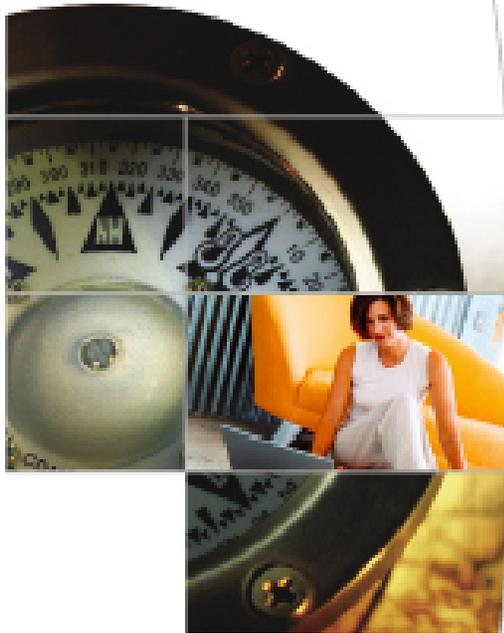


**Wisconsin Deferred
Compensation Plan
Fund Performance Review**

September 30, 2005



AdvisedAssetsGroup

Put Our Power Behind YouSM



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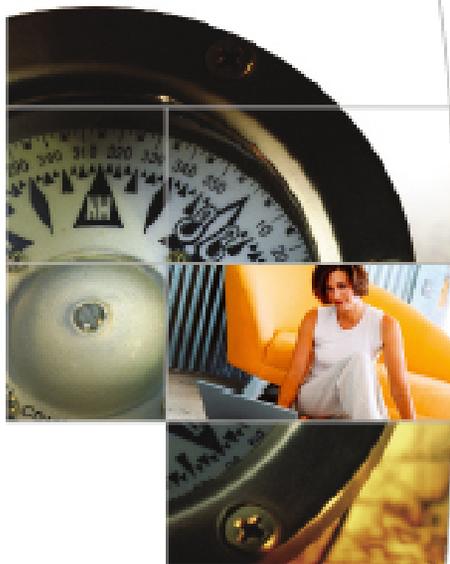
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Economic Overview



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Executive Summary:

The U.S. economy grew at a real rate of 3.3% in the second quarter of 2005 (QOQ ann.) following real growth of 3.8% in 1Q. The expansion has been characterized by solid activity through most of 2004 and 2005, however some moderation in growth has occurred over the past month as evidenced by auto and retail sales, housing – building, lending and prices, and unemployment claims edging up. Most recently, with the devastation wrought by Hurricane Katrina, forecasters have lowered their expectations for third quarter growth to 3.6% from 4.1%.

The overriding theme characterizing discussion over the past many weeks, was the economic impact of Hurricane Katrina. Many people were dislocated, and at one point, about 2.3 million people were without power. One percent of the U.S. population suffered from some form of disruption as a result of the hurricane, which will flow through to significantly higher unemployment claims in the near future. Consumer confidence in September fell to 76.9 from 89.1 in August (94.2 in September 2004). Oil / energy prices and now Hurricane Katrina have caused some anxiety about the economy's growth prospects. While the hurricane's impact is expected to be a negative factor for GDP growth in 3Q, the net contribution of Katrina to GDP growth in the fourth quarter is expected to be marginally positive as a result of the rebuilding. The Federal government has pledged \$51.8 billion for reconstruction, and insurance companies are expected to be on the hook for another \$35 to \$60 billion.

The more significant potential effects of Katrina are in the energy sector. The Gulf of Mexico is the site of about 30 percent of U.S. oil production, and Katrina was the most powerful storm since 1969 to hit the Gulf. Average pump prices for gasoline reached a record on September 2 of \$3.06/gallon, up 65 percent from a year earlier, and have dropped slightly to \$2.95 currently. Twenty-five percent of the U.S. supply of natural gas comes from the Gulf. U.S. government energy forecasters predict a 71 percent increase in natural gas bills for American households in the first quarter of 2006.

Economic data so far this year paint a benign picture for inflation; core CPI at 8/31/05 increased 2.1% year-over-year, and the core PCE deflator was up 2.0% over the same period. The global backdrop remains disinflationary, with core consumer price inflation falling in most of the industrialized countries. Secular forces of globalization, technology, and competition have kept inflation in check. In terms of oil prices, consensus is that every \$10/barrel increase in prices subtracts 0.2% from real GDP growth in each of the following two years. Currently, oil futures are at about \$61.7 per barrel, after briefly topping \$70 following the hurricane, and up from the average price of \$27/barrel in 2003 and \$43/barrel in 2004. Since the end of 2004, the unemployment rate has fallen to 4.9% from 5.4%, while capacity utilization has edged up to 79.8% from 79.2%.

Unless otherwise noted, data provided by Great-West Capital Management

Business outlays for software and equipment posted a solid increase in 2Q and into 3Q. Labor market pressures decreased in 2Q, with unit labor costs rising at an annualized rate of 1.3% versus an annualized increase of 3.4% in 1Q, while productivity growth continued to moderate. Consumer confidence has declined though it remains at historically high levels, and business confidence peaked in March and has been declining since then. The impact of hurricane Katrina has been negative for confidence. Both consumer and capital spending, though, remain relatively healthy currently. Corporate profits are strong around the world in response to growth, modest wage inflation and strong productivity. Earnings projections indicate a solid increase over last year at +15%. The Federal budget deficit continues to shrink as a result of better than expected tax revenues and a slowdown in Federal outlays including defense spending. Expectations are for an improvement from -\$412 billion in FY 2004 to a projected -\$350 billion in FY 2005. The U.S. trade deficit ballooned in 2004, reaching an all-time high of -\$671 billion (ann.). The second quarter trade deficit narrowed in 2Q relative to 1Q, as the value of exports of goods and services rose slightly and the value of imports declined. The outlook is for trade improvement in 2005 as the effects of dollar depreciation since early 2002 kick in.

Spurred by persistent, historically low mortgage rates, households have continued investing aggressively in residential real estate. Affordability in the 'hot' coastal markets, including Boston, NYC, California, Miami and Washington areas, has decreased significantly, despite the much lower level of mortgage rates relative to where they were in prior housing market peaks (1981, 1989). It should be noted that each of the prior two peaks came near the top of the interest rate cycle, and both of these peaks were followed by home price declines. A moderate weakening of house prices could pose risks to consumer spending, because extracting equity has provided solid support to consumer spending and economic growth over the past several years; households have treated capital gains from home sales and mortgage equity extraction as part of their "income." At the national level, housing affordability is not very concerning but does require monitoring. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's testimony indicates that even with price declines in some local markets, a price correction in the housing market would be unlikely to "have substantial macroeconomic implications." Most recently, home equity loan growth is slowing, ARM applications have declined 26% from their recent peak, and in the Fed's latest Beige Book, 10 of the 12 Districts cited that housing is cooling.

