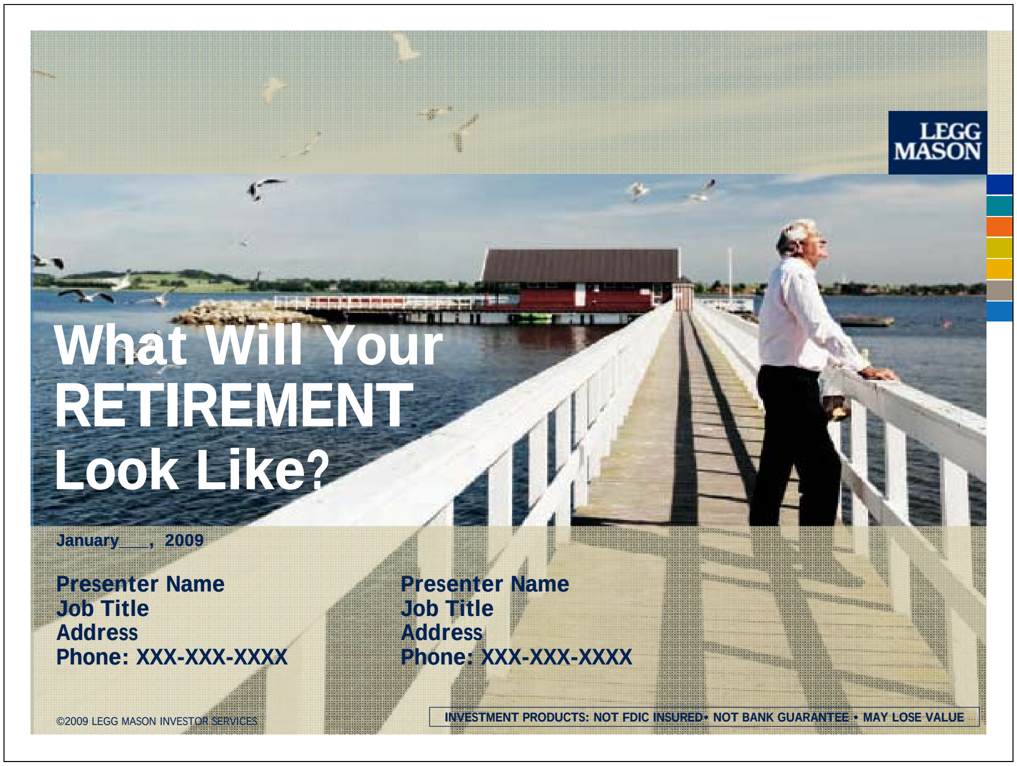


Welcome.

My name is _________________ and I'm an advisor with _____________.

Before I begin the presentation, I'd like to take just a moment to briefly introduce myself and let you know a little about my professional background and qualifications.

(Briefly state background and experience).

This presentation was put together with the help of Legg Mason, one of our key mutual fund partners.

Retirement Expectations

[1] RoperASW for AARP, “Baby Boomers Envision Retirement II — Key Findings, Survey of Baby Boomers’ Expectations for Retirement,” May 2004.

1

The face of retirement is changing. Retirement today is about new beginnings, a transition from the career phase of life into the retirement phase. And that doesn’t necessarily mean slowing down.

Look Into Your Future

What do you imagine for your retirement?

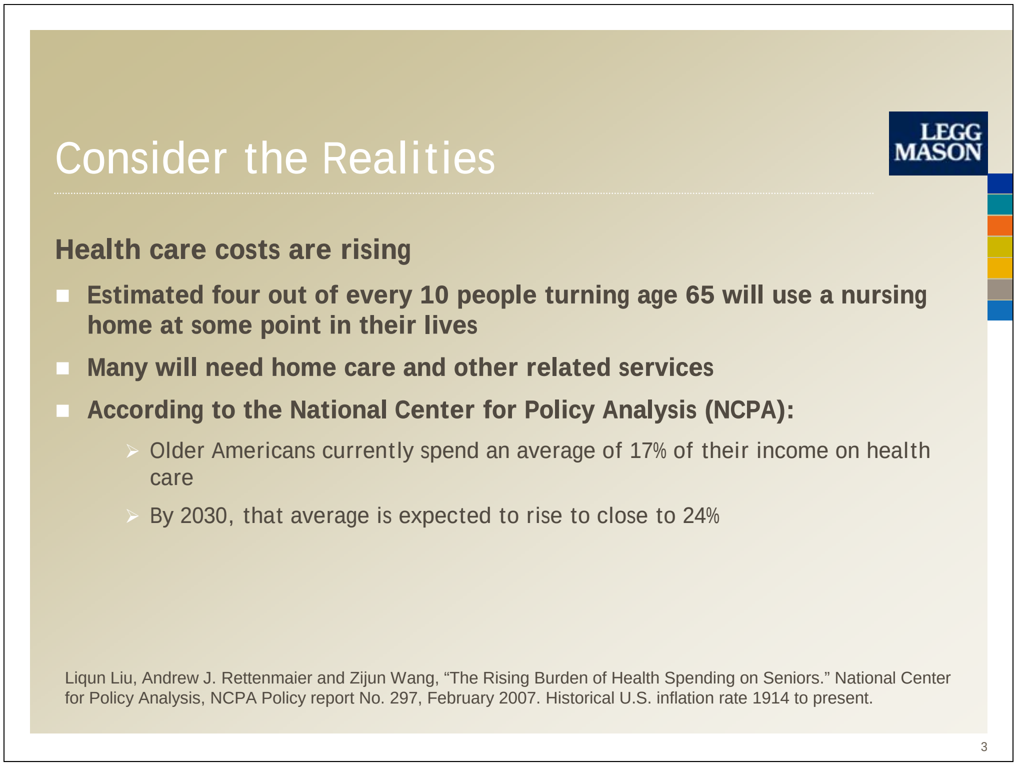
Your retirement may include:

