

As of June 30, 2016

Consolidated
Statement of
Financial Condition

William Blair & Company, L.L.C.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition (unaudited)

June 30, 2016

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents		\$	76,004,642
Cash segregated under federal regulations and restricted cash			2,680,615
Collateralized agreements:			
Securities borrowed	\$	19,511,730	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		15,282,250	
			<u>34,793,980</u>
Receivables:			
Customers		22,238,454	
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations		44,986,058	
Other		31,141,968	
			<u>98,366,480</u>
Deposits with clearing organizations and others			15,940,034
Trading securities owned, at fair value			69,363,162
Firm-owned investments			18,074,136
Secured demand notes			
(collateral market value of \$81,067,641)			47,765,500
Fixed assets, at cost (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$144,961,631)			39,322,640
Other assets			20,860,047
Total assets			<u>\$ 423,171,236</u>

Liabilities and Member's capital

Payable to Member and partners of the Member		\$	124,213,807
Payables:			
Customers		1,577,653	
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations		5,643,975	
Other		24,693,001	
			<u>31,914,629</u>
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value			43,409,922
Accrued expenses			62,427,010
Total liabilities			<u>261,965,368</u>
Subordinated borrowings			47,765,500
Member's capital			113,440,368
Total liabilities and Member's capital			<u>\$ 423,171,236</u>

See accompanying notes.

1. Organization and Nature of Operations

The accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition includes the accounts of William Blair & Company, L.L.C., a Delaware Limited Liability Company and its subsidiaries, William Blair International, Limited (WBIL) and William Blair do Brasil Assessoria Financeria Ltda. (Brazil) (collectively, the Company). William Blair & Company, L.L.C. is a wholly owned subsidiary of WBC Holdings, L.P. (the Member). The Company is based in Chicago and has office locations in 18 cities. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Company is a registered securities broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, a registered investment advisor under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Its operations are primarily in Chicago, Illinois. WBIL is registered with the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). The Company makes markets in listed and NASDAQ securities and fixed income obligations. In addition, the Company provides investment banking, execution and clearance services for institutional sales and trading, investment advisory, and related services to financial institutions, corporations, governments, individual investors, professional investors, and securities dealers. The Company clears its retail brokerage business on a fully disclosed basis through National Financial Services (NFS).

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated statement of financial condition in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated statement of financial condition and accompanying notes. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its consolidated statement of financial condition are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Securities Transactions

Proprietary securities transactions in regular way trades are recorded on the trade date, as if they had settled. Profit and loss arising from all securities transactions entered into for the account and risk of the Company are recorded on a trade-date basis. Customers' securities transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis with related commission income and expenses reported on a trade-date basis.

Amounts receivable and payable for securities transactions that have not reached their contractual settlement date are recorded net on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Collaborative Arrangements

The Company has a collaborative agreement with Business Development Asia LLC (BDA), an affiliated entity of the Member, to participate in joint operating activities, including investment banking engagements with third parties, investment advisory, M&A advisory, capital raising, financing restructuring, or other services.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers highly liquid investments that are purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Money market mutual fund investments of \$45.0 million are included in cash and cash equivalents and are valued at reported net asset value.

Restricted Cash and Cash Segregated Under Federal Regulations

At June 30, 2016, cash of \$1.1 million is segregated under federal regulations for the benefit of customers and Proprietary Accounts of Brokers (PAB) reserve requirements in accordance with SEC Rule 15c3-3.

As part of the Company's lease arrangement for its London office, the Company is required to maintain a restricted cash account with a financial institution. As of June 30, 2016, the balance in the restricted cash account is \$1.4 million.

As part of the Company's lease arrangement for its Zurich office, the Company is required to maintain a restricted cash account with a financial institution. As of June 30, 2016, the balance in the restricted cash account is \$142,752.

Receivables From/Payables to Customers

Included in receivables from customers are fee receivables for investment advisory services. Payables to customers consist of customer cash held in brokerage accounts and is carried at the amount of customer cash on deposit.

Other Assets

Other assets include prepaid expenses and partnership owned key person life insurance with an aggregate cash surrender value of \$10.0 million as of June 30, 2016.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fair Value Measurements

Financial instruments are generally recorded at fair value. The Company uses third-party sources combined with internal pricing procedures to determine fair value for all equity and debt securities. The fair value of domestic equity securities and options is the market price obtained from a national securities exchanges or the sale price in the over-the-counter markets or, if applicable, the official closing price or, in the absence of a sale on the date of valuation, at the latest bid price.