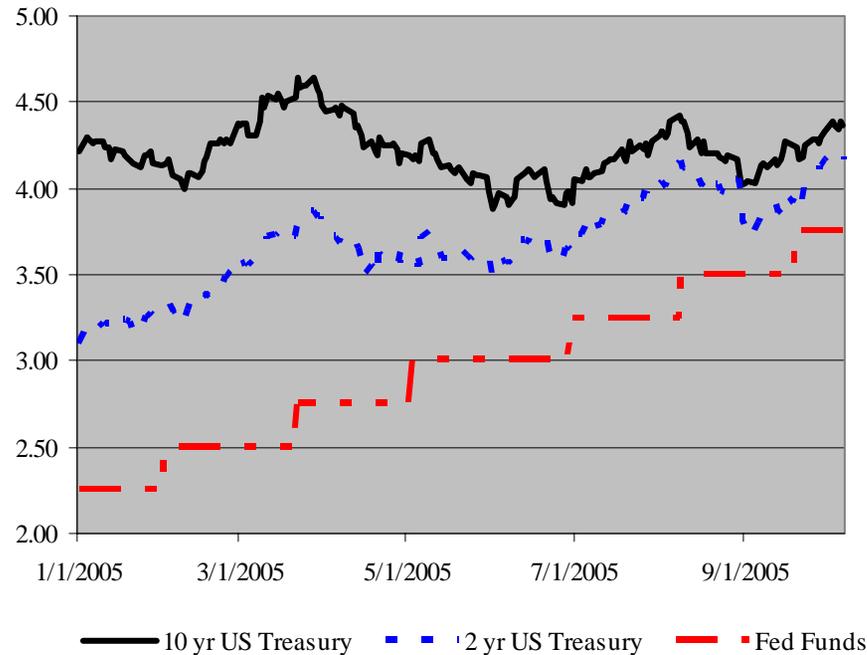
The FOMC has raised the Fed funds target rate a total of 275 basis points since June of 2004, to 3.75% currently. The September FOMC statement acknowledged the setback to economic activity as a result of Hurricane Katrina in the near term, however expressed the view that it is temporary and does not pose a more persistent threat to long-term growth. The Committee's view indicated again that policy is accommodative and that the accommodation could be removed at a measured pace; however, the pace and cumulative extent of policy adjustment going forward would depend on economic developments. The Fed trimmed its growth forecast for 2006, reflecting the effects of higher energy prices and higher long-term interest rates, however raised its projection for economic growth over the remainder of 2005 in response to stronger incoming data. The Fed forecast for core PCE inflation was raised slightly, reflecting recent further increases in energy prices and less slack in the economy, however indicated that underlying inflation is contained. Housing sales and construction activity generally remained strong across the country, but Fed meeting participants are seeing some anecdotal evidence of cooling in housing markets in certain areas. Banks are beginning to apply tighter standards in real estate lending and becoming more cautious in their promotion of nontraditional mortgage products, as a result of regulator pressure.

	12/31/2001	12/31/2002	12/31/2003	12/31/2004	10/07/05	52 Wk High/Low
Fed Funds	1.75%	1.25%	1.00%	2.25%	3.75%	3.75% / 1.75%
5 yr U.S. Treasury Yield	4.30%	2.74%	3.25%	3.61%	4.23%	4.33% / 3.24%
10 yr U.S. Treasury Yield	5.05%	3.81%	4.25%	4.22%	4.36%	4.64% / 3.89%
Benchmark "A" Intermediate Spread (10yr)	1.78%	1.57%	1.06%	1.06%	0.82%	1.02% / 0.72%
S&P 500	1148.08	879.82	1111.92	1211.92	1194.53	1245.04 / 1094.81
Operating EPS	\$38.85	\$46.44	\$54.69	\$67.68	\$77.41 (E)	
Real GDP	0.20%	2.40%	4.10%	3.80%	3.30% (Q2-QOQ)	
CPI (yoy)	1.60%	2.40%	1.90%	3.30%	3.60% (08/05)	3.6% / 2.5%
Core CPI (yoy)	2.70%	1.90%	1.10%	2.30%	2.10% (08/05)	2.4% / 1.2%
Core PCE Deflator (yoy)	1.70%	1.60%	1.30%	2.30%	2.0% (08/05)	1.8% / 1.2%
Factory Utilization	74.60%	75.20%	76.80%	79.20%	79.70%	79.8% / 78.0%
Payroll Employment	-1,782,000	-563,000	-61,000	2,231,000	1,592,000 (8/05)	
Unemployment Rate	5.80%	6.00%	5.90%	5.40%	4.80%	5.5% / 4.8%
Savings Rate	1.00%	1.80%	1.30%	0.70%	0.10%	0.7% / 0.1%
ISM						
Manufacturing	47.3%	53.3%	63.4%	57.3%	59.4%	59.4% / 51.4%
Nonmanufacturing	49.5%	53.7%	58.0%	63.9%	53.3%	65.0% / 53.3%
Prices Paid	33.2%	56.9%	66.0%	72.0%	78.0%	78.5% / 48.5%
New Orders	53.6%	60.0%	73.1%	62.6%	63.8%	63.8% / 51.7%
Nonfarm Productivity (yoy)	3.30%	3.50%	5.50%	2.60%	2.2% (6/05)	
Average Hourly Earnings	14.73	15.18	15.45	15.85	16.18	16.18 / 15.74
Average Work Week (hours)	33.9	33.8	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.8 / 33.7
Real Consumer Spending	2.2%	2.6%	3.7%	3.8%	3.5%	4.4% / 2.9%
Retail Sales (yoy)	3.1%	3.3%	5.1%	8.9%	10.3%	
Bloomberg Same-Store Sales Index (ytd)	2.05%	2.57%	2.34%	3.09%	3.44%	
Discount	4.55%	5.03%	3.63%	3.11%	3.81%	
Specialty	-4.34%	-.52%	2.16%	3.71%	2.06%	
Department	-1.98%	-2.13%	-1.26%	1.31%	2.93%	
Wholesale	5.68%	2.24%	5.37%	6.30%	4.10%	

The broad equity indices established a bottom in April, and then rallied through the first week of August. A minor downward price correction drove equity performance through the end of the month, which was followed by a resumption of the upward price trend until Hurricane Katrina. Price action has been largely down since then, as expectations increase for narrowing profit margins. Equity returns for the broad indices are negative on a year-to-date basis: the S&P returned -1.32%, the NASDAQ returned -3.91% and the Dow Industrial Index returned -4.55% to 10/07/05.

Interest rates across the curve have fluctuated in a 100 basis point range, reversing direction each quarter despite relatively consistent economic data. The Fed Funds rate has been increased 150 basis points this year to 3.75%.

