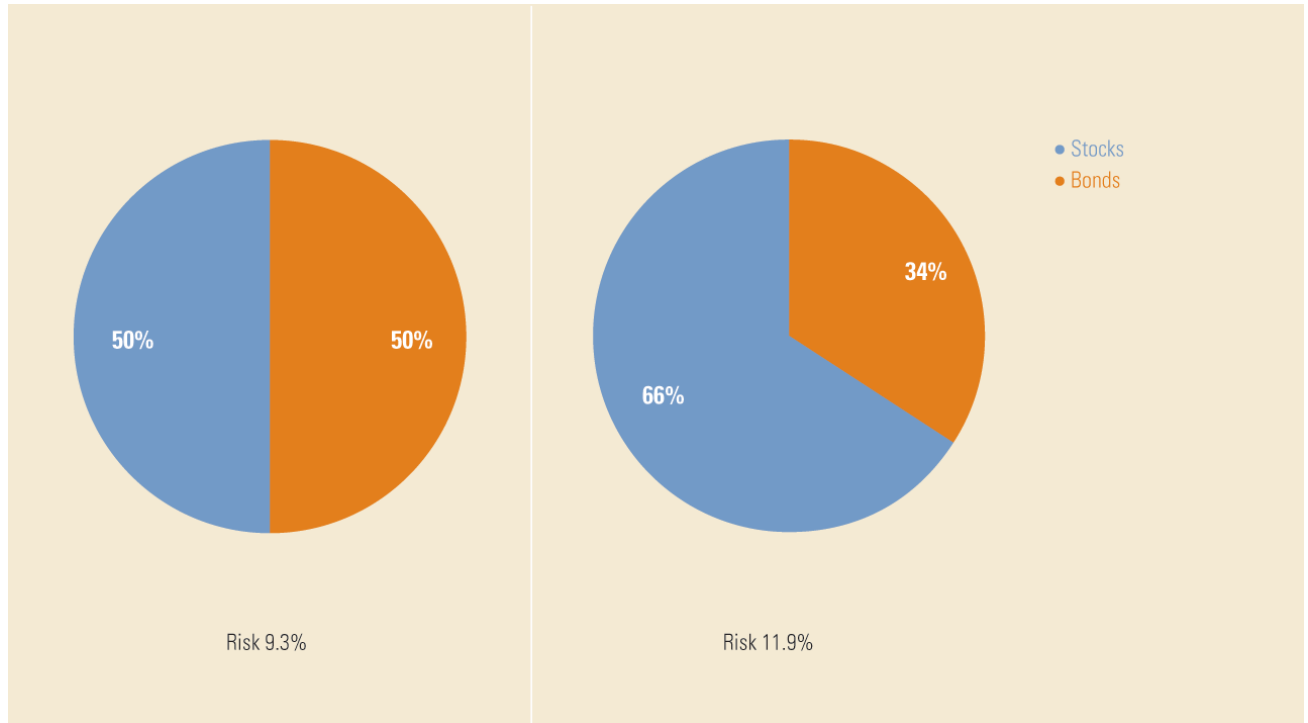


A Balancing Act

Over time, a portfolio may become unbalanced

Change of portfolio allocation from January 1979–December 2008



Rebalancing is all about risk control

Investing, like walking a tightrope, is an activity that requires good balance to overcome the risks involved. Your original asset allocation was set up to match your needs and your risk tolerance. If neither has changed, your allocation shouldn't either.

Take the portfolio above, for example. A strong stock performance can cause a simple 50/50 mix to become unbalanced over time. Not only does the portfolio's allocation change, but also the portfolio's risk.

Return to your original risk level by rebalancing

The only way to regain your balance and return the portfolio to the original risk level is through rebalancing. It is important to review your financial goals periodically with your financial advisor. Talk to your financial advisor about the importance of rebalancing.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. An investment cannot be made directly in an index. This is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any investment. The sale of an investment for the purposes of rebalancing may be subject to taxes. Risk is measured by standard deviation. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the extent to which returns vary from the expected returns. Government bonds are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government as to the timely payment of principal and interest. Stocks are not guaranteed and have been more volatile than bonds.

Source: Stocks—Standard & Poor's 500[®], which is an unmanaged group of securities and is considered to be representative of the stock market in general; Bonds—five-year U.S. Government Bond.