- **Traveling to far-flung destinations**
- **Indulging in your favorite hobbies**
- **Enjoying unhurried time with friends and family**
- **Devoting more time to volunteering**
- **Starting your own business**

What do you imagine for your retirement? The possibilities are almost endless. Your retirement may include traveling to far-flung destinations, indulging in your favorite hobbies, enjoying unhurried time with friends and family, devoting more time to volunteering, or maybe even starting your own business — the one you've always dreamed about but never had the time or money to launch.

Is it too soon or too late to imagine those possibilities? Whether you are beginning a career, changing jobs, or preparing to retire, it is never a bad time to start planning your retirement. What you probably don't imagine is continuing to work longer than you wish or curtailing your retirement activities simply because you don't have enough money to support the lifestyle you envision.

Picture what you want to be doing when you retire...and write it down! The simple act of writing your goals down on paper is an effective way to refine and crystallize your retirement objectives.



Health care costs are rising

An important concern for future retirees is the ability to afford quality health care, including long-term care. An estimated four out of every 10 people turning age 65 will use a nursing home at some point in their lives, and many will need home care and other related services.

What’s more, according to the National Center for Policy Analysis (NCPA), older Americans currently spend an average of 17% of their income on health care. By 2030, that average is expected to rise to close to 24%.

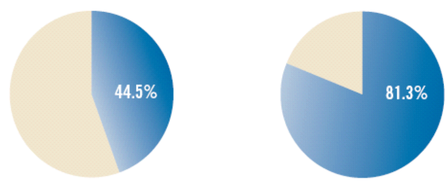
Liqun Liu, Andrew J. Rettenmaier and Zijun Wang, “The Rising Burden of Health Spending on Seniors.” National Center for Policy Analysis, NCPA Policy report No. 297, February 2007. Historical U.S. inflation rate 1914 to present.

Consider the Realities (cont'd)

What senior citizens spend on health care from their Social Security benefits

2007: Senior citizens spend an amount equal to 44.5% of their Social Security benefits on health care.

2050: That amount is expected to double to 81.3%.



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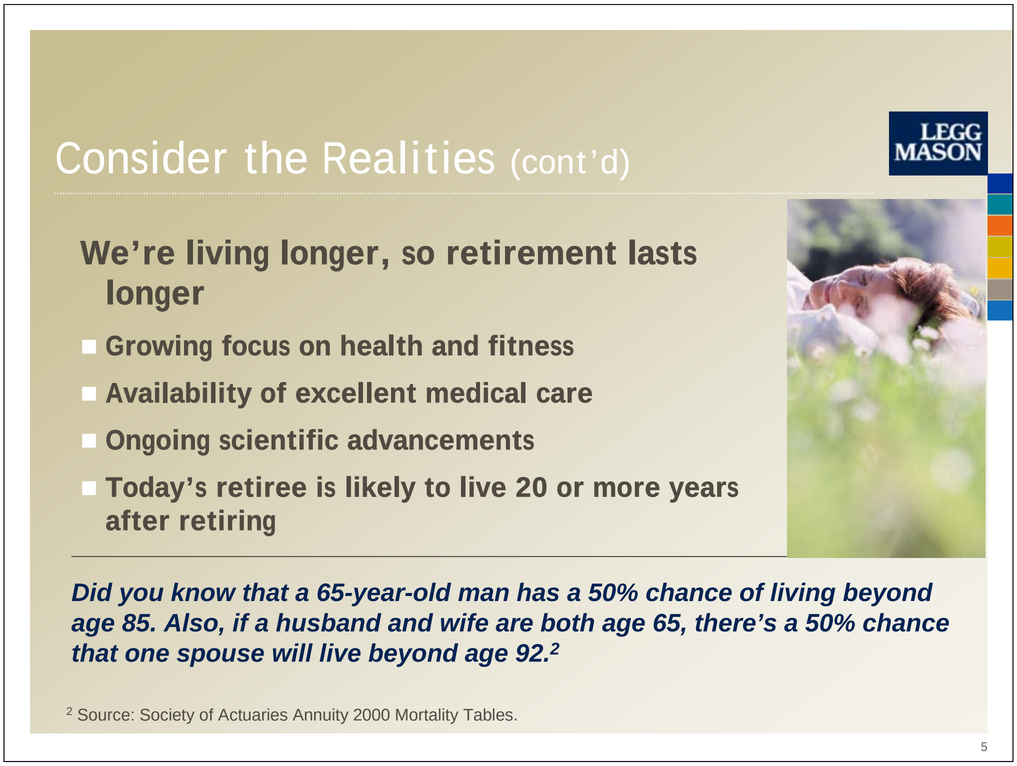

A growing focus on health and fitness, the availability of excellent medical care, and ongoing scientific advancements afford today's retiree an opportunity to stay healthier and live longer than ever before.

