

The KLD Capital Long/Short Multi-Index Strategy

Introducing a *truly* different long/short money management system exclusively from KLD Capital Management, LLC.

The “Complex:” Perpetually buffeted by ever-evolving combinations of dynamic forces whose magnitude and influence continuously change, the stock market moves in mysterious ways seemingly intent on taking the most capital from the most participants. To extract returns from this unforgiving beast, incalculable quantities of brain and computer power worldwide have been focused on an unceasing arms race of complex models and methods that incorporate ever-increasing numbers of variables to execute complicated strategies using dizzying combinations of myriad investment vehicles in all time frames.

The “Simple:” Market movement generates two things: reward and risk. Reward (profit) comes when portfolio exposure matches market movement. Risk (loss, drawdown) comes when it does not.

The implication? **Manage the risk, and the reward will come.**

How does one “manage the risk?” Match portfolio exposure with market movement.

This brochure describes the unique KLD Long/Short Multi-Index Strategy to systematically manage risk and generate absolute returns for clients.

The who: KLD is a Registered Investment Advisor that uses its proprietary quantitative system to objectively guide long, short, and hedged market exposure using mutual funds replicating up to two times return exposure to the Dow Jones Industrial Average, Nasdaq 100, S&P 400 MidCap, S&P 500, and Russell 2000 indexes (the “Indexes”).

The what: The KLD Long/Short Multi-Index Strategy (the “Strategy”) allocates long or short capital daily to the Indexes based on their relative performance during past conditions matching current conditions. KLD defined the conditions based on mathematical analysis of historical price action for thousands of stocks and their sectors.

The bottom line: KLD seeks to deliver reliable absolute returns with lower risk by systematically matching portfolio exposure with market movements and strategically deploying signal-driven leverage at up to 100% of equity.

The key benefits to clients:

1. By taking long and short positions, the Strategy is better able than others (such as traditional long-only, buy-and-hold) to capture more up-and-down market movement with lower drawdowns, leading to low correlation with market index performance and feasibly targeting absolute returns with lower risk.
2. By systematically and mathematically analyzing solely the price behavior of the Indexes during specific underlying sector and stock price conditions, and only using the Indexes to execute its strategy, the Strategy
 - eliminates emotion;
 - simplifies the analytical process and strategy execution; and,
 - enables risk quantification and continual system improvement.
3. By using mutual funds replicating five major U.S. indexes, the Strategy achieves diversification and offers scalability, liquidity, and transparency.

The KLD Long/Short Multi-Index Strategy and Client Benefits

Strategy Summary

Description: Short-term hold U.S. equity long-short money management system

Objective: Reliable low/mid-teens net absolute returns at lower risk (targeting maximum drawdowns and downside volatility less than half that of the market indexes)

Method: Proprietary objective model — top down and bottom up, sector-focused, chart-less trend following with mean reversion overlay, incorporating moderate leverage and adaptive position sizing based upon exclusive risk analysis measurements

Benchmark: Absolute returns

Maximum leverage: 100% of equity; typical exposure between 50% long and 50% short

Vehicles: Index mutual funds at up to two times market exposure

Underperforms versus market: During strong market up trends (because of hedging)

Client Benefits

Strategy Feature	Client Benefit
Quantitative analysis	Objectivity, consistency, adaptability, risk quantification
Simple concept, simple execution	Easier troubleshooting, risk management analysis and testing, and system improvement
Original model/system	No others acting on same signal
Only market index vehicles used for execution	Diversification, transparency, scalability, liquidity
Only five vehicles used for execution	Deep knowledge of vehicles used
Full portfolio system	Stand-alone system and/or core portfolio overlay
Long, short, and cash (flat) positions	Diversification, low U.S. stock market correlation
Maximum 1:1 leverage	Moderate leverage deployed only at strategically important times tested to enhance returns
Fee-based Registered Investment Advisor, founder/manager investment	Aligned interests with clients
Funds held in account in Client name at mutual fund company	Peace of mind

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Please see disclaimer on page 11.
For more information please visit www.kldcapital.com and www.strengthisrisk.com, and contact Brian Degracia at 310-633-1986/bdegracia@kldcapital.com.

Keep Looking Deeper: An Overview

KLD seeks reliable low/mid teens net absolute returns annually using its primary philosophy to Keep Looking Deeper, deploying a disciplined system created through its original research leveraged by proven concepts from athletics, trend following, and zoology.

PRICE FOCUS

As do world champion athletes, KLD practices extreme focus and specialization. KLD focuses exclusively on its selected specialty of analyzing price action for U.S. stocks to create an objective, consistently exploitable edge in the U.S. stock market. No bonds, commodities, or currencies. No fundamental analysis. No subjective technical analysis. Simply ever-deeper quantitative and objectively technical analysis of U.S. stock price action.

