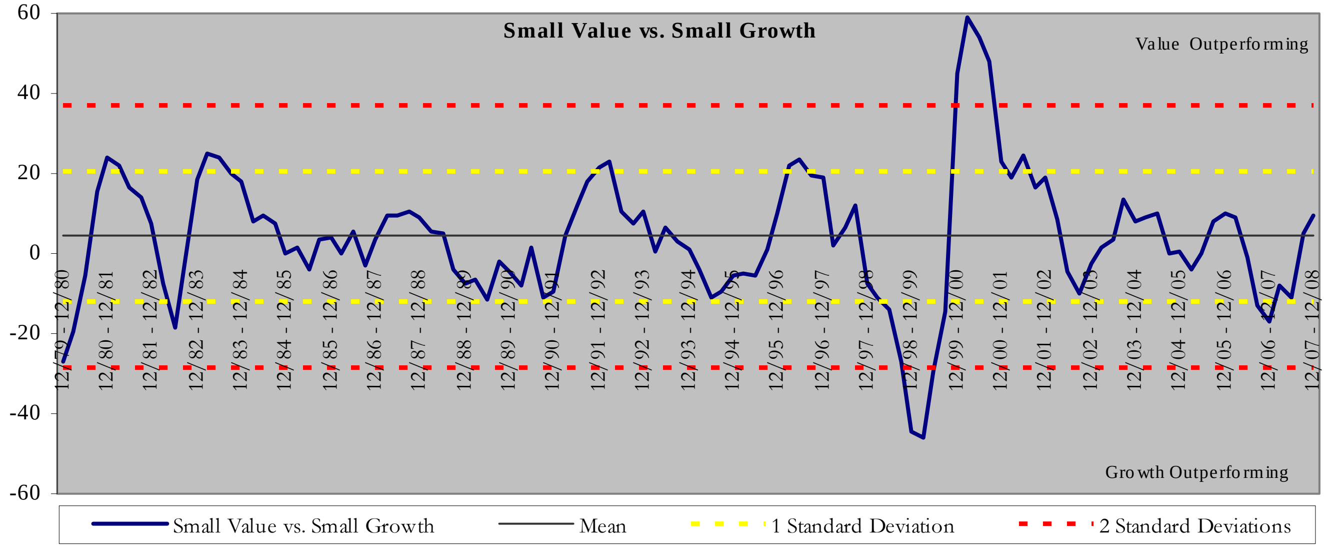

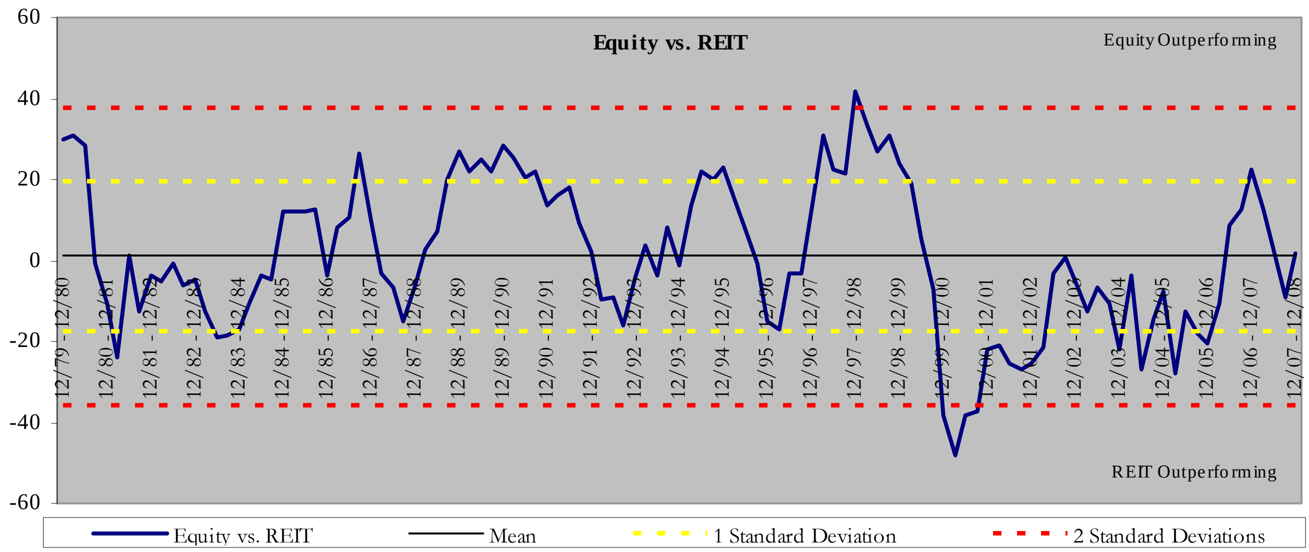

Data Source: Morningstar

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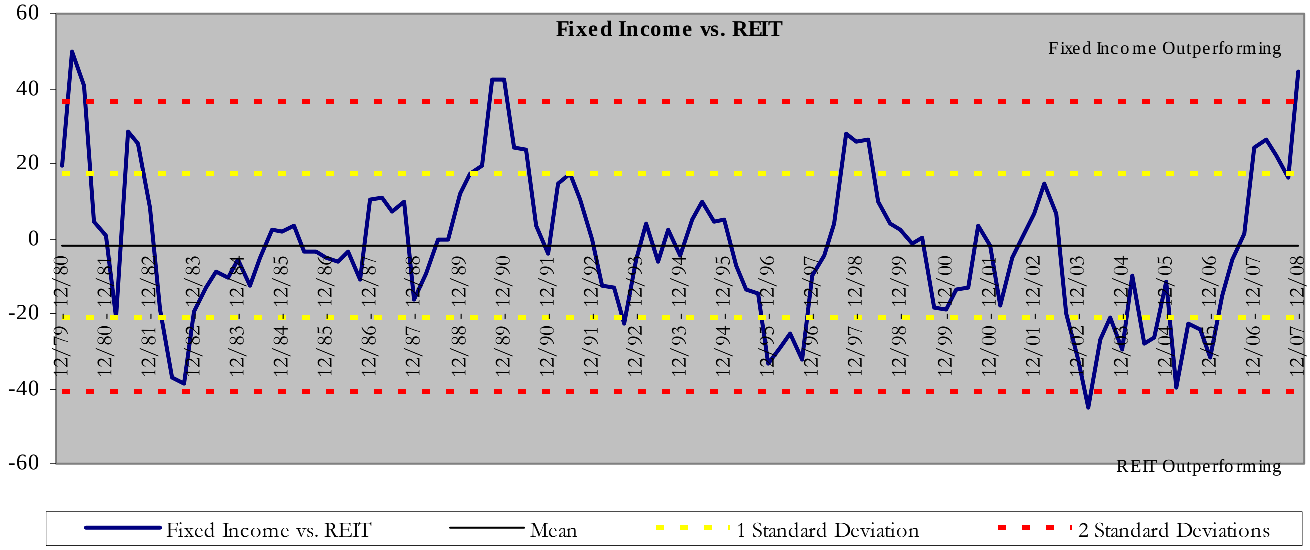
CAPTRUST Insight Independence Integrity



Data Source: Morningstar

Data provided by sources believed to be reliable but no guarantee is made as to its accuracy. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance.

GENERAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Statement of Opinion: This and/or the accompanying information was prepared by or obtained from sources which CapTrust believes to be reliable but does not guarantee its accuracy. Any opinions expressed or implied herein are not necessarily the same as those of CapTrust and are subject to change without notice. The report herein is not a complete analysis of every material fact in respect to any company, industry or security. Any market prices are only indications of market values and are subject to change. The material has been prepared or is distributed solely for information purposes and is not a solicitation or an offer to buy any security or instrument or to participate in any trading strategy. Additional information is available upon request.