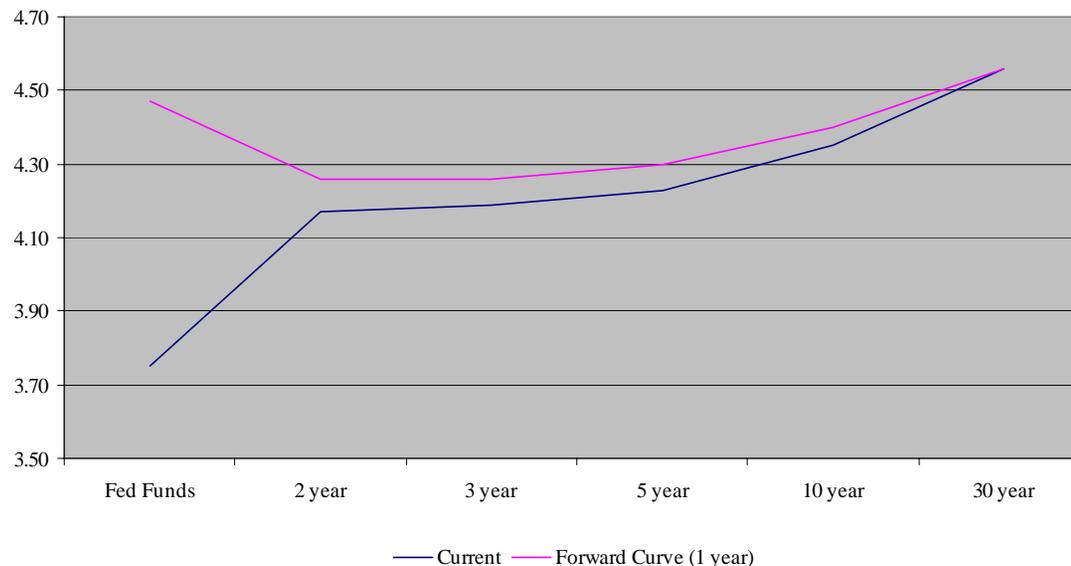
US Treasury Yields



Currently, the 10-year U.S. treasury is at 4.36%. Interest rates remain at historically low relative levels for a number of reasons including foreign buying of U.S. bonds, corporate demand for long-term bonds due to pension-fund requirements, restrained inflation to date and reduced corporate issuance as a result of exceptionally strong profit growth which generated cash companies needed to finance expansion. Typically corporate borrowing accelerates as the economy moves from the recovery to the expansion phase of the business cycle, however reduced demand for financing helped keep rates lower than normal in an expansion.

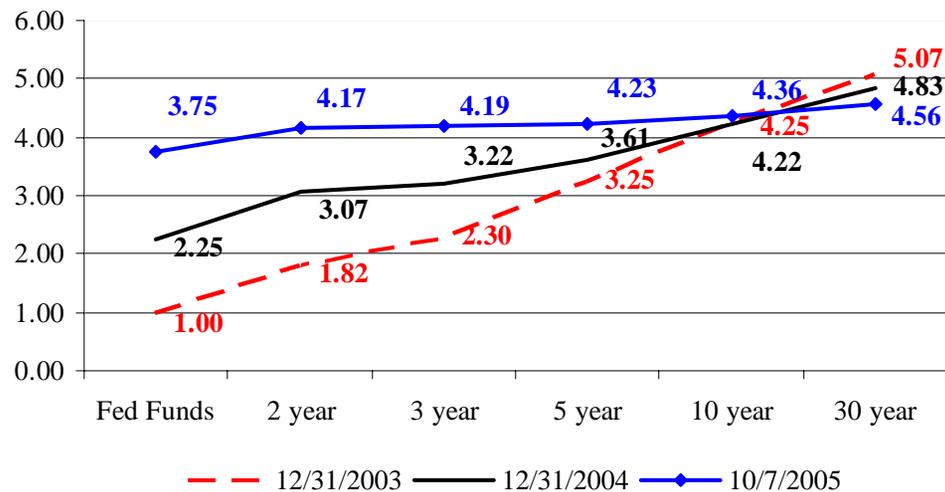
The range on the 10-year U.S. Treasury is expected to remain within a band of 3.80% - 4.60% through the end of 2005. With continued strength expected in the economy, and the Federal Reserve Board's current bias, rates at the short end of the U.S. Treasury yield curve should continue to move higher. Intermediate- and long- term interest rates are expected to move marginally higher, and the yield curve is expected to invert. The 2 year - 30 year yield spread is now 39 basis points, down from 325 basis points at the end of 2003, and from 176 basis points at the end of 2004.

U.S. Treasury Yield Curve: Current & Forward (1 year)



Though inflation remains contained, underlying productivity growth has slowed and unit labor costs have risen, there is less slack in the economy, jobs are being created and businesses and consumers are relatively confident and spending. Consequently, the Federal Reserve Board has signaled its intention to continue to raise short-term rates to a 'neutral' level. Consumer confidence has dropped as a result of the perceived, and actual, impact of Hurricane Katrina, which may affect spending in the near term.

U.S. Treasury Yield Curve



Spreads across all asset classes have widened though remain fairly tight both on an absolute and a relative basis. Year-to-date, duration continues to drive excess performance. MBS returns are leading Government returns by 2 basis points, not adjusting for duration, while Credit is lagging Governments by a fairly wide margin. Quality is outperforming in the rating categories, and despite higher volatility, both the ABS and MBS sectors are outperforming the Credit sector.

Mutual Fund Overview

Within funds, those dedicated to international stocks and/or commodities led the market. Latin American Stocks posted the strongest performance for the quarter with a 29.43% return, while natural resource funds posted a 21.88% return. These continue the themes from earlier in the year, as both categories have been the strongest performers YTD, with Latin American Funds up over 45% and Natural Resource Funds up 40% respectively.

In terms of domestic investments, funds investing in mid cap names continue to outperform those in other segments, both in the third quarter and YTD. Over the past three months, the Morningstar Mid Cap Index posted a 5.69% gain, vs. a gain of 2.93% for the Morningstar Large Cap Index and a rise of 4.15% for the Small Cap Index. This has been the pattern for the entire year, with the Mid Cap Index posting an 8.52% YTD rise vs. gains of 1.23% and 3.32% for the Large Cap and Small Cap Indexes respectively. In terms of specific Morningstar categories, Mid Growth, Mid Blend and Mid Value Funds posted three of the top four performances over the past 12 months.

Within these categories, energy and utility stocks posted very strong performance. Energy was the best performing sector in the third quarter with a 19.61% rise. Utilities came in a distant second with a still strong 6.60% gain. Over the past year, both have posted substantial gains, with energy stocks up as a sector over 50%. Those funds investing in these issues have benefited greatly and led their peers by a wide margin.

From a style standpoint, growth made a comeback for the quarter, with growth managers outperforming their value peers in all market capitalization areas. Debate continues as to whether we will see a rotation out of small and mid cap names to large caps, as well as whether outperformance of growth names on a longer-term basis will materialize.