KLD analyzes only prices for U.S.-traded stocks.

Why? Because prices drive the actions of every U.S. stock market participant. Whether value, growth, large cap, small cap, tech, or utility, every share of stock changes hands because its price has reached a transaction-triggering level. KLD believes price holds all information necessary to profit in the market.

LIKE TREND FOLLOWING

In this belief, KLD is like trend followers. Another similarity is a defined risk management program with entry, exit, and position sizing rules. KLD's approach is non-predictive, consistently applicable, and objective, eliminating emotions.

KLD deploys objective rules to eliminate subjectivity and emotion.

NOT LIKE TREND FOLLOWING

Unlike traditional trend following, KLD uses no price charts. Also, KLD uses a much larger historical database to generate signals. Finally, it seeks to more quickly react to relevant trends and capture more up and down trend movement.

KLD does not use price charts.

KLD looks to accomplish this through exploiting a unique feature of market indexes. While prices for bonds, commodities, currencies, and individual stocks are directly determined via buyer and seller interplay, "prices" for market indexes are indirectly determined based on the prices of the stocks which comprise the market indexes. This means **the critical underlying character of the U.S. stock market can change even if the actual market index levels do not.**

KLD EDGE

From this stems the KLD Edge. KLD creates its edge through study of stock prices as zoologists study animals. To facilitate deeper analysis, zoologists classify animals into six major groups. KLD, using its own historical study of price action for thousands of stocks and dozens of sectors, similarly classified market action into logical groupings. KLD then studied each in more depth to determine appropriate portfolio exposure for each — long, short, or hedged.

KLD aligns portfolio exposure with market movement by putting into historical context current price action for thousands of stocks.

With this proprietary market analysis, KLD has created a unique edge to navigate client capital through all market environments.

ADAPTABLE AND OBJECTIVE

Set up as such, the Strategy i) acknowledges and adapts to four key market realities, and ii) consistently and objectively answers six specific questions critical to market success, as detailed below:

4 Market Realities, implication to increase returns and/or lower risk

1. Markets move up, down, and sideways.
Implication: must be able to go long and short.
2. Individual stock prices are primarily driven by market and sector forces.
Implication: must be able to gauge market and sector risk.
3. Sectors and companies go into and out of favor.
Implication: must be able to flex with changing influences.
4. The unemotional take from the emotional.
Implication: must eliminate emotion.

6 Questions Critical to Market Success

1. When should one be long, short, and/or in cash?
2. Why buy, sell short, or be in cash?
3. What should be bought or sold short?
4. How much should be bought, sold short, or put in cash?
5. When should a position be exited with a loss?
6. When should a position be exited with a profit?

BOTTOM LINE

KLD seeks to achieve higher returns with lower risk by deploying its proprietary, focused quantitative analysis and driven by its philosophy to Keep Looking Deeper.

Process Step 1:

Adopt a logical philosophy to analyze the market from the top down...

Most influence on individual stock prices comes from market and sector forces, not company-specific factors (Exhibit 1). This conclusion was academically reached by Benjamin King in a 1966 study, is empirically supported by actual market action, and is consistent with common estimates that approximately three of four stocks rise with the market and nine of ten fall with the market.

Based on this market reality, KLD believes *the key to attractive returns is to first understand market direction and strength*. The better and longer a portfolio's alignment with overall market direction, the higher the likelihood of attractive returns. Conversely, the greater a portfolio's conflict with overall market direction, the higher the likelihood of poor portfolio performance.

An example of the possibilities is seen in Exhibit 2, which shows the S&P 500 Index from 1996 to 2009. By focusing on market direction instead of just being long-only during this period, one may have benefited from large up and down index moves even though it was net flat for this period (excluding dividends).

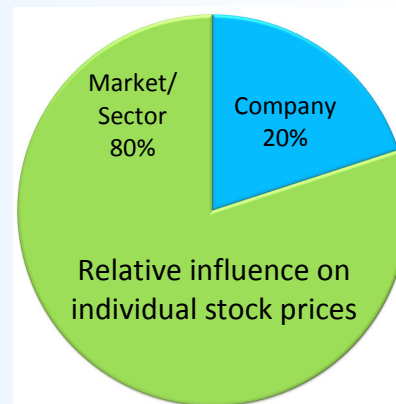


Exhibit 1. KLD believes the key to attractive portfolio returns is to first heed market and sector forces. (Source: Benjamin F. King, "Latent Statistical Structure of Securities Price Change," 1966.)



