The Tactical Forecast

a Retirement Collaborative LLC Newsletter

Dauphin County PA Deferred Compensation Plan
Quarterly Investment Report
2016 Q3

Asset Class	2016 Q2	2016 Q3	Action
Stable Value			Maintain Exposure
Bonds			Maintain Exposure
U.S. Stocks			Maintain Exposure
International Stocks			Maintain Exposure
Real Estate			Maintain Exposure
Materials & Natural Resources			Maintain Exposure

This report contains the 2016 Q3 allocations for the Dauphin County, PA Deferred Compensation Plan Tactical Models. The quarter ended with a lot of uncertainty in the financial markets due to the BREXIT. It is hard to say how this will affect the stock and bond markets in the coming quarter; however, **during our quarterly review, both of the equity trend indicators were positive, so the models will continue to have their maximum equity exposure**. There Changes to the Model will be made the week of July 10th. If you are uncomfortable with maintaining your model's maximum equity exposure at this time, we recommend that you look at other plan investment options or a more conservative tactical model. You can also contact your investment advisor representative, Stephen Hetrick at Hetrick@retirementc.com or 717-545-1447 to discuss your concerns and alternative options. Feel free to jump right to the model pages or first read our model and market commentary. As always, if you have questions regarding these models, your deferred compensation account, or retirement planning; do not hesitate to contact us.

Market Environment

Equity and Bond Indicator Status

U.S. Equity Trend Indicator: **Uptrend**

INTL Equity Trend Indicator: **Uptrend**

U.S. Bond Bull-Bear Indicator: **Bull Market Cycle**

As of this report, both of the stock trend indicators are in uptrends. When either of the equity indicators are in an uptrend during the quarterly review process, the models will be invested in their maximum equity allocations for the quarter. When both the U.S. or International Equity Indicators are in downtrends, the models will move to their minimum equity allocations. The amount not invested in equities will be invested in the Plan’s stable value and/or bond funds when the Bond Bull-Bear Indicator is positive (a Bond Bull Market Cycle). When it is negative (a Bond Bear Market Cycle), this amount will be invested solely in the stable value investment option.

U.S. Stocks

Long-Term Cycle: **Secular Bull Market**
Intermediate Cycle: **Cyclical Bear Market**
Market Trend: **Uptrend**

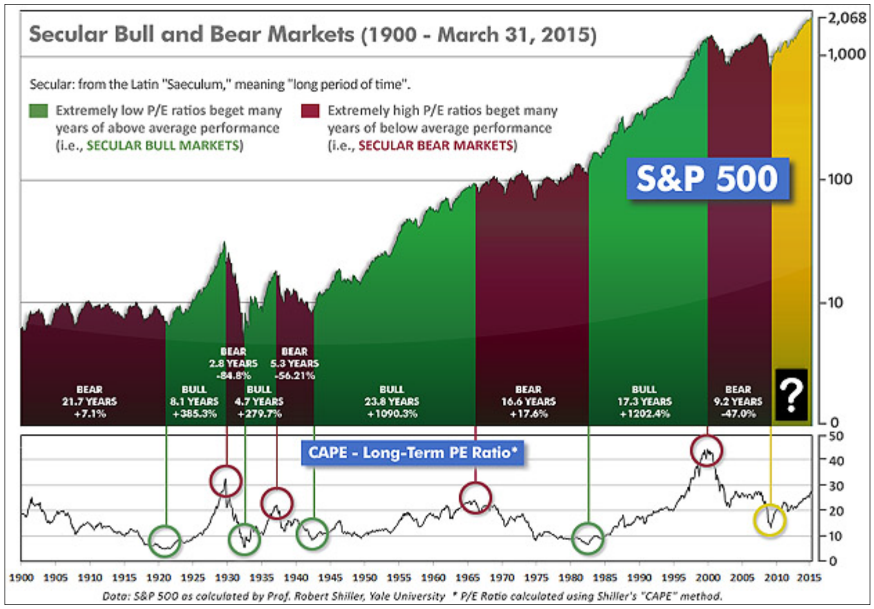
International Stocks

Long-Term Cycle: **Secular Bear Market**
Intermediate Cycle: **Cyclical Bear Market**
Market Trend: **Uptrend**