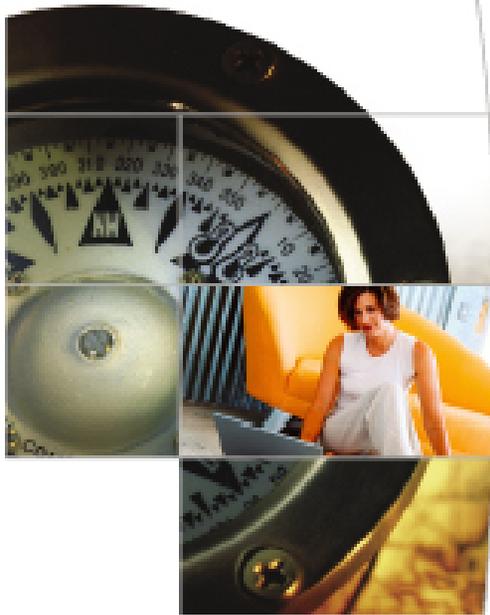
Q3 Performance- Mstar Market Barometer

Large Cap	3.85%	2.91%	3.46%
Mid Cap	3.62%	6.13%	8.34%
Small Cap	3.78%	3.83%	5.99%
	Value	Blend	Growth

One Year Performance-
Mstar Market Barometer

Large Cap	15.59%	10.64%	7.94%
Mid Cap	22.88%	22.46%	28.54%
Small Cap	18.45%	18.77%	19.91%
	Value	Blend	Growth

Investment Policy Statement and Fund Benchmarks



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Wisconsin Deferred Compensation Program
Deferred Compensation Board
Investment Policy Statement
Approved by the Deferred Compensation Board November 1998
Revision for February 2005

Objective

The Wisconsin Deferred Compensation Program (WDC) will provide participants with the ability to invest pre-tax income in a broad range of investment alternatives with diverse risk and return characteristics. The Deferred Compensation Board's goal is to ensure the WDC offers sufficient investment choices to meet participants' needs when establishing their personal retirement savings portfolio.

Investment Spectrum

The Board will maintain a core investment spectrum, normally between eight and twenty options, to ensure sufficient choices are available and are reasonable in number to allow the average participant to decide which options best meet their personal needs. The spectrum will be comprised of fixed options and publicly traded mutual fund options from the following categories:

1. *Fixed income/cash investments - FDIC insured bank account option, stable value fund, or money market mutual fund.*
2. *Bond mutual funds - government or corporate bond funds, domestic or international, active or passive management.*
3. *Balanced mutual fund – combining equity and bond investments in one option.*
4. *Domestic large cap equity mutual funds – including both active and passive (index) investments; funds with investment objectives that may include: growth and income, growth, aggressive growth, value, and blend of growth and value.*
5. *Domestic small and mid cap equity mutual funds – growth, value or blend.*
6. *International or foreign equity mutual funds – growth, value or blend.*
7. *Lifecycle funds – age-based portfolios for multiple time horizons.*

Selection Process

The Board may from time to time provide additional investment alternatives and may change the categories of funds offered to maintain a broad spectrum to address participants' changing needs or changes to the investment industry. The Board has established minimum criteria for selecting and evaluating the options offered by the WDC.

Mutual fund options are selected from the universe of publicly traded funds through a comprehensive search process. For an option to be considered for the WDC, it must meet the established minimum requirements in regard to: asset size, years in operation, costs (expense

ratio and sales fees), and historical performance. Once the initial screening has occurred, options are further analyzed based on criteria that includes, but is not limited to: short and long term performance as compared to peer group average and benchmarks, risk/return measurements, manager tenure, and industry ratings (such as *Morningstar*). Fixed income investments must also meet minimum criteria established by the Board (see attachment 1) and are selected from a competitive request for proposal process.

Evaluation Process

To ensure options continue to be suitable for offering to WDC participants and are consistent with the established investment policy, the Board completes a comprehensive evaluation each year.

Performance benchmarks are specifically established for each investment option and include a comparison to their peer group average, an appropriate index measurement, and an internal benchmark identified by the fund manager. Volatility is also measured by an analysis of risk versus return.

If the Board determines an option is no longer acceptable for continued offering, the Board may close the investment to new participant elections or initiate the process to phase the option out of the WDC and require participants to move account balances to an alternate choice. The steps in the review process are as follows:

1. *A determination is made that a fund is unacceptable for offering. The Board can either close the fund to new elections and proceed with step 2, or initiate the phase out process to remove the fund from the WDC and skip step 2 and 3 and go directly to step 4.*
2. *As a result of the next year's annual review, if it is determined to once again be acceptable, the fund is re-opened to participant elections.*
3. *If improvements have occurred but it is not completely meeting all established criteria and/or there are remaining questions about its performance in can be continued in it's current closed status for an additional year.*
4. *If the review demonstrates that the fund continues to be unacceptable for offering, the Board can initiate the process to phase it out of the WDC over a minimum of a one-year period (as required in Wisconsin Administrative Code ETF 70.08(3)).*
5. *Participants are instructed to re-direct deferrals to an alternate choice within a period of not less than six-months from the original notification. If this action is not taken, deferrals being directed into the option being removed will automatically be redirected to an alternate option as designated by the Board.*
6. *Participants are instructed to transfer existing balances to an alternate choice within a period of not less than one year from the original notification. If this action is not taken, account balances not exchanged out of the option being removed will automatically be redirected to an alternate option as designated by the Board.*

Responsibilities

Deferred Compensation Board – The Board is responsible for selecting appropriate investment options for offering by the WDC and monitoring the selections to ensure they continue to be acceptable for long-term retirement savings.

Investment Providers – The companies contracted to provide an investment option to the WDC are responsible for following the investment objectives that were either, identified during the competitive bid process (for fixed income options) or stated in their fund prospectus (for mutual funds).

Department of Employee Trust Funds and Administrative Services Provider Staff – Staff is responsible for completing the annual evaluation to monitor the WDC investment choices and providing sufficient analysis and information on which the Board can base decisions regarding maintaining, removing or adding investment options to the WDC. Staff is also responsible for providing sufficient information about the available investment choices and how to structure a retirement savings portfolio to enable participants to make informed decisions.

Participants – Investment decisions are the full responsibility of participants and their beneficiaries. Although the Board monitors the options that are being made available, participants are responsible for deciding which, if any, of the available choices are the most appropriate for their supplemental retirement savings needs.