In fact, today's retiree is likely to live 20 or more years after retiring. That means your retirement savings will have to last longer than ever before. It also means that a greater portion of your accumulated savings may eventually be needed for long-term care or medical expenses.

Did you know that a 65-year-old man has a 50% chance of living beyond age 85. Also, if a husband and wife are both age 65, there's a 50% chance that one spouse will live beyond age 92.[2]

[2] Source: Society of Actuaries Annuity 2000 Mortality Tables.

Consider the Realities (cont'd)

Inflation reduces your purchasing power

The effect of inflation on everyday costs

	NEW HOME[3]	ANNUAL COLLEGE TUITION (PUBLIC/PRIVATE)[4]	PAIR OF MOVIE TICKETS[5]	A DOZEN EGGS[6]
1974	$35,900	$1,740/$4,076	$3.78	$0.74
2008	$272,300	$25,200/$34,132	$14.16	$1.98
2034 projected costs	$617,618[7]	$111,865/$151,515[8]	$32.12[7]	$4.49[7]

[3] U.S. Bureau. www.census.gov/const/uspricemon.pdf.
[4] CollegeBoard: www.collegeboard.com, includes cost of tuition, fees, room and board.
[5] Box Office Mojo. Adjusting for Ticket Price Inlfation 2008. http://www.boxofficemojo.com/about/adjuster.htm
[6] Consumer Price Index Detailed Report — October 2008. http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpid0810.pdf.
[7] Assumes 3.2% annual rate of inflation.
[8] Source: CollegeBoard's "Trends in College Pricing 2008" Copyright © 2008 The College Board, www.collegeboard.com. Reproduced with permission. http://professionals.collegeboard.com/profdownload/ trends-in-college-pricing-2008.pdf. These figures are based on an estimated average of current student expenses (including tuition, fees, room and board) and based on a hypothetical 5.9% rate of education inflation over 18 years.

6

A dollar today will likely be worth less at retirement because of inflation. Since everyday items get more expensive over time, you need to plan for future price increases when saving for retirement. While it is difficult to predict inflation rates, even a 3% rate of inflation (just below the historical average of 3.43%) can have a significant impact on purchasing power and on your future standard of living.

Using Every Life Stage To Build A Future Of Wealth And Security

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	ROADBLOCKS TO RETIREMENT SAVINGS		OPPORTUNITIES THAT EMERGE DURING THESE STAGES OF YOUR LIFE
20s	• Paying for your wedding • Repaying your student loans • Paying rent while saving for your first home	• Buying new car and insurance • Income all goes to everyday expenses	This is the stage of life when many people are first introduced to an employer-sponsored, tax-advantaged retirement plan. Starting to save now can put the power of compounded growth to work for you and for your retirement.
30s	• Making a down payment on a home • Monthly mortgage payments • Life and medical insurance • Child care expenses	• Graduate degree • Summer camp for children • Saving for college • Procrastinating on a retirement plan	As your career advances and income rises, accumulating retirement funds becomes easier. Time is still on your side.
40s	• Saving for college • Adoption or fertility treatment • Health care costs • Vacations • Piano lessons and karate classes	• Home repairs, renovations • Orthodontists • Layoffs, company closures, career changes • Divorce	As children mature, child care expenses diminish. A spouse may return to work, adding another source of income. Promotions increase compensation. Is an inheritance possible? These are prime accumulation years.

7

Today’s generations are turning many previous assumptions upside down. For example, they may be caring for children again as they come back to the nest, or they may be going back to school later in life. Saving for retirement always takes planning, discipline and sound information, but every stage of life presents some unique challenges — and some unique opportunities.

Using Every Life Stage To Build A Future Of Wealth And Security (cont'd)