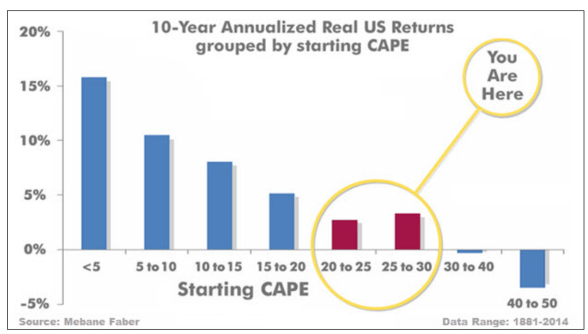
Bonds

Long-Term Cycle: **Secular Bull Market**
Intermediate Cycle: **Cyclical Bull Market**

Long-Term U.S. Stock Cycle



In the "decades" timeframe, the question of whether we are in a continuing Secular Bear Market that began in 2000 or in a new Secular Bull Market has been the subject of hot debate among economists and market watchers since 2013, when the Dow and S&P 500 exceeded their 2000 and 2007 highs. The Bear proponents point out that the long-term PE ratio (called "CAPE", for Cyclically-Adjusted Price to Earnings ratio), which has done a historically great job of marking tops and bottoms of Secular Bulls and Secular Bears, did not get down to the single-digit range that has marked the end of Bear Markets for a hundred years, but the Bull proponents say that significantly higher new highs are de-facto evidence of a Secular Bull, regardless of the CAPE. Further confusing the question, the CAPE has risen back to levels that have marked the end of Bull Markets except for times of full-blown market manias. If history is a guide, we may not yet be done with this Secular Bear Market. Even if we are in a new Secular Bull Market, market history says future returns are likely to be modest at best. The CAPE is at 26.17, little changed from last quarters 26.20. At the current level it is just down from its recent high when it was at the level also reached at the pre-crash high in October, 2007. In fact, since 1881, the average annual returns for all ten year periods that began with a CAPE at this level have been just 3%/yr. Although a mania could come along and cause the CAPE to shoot upward from current levels (such as happened in the late 1920's and the late 1990's), in the absence of such a mania, buy-and-hold investors will likely have a long wait until the arrival of returns more typical of a rip-snorting Secular Bull Market. Whether we are in a new Secular Bull or still in the Secular Bear, it is our opinion that the long-term valuation of the market is simply too high to sustain rip-roaring multi-year returns.



Intermediate-Term Cycle

In the "months-to-years" timeframe (the timeframe monitored by the Bull-Bear Indicators), U.S. Equities (stocks) entered a Cyclical Bear Market (falling) on January 15, 2016, when the indicator fell below 45. It will signal a new Cyclical Bull (rising) Market when it rises above 55. The indicator sits presently at 53.6. At the end of last year, U.S. Equities were the only High Risk asset class with a positive Bull-Bear Indicator.

That changed in early January when it turned negative. Over the past quarter, the Real Estate and Resources/Materials Bull-Bear Indicators turned positive, leaving only the U.S. and International Stock Bull-Bear Indicators negative.

In the Markets

The month of June was tumultuous, to say the least, but the whole-month results were almost boring. In the U.S., the worst performing index was the NASDAQ Composite, at -2.13%, while all other U.S. indices were within the narrow range of flat plus or minus 1% - remarkable given all the late-month volatility: LargeCap S&P 500 +0.09%, Dow Jones Industrial +0.80%, MidCap S&P 400 +0.23%, SmallCap Russell 2000 -0.23%. International indexes were both the best and the worst: Developed international markets (EFA) lost -2.42% while Emerging International markets (EEM) gained +4.56%. The shiniest return for June was in Gold, which gained +8.47%.

For the Second Quarter, the MidCap S&P 400 paced U.S. indexes with gains of +3.55%, the SmallCap Russell 2000 not far behind at +3.40%, the LargeCap S&P 500 positive at +1.90%, the Dow Jones Industrials positive at +1.38%, but the Nasdaq Composite was negative at -0.56%. Canada's TSX enjoyed a strong quarter at +4.22%, much better than both Developed International (EFA) at -0.34% and Emerging International (EEM) at +1.11%. The biggest gusher of the quarter was oil, returning +16.85!