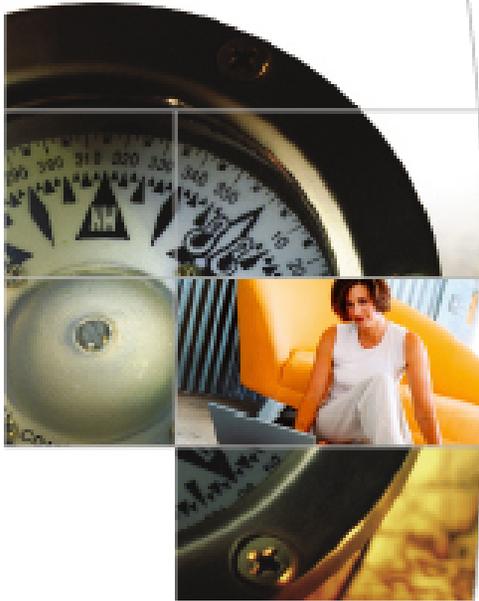
Minimum Criteria for Selecting and Evaluating Fixed Income Options	
Bank Option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDIC insured • Capital ratio as required by US government to maintain FDIC coverage • Minimum size - \$1 billion in assets
Insurance Option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top rating received by at least 2 rating agencies • No rating below a Double A or equivalent • Total capital (equivalent to total assets minus total liabilities) equal to at least 5% of invested assets • High risk assets (non-investment grade bonds and non-performing real estate loans and investments) under 200% of total capital • Performance returns compared to blended 5-year Treasury rates, or other index as appropriate
Stable Value Fund Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum five years experience managing stable value assets • Minimum \$2 billion in discretionary assets under management • Investment guidelines and performance benchmark as approved by Board
Minimum Criteria for Selecting and Evaluating Mutual Fund Options	
Selection Criteria: <i>Requirements apply to all mutual funds unless specifically waived</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 5 year operating history – may be waived for index funds • Expense ratio [internal expense charge plus any 12(b)1 fee] not greater than the mean for the appropriate peer group • 5-year rolling average performance must equal or exceed appropriate benchmark or index • Minimum total asset size of \$400 million – may be waived for certain categories of funds • Anticipated WDC assets not greater than 5% of total fund (determined by comparing current WDC asset levels in a comparable fund) • No loads or sales charges unless they are waived for the WDC • Not a sector fund
Monitoring Criteria: <i>Requirements apply to all mutual funds unless specifically waived</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance must meet or exceed one or more of established benchmarks – benchmarks used include, but are not limited to 1) peer group average, 2) appropriate index as determined by Board, and 3) internal benchmark assigned by fund manager. • For specialty funds selected for reasons other than performance (e.g., socially responsive funds or lifecycle funds), performance will only be evaluated based on a comparison to the funds peer group of funds with same specialty objective. [Participants will be fully advised that fund is selected for reasons other than investment returns.] • WDC assets in fund no greater than 10% of the total mutual fund assets • After 5 years in WDC, minimum of 3% of participants or 3% of assets.

Investment Benchmarks

Investment Product	2005 Performance Benchmarks
American Funds EuroPacific Growth R5	1. MSCI EAFE Index* 2. Morningstar Foreign Large Cap Blend Category Average**
Barclay's EAFE Equity Index Fund	1. MSCI EAFE*
T. Rowe Price International Stock Fund (closed to new contributions)	1. MSCI EAFE Index* 2. Lipper International Fund Index* 3. Morningstar Foreign Large Cap Growth Category Average**
DFA U.S. Microcap Portfolio	1. Russell 2000 Index* 2. Morningstar Small Blend Category Average**
Barclay's Small Cap Equity Index Fund	1. Russell 2000 Index*
T. Rowe Price MidCap Growth Fund	1. Lipper Mid Cap Growth Funds Average* 2. Russell Mid Cap Growth Index* 3. S&P 400 Mid Cap Index* 4. Morningstar Mid Cap Growth Category Average**
Barclay's MidCap Equity Index Fund	1. S&P MidCap 400 Index*
Janus Fund (closed to new contributions)	1. S&P 500* 2. S&P 500 Barra Growth Index** 3. Lipper Large Cap Growth Fund Average* 4. Morningstar Large Cap Growth Category Average**
Calvert Social Investment Equity Fund- Institutional Class	1. S&P 500 Index* 2. Lipper Multi-Cap Core Funds Average* 3. Calvert Social Index** 4. Morningstar Socially Responsible Large Cap Fund Average**
Fidelity Contrafund	1. S&P 500 Index* 2. Lipper Growth Fund Average* 3. Morningstar Large Growth Category Average** 4. Russell 3000 Index**
Vanguard Institutional Index Fund (Plus Shares)	1. S&P 500 Index*
Vanguard Wellington Fund (Admiral Shares)	1. Lipper Balanced Average* 2. Morningstar Moderate Allocation Funds Average** 3. Composite 65% S&P 500/35% Lehman Aggregate Index**
Vanguard Long-Term Investment Grade-Fund (Admiral Shares)	1. Lehman Brothers LT Corporate A * 2. Morningstar LT Corporate Category Average**
Barclay's U.S. Debt Index Fund	1. Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index*
Federated U.S. Government Securities Fund 2-5 Years (Instl)	1. Merrill Lynch 3-5 Year Treasury Index* 2. Lipper Short-Intermediate U.S. Government Average* 3. Morningstar Short-term Government Category**
Vanguard Admiral Treasury Money Market Fund	1. iMoneyNet Money Fund Report Average 100% Treasury Fund*
Stable Value Fund (Galliard)	1. Five Year Constant Maturity Treasury Rate (CMT)* 2. Hueler Analytics Pooled Fund Universe Average*
FDIC Option- M&I Bank of Southern Wisconsin	1. 50% 3-Month LIBOR/50% 12-Month LIBOR
Vanguard Lifecycle Funds	1. Composite benchmarks based on asset allocation of funds

*Represent benchmarks used by the fund. **Represent benchmarks used by the Board.