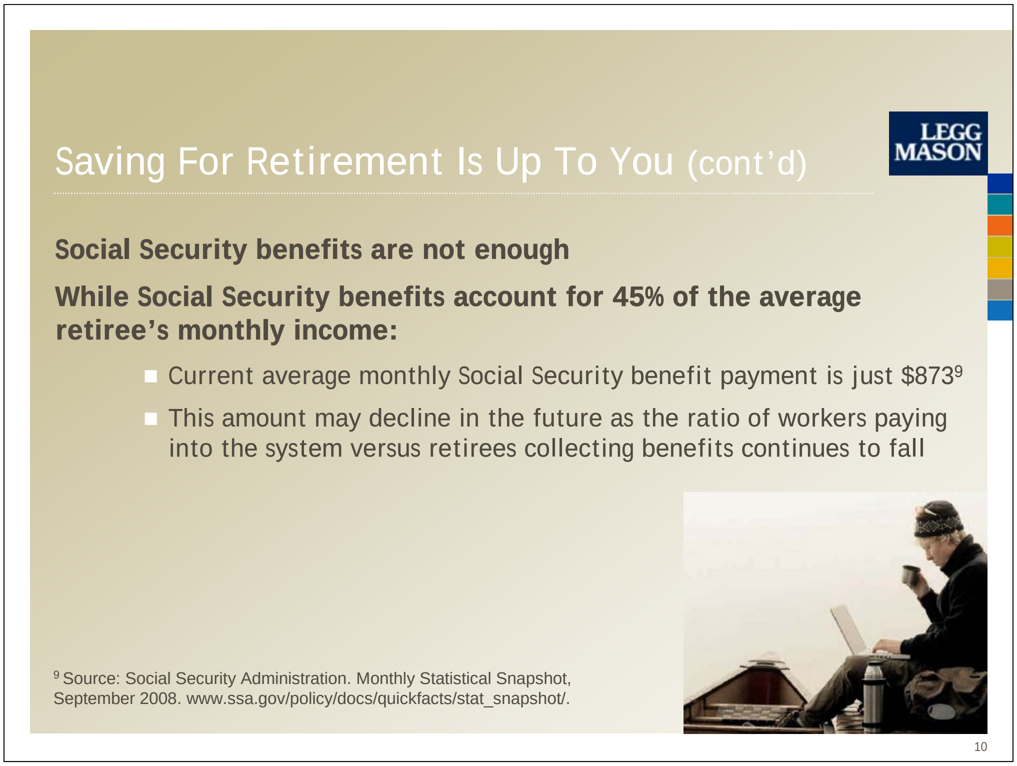
LEGG MASON

	ROADBLOCKS TO RETIREMENT SAVINGS		OPPORTUNITIES THAT EMERGE DURING THESE STAGES OF YOUR LIFE
50s	• Paying for a child's college expenses, wedding or home purchase • Parents, sibling or adult child may need financial support • Economic recession	• Stock market drops • Health care costs • Disability • Forced retirement	Sale of a small business, or equity from a home that has appreciated in value over the years, can provide extra cash for retirement. Salary rises with promotions and new jobs. Critical time to save.
60s	• Retirement eliminates income • Loss of employer-provided health insurance	• Prescriptions and other health care expenses rise • Property taxes increase	• Mortgage is paid. • Move to an area with lower cost of living. • Downsizing possible?
70s & beyond	• Health care costs • Inability to work • Nursing home • Outliving your savings	• Death of a spouse • Grandchildren need financial support	• Lower living expenses. • Children are financially secure and may be able to pitch in.

Where will your retirement income come from?

There are three main sources of retirement income: Social Security benefits, employer-provided retirement plan accounts, and personal savings. Social Security benefits are intended to cover just a portion of your post-retirement income needs. It is important to maximize your retirement plan savings and personal savings to help ensure you enjoy the retirement lifestyle you envision.

Remember, with retirement plan investments, such as a 401(k) plan and IRA, get time on your side as much as possible. The earlier you start saving, the more opportunity your account has to grow and accumulate in a tax-advantaged way (subject to certain limitations). Whatever your age, make the most of these savings opportunities now to give yourself the best chance to reap the benefits later.



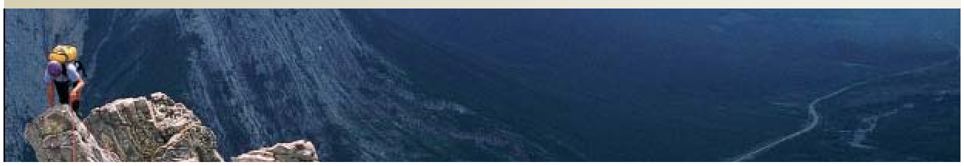
Social Security benefits are not enough

While Social Security benefits account for 45% of the average retiree's monthly income, the current average monthly Social Security benefit payment is just $873[9] and this amount may decline in the future as the ratio of workers paying into the system versus retirees collecting benefits continues to fall

Saving For Retirement Is Up To You (cont'd)

Making up the shortfall with retirement plans

- Employer-contributed retirement plans are being replaced with plans that require employee contributions (defined contribution plans), such as 401(k) plans
- More and more Americans must rely on themselves to build retirement savings through tax-advantaged savings plans at work including:
  - 401(k)s
  - Personal retirement savings plans like Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs)



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Making up the shortfall with retirement plans

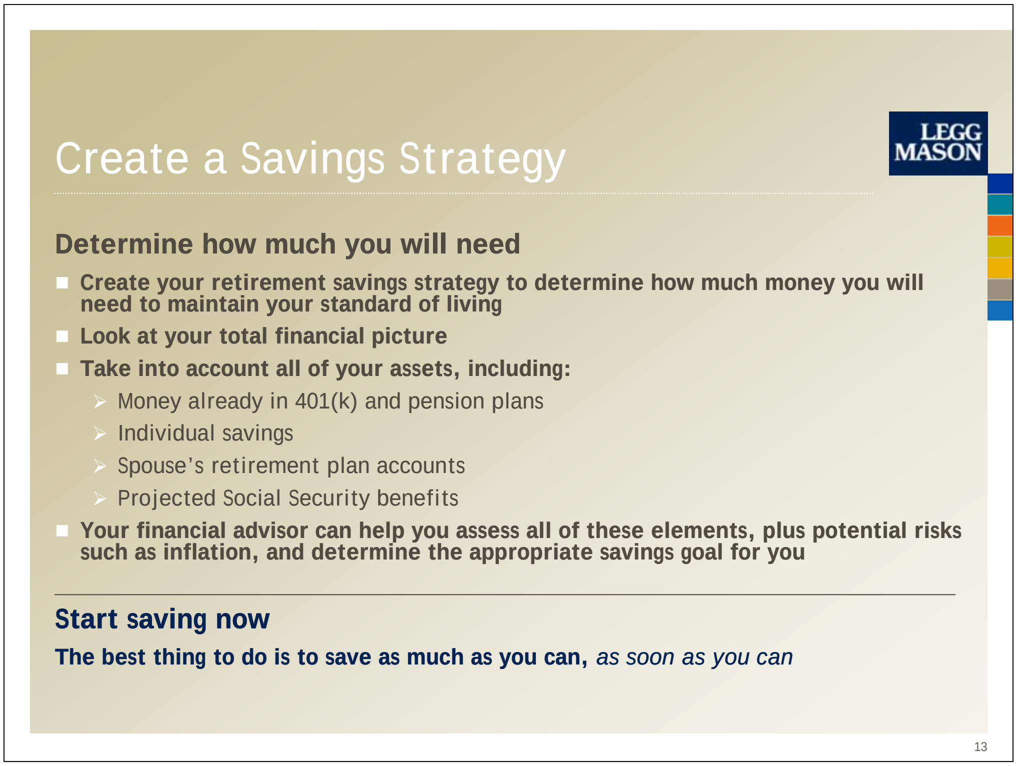
You may be fortunate enough to have a traditional pension plan account, like a defined benefit plan, from a current or past employer. In these plans, all contributions are made by the company on your behalf and pay a stated monthly amount during retirement. But increasingly, these employer-contributed retirement plans are being replaced with plans that require employee contributions (defined contribution plans), such as 401(k) plans.