In U.S. economic news, initial jobless claims rose by 10,000 to 268,000 last week, exceeding economists' forecasts of 265,000. New claims remained below the benchmark 300,000 mark for the 69th straight week, the longest streak of sub-300,000 since 1973.

U.S. house prices, according to the S&P/Case-Shiller 20-City Index, were up +5.4% versus a year earlier. As usual, there was sharp division among metro areas. Super-hot metro areas like Portland, Seattle and Denver continue to see double-digit annual price gains, while home prices in legacy cities like New York and Washington rose only +2%. None of the 20 cities showed a decline last month. Nationally, prices are still about 11% lower than the peak in 2007, although 7 of the 20 cities have notched new highs.

Home sales, on the other hand, posted their first annual decline in nearly 2 years, due in part to a tighter home inventory. The National Association of Realtors' index fell -3.7% to 110.8 in May, from a downwardly-revised 115.0 in April. Economists had forecasted a 1.0% decline. The Realtors index forecasts future sales by tracking transactions in which a contract has been signed, but not yet closed. NAR chief economist Lawrence Yun blamed the decline on an increasingly tight inventory rather than waning interest. "There are simply not enough homes coming onto to the markets to catch up with demand and to keep prices more in line with inflation and wage growth," he wrote.

Consumer confidence rose to an eight-month high in June as Americans became more optimistic about the economy, according to The Conference Board. The "Confidence Index" subcomponent rose to 98 last month, beating forecasts by 4.5 points. The "Consumer Expectations Index" for the next 6 months climbed to a five-month high of 84.5, up +6 points. The "Present Conditions Index" also advanced to 118.3, the second strongest reading since the fall of 2007. Respondents to the survey said they anticipated more job and income gains in the coming 6 months, which should help lift spending after the first-quarter slowdown.

Personal spending moderated in May following April's strong +1.1% rise. The Commerce Department reported that spending by Americans' rose +0.4% in May, matching analyst expectations. Incomes climbed less-than-expected, up 0.2%. Jim O'Sullivan, chief U.S. economist at High Frequency Economics stated

"The pick-up in consumption is a big plus for [second quarter] GDP growth." Purchases rose +0.3% in May after a +0.8% increase in April. Durable goods spending (items meant to last more than 3 years), climbed +0.6% after adjusting for inflation following April's +2.6% advance. Non-durable goods spending rose +0.5%. Ex-food and energy, the price measure rose +0.2%, matching expectations, and is up +1.6% year-over-year through the end of May.

An indicator of economic activity in the Chicago-area surged in June, as a greater number of purchasing managers signaled improving production and new orders. The Chicago Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) rose to 56.8, up +7.5 points into expansion (>50) territory. The new orders sub-index rose to the highest level since fall of 2014, and order backlogs were the strongest since spring of 2011. For the 2nd quarter as a whole, the Chicago PMI index fell -0.1 point to 52.2.

National U.S. manufacturing grew at the fastest pace in over a year according to the Institute for Supply Management (ISM) manufacturing index, which jumped to 53.2% in June from 51.3%. The ISM reading is back to its highest level since February of 2015. U.S. manufacturers are on their fourth straight month of growth following five months of negative readings (which was the weakest stretch since the Great Recession). Companies have benefitted from recent mild weakness in the value of the U.S. dollar, which makes their goods cheaper overseas. The ISM new orders gauge also increased to a 3-month high of 57% in June, up +1.3% from May. The ISM report agreed with the Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) of national manufacturing conditions, which also hit a 3-month high in June, rising to 51.3 from 50.7.