Executive Summary



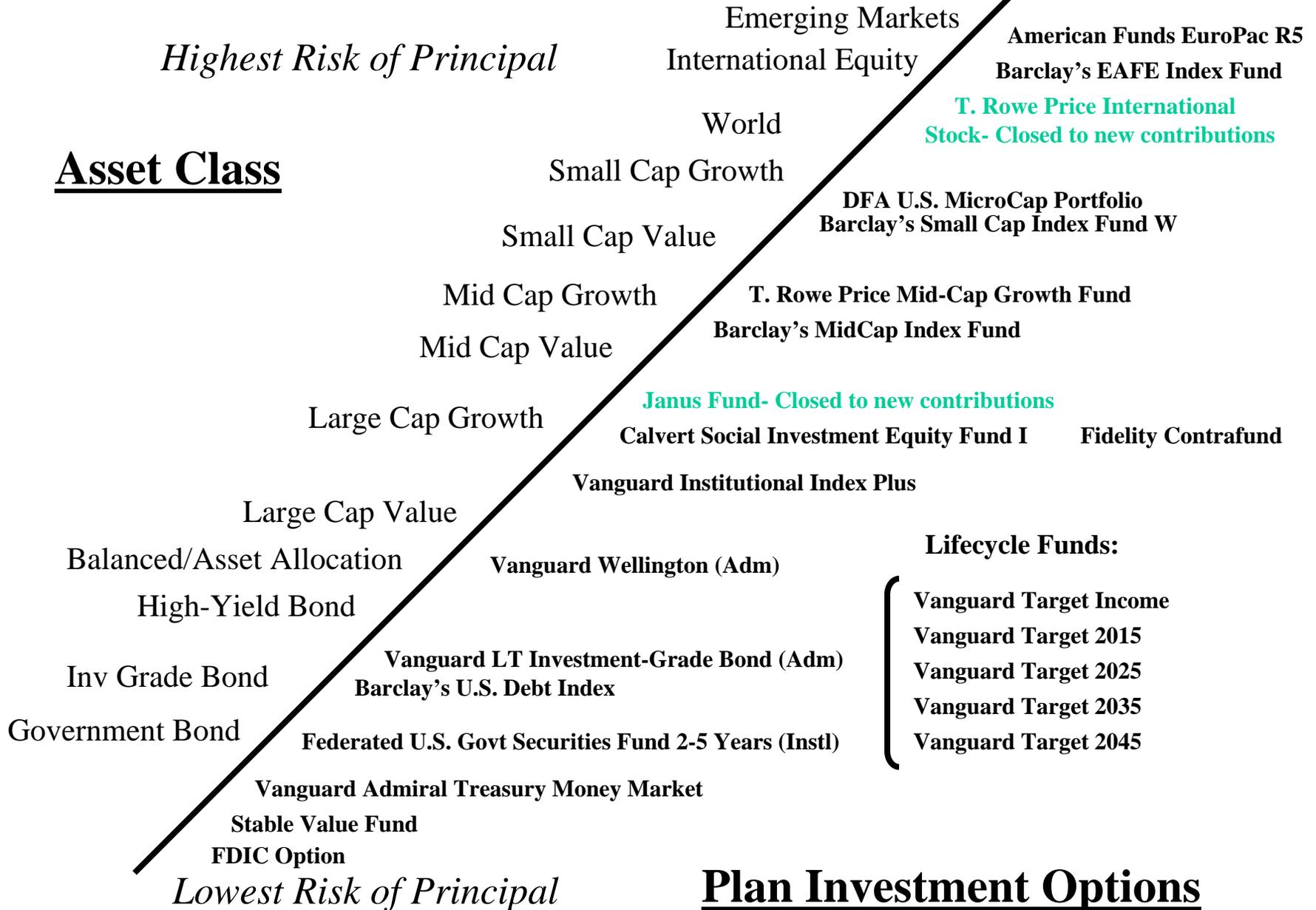
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Wisconsin Plan Options