So, more and more Americans must rely on themselves to build retirement savings through tax-advantaged savings plans at work like 401(k)s and personal retirement savings plans like Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs).

The good news is that you and your financial advisor can create a comprehensive retirement savings strategy designed to help you meet your objectives and take into account the savings you may have already accumulated for the future.

Planning for the unexpected

You may think you are right on target with your retirement savings plan. But what if the unexpected occurs? What if your elderly parents require financial assistance or your child's education costs are more than anticipated? Your financial situation may be altered by these events or others, such as marriage, the birth of children, divorce, unanticipated medical expenses, or an unplanned period of unemployment. If the unexpected happens, a well-constructed retirement savings plan can help you stay on track to meet your retirement income goals and allow for adjustments along the way as needed.

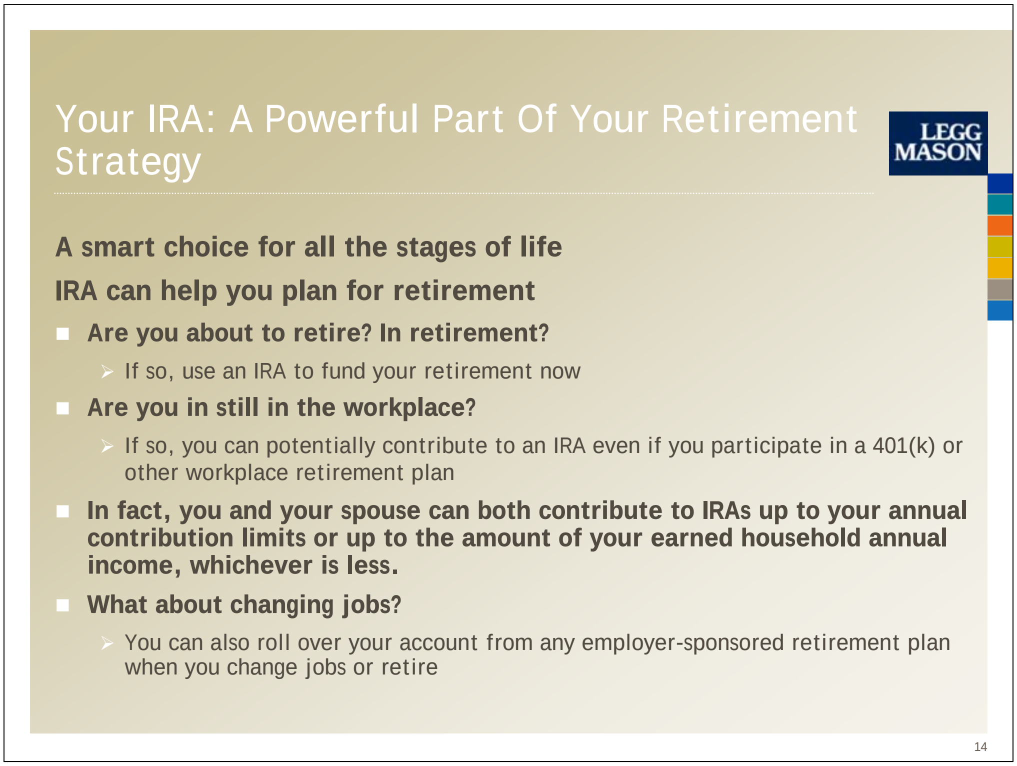


Determine how much you will need

The first step in creating your retirement savings strategy is to determine how much money you will need to maintain your standard of living — and do the things you'd like to do — in retirement. Be sure to look at your total financial picture and to take into account all of your assets, including money already in 401(k) and pension plans, individual savings, your spouse's retirement plan accounts and projected Social Security benefits. Your financial advisor can help you assess all of these elements, plus potential risks such as inflation, and determine the appropriate savings goal for you.

Start saving now

Whether you are well on your way to financial freedom or still have a ways to go, the best thing to do is to save as much as you can as soon as you can.