Long-term, fixed-income securities are valued based on market quotations by independent pricing services that use prices provided by market makers or matrices that produce estimates of fair market values obtained from yield data relating to instruments or securities with similar characteristics or future contractual sale transactions.

Firm-owned investments primarily include equity and other funds that are valued at the underlying fund's reported net asset value on the date of valuation. Firm-owned investments may also include securities for which a market price is not available, or the value of which is affected by a significant valuation event. Fair value for these investments is determined in good faith by management.

Financial instruments, such as reverse repurchase agreements, have short-term maturities (one year or less), are repriced frequently or bear market interest rates and, accordingly, are carried at contractual amounts approximating fair value.

The carrying amount of secured demand notes and subordinated borrowings closely approximates fair value based upon market rates of interest available to the Company at June 30, 2016.

Collateralized Securities Transactions

Transactions involving securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are accounted for as collateralized financings and are recorded at the amount of the contract plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value (categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy). The Company's policy is to obtain possession of the reverse repurchase agreements collateral and to monitor the value daily. At June 30, 2016, the Company had \$15.3 million in reverse repurchase agreements collateralized by \$15.3 million of U.S. Treasury Securities, respectively. The Company's reverse repurchase agreements generally have a maturity of one day.

Securities borrowed, collateralized by cash, are treated as collateralized financing transactions and are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced. The Company monitors the market value of securities borrowed on a daily basis, with collateral refunded or collected as necessary.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Counterparties are principally other brokers and dealers and financial institutions. As of June 30, 2016, the Company has received securities with a market value of \$19.0 million related to the \$19.5 million of securities borrowed transactions. These securities have been either pledged or otherwise transferred to others in connection with the Company's financing activities or to satisfy its commitments under proprietary and customer short sales. The Company has the right to sell or repledge securities it receives under its securities borrowed transactions.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets consist of office furnishings, equipment, software, and leasehold improvements.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company revalues assets, liabilities, revenue, and expense denominated in non-U.S. currencies into U.S. dollars at the end of each month using applicable exchange rates.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)." The ASU is a converged standard between the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that provides a single comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers across transactions and industries. The primary objective of the ASU is revenue recognition that represents the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim reporting periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adoption of ASU 2014-09.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

In February 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2015-02, “Consolidation (Topic 810).” The new guidance applies to entities in all industries and provides a new scope exception to registered money market funds and similar unregistered money market funds. Under the amendments in this Update, all reporting entities are within the scope of Subtopic 810-10, Consolidation—Overall, including limited partnerships and similar legal entities, unless a scope exception applies. The amendments in this Update reduce the extent to which related party arrangements cause an entity to be considered a primary beneficiary, therefore, consolidated. For non-public entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and for interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adoption of ASU 2015-02.

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-02, “Leases (Topic 842).” The FASB is issuing this Update to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. To meet that objective, the FASB is amending the FASB Accounting Standards Codification and creating Topic 842, Leases. This Update, along with IFRS 16, Leases, are the results of the FASB’s and the International Accounting Standards Board’s (IASB’s) efforts to meet that objective and improve financial reporting. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adoption of ASU 2016-02.

In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-13, “Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326)”, is to provide financial statement users with more decision-useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments and other commitments to extend credit held by a reporting entity at each reporting date. To achieve this objective, amendments in the update replace the incurred loss impairment methodology in current GAAP with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. The amendments in the update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adoption of ASU 2016-13.

3. Income Taxes

The Company and the Member are pass-through entities for federal and state income tax purposes. WBIL is subject to UK income taxes. Foreign income taxes paid are allocated to the partners of the Member and are available as foreign tax credits.

Management has analyzed the Company's uncertain tax positions with respect to all applicable income tax issues for all open tax years and concluded that no provision for uncertain tax positions is needed.

The Company believes that it is no longer subject to any U.S. federal or state income tax examination for the years prior to 2009 and any UK tax examinations for the years prior to 2009.

4. Deposits With Clearing Organizations

At June 30, 2016, cash of \$15.9 million was pledged as collateral to secure deposit requirements at various clearing corporations.

5. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

ASC Topic 820-10, Fair Value Measurement, establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes inputs used in determining the fair value of financial instruments. The degree of judgment utilized in measuring fair value generally correlates to the level of pricing observability. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal market, or in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. Financial instruments are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. These inputs are summarized in the three broad levels below:

Level 1: Valuations are based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The types of assets and liabilities that are categorized by the Company as Level 1 generally include money market mutual funds, mutual funds, and exchange-traded equity securities.

Level 2: Valuations are based on quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in less than active markets and valuation techniques for which significant assumptions are observable, either directly or indirectly. The types of assets and liabilities that are categorized by the Company as Level 2 generally include non-exchange-traded equities, U.S. government and government agency securities, and most state, municipal, and corporate obligations.

5. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Level 3: Valuations are based on valuation techniques whereby significant assumptions and inputs are unobservable and reflect the Company's best estimate of assumptions it believes market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The types of assets and liabilities that are categorized by the Company as Level 3 would generally include certain restricted securities and securities with inactive markets.

The inputs or methodologies used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities.

The Company assesses its financial instruments on a semiannual basis to determine the appropriate classification within the fair value hierarchy, as defined by ASC Topic 820. Transfers between fair value classifications occur when there are changes in pricing observability levels. Transfers of financial instruments among levels are deemed to occur at the beginning of the period.

The following table represents the fair value of financial instruments shown by level as of June 30, 2016 (in millions):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 45.0			\$ 45.0
Trading securities:				
Corporate debt		\$ 24.7		24.7
State and municipal obligations		25.6		25.6
U.S. government and government agencies		6.2		6.2
Equity securities	12.3	.5		12.8
Firm-owned investments	15.4		1.3	16.7
Reverse repurchase				
Total assets	\$ 72.7	\$ 57.0	\$ 1.3	\$ 131.0
Liabilities				
Securities sold, not yet purchased:				
Equity securities	\$ 6.2		\$ -	\$ 6.2
Corporate debt		\$ 20.5		20.5
U.S. government		16.7		16.7
Total liabilities	\$ 6.2	\$ 37.2	\$ -	\$ 43.4

5. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table represents the Level 3 roll forward as of December 31, 2016 (in millions):

	<u>Equity</u>	<u>Corporate Debt</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>State & Municipal Obligations</u>
Balance				
December 31, 2015	\$ -	\$ -	\$1.3	\$ -
Purchases (Sales)				
Transfers in				
Realized Gains				
Unrealized Gains				
Balance				
June 30, 2016	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$1.3</u>	<u>\$0.0</u>

There were no transfers between the Company's Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 classified instruments.

6. Other Receivables

Included in other receivables are mutual fund fees, reimbursable expenses and loans made to employees. Employee loans are forgiven based on continued employment and are amortized to compensation and benefits in the statements of income and comprehensive income using the straight-line method. These loans are generally between 3 and 8 years. Other receivables include the following (in millions):

Forgivable loans	\$ 12.4
Reimbursable expenses	9.8
Other	8.8
Total	<u>\$ 31.0</u>

7. Secured Demand Notes and Subordinated Borrowings

At June 30, 2016, the Company had subordinated borrowings of \$47.8 million. Subordinated borrowings represent notes payable to current partners of the Member. The partners contributed secured demand notes payable of \$47.8 million to the Company at the time of the issuance of the subordinated borrowings. These secured demand notes are collateralized by cash of \$28.4 million included in payable to partners of the Member on the consolidated statement of financial condition, and securities with a fair value of \$52.7 million and are available in computing net capital. At June 30, 2016, the Company paid an interest rate of 4.0% on its subordinated borrowings. The secured demand note agreements carry a two-year term. Collateral is returned to the lender after FINRA approves the termination or prepayment of the note.

8. Fixed Assets

The following is a summary of fixed assets as of June 30, 2016:

Furniture and equipment	\$ 77,651,885
Leasehold improvements	68,779,836
Software	37,852,550
	<u>184,284,271</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(144,961,631)</u>
	<u>\$ 39,322,640</u>

9. Offsetting

Substantially all of the Company's derivative financial instruments, reverse repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing activity are transacted under master agreements that may allow for net settlement in the ordinary course of business, as well as offsetting of all contracts with a given counterparty in the event of default by one of the parties. However, the Company does not transact in repurchase agreements or securities lending and therefore has no amounts with a potential right of offset in the event of default. There were no open derivative contracts as of June 30, 2016.

10. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The contract amounts of open contractual commitments of fixed income securities reflect the Company's extent of involvement in a delayed delivery and do not represent the risk of loss due to counterparty nonperformance. Settlement of these transactions is not expected to have a material effect upon the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations. At June 30, 2016, the Company had the following open contractual commitments:

	<u>2016</u>
	<i>(In Millions)</i>
Commitments to purchase	\$216.0
Commitments to sell	202.4

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into underwriting commitments. Transactions relating to such underwriting commitments that were open at June 30, 2016, and were subsequently settled had no material effect on the consolidated financial statements at that date.

In 2013, the SEC conducted a limited scope examination of a number of mutual fund sponsors, including William Blair & Company, regarding distribution and servicing of mutual fund shares through intermediaries. In November 2014, the SEC informed William Blair that it had opened a non-public investigation with respect to certain administrative fees paid by a subset of the William Blair Mutual Funds. The investigation relates only to administrative fees paid on N and I shares and does not involve the investment management operations of the firm or the funds. Recently, the SEC staff sent William Blair & Company a notification that staff intended to recommend an enforcement action to the SEC Commissioners (Wells Notice), and the firm has submitted a response. At this time, it is unclear whether the Commission will allow the matter to enter enforcement proceedings. The firm believes that any possible claims made by the staff would be without merit and intends to vigorously defend any such claims.

The Company is a party to lawsuits, regulatory inquiries and proceedings incidental to its securities, investment and underwriting businesses. In the opinion of management, after consultation with outside legal counsel, the ultimate resolution of such litigation will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations. The Company recognizes liabilities for such contingencies when management determines that a loss is probable and reasonably estimable.

10. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (continued)

The Company's lease agreements covering office space and certain office equipment require annual lease payments through the year 2032. Included in the future minimum lease payments is a new lease, executed by the Member, with lease payments commencing 2017. Future minimum annual lease payments required of the Company at June 30, 2016, are as follows:

Year	Lease Payments <i>(In Millions)</i>
2016	4.3
2017	8.3
2018	6.3
2019	12.1
2020–2032	145.5
Total minimum lease payments	\$176.5

As of June 30, 2016, the Company was contingently liable in the amount of \$276,835 under a letter-of-credit agreement issued in connection with the Company's leasehold improvement obligations.

Guarantees

The Company applies the provisions of the FASB ASC Topic 360, *Guarantees*, which provides accounting and disclosure requirements for certain guarantees. In the normal course of business, the Company provides guarantees to securities clearinghouses. These guarantees are generally required under the standard membership and licensing agreements such that members are required to guarantee the performance of other members. To mitigate these performance risks, the clearinghouses often require members to post collateral (see Note 4). The Company's liability under such guarantees is not quantifiable and could exceed the collateral amounts posted; however, the potential for the Company to be required to make payments under such guarantees is deemed remote. Accordingly, no liability has been recorded.

11. Financial Instruments With Off-Balance Sheet Risk

In the normal course of business, the Company's activities involve the clearance, execution, settlement, and financing of various securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk in the event the customer or counterparty is unable to fulfill its contracted obligations, and the Company has to purchase or sell the financial instrument underlying the contract at a loss.

Contractual commitments provide for the delayed delivery of securities with the seller agreeing to make delivery at a specified future date and price or yield. Risk arises from the potential inability of counterparties to perform under the terms of the contracts and from changes in market value. Securities sold, not yet purchased consist primarily of equity, corporate debt and U.S. government securities and are valued at fair value. Securities sold, not yet purchased obligate the Company to purchase the securities at a future date at then-prevailing prices, which may differ from the fair values reflected in the consolidated statement of financial condition. Accordingly, these transactions result in off-balance sheet risk as the Company's ultimate obligation to satisfy the sale of securities sold, not yet purchased may exceed the amount reflected in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

The Company's securities settlement activities may require the Company to pledge securities as collateral in support of various secured financing sources such as bank loans. The Company monitors the market value of securities pledged on a daily basis and requires adjustments of collateral levels in the event of excess market exposure. In addition, the Company establishes credit limits for such activities and monitors compliance on a daily basis.