Exhibit 2. Simply buying and holding the S&P 500 from September 12, 1996 to March 9, 2009 (the end of the -57% decline) would have led to both strong and poor performance resulting in net flat performance, a disappointing result given the strong gains experienced during the period. Through tracking the movement of the stocks and sectors underlying the major U.S. market indexes, KLD takes long and short positions to align portfolio exposure with overall market direction, ideally better than traditional long-only strategies. *KLD's goal is to capture as much up and down movement as is feasible.* (Sources: Yahoo.com, KLD Capital Management.)

KLD seeks to continually adjust portfolio exposure to match market movement by taking trend following to a deeper level.

The large market moves are obviously clear only in retrospect. That acknowledged, the trend following discipline has successful practitioners with long-term track records that have proven the feasibility of profiting from aligning portfolio exposure with market direction. Over the period shown, the S&P 500 Index movement provided ample potential to generate positive returns when a long-only strategy would have been flat.

While not all market periods will move as shown in the exhibit, it is fact that the market does not simply move straight up, and following a trend-following strategy could at times generate profits where a long-only philosophy might not. Different conditions have different risk and require different actions.

Yet, typical trend following methods do not put current prices into longer-term historical context, nor do they explicitly heed the fact that market indexes are simply aggregates of underlying individual stock prices. Due to the latter, and as stated on page 3, KLD believes "the critical underlying character of the U.S. stock market can change even if the actual market index levels do not." As a result, KLD believes the trend following method can be materially enhanced by looking deeper, beneath the surface level of market index price levels.

Consistent with this philosophy, *KLD does not use price charts to determine market risk*. Instead, KLD has built its own method to objectively gauge market risk by mathematically analyzing current and historical prices of individual stocks, as described in the following pages.

the bottom up...

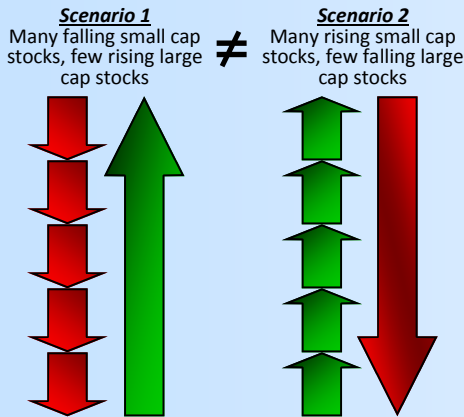


Exhibit 3: Price charts for market capitalization weighted indexes can mask important changes occurring at the sector and stock levels. (Source: KLD Capital Management.)

Other than the Dow Industrials, the Indexes are market capitalization-weighted. Thus, **market index levels can remain relatively unchanged while important changes take place at the sector and stock levels that will eventually be reflected in the market average. To match best portfolio exposure to market movement, it is critical to track these changes.**

Exhibit 3 graphically depicts this concept. For a given period, if five small-cap stocks fall but one large-cap stock rises enough to offset the point impact on the market index, the market index level could be flat for that period (Scenario 1). Contrast this with the opposite situation, where five small-cap stocks rise, offset by one falling large-cap stock (Scenario 2). The market index level would likewise be flat for that period — yet, from KLD’s perspective, the market risk in Scenario 1 would differ from the market risk in Scenario 2. And **different market risk environments require different portfolio exposure.**

From a practical perspective, in Scenario 2, as the market capitalizations for the small-cap stocks increase, their influence on the market index will rise as the influence of the large-cap stock falls. Should this continue, the market index will rise. By tracking such underlying action—specifically, by analyzing and putting into historical and on-going context the prices for thousands of individual stocks on a daily basis — KLD is well-prepared to synchronize portfolio exposure with market direction.

KLD enhances this preparation, and the effectiveness of the Strategy, through the critical sector perspective described below.

and the inside out.

Macro factors are non-discriminatory. High energy costs affect all airlines, and high interest rates impact all financial companies. It then makes sense that most stocks will do what their sector does.

Exhibit 4 confirms sector importance to individual stock performance. KLD ranked the annual returns of the 31 Hemscott/Morningstar-defined industries for 2000 through 2009 (discarding the top and bottom two performing sectors to eliminate outliers) and compared the remaining strongest and weakest industry average returns to returns of individual stocks comprising the

respective industries. In all years at least 71% of the strong industry stocks beat the weak industry average return, while no more than 24% of the weak industry stocks beat the strong industry average return.

Returns can be enhanced just by being in the right sector. When building its overall “top down” market exposure via a “bottom up” analysis of price action for thousands of stocks, KLD aggregates into and analyzes this data at a sector-level, “inside-out” perspective to recognize and take advantage of this critical fact.