Asset Class Suitability: Stocks of small companies are typically more volatile than stocks of larger companies. They often involve higher risks because they may lack the management expertise, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths to endure adverse economic conditions. High-yield, non-investment grade bonds are only suitable for aggressive investors willing to take greater risks, which could result in loss of principal and interest payments. Global/International investing involves risks not typically associated with US investing, including currency fluctuations, political instability, uncertain economic conditions and different accounting standards.

Past Performance: Past performance is not an indication of future results.

Asset Class Performance Representations: Long Term Treasuries = LB Treasury Long; Municipals = LB Municipal; Foreign Bonds = Salomon World BIG – IB; US Govt/Credit = LB Govt/Credit; Mtge Backed Securities = ML Mortgage Master; Corporate Bonds = Salomon Corporate; 90 Day T-Bills = Salomon; Japanese Stocks = Salomon Japan BMI; High Yield Bonds = ML High Yield Master; Small Cap US Value = RU 2000 Value; MidCap US Stocks = RU Midcap; Large Cap US Value = RU 1000 Value; European Stocks = Salomon Europe BMI; Small Cap US Stocks = RU 2000; Lg Cap US Growth = RU 1000 Growth; Latin American Stocks = Salomon Latin America BMI; Sm Cap US Growth = RU 2000 Growth

Broad Equity Market & Sector Performance Representations: Large-Cap = S&P 500; Mid-Cap = RU Midcap; Small-Cap = RU 2000; International = MSCI EAFE

Data Sources: Information found in this document was derived from the following sources: Zephyr Associates StyleAdvisor, Informa M-Watch, and Lehman Brothers.

Dow Jones Industrial Average – This index is comprised of 30 "blue-chip" US stocks selected for their history of successful growth and wide interest among investors. The DJIA represents about 20% of the total market value of all US stocks and about 25% of the NYSE market capitalization. It is a price-weighted arithmetic average, with the divisor adjusted to reflect stock splits and the occasional stock switches in the index.

NASDAQ Composite – A cap-weighted index comprised of all common stocks that are listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market (National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation system).

S&P 500 – A broad-based measurement of changes in stock market conditions based on the average performance of 500 widely held common stocks. This index does not contain the 500 largest companies nor the most expensive stocks traded in the U.S. While many of the stocks are among the largest, this index also includes many relatively small companies. This index consists of approximately 380 industrial, 40 utility, 10 transportation and 70 financial companies listed on U.S. market exchanges. It is a capitalization-weighted index (stock price times number of shares outstanding), calculated on a total return basis with dividends reinvested.

S&P 500/Citigroup Growth – The S&P/Citigroup Growth tracks the performance of those stocks in the S&P 500 with lower book-to-price ratios. A cap-weighted index, it is rebalanced semi-annually, based on its price-to-book ratios and market capitalizations at the close of trading one month prior. The index is adjusted each month to reflect changes in the S&P 500. This index is more heavily weighted in the consumer non-cyclical, health care, and technology sectors than the S&P 500.

S&P 500/Citigroup Value – The S&P Citigroup/Value tracks the performance of those stocks in the S&P 500 with higher book-to-price ratios. A cap-weighted index, it is rebalanced semi-annually on January 1 and July 1, based on its book-to-price ratios and market capitalizations at the close of trading one month prior. The index is adjusted each month to reflect changes in the S&P 500. This index tends to be more heavily concentrated in the energy and financial sectors than the S&P 500.

Russell 1000 – The 1000 largest companies in the Russell 3000 index, based on market capitalization.

Russell 1000 Growth – A segment of the Russell 1000 with a greater-than-average growth orientation. Companies in this index have higher price-to-book and price-earnings ratios, lower dividend yields and higher forecasted growth values than the Russell 1000 Value index.

Russell 1000 Value – Represents a segment of the Russell 1000 with a less-than-average growth orientation. Companies in this index have low price-to-book and price-earnings ratios, higher dividend yields and lower forecasted growth values than the Russell 1000 Growth Index.