12. Short-Term Borrowings

The Company, when necessary, utilizes financing to facilitate certain underwriting and advisory transactions. As of June 30, 2016, the Company did not have short-term borrowings outstanding. Short-term borrowings are included on the Statement of Financial Condition under Bank Loans.

13. Variable Interest Entities

Variable interest entities (VIEs) are entities in which equity investors lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities. The determination as to whether an entity is a VIE is based on the amount and nature of the members' equity investment in the entity. The Company also considers other characteristics such as the power through voting rights or similar rights to direct the activities of an entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. For those entities that meet the deferral provisions defined by ASU 2010-10, the Company considers characteristics such as the ability to influence the decision making about the entity's activities and how the entity is financed. The Company has determined that certain investment fund entities it manages and has an equity interest in are VIEs.

The Company is required to consolidate all VIEs for which it is considered to be the primary beneficiary. The determination as to whether the Company is considered to be the primary beneficiary is based on whether the Company has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. For those entities that meet the deferral provisions defined by ASU 2010-10, the determination as to whether the Company is considered to be the primary beneficiary differs in that it is based on whether the Company will absorb a majority of the VIE's expected losses, receive a majority of the VIE's expected residual returns, or both. The Company determined it is the primary beneficiary of certain VIEs and accordingly consolidates them. Substantially all assets related to such consolidated entities are included in firm owned investments. Furthermore, the Company has not provided financial or other support to these VIEs that it was not previously contractually required to provide as of June 30, 2016.

14. Related-Party Transactions

Included in firm-owned investments is \$16.8 million of investments, with an unrealized gain of \$0.5 million, in the Funds and various unregistered affiliated investment companies.

The payable to the Member incurs interest based on LIBOR, and is primarily comprised of cash of the Member held by the Company. The Member is entitled to deposit additional funds or withdraw funds at any time.

15. Retirement Plans

The Company sponsors a qualified profit-sharing plan that covers substantially all U.S. employees and partners who meet certain eligibility requirements. The annual Company contribution to the plan is discretionary.

The Member sponsors a noncontributory, defined-benefit cash balance pension plan (the Plan) that covers all eligible partners of the Member. Benefits are based on the value of the participants' Cash Balance Account. The Cash Balance Account consists of the accumulated value of all Cash Balance Credits and Interest Credits provided under the terms of the Plan. Cash Balance Credits are based on a participant's age and ownership units. The funding policy for the Plan is to contribute amounts sufficient to meet the minimum funding requirement of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 plus any additional amount that the Member may determine to be appropriate. As all the partners of the Member are also engaged in the business of the Company, the Plan amounts are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company. The Company has recognized the Plan activity in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 715, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits*. The cash balance account is valued annually in December.

The net underfunded status of the Plan at December 31, 2015 was \$5.3 million, which is included in payable to the Member on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Changes in projected benefit obligation (PBO) and Plan assets for the year ended December 31, 2015 were as follows (in millions):

PBO changes	
PBO, beginning of year	\$ 39.1
Service cost	10.5
Interest cost	1.4
Benefit payments	(0.9)
Actuarial gains	(1.5)
PBO, end of year	<u>\$ 48.6</u>
 Plan asset changes	
Fair value, beginning of year	\$ 34.8
Actual return on assets	(0.6)
Benefit payments	(0.9)
Employer contributions	10.0
Fair value, end of year	<u>\$ 43.3</u>

15. Retirement Plans (continued)

The assumptions used to determine the PBO and the pension cost as of December 31, 2015 were (1) discount rate (PBO): 4.00%; (2) discount rate (pension cost): 3.75%; (3) expected return on assets: 5.22% and (4) measurement date: December 31, 2015. The accumulated benefit obligation and PBO reflect the total present value of each participant's Cash Balance Account

The Member collected \$10.0 million from participants during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015. Participant contributions to the plan are funded through withdrawals from participant cash accounts held at the Company. The Member expects to contribute \$2.0 million to the Plan in 2016. The investment objectives of the Plan are to achieve a long-term rate of return that will permit the Plan to meet its expected liabilities of beneficiaries and administrative expenses, without subjecting the Plan to large investment losses that could erode the Plan's ability to meet its long-term financial commitments. Risk tolerance and investment strategy for the Plan are measured within the context of overall portfolio diversification and its impact on total Plan assets. The asset allocation model for the Plan assumes a range of 50% to 70% for equity, 20% to 45% for debt securities, and 0% to 10% for cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2015, the Plan assets invested in mutual funds are composed of 50% equity securities, 5% alternatives, and 45% debt securities, respectively. All of the mutual funds are considered Level 1 financial instruments in the fair value hierarchy. Plan assets include \$27.7 million held in affiliated mutual funds.