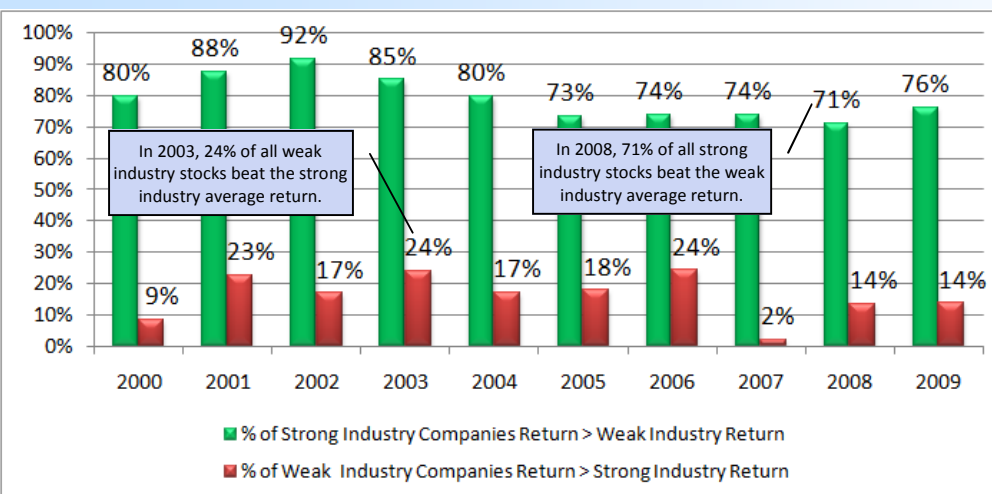


Exhibit 4. The stronger the industry, the better the individual stock returns. Heed sector forces. (Sources: Worden Brothers Inc., Morningstar, KLD Capital Management.)

KLD creates its edge by explicitly and objectively incorporating market-, sector-, and stock-level perspectives.

Process Step 2: Deploy Inside-Out Risk Analysis to understand and manage risk

KLD believes risk of poor returns comes from improper alignment with market and sector direction. To address this, KLD leverages its top-down, bottom-up, and sector-level perspectives — Inside-Out Risk Analysis — to exploit a unique feature of market indexes.

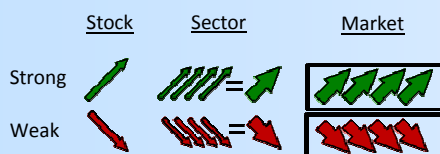
While prices for bonds, currencies, commodities, and individual stocks are determined directly by buyer and seller interplay, market index “prices” are calculated based on the underlying stock prices. If all stocks are rising the index will rise, and vice versa. Maximizing reward would dictate being long the former and short the latter. That is, until (in a rising market) enough underlying stocks begin to demonstrate weakness. **When a material number of stocks changes direction, one must be alert to possible market index changes.** Like the proverbial canary in a coal mine, such underlying movement — unseen to those not looking beneath the surface of the market index levels — may portend circumstances that will affect more stocks, potentially causing a change in trend for the overall market and need for adjustment in portfolio exposure.

KLD classifies and monitors stocks at their deepest, most simple level — based on their price action — to understand market character and therefore risk.

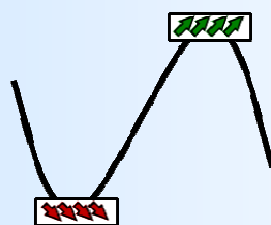
Keep Looking Deeper

The market is comprised of sectors, sectors comprised of stocks. The market can only do what the underlying stocks and sectors do. Track stock and sector movement to track market movement. **Instead of value vs. growth and large vs. small cap, KLD sees stocks as strong or weak — enabling KLD to develop a unique, useful perspective to analyze market risk.** With this perspective, KLD tracks important market and sector turning points and can objectively determine when to be mean-reverting or trend-following, long or short, and aggressive or conservative.

Unique stock perspective leads to unique sector/market perspectives



Market risk extremes: same underlying “look” regardless of economic conditions



Full market/decline cycle logically flows from first identifying market extremes

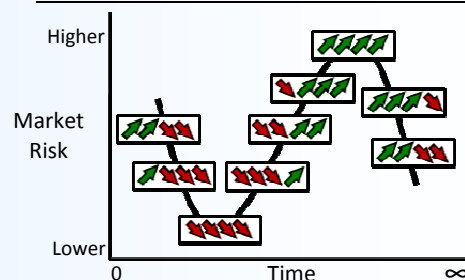


Exhibit 5. Knowing where the current market is in the market rally/decline cycle is important to understand prevailing risk and, in turn, appropriately position portfolio exposure. KLD reduces stock and sector types to their most basic levels to measure and manage risk, which KLD believes is unrelated to the market index levels or the calendar. (Source: KLD Capital Management.)

Market risk changes based not on the calendar but on the continuously changing strength of the underlying stocks and sectors.

