

Because markets historically move in cycles, with some asset classes having outperformed others one year and then underperforming them the next, diversification could help reduce the volatility of a portfolio's returns.\*

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fixed Income 10.1%	Fixed Income 9.0%	Fixed Income 9.8%	Small Cap 47.3%	Int'l 20.3%	Int'l 13.5%	Int'l 26.3%	Large Cap Growth 11.8%	Fixed Income 5.1%	Mid Cap 40.5%
Mid Cap 8.3%	Small Cap 2.5%	Large Cap Value -15.5%	Mid Cap 40.1%	Mid Cap 20.2%	Mid Cap 12.7%	Large Cap Value 22.2%	Int'l 11.2%	Small Cap -33.8%	Large Cap Growth 37.2%
Large Cap Value 7.0%	Large Cap Value -5.6%	Int'l -15.9%	Int'l 38.6%	Small Cap 18.3%	Large Cap Value 7.1%	Small Cap 18.4%	Fixed Income 7.4%	Large Cap Value -36.8%	Int'l 31.8%
Small Cap -3.0%	Mid Cap -5.6%	Mid Cap -16.2%	Large Cap Value 30.0%	Large Cap Value 16.5%	Large Cap Growth 5.3%	S&P 500 15.8%	Mid Cap 5.6%	S&P 500 -37.0%	Small Cap 27.2%
S&P 500 -9.1%	S&P 500 -11.9%	Small Cap -20.5%	Large Cap Growth 29.7%	S&P 500 10.9%	S&P 500 4.9%	Mid Cap 15.3%	S&P 500 5.5%	Large Cap Growth -38.4%	S&P 500 26.5%
Int'l -14.2%	Large Cap Growth -20.4%	S&P 500 -22.1%	S&P 500 28.7%	Large Cap Growth 6.3%	Small Cap 4.6%	Large Cap Growth 9.1%	Large Cap Value -0.2%	Mid Cap -41.5%	Large Cap Value 19.7%
Large Cap Growth -22.4%	Int'l -21.4%	Large Cap Growth -27.9%	Fixed Income 4.3%	Fixed Income 3.0%	Fixed Income 1.6%	Fixed Income 4.1%	Small Cap -1.6%	Int'l -43.4%	Fixed Income 5.2%

Source: FactSet (data as of 12/31/09). Indices are unmanaged and are not available for direct investment. Reinvestment of dividends and capital gains assumed. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.  
\*Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against loss. It is a method used to help manage investment risk.

**Fixed Income: Barclays Capital U.S. Intermediate Govt./Credit Index:** is an unmanaged index consisting of U.S. dollar denominated, publicly issued, fixed rate corporate and government securities. Issues must have a maturity from one up to (but not including) ten years and a minimum of \$250 million par amount outstanding. Securities must be rated investment grade (Baa3/BBB-/BBB- or above) by Moody's, S&P, and Fitch, respectively. When all three agencies rate an issue, a median or "two out of three" rating is used to determine Index eligibility by dropping the highest and lowest rating. When a rating from only two agencies is available, the lower ("most conservative") of the two is used. When a rating from only one agency is available, that rating is used to determine Index eligibility

**Int'l: MSCI EAFE Index:** a net dividends, unmanaged, free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to measure equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the United States and Canada. This index often is used as a benchmark for international equity portfolios and includes dividends and distributions net of withholding taxes, but does not reflect fees, brokerage commissions, or other expenses of investing.

**Large Cap Growth: Russell 1000 Growth Index:** a gross dividends, unmanaged index that measures the performance of those Russell 1000 Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and forecasted growth rates.

**Large Cap Value: Russell 1000 Value Index:** a gross dividends, unmanaged index that measures the performance of those Russell 1000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth rates.

**Mid Cap: Russell MidCap Index:** a gross dividends, unmanaged index that measures the 800 smallest of the 1,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization of the Russell Index.

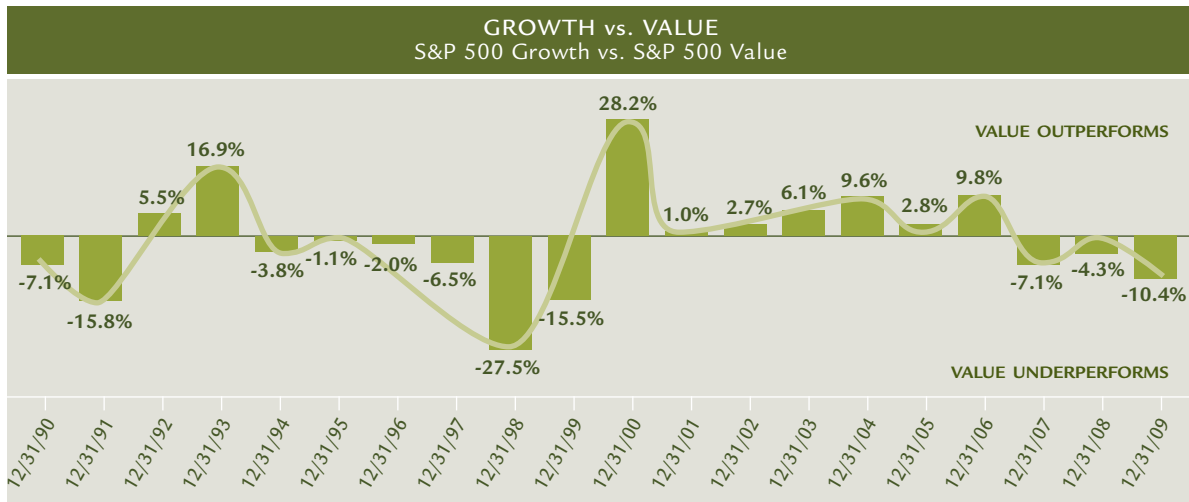
**Russell 1000 Index:** a gross dividends, unmanaged, market capitalization weighted index that measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe.