Russell Mid Cap – The index consisting of the bottom 800 securities in the Russell 1000 as ranked by total market capitalization, and it represents over 35% of the Russell 1000 total market cap.

Russell 2000 – The 2000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 index.

Russell 2000 Growth – A segment of the Russell 2000 with a greater-than-average growth orientation. Companies in this index have higher price-to-book and price-earnings ratios, lower dividend yields and higher forecasted growth values than the Russell 2000 Value index.

Russell 2000 Value – A segment of the Russell 2000 with a less-than-average growth orientation. Companies in this index have low price-to-book and price-earnings ratios, higher dividend yields and lower forecasted growth values than the Russell 2000 Growth index.

Russell 2500 – The index consisting of the bottom 500 stocks in the Russell 1000(as ranked by market capitalization) and all of the stocks in the Russell 2000. This index is intended to be used as a measure of small to medium/small stock performance, and it represents over 22% of the Russell 3000 total market cap.

MSCI EAFE – A market capitalization-weighted index representing all of the MSCI developed markets outside North America. It comprises 20 of the 22 countries in the MSCI World. These 20 countries include the 14 European countries in the MSCI Europe and the 6 Pacific countries in the MSCI Pacific. This index is created by aggregating the 20 different country indexes, all if which are created separately.

MSCI World – This market capitalization-weighted index represents all 22 of the MSCI developed markets in the world. It is created by aggregating the 22 different country indexes, all if which are created separately.

MSCI Emerging Markets Free (EMF) – A market capitalization-weighted index representing 26 of the emerging markets in the world. Several factors are used to designate whether a country is considered to be emerging vs. developed, the most common of which is Gross Domestic Product Per Capita. The "Free" aspect indicates that this index includes only securities that are allowed to be purchased by global investors. This index is created by aggregating the 26 different country indexes, all if which are created separately.

Lehman Government/Credit - This index includes all bonds that are in the Lehman Brothers Government Bond and the Lehman Brothers Credit Bond indices.

Lehman Government Intermediate – All bonds covered by the Lehman Brothers Government Bond index with maturities of 1 and 10 years.

Lehman Aggregate Bond – This index is made up of the Lehman Brothers Government/Credit, the Mortgage-Backed Securities, and the Asset-Backed Securities indices. All issues in the index are rated investment grade or higher, have at least one year to maturity, and have an outstanding par value of at least $100 million.

Lehman Government Long Term - All bonds covered by the Lehman Brothers Government Bond index with maturities of 10 years or greater.

Lehman Municipal Bond – This market cap weighted index includes investment grade tax-exempt bonds and is classified into four main sectors: General Obligation, Revenue, Insured, and Prerefunded. To be included in this index, the original transaction size of a bond must have been greater than $50 million.

Merrill Lynch Convertibles – The convertible securities used in this index span all corporate sectors and must have a par amount outstanding of $25 million or more. The maturity must be at least one year. The coupon range must be equal to or greater than zero and all quality of bonds are included. Excluded from this index are preferred equity redemption stocks. When the component bonds of this index convert into common stock, the converted securities are dropped from the index.

Merrill Lynch High Yield Master – Market-cap weighted index providing a broad-based measure of bonds in the US domestic bond market rated below investment grade but not in default. Includes only issues with a credit rating of BB1 or below as rated by Moody's and/or S&P, at least $100 million in face value outstanding and a remaining term to final maturity equal to or greater than one year.

Dow Jones Wilshire REIT Index – A measurement of equity REITs and Real Estate Operating Companies. No special-purpose or health care REITs are included. It is a market capitalization-weighted index for which returns are calculated monthly using buy and hold methodology; it is rebalanced monthly.

Citigroup 3 Month Treasury Bill – Representing the monthly return equivalents of yield averages that are not marked to market, this index is an average of the last three three-month Treasury bill issues.

50/50 Blend (S&P 500/LBIGC) – A blended benchmark consisting of 50% S&P 500 and 50% Lehman Brothers Government/Credit Intermediate indices.