In short, **to best match portfolio exposure with market movement, one must monitor the movement of the underlying sectors and stocks.** KLD’s unique analysis supports this approach.

Exhibit 5 above shows this perspective. A single-focus strategy, whether long-only or short-only, will perform well in certain, but not all, conditions during a full market rally/decline cycle. From KLD’s perspective, flexibility is key. There are times to be a trend follower, and times to focus on mean reversion. There are times to be long or short, and times to be aggressive or conservative.

The difficulty is in creating a method that adapts to these changing conditions. KLD has accomplished this by looking to the deepest level of categorization of stocks: based on their action over a given period. KLD sees stocks not as growth versus value, large versus small cap, or tech versus utility. KLD sees stocks as either strong or weak.

By classifying and monitoring both stocks and sectors as such, KLD looks beneath the surface of the nominal index levels to understand true underlying market character. KLD can then feasibly align portfolio exposure with market movements to manage risk.

Process Step 3: Translate data into information with the KLD Sector Risk Gauge

Created from KLD's analysis of stocks as strong and weak, the KLD Sector Risk Gauge steps in where nominal index levels cannot: as a quantitatively useful measurement of market risk. For example, the S&P 500 at 1000 was a great buy in 2003 and a terrible buy in 2008. The reason for this is that key influences for market indexes change regularly, including macroeconomic factors, constituent market participants (the buyers and sellers), market rules, and the composition of the indexes themselves. (For example, the Nasdaq 100 underwent 221 roster changes from 1995 through 2007.) Such

The KLD Sector Risk Gauge provides logical historical context and lays the groundwork for objective action.