**S&P 500 Index:** a gross dividends, unmanaged index that consists of 500 stocks and is designed to form a representative sample of the United States stock market. This index is often used as a benchmark for U.S. equity portfolios.

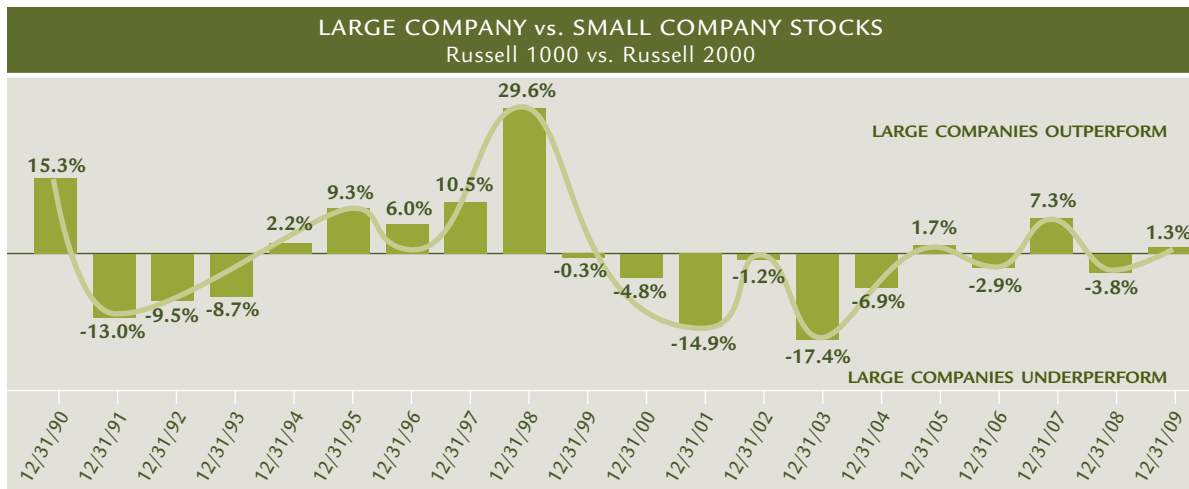
**Small Cap: Russell 2000 Index:** a gross dividends, unmanaged index that measures the performance of the 2000 smallest of the 3000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization.

# Rolling 3-Year Annualized Relative Performance

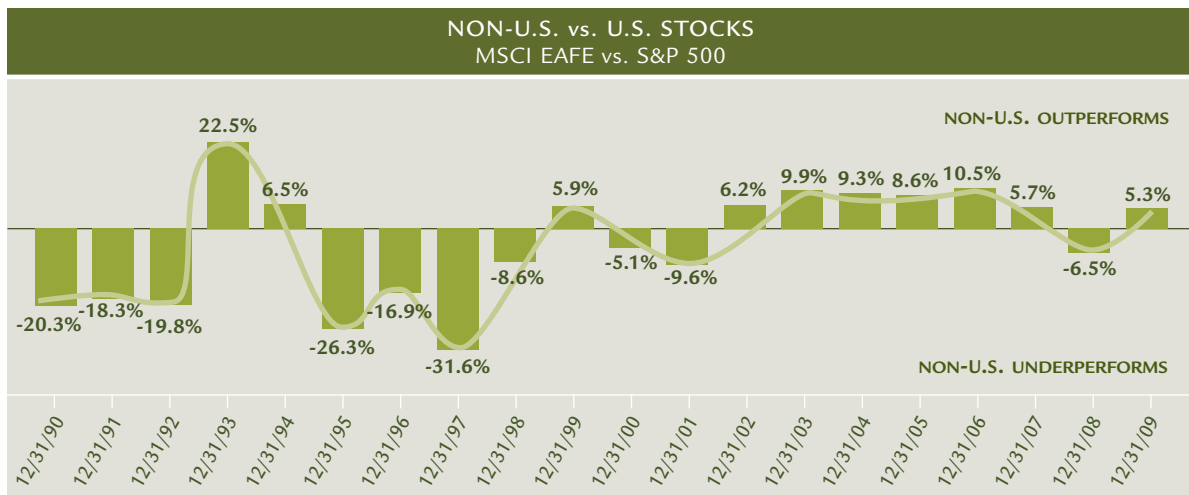
## December 31, 1990 - December 31, 2009



Source: S&P via FactSet (data as of 12/31/09).



Source: Russell via FactSet (data as of 12/31/09).



Source: MSCI and S&P via FactSet (data as of 12/31/09).

**S&P 500 Growth Index:** The S&P 500 Growth Index with gross dividends is an unmanaged, market capitalization weighted index that measures the equity performance of those S&P 500 Index companies with higher expected growth rates. This index includes the reinvestment of dividends and income, but does not reflect fees, brokerage commissions, withholding taxes, or other expenses of investing.

**S&P 500 Value Index:** The S&P 500 Value Index with gross dividends is an unmanaged, market capitalization weighted index that measures the equity performance of those S&P 500 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios. This index includes the reinvestment of dividends and income, but does not reflect fees, brokerage commissions, withholding taxes, or other expenses of investing.

All performance is historical and cannot guarantee future results. Indices are unmanaged and cannot be directly invested into. Rolling periods represent a series of overlapping, smaller time periods within a single, longer-term time period. A hypothetical example is the 20-year time period from 12/31/82 through 12/31/02. This long-term period consists of 16 smaller five-year "rolling" segments. The first segment is the five-year period from 12/31/82 to 12/31/87. The next rolling segment is the five-year period from 12/31/83 to 12/31/88, and so on.