Highest Risk of Principal

Asset Class

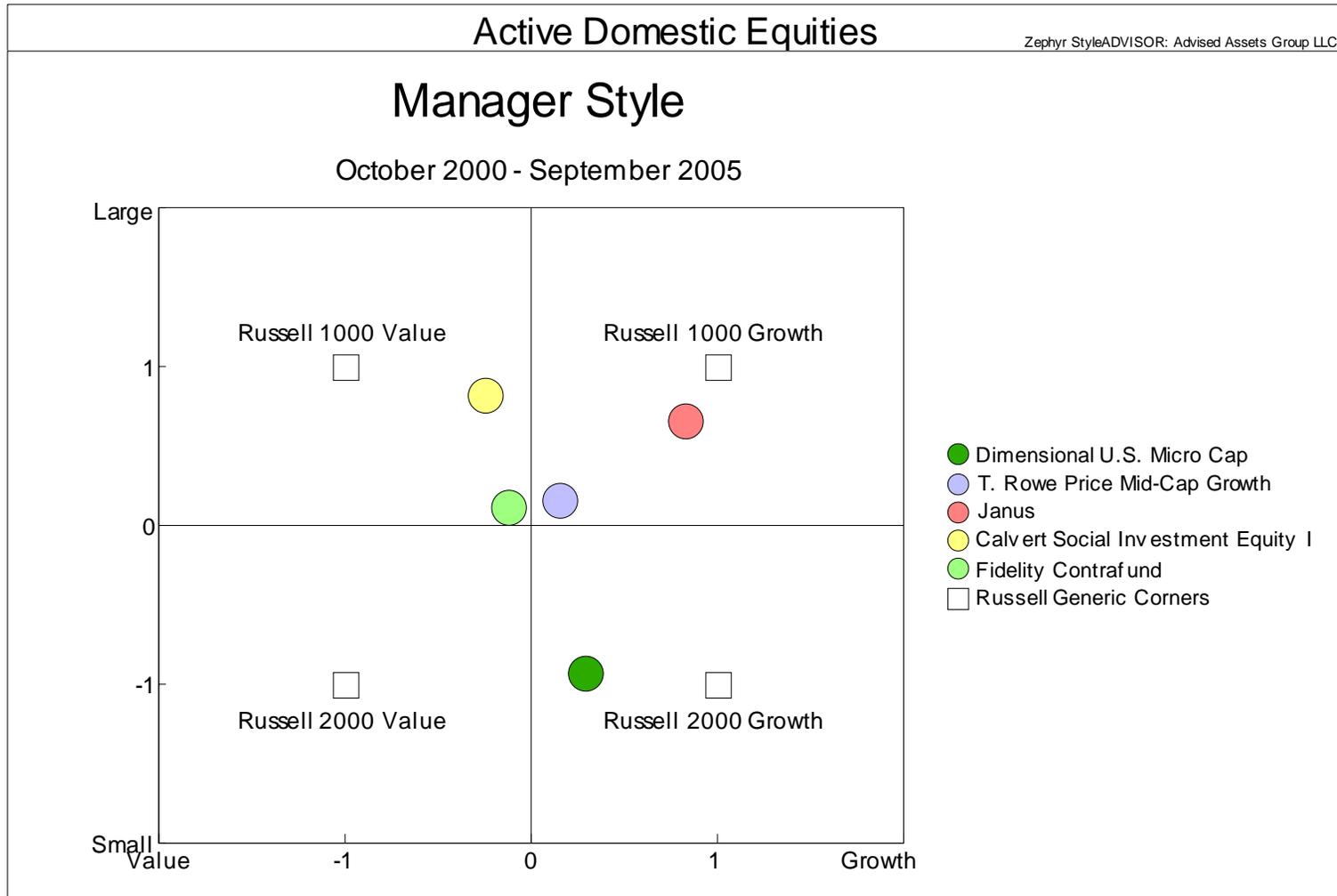


Lowest Risk of Principal

Plan Investment Options

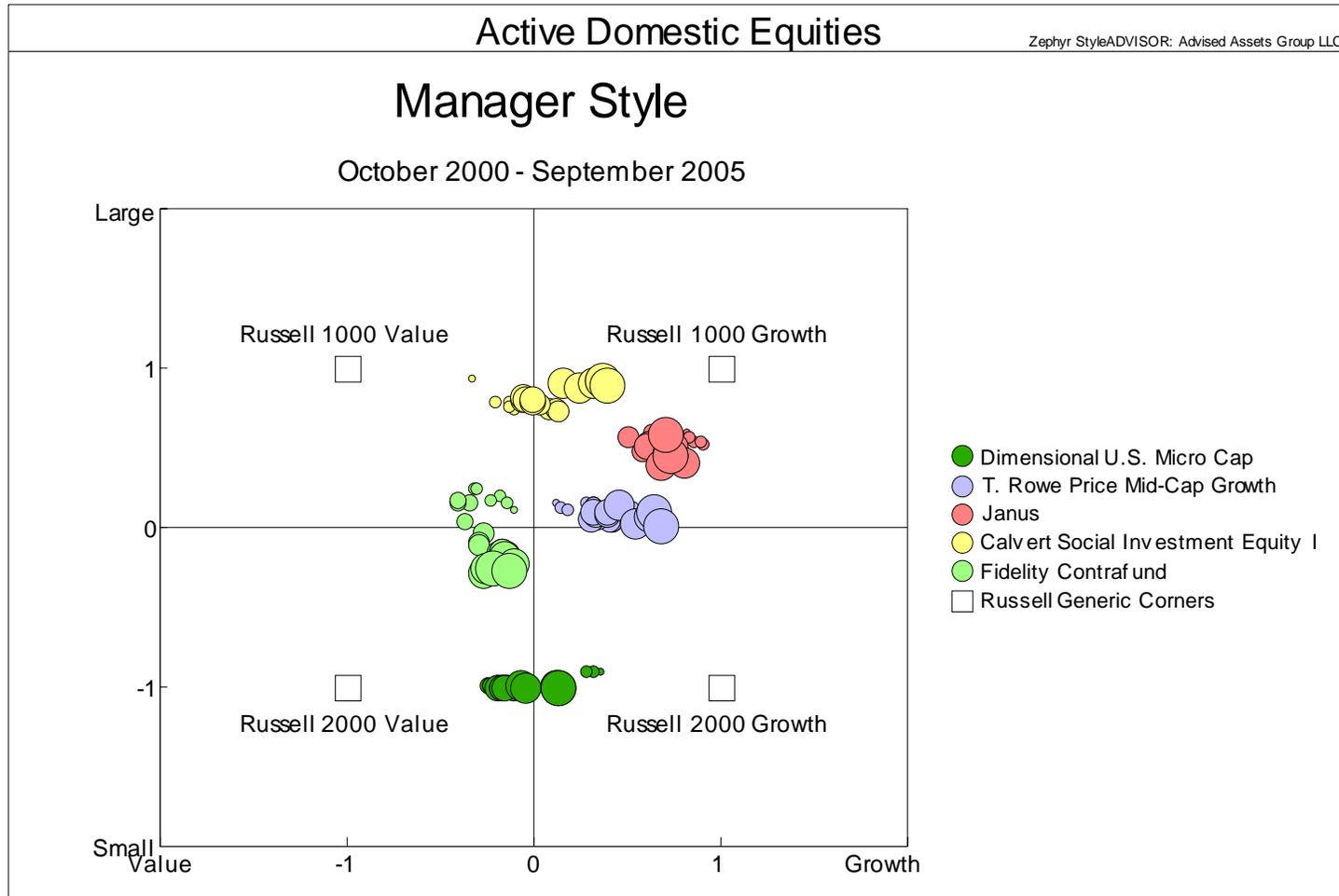
Manager Style

Manager Style Graph: Each quadrant of the graph represents one of the four major domestic equity components of the market. From top left working clockwise the quadrants include Large Value, Large Growth, Small Growth and Small Value.



Manager Style Drift

Manager Style Graph: Each quadrant of the graph represents one of the four major domestic equity components of the market. From top left working clockwise the quadrants include Large Value, Large Growth, Small Growth and Small Value.





= Options which have trailed their respective benchmarks over a five year period.

Name	Tot Ret 1 Yr	Tot Ret Annlzd 3 Yr	Tot Ret Annlzd 5 Yr	Tot Ret Annlzd 10 Yr	Total Net Assets \$M	Expense Ratio
American Funds EuroPacific Gr R5	28.82	25.06	4.86	10.43	63828.46	0.58
MSCI EAFE NDTR_D	25.79	24.61	3.13	5.83	--	--
Cat: Foreign Large Blend	25.15	22.03	1.15	6.25	2397.18	1.62
Barclay's EAFE Equity Index Fund W	25.84	24.22				0.1
MSCI EAFE Free Ndrtr_D	25.79	24.61	3.18	5.81	--	--
T. Rowe Price International Stock- closed to new cont.	25.78	21.3	-0.27	5.23	5455.82	0.92
MSCI EAFE NDTR_D	25.79	24.61	3.13	5.83	--	--
Lipper International Fund	25.19	22.84	2.03			
Cat: Foreign Large Growth	24.73	21.46	-0.95	5.36	997.09	1.82
DFA U.S. Micro Cap	20.52	28.1	12.11	13.34	3858.02	0.16
Russell 2000	17.95	24.12	6.45	9.37	--	--
Cat: Small Blend	19.24	23.25	10.07	11.77	815.63	1.5
Barclay's Russell 2000 Index Fd	18.07	23.95				0.05
Russell 2000	17.95	24.12	6.45	9.37	--	--
T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Growth	23.66	25.03	6.21	13.44	14964.66	0.83
Lipper Mid Cap Growth	20.65	19.37	-4.69			
Russell Midcap Growth	23.47	24.92	-4.5	9.1	--	--
Standard & Poor's Midcap 400	22.14	22.09	7.04	14.13	--	--
Cat: Mid Growth	20.29	19.58	-4.36	8.17	755.18	1.6
Barclay's Mid Cap Equity Index Fund W	22.43	22.21				0.04
Standard & Poor's Midcap 400	22.14	22.09	7.04	14.13	--	--
Janus- Closed to new contributions	12.54	12.83	-9.16	7.09	11996.92	0.9
Standard & Poor's 500	12.25	16.71	-1.49	9.48	--	--
Barra Large Cap Growth	10.66	13.36	-5.46	8.7	--	--
Lipper Large Cap Growth	12.56	13.36	-7.84			
Cat: Large Growth	13.39	14.62	-7.28	6.94	2517.41	1.5
Calvert Social Investment Equity I	12.48	14.74	3.5	--	1202.21	0.68
Standard & Poor's 500	12.25	16.71	-1.49	9.48	--	--
Calvert Social Index	9.31	15.32	-4.77			
Lipper MultiCap Core	20.21	21.05	4.63	6.94	2517.41	1.5
Morningstar Socially Resp Large Cap Index	12.22	15.57	-2.11	8.33	457.58	1.28
Fidelity Contrafund	22.11	18.6	4.01	11.77	55682.71	0.92
Standard & Poor's 500	12.25	16.71	-1.49	9.48	--	--
Lipper Growth Fund Average	12.56	13.36	-7.84			
Cat: Large Growth	13.39	14.62	-7.28	6.94	2517.41	1.5
Russell 3000	14.57	18.13	-0.72	9.54	--	--

DATA SOURCE:
Morningstar 9/30/2005



= Options which have trailed their respective benchmarks over a five year period.