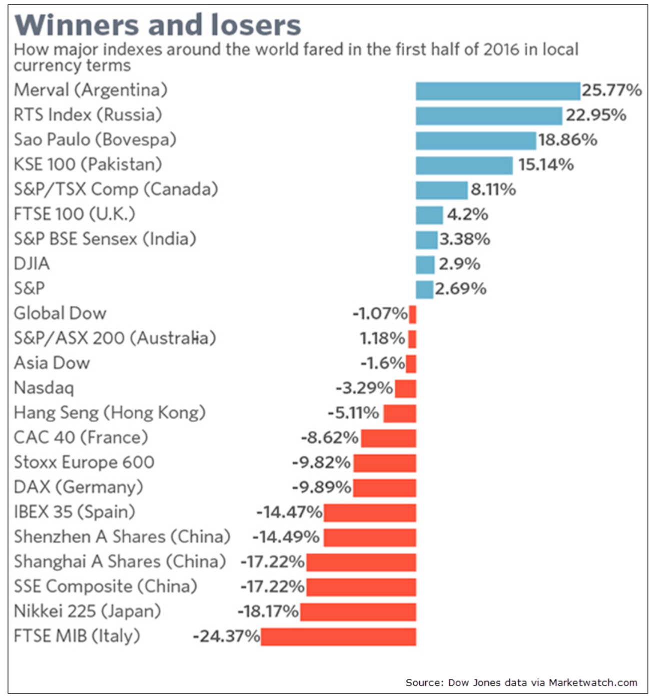
In the United Kingdom, Bank of England Governor Mark Carney warned that further stimulus measures may soon be needed for the United Kingdom, following the country's vote to leave the European Union. In a speech at the Bank of England in London he stated "the economic outlook has deteriorated and some monetary policy easing will likely be required over the summer." Some good news was also revealed, as the UK's PMI manufacturing index increased to a five month high of 52.1 for June, up from 50.4 the previous month. The International Monetary Fund said that Britain's exit from the EU poses a "downside risk" to Germany's economic outlook and that it may lower growth forecast for Europe's biggest economy in the coming weeks. The IMF's mission chief for Germany Enrica Detragiache stated that "Britain is an important trade partner for Germany, and significant changes in the economic relationship between the two countries will have repercussions for Germany."

In Asia, Chinese stocks posted their biggest weekly gain in a month as investors bet that China's central bank would loosen monetary policy to cushion a possible drop in European demand for Chinese exports resulting from the Brexit vote. In manufacturing, two gauges weakened in June, suggesting that China's economy slowed in the second quarter. The official manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) fell -0.1 point in June from May, while the nonmanufacturing PMI, which measures service sector activity, rose +0.6 point to 53.7. In a separate private manufacturing gauge compiled by Caixin-Markit, manufacturing declined last month at the fastest pace in four months. Taken together, the data suggests that China's second quarter GDP may trail the first quarter's annualized +6.7% rise.

Japanese industrial output fell for the sixth consecutive month, down -2.3% in May from April, according to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. The miss was larger than almost all private forecasts. Factories were affected by weak international demand and the aftershocks of a recent earthquake near the country's manufacturing center. Retail sales were flat in May and showed a monthly drop in exports, leading to analysts' concerns that Japan's recovery is unstable.

Finally, as we reach the halfway point of the year we can now look back and ask the question "where in the world were the best places to be invested in the first half of 2016?"

The answer is - as shown in this chart - in some pretty unexpected places.



Argentina led the study with a gain of over +25%. The nation's Merval index recovered after President Mauricio Macri took office in December. True to his campaign promises, Marci eliminated most capital controls in the country and moved to make deals on debts still lingering from the country's 2001 default.

Next on the list is Russia, up almost +23%. Some might remember that President Obama's White House Press Secretary Jay Carney proved that he should not be in the stock prediction business when he proclaimed in March 2014 that investors should "not invest in Russian equities right now."

Note that the returns would not be easily available to a U.S. investor, as they are expressed in each country's own currency.

(sources: all index return data from Yahoo Finance; Reuters, Barron's, Wall St Journal, Bloomberg.com, ft.com, guggenheimpartners.com, ritholtz.com, markit.com, financialpost.com, Eurostat, Statistics Canada, Yahoo! Finance, stocksandnews.com, marketwatch.com, wantchinatimes.com, BBC, 361capital.com, pensionpartners.com, cnbc.com)

What We Are Watching

- BREXIT
    - How will it affect:
        - British Economy
        - Poorly capitalized European banks
        - European Union and the defection of other countries
- Declining Domestic Trade
    - Heavy truck orders decline to lowest level seen since 2010
- CMBS recently had its greatest ever monthly delinquency increase
- U.S. Presidential Election
- Report that Spain's national pension will go bust by 2018
- Potential for a massive China credit implosion
- Poorly capitalized European banks
- The number of bonds with a negative return is increasing
    - I think it is important to understand this. For example, if you buy a Germany 10-YR Bund (their government bond), they will give you less in 10 years than what you originally gave them. Forget about interest. Forget about capital preservation. It is about how much are you willing to lose over the next 10 years. Does this sound normal for a properly functioning financial system?
- Effects of Middle Eastern refugees on Europe
- Geopolitical flash points in Syria, Ukraine and South China Sea

Tactical Asset Allocation Overview

Below is a recap of the investment process that the models use.