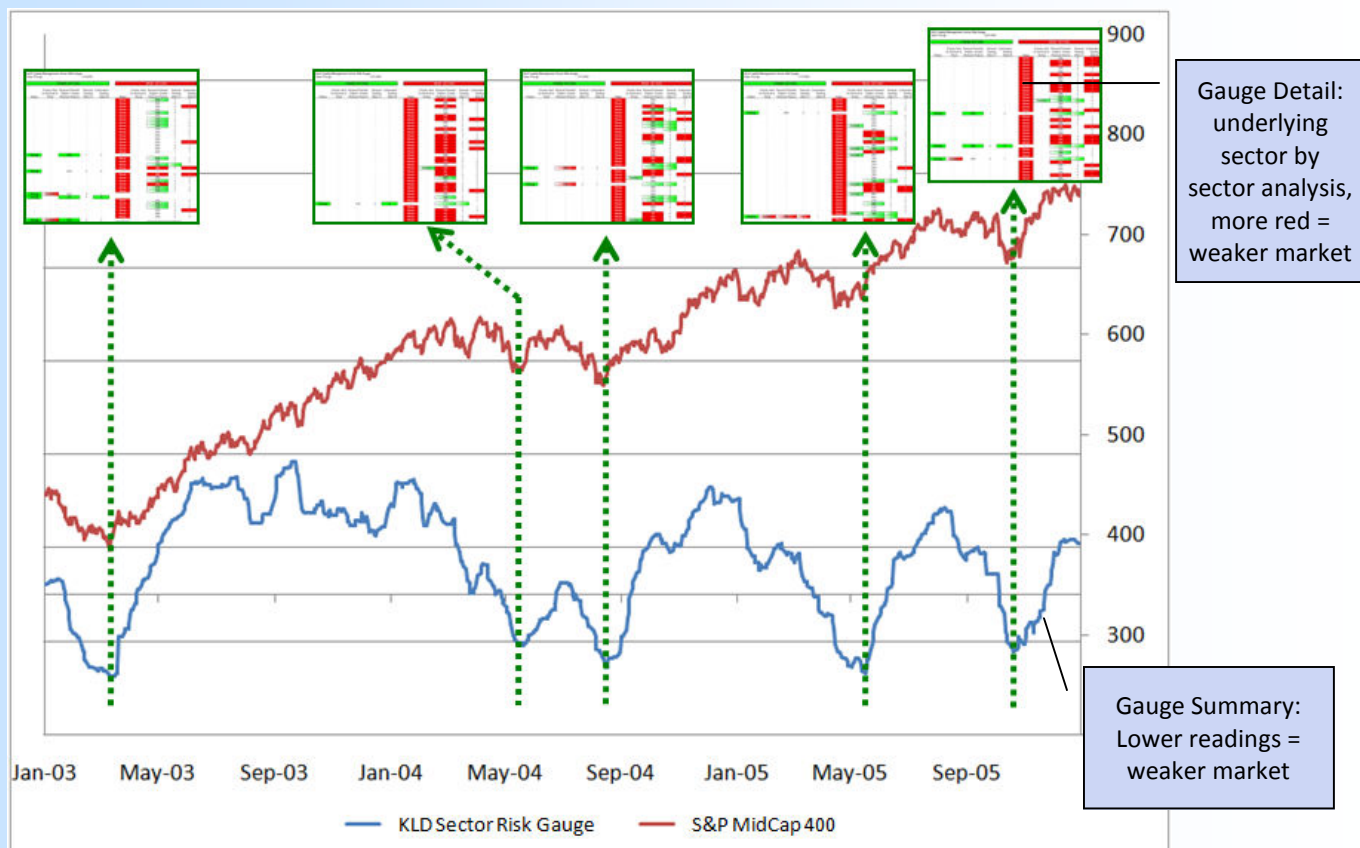


Exhibit 6. Market risk cannot be accurately or actionably measured via simply reading index levels. The KLD Sector Risk Gauge provides a consistent, objective perspective on market risk to guide portfolio exposure in all market environments.. (Sources: Yahoo, KLD Capital Management.)

changes render useless index levels as market risk indicators.

To meaningfully measure risk and guide objective portfolio allocation adjustments, KLD created its Sector Risk Gauge. KLD uses this critical system component to translate data into information, and ultimately analysis into action.

In Exhibit 6 the gauge (blue line) is overlaid onto a price chart of the S&P MidCap400 Index. The lower the Risk Gauge reading, the weaker the market, and the lower the market risk. The detail chart insets indicate the underlying sector-by-sector strength readings: the greater the number of weak sectors (color coded red), the

weaker the market, and the lower the risk. There is a visual correlation in low gauge readings with contextually low readings in the market index. KLD goes far beyond this to understand what Sector Risk Gauge readings mean throughout the full decline/rally market cycle previously shown in Exhibit 5.

Certainly, there is no perfect tool to gauge market risk. However, the KLD Sector Risk Gauge has proven through testing to be a helpful tool to provide context for further analysis, and in turn, action. It is used as the foundation for the next logical step: KLD Market Phases.

Process Step 4: Analyze the information through KLD Market Phases

Based on the information provided by the KLD Market Risk Gauge, KLD mathematically analyzes the behavior of the Indexes under specific historical price movement conditions presented by the underlying sectors and stocks. KLD calls these conditions "Phases."

KLD uses Phases to categorize and understand market situational characteristics, adjusting as necessary its market exposure based on these characteristics. Water provides an apt analogy. Risk of injury from handling it changes depending upon its temperature. With water, one can visually check its state. One can also use a thermometer for precise measurement. Unfortunately, no such precise gauge exists for the stock market.

For KLD, the next best tool is its Phase analysis: it enables KLD to objectively determine the state of risk in the market. Exhibit 7 shows the market's historical context via KLD's phase analysis. The conclusion: *different phases have different volatility*. Armed with this information, KLD can objectively and appropriately adjust market exposure.

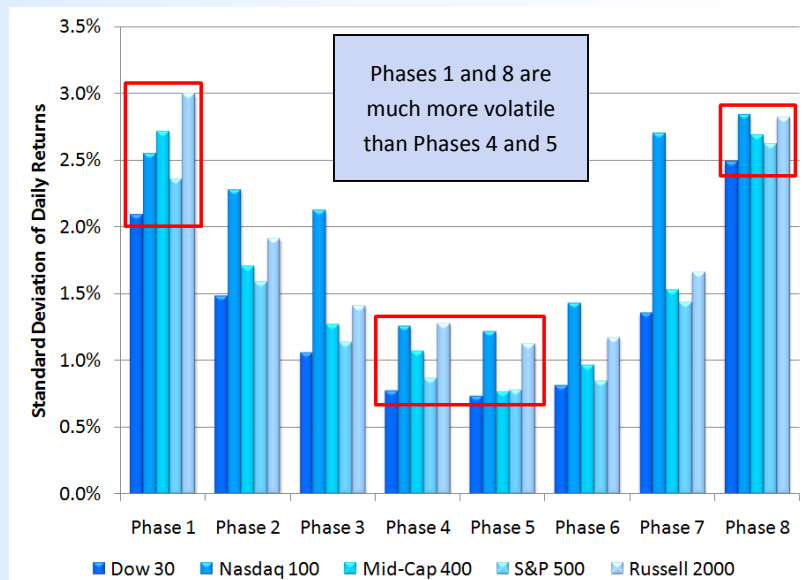


Exhibit 7. Different phases have different volatility, requiring different market exposure. KLD's Phases 1 and 8 are much more volatile than Phases 4 and 5, as measured by standard deviation of daily returns. (Sources: Yahoo, KLD Capital Management.)

KLD's proprietary model divides historical market action into easily analyzed Phases, facilitating objective, consistent, and logical portfolio exposure adjustments intended to increase returns and reduce risk.