The following benefits payments are expected to be paid:

Year	Benefit Payments
2016	564,780
2017	1,230,981
2018	503,173
2019	2,305,349
2020	3,683,291
2021–2025	13,528,965

16. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the net capital rules of the SEC and FINRA. The Company computes its net capital requirement under the alternative method provided for in Rule 15c3-1, which requires that the Company maintain net capital equal to the greater of \$1.0 million or 2% of aggregate debit items, as defined. At June 30, 2016 the Company had net capital of \$65.6 million and required net capital of \$1.0 million. The Company's ratio of net capital to aggregate debit items was 624.5%.

Prepayment of subordinated borrowings and other equity withdrawals are subject to certain notification and other provisions of the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule and the rules of certain other regulatory bodies.

The assets of \$51.6 million and the capital of \$39.2 million of WBIL are included in the consolidated computation of the Company's net capital because the assets of the subsidiary are readily available for the protection of the Company's customers, broker-dealers, and other creditors as permitted by Rule 15c3-1. At June 30, 2016, WBIL had net capital of \$15.5 million, required net capital of \$300,000 and excess net capital of \$15.2 million under Rule 15c3-1. The capital of Brazil is not included in the computation.

17. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to June 30, 2016, there have been no significant events that require disclosure.

Partner List

William Blair

PRESIDENT and CEO

John R. Ettelson*

CHAIRMAN EMERITUS

Edgar D. Jannotta

VICE CHAIRMAN

E. David Coolidge, III

Robert Abbe

Jason N. Ader

Ryan D. Airola

John Allen

Jon R. Andersen

Alaina M. Anderson

Benjamin C. Andrew

Anthony G. Baldwin

Michael P. Balkin

Reto B. Baruffol

James Bennett

William W. Benton

James M. Bertram

Susan J. Blahak

Edward McC. Blair Jr.

Douglas A. Blauw

Marina S. Bozilenko

Mark G. Brady

Stephanie G. Braming

John L. Brennan

Karl W. Brewer

Ronald J. Bukovac

Harvey H. Bundy III

Jeffrey Burtelow

Timothy W. Carroll

Mike Cavanaugh

Daniel P. Charles

Frank Chiou

Thomas M. Clarke

Daniel J. Connolly

James J. Connors

Daniel Crowe

John W. Cultra

Benjamin W. Curtis

Ryan S. Daniels

Daniel G. Daul

Ryan J. DeVore

Brandon B. Dobell

Gareth A. Down

Brian J. Doyle

Brian P. Drab

Brian M. Duddy

Robert A. Durkin

Robert Duwa

Stephen E. Elkins

William G. Escamilla

Elliot G. Farkas

Brent W. Felitto

Simon Fennell

Walid M. Fikri

Adam S. Filkin

Edward J. Finn

F. Conrad Fischer

Frederick D. Fischer

Robert C. Fix

Anthony P. Flanagan

Andrew G. Flynn

David C. Fording

Christoph B. Fuchs

Mark A. Fuller, III

Heather A. Gardner

Brent W. Gledhill*

James S. Golan

Joel K. Gomberg

Matthew B. Gooch

Richard D. Gottfred

Daniel R. Grant

Raphael Grunschlag

Dave Hagen

Jim A. Hamman

Kyle G. Harris

Liam P. Healy

Roger A. Hill

Paul M. Hindsley

Anthony T. Hoban

Charles H. Hodges, IV

Christian D. Hodneland

Michael A. Jancosek

Ross Jannotta

Steven R. Jesanis

Andrew M. Jessen

James Jones

John F. Jostrand

Michael T. Kalt

James P. Karlis

William O. Kasten

John T. Kibler

Chad M. Kilmer

Adam Klauber

John C. Kreger, III

Douglas Kryscio

Thomas E. Lanctot

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