Tactical Indicators

To determine whether the models will hold the minimum or maximum equity allocations, the models use U.S. and International Equity Trend Indicators. When either the U.S. Equity or International Equity Trend Indicators are in an uptrend during the quarterly review, the models will be fully invested in equities for that quarter. This is because there has been a medium to high probability that the stock market would have a positive quarterly return during these periods. When both indicators are in a downtrend during the quarterly review, the models will shift to their minimum equity allocations for the quarter. This is because these periods have had a low probability of producing positive stock market returns. This is not to say that the stock market couldn’t go up, it is just that the probability of this happening in the past has been low. The amount not invested in equities may be invested in the Plan’s bond and stable value funds when the Bond Bull-Bear Indicator is positive – in a Bond Bull Market Cycle. When it is negative, this amount will be invested in the stable value investment option.

Quarterly Allocation Review

Tactical indicators will be reviewed quarterly.

Modified Portfolio Constraints

Portfolio constraints limit the amount of exposure a portfolio will have to certain asset classes. For example, a very conservative investor should typically limit their exposure to stocks while a more aggressive investor will most likely want to maintain a higher exposure.

Strategy	Minimum Stock Allocation	Maximum Stock Allocation
Tactical Conservative Growth	0%	30%
Tactical Moderate Growth	10%	60%
Tactical Growth	20%	90%

Fund Selection

We feel that the primary driver for a model to potentially outperform its benchmark over a full market cycle (from one market peak to the next) is the tactical asset allocation process. We believe the secondary driver could be fund selection. This is defined as the selection of the funds within an asset class, such as stocks. If a higher percentage is invested in the funds/sectors that are performing the best, then the strategy should have a slightly higher return. Regarding fund selection, a portion of the equity portfolio will be invested in a broad-based diversified portfolio. The remaining amount will be allocated to the highest ranked sectors offered in your plan. The portion not invested in High Risk Category investments will be invested in bonds and stable value as long as bonds are in a Cyclical Bull Market. If bonds are in a Cyclical Bear Market, then this portion will be invested in the stable value fund.

Investment Risk

Diversification is the first line of defense. Selecting the appropriate model to meet your investment goals and risk tolerance is of primary importance. **Retirement Collaborative LLC offers a Free Portfolio Risk Analysis that can be used to help you select an appropriate portfolio. We encourage you to take it by using the link on the Plan's Web Portal (www.dauphincountydcplan.com) or by requesting one via email – Hetrick@retirementc.com.** If you have questions regarding this process or if your financial situation has changed, please contact us. The tactical investment process is the second line of defense, but it is important to understand that no indicator is perfect. If it was, then everyone would want to use it and it would not work. We are looking for indicators that have worked well the majority of the time and have provided value in the past. There will be times when using a tactical approach will detract from returns and then there will be other times when it looks brilliant. The goal is to accumulate money over a long period of time so that you achieve your retirement objectives. This process attempts to do so by focusing on reducing downside risk while still seeking to achieve long-term returns in line with or better than the model's benchmark index. Lastly, there will be times when the sectors we overweight underperform a broad based index's return. We feel that over time overweighting certain sectors will add value. If we find that the fund selection process is not adding value, we will examine using a constant sector holding.

In the Tactical Models

The models will maintain their maximum equity exposure for the quarter. In stocks, they will overweight value investments and will have exposure to real estate and basic materials. In the fixed income portion, they will focus on bond investments and there will be no exposure to stable value for the quarter. If you do not want to move to a fully invested position at this time, we recommend that you log onto the participant website and make the changes you desire. If you have questions regarding the models or your account, please contact Stephen Hetrick at Hetrick@retirementc.com or 717-545-1447.