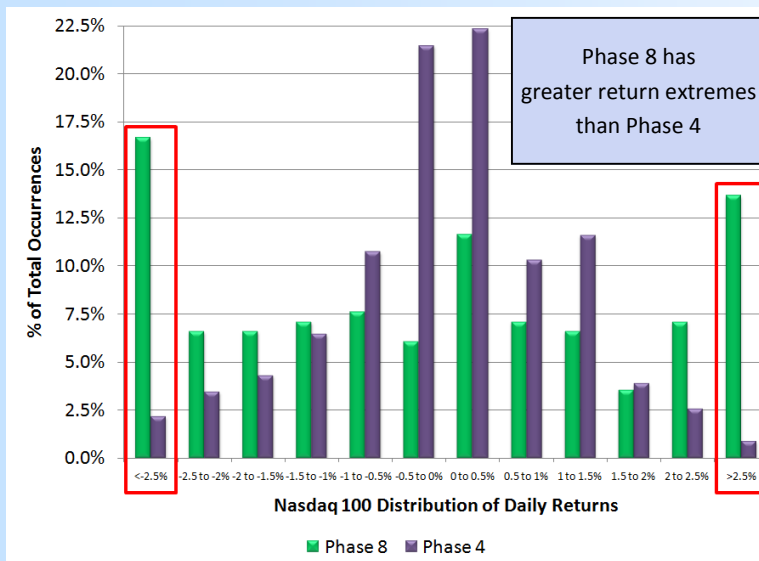


Exhibit 8 shows the next deeper level of analysis. For the Nasdaq 100, which has similar tendencies as the other Indexes, there is greater variability in returns in the more volatile Phase 8 (green bars) than in the less volatile Phase 4 (purple bars). Specifically, Phase 8 is much more likely to have daily returns below -2.5% or above +2.5% than is Phase 4. With greater risk comes greater reward.

This market action makes sense as there are times the market is quiet and times when volatility reigns. With its Market Phase Analysis, KLD has devised a way to objectively, consistently, and logically gauge where in this low vs. high volatility spectrum is the current market.

Thus, KLD can contextually adjust portfolio alignment to match expected market tendencies. This includes knowing when it is appropriate to be aggressive and conservative. Further, *KLD can compare returns by index and phase, allocating long capital to the strongest indexes and short capital to the weakest indexes and targeting better market returns from context-specific individual index tendencies.*

Thus, KLD's Market Phase Analysis forms the core of the KLD Process as it seeks to provide greater returns with less risk by matching market movement.

Exhibit 8. KLD Market Phase analysis conveys the concept of greater risk and greater reward. Daily returns less than -2.5% or greater than 2.5% are much more likely in Phase 8 than in the less volatile Phase 4. Armed with the information provided by its Phase analysis, KLD can logically and objectively determine when to be long or short, aggressive or conservative, and trend-following or mean-reverting. (Sources: Yahoo, KLD Capital Management.)

Process Step 5:

Combine into the simple, repeatable, objective, improvable KLD Process

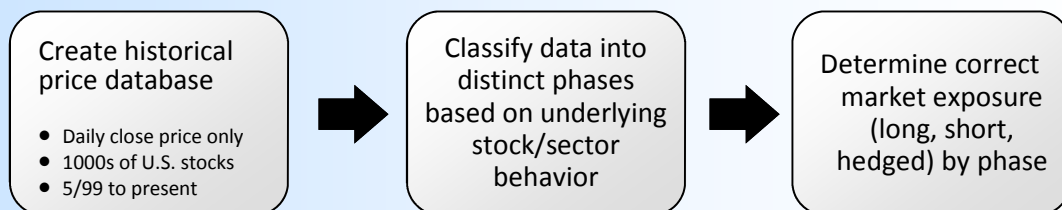
The final step is to combine these concepts into the KLD Process. The result is a logical, objective methodology built specifically to manage risk first. Reward cannot be controlled, but process can, and KLD believes it is the manager's responsibility to lay the best groundwork for potential reward by creating and deploying a robust process. The KLD Process is constructed on sound principals and offers four important characteristics.

Simple: From inception KLD's goal was simplicity. Through thousands of painstaking hours of research and development, KLD has conceptualized and created a system to achieve simultaneously simplicity and effectiveness. Exhibit 9 illustrates the basic KLD

Objective: In the market, the unemotional take from the emotional. Fear and greed are destructive forces which damage returns and a key goal was eliminating emotion as a portfolio influence. This systematic, data-driven process seeks to ensure that KLD clients benefit from emotional influences driving others.