A smart choice for all the stages of life

Regardless of where you are in your life, an IRA can help you plan for retirement. Are you about to retire? In retirement? If so, use an IRA to fund your retirement now. Are you in still in the workplace? If so, you can potentially contribute to an IRA even if you participate in a 401(k) or other workplace retirement plan. In fact, you and your spouse can both contribute to IRAs up to your annual contribution limits or up to the amount of your earned household annual income, whichever is less. What about changing jobs? You can also roll over your account from any employer-sponsored retirement plan when you change jobs or retire.

Your IRA: A Powerful Part Of Your Retirement Strategy (cont'd)

Consolidate your savings with an IRA rollover

What happens when you change jobs or retire?

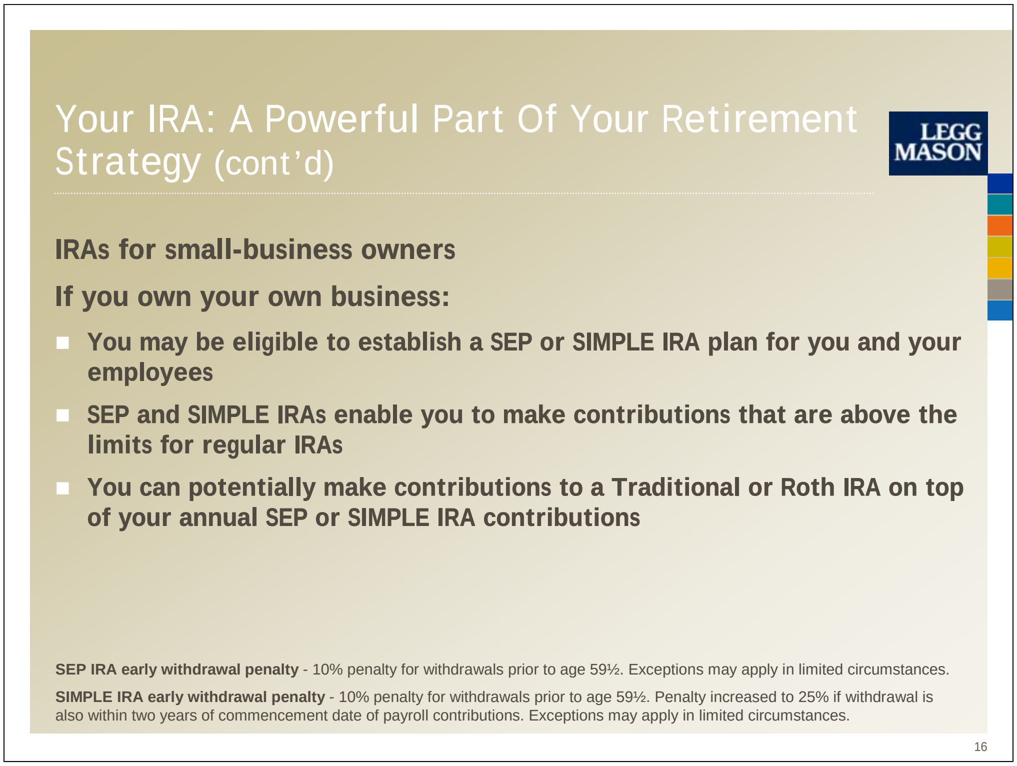
- **An IRA can be useful for consolidating retirement plan accounts — like 401(k) or profit-sharing-plan balances**
- **Consolidating your accounts makes managing multiple 401(k) accounts easier and ensures that all of your retirement savings are invested in accordance with your current goals and objectives**
- **In addition, consolidating your retirement plan balances into a single rollover IRA may help you:**
  - Achieve fee break points and reduce your costs…which goes straight to your bottom line

An investor may be subject to transaction costs or fees to initiate a transfer or to open a Rollover IRA account.

15

Consolidate your savings with an IRA rollover

Because a 401(k) plan frequently offers profit-sharing and/or company contributions, it is frequently one of the best places to start saving for retirement. But what happens when you change jobs or retire? An IRA can be useful for consolidating retirement plan accounts — like 401(k) or profit-sharing- plan balances — you may have from previous employers. Managing multiple 401(k) accounts, each with a different investment fund lineup, is a difficult and tedious task. Consolidating your accounts makes managing them easier and ensures that all of your retirement savings are invested in accordance with your current goals and objectives. In addition, consolidating your retirement plan balances into a single rollover IRA may help you achieve fee break points and reduce your costs…which goes straight to your bottom line. However, please note you may be subject to transaction costs or fees to initiate a transfer or to open a Rollover IRA account.



IRAs for small-business owners

If you own your own business, you may be eligible to establish a SEP or SIMPLE IRA plan for you and your employees. SEP and SIMPLE IRAs enable you to make contributions that are above the limits for regular IRAs. In addition, you can potentially make contributions to a Traditional or Roth IRA on top of your annual SEP or SIMPLE IRA contributions. This may help further boost your ability to save for retirement. Be sure to ask your tax advisor for more information on how these plans may benefit you.

SEP IRA early withdrawal penalty - 10% penalty for withdrawals prior to age 59½. Exceptions may apply in limited circumstances.

SIMPLE IRA early withdrawal penalty - 10% penalty for withdrawals prior to age 59½. Penalty increased to 25% if withdrawal is also within two years of commencement date of payroll contributions. Exceptions may apply in limited circumstances.