Categorization of Plan Investment Options

Risk	Asset Class	Sub-Asset Class	Plan Investment Option
Low Risk	Fixed Income	Stable Value	Morley Stable Value
Medium Risk	Fixed Income	Intermediate Bond	Westcore Plus Bond Fund
		Inflation Protected Securities	Fidelity Inflation Protected Bond Fund
		International Bond	PIMCO Foreign Bond (U.S. Dollar Hedged) R
High Risk	U.S. Equities	Large Cap Growth	Parnassus Endeavor Fund
		Large Cap Blend	Vanguard Total Stock Market Index Fund
		Large Cap Value	Vanguard High Yield Dividend Index Fund
		Mid Cap Growth	Buffalo Discovery Fund
		Mid Cap Value	Vanguard Mid-Cap Value Index Fund
		Small Cap Growth	Janus Triton Fund T
		Small Cap Value	American Beacon Small Cap Value Fund
		Moderate Allocation	T. Rowe Price Capital Appreciation
	International Equities	Developed Markets	American Funds EuroPacific Growth R3
		Emerging Markets	Van Eck Global Emerging Markets Fund Y
	Real Estate	U.S. Real Estate	Nuveen Real Estate Securities
	Natural Resources	Diversified Natural Resources	Vanguard Materials Index Fund Adm

Tactical Conservative Model

Investment Objective:	1. Produce positive annualized returns 2. Produce returns 1% above the U.S. Consumer Price Index 3. Outperform the model's buy-and-hold benchmark over a full market cycle
Model Benchmark:	100% iShares Barclays Short Treasury Bond Fund (SHV)
Description:	The RC Tactical Conservative Model is designed for participants looking to preserve capital and make a slightly better return than one could expect from investing in a bank savings account, short-term U.S. Treasuries, a money market account or a stable value account. It differs from a buy-and-hold model in that it can be as conservative as a 100% stable value investment or can be as aggressive as having 30% of the portfolio allocated to investments that Retirement Collaborative LLC has categorized as high-risk and 70% categorized as moderate-risk.

Constraints:	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk
	0-100%	0-100%	0-30%

Holdings

Investment	Ticker	Risk Category	2016 Q3
Morley Stable Value II	QEFUQ	Low Risk	0.0%
Westcore Plus Bond Fund	WTIBX	Medium Risk	20.0%
Fidelity Inflation Protected Bond Fund	FINPX	Medium Risk	23.0%
PIMCO Foreign Bond (U.S. Dollar Hedged) R	PFRRX	Medium Risk	27.0%
Vanguard Total Stock Market Index Fund	VTSAX	High Risk	7.50%
Vanguard High Yield Dividend Index Fund	VHDYX	High Risk	3.75%
Vanguard Mid-Cap Value Index	VMVAX	High Risk	3.75%
Janus Triton T Fund	JATTX	High Risk	3.75%
Van Eck Global Emerging Markets Fund Y	EMRYX	High Risk	3.75%
Nuveen Real Estate Securities Fund	FREAX	High Risk	3.75%
Vanguard Materials Index Fund Adm	VMIAX	High Risk	3.75%

Tactical Moderate Model

Investment Objective:	1. Produce positive annualized returns 2. Produce returns 2.5% above the U.S. Consumer Price Index 3. Outperform the model's buy-and-hold benchmark over a full market cycle		
Model Benchmark:	10% iShares Barclays Short Treasury Bond Fund (SHV)		
	40% iShares Barclays Aggregate Bond Fund (AGG)		
	30% iShares Barclays S&P 500 Index (IVV)		
	20% iShares Barclays EAFE Index Fund (EFA)		
Description:	The RC Tactical Moderate Model is designed for a moderate risk participant who is trying to reduce the volatility of a typical buy-and-hold balanced strategy, while achieving long-term returns similar to or greater than the model's benchmark.		
Constraints:	Low Risk 0-90%	Medium Risk 0-90%	High Risk 10-60%