Improvable: With every trading day new information is added to the reference database, increasing its robustness and the quality of the signal generated. Further, as a quantitative process, it is possible to review continually the database to prospectively understand and create better ways to generate better returns, reduce risk, or both.

Set-up



Daily execution

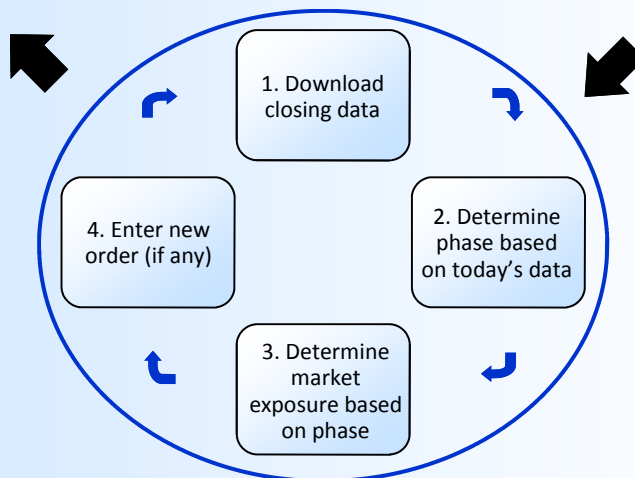


Exhibit 9. KLD's two-stage process is simple in set-up and simple in execution. (Source: KLD Capital Management.)

Process. The Set-up phase refers to the development, maintenance, and updating of the reference database to which KLD compares current daily action to generate capital allocation signals. The Daily Execution phase refers to the daily analysis of closing prices that KLD compares to the reference database to generate the trading signal for the next day. The benefit of this simplicity is that **everything not necessary to achieve effectiveness has been stripped out, leaving only the essential concepts to be researched, tested, analyzed, and used to generate maximum market performance.**

Repeatable: As a system with discrete steps, the KLD Process is easily repeatable, fostering consistency of results.

Outcomes — reward — cannot be controlled, process can. KLD's thoroughly researched and tested process is dedicated to managing risk and provides KLD clients a true market edge.

The Result: Truly different, and complementary, money management

The Strategy, backed by the KLD Process, can stand alone or, due to important differences from traditional long-only methods, can be used to complement and diversify an existing portfolio. The following table summarizes these key differences.

	Traditional Long-Only Methods	KLD Process
Method	Passive, long-only, long-term holds with periodic calendar-based portfolio re-balancing.	Long and short, short-term holds with continual portfolio re-balancing based on market and sector conditions as objectively analyzed by proprietary risk gauge.
Influences	Efficient Market Hypothesis, Random Walk Theory.	Top down analysis and primary, proprietary research into historical price behavior of thousands of stocks and dozens of sectors.
Emphasis/ Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Long-term buy-and-hold — rely upon decades of market history that shows the market has historically returned approximately 10% annually while severely penalizing those who miss the x (typically 10) best days/months/years. 2. Diversify into bonds which may do well when stocks do not. 3. Minimize taxes and expenses. 	Deliver reliable absolute returns with lower risk and lower drawdowns than buying and holding the market indexes, through consistent execution of a quantitative long/short U.S. equity model researched and developed by the manager.
Vehicles	Stocks and bonds, individually and/or through index funds, mutual funds, and exchange-traded funds.	Leveraged mutual funds replicating five major indexes: the Dow 30, Nasdaq 100, S&P MidCap 400, S&P 500, and Russell Small Cap 2000.
Leverage	Varies.	Maximum 100% (50% of portfolio equity), strategically deployed based on objectively measured market risk.
Manager Alignment with Client Interests	Varies. (From Morningstar, June 19, 2008, “Does Your Fund Manager Feel Your Pain?”: “Less than half of the 1,066 funds we grade receive at least some credit for manager ownership.”)	KLD is a fee-only Registered Investment Advisor, and its founder’s capital is invested using exactly the same signals as client capital.

The effectiveness of the KLD Process means it can be used on a stand-alone basis.

The differences of the KLD Process mean it can be used to complement other methods.

Please contact KLD Capital Management for your money management needs.

Disclaimer

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AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUND IS SPECULATIVE AND INVOLVES RISK. OPPORTUNITIES FOR WITHDRAWAL, REDEMPTION AND TRANSFERABILITY OF INTERESTS ARE RESTRICTED, SO INVESTORS MAY NOT HAVE ACCESS TO CAPITAL WHEN IT IS NEEDED. THERE IS NO SECONDARY MARKET FOR THE INTERESTS AND NONE IS EXPECTED TO DEVELOP. NO ASSURANCE CAN BE GIVEN THAT THE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE WILL BE ACHIEVED. INVESTMENT RESULTS MAY VARY SUBSTANTIALLY OVER ANY GIVEN TIME PERIOD.

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