Your IRA: A Powerful Part Of Your Retirement Strategy (cont'd)

Traditional vs. Roth IRA

	TRADITIONAL IRA	ROTH IRA
Eligibility	You must have earned income and be younger than age 70½.	You must have earned income that does not exceed IRS limits.
Annual contribution limit for 2008 tax year	$5,000 under age 50 $6,000 over 50	Same as Traditional IRA, but contribution limit subject to phaseout based on IRS income limits.
Deductibility of contributions	Fully deductible if neither you nor your spouse contribute to an employer's retirement plan. If you or your spouse participate in an employer plan, deduction is subject to phaseout based on IRS income limits.	No
Earnings grow without current taxation	Yes	Yes
Taxation of normal withdrawals	Yes, distributions (excluding any nondeductible contributions) are taxed upon withdrawal.	No
Early withdrawal penalty	Yes, for withdrawals before age 59½	Yes, for withdrawals of earnings before age 59½. Earnings are also taxable as ordinary income if withdrawn before age 59½ or before the account has been open for five years.
Required minimum distributions	Mandatory at age 70½; IRA contributions must cease	No required distributions; IRA contributions may continue past age 70½

Early withdrawals from a Traditional IRA before the age of 59½ can be costly — they are generally subject to a 10% penalty in addition to ordinary income taxes. Exceptions from the penalty may be available for college expenses, first-time home purchases, and certain other reasons.

Withdrawals from a Roth IRA up to the amount you have contributed are not subject to federal taxes or penalties. Earnings can be withdrawn tax-free once money has been in the Roth IRA for at least five years and after you have reached age 59½. Earnings distributed before the end of this five-year period or age 59½, whichever is later, are taxable as ordinary income. If distributed prior to age 59½, such amounts are subject to an additional 10% tax penalty.

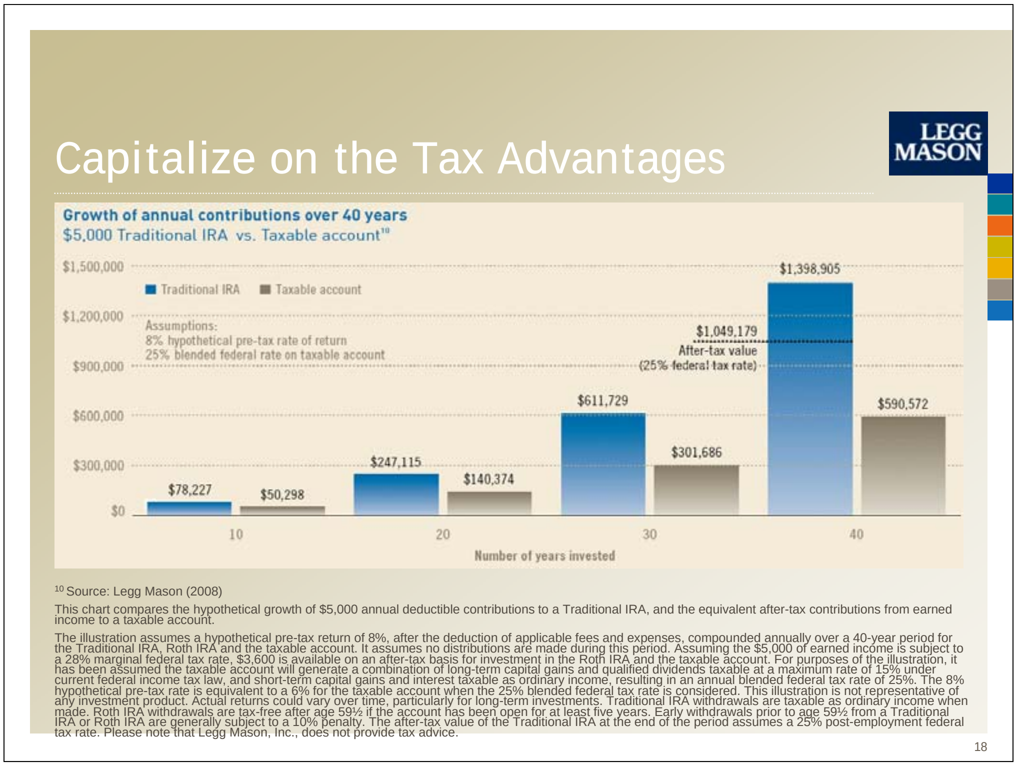
Source: Internal Revenue Service Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs) 2007.

Traditional IRA and Roth IRA

There are two types of IRAs from which to choose, the Traditional IRA and the Roth IRA. Both offer earnings growth without current taxation. The main difference is how contributions and withdrawals are taxed. The key is to assess your current and predicted personal financial and tax situation. Then, you and your financial advisor can best decide which type of IRA is best for you.

Early withdrawals from a Traditional IRA before the age of 59½ can be costly — they are generally subject to a 10% penalty in addition to ordinary income taxes. Exceptions from the penalty may be available for college expenses, first-time home purchases, and certain other reasons.