Holdings

Investment	Ticker	Risk Category	2016 Q3
Morley Stable Value II	QEFUQ	Low Risk	0.0%
Westcore Plus Bond Fund	WTIBX	Medium Risk	12.0%
Fidelity Inflation Protected Bond Fund	FINPX	Medium Risk	13.0%
PIMCO Foreign Bond (U.S. Dollar Hedged) R	PFRRX	Medium Risk	15.0%
Vanguard Total Stock Market Index Fund	VTSAX	High Risk	15.0%
Vanguard High Yield Dividend Index Fund	VHDYX	High Risk	7.5%
Vanguard Mid-Cap Value Index	VMVAX	High Risk	7.5%
Janus Triton T Fund	JATTX	High Risk	7.5%
Van Eck Global Emerging Markets Fund Y	EMRYX	High Risk	7.5%
Nuveen Real Estate Securities Fund	FREAX	High Risk	7.5%
Vanguard Materials Index Fund Adm	VMIAX	High Risk	7.5%

Tactical Growth Model

Investment Objective:	1. Produce positive annualized returns 2. Produce returns 5% above the U.S. Consumer Price Index 3. Outperform the model's buy-and-hold benchmark over a full market cycle		
Model Benchmark:	60%	iShares S&P 500 Index (IVV)	
	40%	iShares Barclays EAFE Index (EFA)	
Description:	The RC Tactical Growth Model is designed for a high-risk participant who would typically have all of their money invested in stocks, but who would also like to use a process to protect against a sustained decline in the stock market.		
Constraints:	Low Risk 0-80%	Medium Risk 0-80%	High Risk 20-90%

Holdings

Investment	Ticker	Risk Category	2016 Q2
Morley Stable Value II	QEFUQ	Low Risk	0.0%
Westcore Plus Bond Fund	WTIBX	Medium Risk	2.5%
Fidelity Inflation Protected Bond Fund	FINPX	Medium Risk	3.5%
PIMCO Foreign Bond (U.S. Dollar Hedged) R	PFRRX	Medium Risk	4.0%
Vanguard Total Stock Market Index Fund	VTSAX	High Risk	22.2%
Vanguard High Yield Dividend Index Fund	VHDYX	High Risk	11.3%
Vanguard Mid-Cap Value Index	VMVAX	High Risk	11.3%
Janus Triton T Fund	JATTX	High Risk	11.3%
Van Eck Global Emerging Markets Fund Y	EMRYX	High Risk	11.3%
Nuveen Real Estate Securities Fund	FREAX	High Risk	11.3%
Vanguard Materials Index Fund Adm	VMIAX	High Risk	11.3%

Disclaimers

The Tactical Forecast provides information on the RC Tactical Models found in the Dauphin County, PA Deferred Compensation Plan. It is not intended as investment advice, or as an offer or a solicitation of an offer to sell or buy, or as an endorsement, recommendation, or sponsorship of any company, security or fund. Although the investment strategy outlined herein is designed to minimize loss of capital, it does not guarantee that this will not happen. All investing entails risk. There are many different types of risks, such as risk to principal, purchasing power risk, and opportunity risk. Purchasing power risk is the risk of having inflation grow faster than your investments. This is a risk that should be considered, especially when investing in cash instruments. Opportunity risk is the risk of missing out on an investment opportunity. A tactical asset allocation strategy is susceptible to opportunity risk because there may be times when High Risk Category investments are rising while a tactical model is still invested in more conservative Low and Medium Risk Category investments. Opportunity risk should be assessed when evaluating a tactical asset allocation strategy versus a buy-and-hold strategy. It is up to the participant/subscriber to evaluate their risks, analyze what is discussed in our newsletter, and if they deem that the strategy to be in keeping with their investment objective, they may choose to incorporate the RC Tactical Models into their retirement portfolio. It is incumbent upon the participant to elect to invest in the models.

The investments used in the models and the benchmarks are listed in the newsletter. The contents of The Tactical Forecast are based on data sources believed to be reliable, but no representation or warranty, expressed or implied is made as to their accuracy, completeness or correctness. We assume no responsibility for typographical errors or other inaccuracies in the content, and occasional errors may occur. Therefore, The Tactical Forecast is provided "AS IS" without any warranty of any kind. Past results are not indicative of future results. Please read prospectuses for individual mutual funds before investing.

The Tactical Forecast is written and distributed quarterly by Retirement Collaborative LLC, 2000 Linglestown Road, Suite 101, Harrisburg, PA 17110. Retirement Collaborative LLC is an investment advisory firm that specializes in risk-managed investment management, retirement plan consulting, and wealth management. If you are interested in learning more about our firm or have questions, please contact us.

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