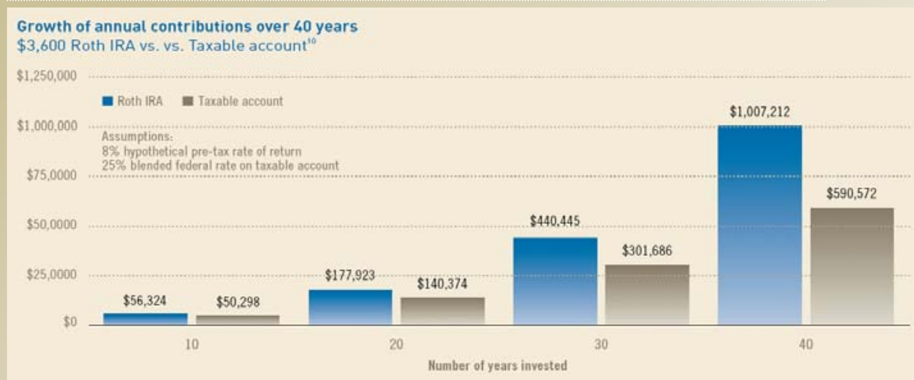
Withdrawals from a Roth IRA up to the amount you have contributed are not subject to federal taxes or penalties. Earnings can be withdrawn tax-free once money has been in the Roth IRA for at least five years and after you have reached age 59½. Earnings distributed before the end of this five-year period or age 59½, whichever is later, are taxable as ordinary income. If distributed prior to age 59½, such amounts are subject to an additional 10% tax penalty.



Capitalize on the tax advantages

Investing in a tax-advantaged savings account like an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) allows your money to grow without current taxation, meaning that earnings are not taxed while they remain in the IRA. This tax-advantaged compounding means your savings can accumulate faster than they would in a savings vehicle that taxes earnings every year. Remember, the sooner you begin saving, the faster your account can potentially grow over time. And keep in mind that withdrawals from Roth IRAs are potentially tax-exempt. Withdrawals from Traditional IRAs are taxed as ordinary income, but contributions are potentially deductible. Therefore, you should consider your tax brackets, both current and anticipated, to see which IRA is right for you.

Capitalize on the Tax Advantages (cont'd)



[10] Source: Legg Mason (2008)

This chart compares the hypothetical growth of the equivalent after-tax contributions from earned income to a Roth IRA, and the same contributions to a taxable account.

The illustration assumes a hypothetical pre-tax return of 8%, after the deduction of applicable fees and expenses, compounded annually over a 40-year period for the Traditional IRA, Roth IRA and the taxable account. It assumes no distributions are made during this period. Assuming the $5,000 of earned income is subject to a 28% marginal federal tax rate, $3,600 is available on an after-tax basis for investment in the Roth IRA and the taxable account. For purposes of the illustration, it has been assumed the taxable account will generate a combination of long-term capital gains and qualified dividends taxable at a maximum rate of 15% under current federal income tax law, and short-term capital gains and interest taxable as ordinary income, resulting in an annual blended federal tax rate of 25%. The 8% hypothetical pre-tax rate is equivalent to a 6% for the taxable account when the 25% blended federal tax rate is considered. This illustration is not representative of any investment product. Actual returns could vary over time, particularly for long-term investments. Traditional IRA withdrawals are taxable as ordinary income when made. Roth IRA withdrawals are tax-free after age 59½ if the account has been open for at least five years. Early withdrawals prior to age 59½ from a Traditional IRA or Roth IRA are generally subject to a 10% penalty. The after-tax value of the Traditional IRA at the end of the period assumes a 25% post-employment federal tax rate. Please note that Legg Mason, Inc., does not provide tax advice.

Start Investing Early and Stay Disciplined

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The story of three hypothetical investors.

	STARTED INVESTING AT AGE...	INVESTED REGULARLY FOR...	AMOUNT AT AGE 65	
Thomas	25	40 years	$1,398,905	Thomas started investing early and stuck to it. The clear winner.
Susan	25	10 years	$787,176	Susan started early, but got sidetracked at age 35. Still, her investments grew nicely.
Bob	32	33 years	$788,133	Bob waited. Even though he invested longer than Susan, and actually contributed $115,000 more than she did, he ended up with about the same amount.

Source: Legg Mason (2008)

The above information is for illustrative purposes only. All three investors contributed $5,000 annually to an IRA. This illustration assumes a hypothetical pre-tax return of 8%, compounded annually. This example does not take into account any taxes, fees and expenses, and also it assumes no withdrawals were made and the fact that if they were considered, the results would be lower. Please note that Legg Mason, Inc., does not provide tax advice.

A key component of your successful retirement savings strategy is the investments you choose for your IRA and other retirement plans. Working with your financial advisor, you can determine an appropriate asset allocation strategy that can help you meet your savings and income objectives.

Reimagine your retirement Invest with Legg Mason.

Legg Mason is one the largest money managers in the world, with about $842 billion dollars in assets under management.[11] We are a collection of seven independent investment firms, spanning all asset classes, each specializing in a specific investment style and offering an incredible selection of investor solutions.

[11] $842 billion in assets under management as of September 30, 2008.

Important information

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RISKS: All investments involve risks, including possible loss of principal. Bonds are subject to interest rate risk. As rates rise, the price of a fixed-income security falls. The value approach to investing involves the risks that those stocks deemed to be undervalued by the portfolio manager may remain undervalued. Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against market loss. Investments in small and medium capitalization companies may involve a higher degree of risk and volatility than investments in larger, more established companies. Investing in foreign securities is subject to certain risks not associated with domestic investing, such as currency fluctuations and changes in political and economic conditions.

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