Name	Tot Ret 1	Tot Ret Annlzd 3	Tot Ret Annlzd 5	Tot Ret Annlzd 10	Total Net Assets	Expense Ratio
	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	\$M	
Vanguard Inst Index Plus Info	12.3	16.74	-1.45	9.58	14804	0.03
Standard & Poor's 500	12.25	16.71	-1.49	9.48	--	--
Vanguard Wellington Adm	12.56	14.69	8.06	10.45	36523.33	0.17
Lipper Balanced Fund	9.74	11.6	2.05			
Cat: Moderate Allocation	10.81	12.4	2.21	7.65	2551.63	1.23
65% S&P Barra Value/35% Lehman Agg	10.9	15.25	3.28	8.92		
Vanguard Long-Term Investment-Grade Adm	7.15	6.99	9.56	7.77	5697.41	0.14
Lehman Brothers LT Corp A or Better	7.03	6.87	9.46	7.72		
Cat: Long-Term Bond	4.04	7.27	7.61	6.77	450.97	1.15
Barclay's US Debt Index	2.78	3.97				0.05
Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond	2.8	3.96	6.62	6.55	--	--
Federated U.S. Govt: 2-5 Yr Instl	0.41	1.71	5.22	5.35	781.64	0.59
Merrill Lynch 3-5 Year Treasury	0.27	1.9	5.73			
Lipper Short-Inter U.S.	0.99	1.42	4.02			
Cat: Short Government	1.09	1.45	4.1	4.68	482.79	1

DATA SOURCE: Morningstar
9/30/2005

Fund Compliance Report Card

	Plan Inception Date	Fund Net Assets \$ Millions)	Assets in Plan (\$ Millions)	WI Plan as a Percentage of Fund Assets	Fund as a Percentage of Plan Assets	Number of Participants	Percentage of ETF Participants Utilizing Fund
American Funds EuroPacific Gr R5	01/28/2005	\$63,828	\$35.3	0.06%	2.06%	6352	15.08%
Barclay's EAFE Equity Index Fund W	02/01/2001	N/A	\$27.1	N/A	1.58%	5950	14.13%
T. Rowe Price International Stock- closed to new cont.	12/31/1996	\$5,455	\$23.5	0.43%	1.37%	5600	13.30%
DFA U.S. Micro Cap	02/01/1997	\$3,858	\$131.9	3.42%	7.69%	17873	42.44%
Barclay's Russell 2000 Index Fd	02/20/2004	N/A	\$11.7	N/A	0.68%	3355	7.97%
T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Growth	02/01/1998	\$14,964	\$164.9	1.10%	9.61%	21165	50.26%
Barclay's Mid Cap Equity Index Fund W	02/01/2001	N/A	\$48.2	N/A	2.81%	8891	21.11%
Janus- Closed to new contributions	01/31/1994	\$11,622	\$28.4	0.24%	1.66%	5705	13.55%
Calvert Social Investment Equity I	04/18/2003	\$1,202	\$12.9	1.07%	0.75%	2833	6.73%
Fidelity Contrafund	01/31/1994	\$55,682	\$314.3	0.56%	18.32%	25939	61.59%
Vanguard Inst Index Plus Info	09/09/1990	\$53,681	\$210.2	0.39%	12.25%	20136	47.81%
Vanguard Wellington Adm	10/26/2001	\$38,065	\$196.3	0.52%	11.44%	18488	43.90%
Vanguard Long-Term Investment-Grade Adm	10/26/2001	\$5,567	\$64.0	1.15%	3.73%	10282	24.42%
Barclay's US Debt Index	02/01/2001	N/A	\$9.6	N/A	0.56%	2890	6.86%
Federated U.S. Govt: 2-5 Yr Instl	02/03/1992	\$781	\$17.6	2.25%	1.03%	3799	9.02%
Vanguard Target Ret Income	07/29/2005	\$650	\$1.1	0.17%	0.06%	46	0.11%
Vanguard Target Ret 2015	07/29/2005	\$1,711	\$2.9	0.17%	0.17%	157	0.37%
Vanguard Target Ret 2025	07/29/2005	\$1,968	\$1.5	0.08%	0.09%	155	0.37%
Vanguard Target Ret 2035	07/29/2005	\$1,026	\$0.4	0.04%	0.02%	94	0.22%
Vanguard Target Ret 2045	07/29/2005	\$440	\$0.3	0.07%	0.02%	57	0.14%
Vanguard Adm Money Market	10/01/1993	\$14,000	\$31.5	0.23%	1.84%	8624	20.48%
Stable Value Fund	09/01/1996	N/A	\$318.8	N/A	18.58%	16307	38.72%
Schwab PCRA	02/17/2000	N/A	\$34.2	N/A	1.99%	734	1.74%
FDIC Option	12/31/1996	N/A	\$29.8	N/A	1.74%	2663	6.32%

- **American Funds EuroPac R5** continues to beat both the MSCI EAFE and average foreign large blend fund over 3 and 5 years while also taking less risk as measured by the standard deviation of returns. Concerns do arise about the fund's size as total assets are in excess of \$60 billion. American Funds would counter by saying that various factors allow it to run a larger portfolio. These factors include a buy and hold strategy (turnover runs at less than 30%) as well as a multi-manager structure.
- **T. Rowe Price International Stock** slightly outperformed it's peer group (the Morningstar Foreign Large Growth category) over 1 and 5 years, while slightly underperforming over three years. It trailed the benchmark MSCI EAFE Index over all three periods however it should be noted that the average foreign large growth fund did so as well as the market has been favoring more value oriented names. The fund is large compared to it's peer group, with over \$5.5 billion however it sports one of the lowest expense ratios in the category. Management is taking steps it thinks will improve performance by decreasing it's dependence on mega-cap names, adding to it's research staff and streamlining the portfolio by eliminating smaller positions.
- The **Barclay's EAFE Equity Index Fund** experienced significant tracking error earlier in it's history due to client flows amid reconstitution of the index. Since taking steps to eliminate these issues, the vehicle has tracked closer to the index- within 5 bp (net of fees) within the past year and 20 bp YTD.
- **DFA U.S. Microcap** invests in the smallest 4% of U.S. exchange listed stocks, with an average market capitalization of just \$289 million. These stocks have led the market in general, including the small cap area. The fund takes essentially an indexed approach to investing, although it will screen out certain types of investments, including REITs and IPOs. Investing in the smallest area of the market can increase volatility, as it has a higher standard deviation of returns than the Russell 2000 Index, as well as greater upside and downside capture than the average small cap blend fund.

Fund Observations



- Since being added to the Plan, the **Barclay's Russell 2000 Index Fund** has tracked (net of fees) within 10 bps of the benchmark Russell 2000.
- **T. Rowe Price MidCap Growth** has posted very strong performance against every benchmark, enough so that Brian Berghuis, the manager of the fund was named Morningstar Domestic Stock Manager of the Year for 2004. The fund's attention to valuations also leads to lower volatility as evidenced by a lower standard deviation of returns than the average mid growth fund over three and five years.
- **Barclay's Mid-Cap Equity Index** has tracked within 10 bps of the S&P 400 MidCap Index over the past three years (with an inception of 2/01/01 it is approaching it's five year number).
- **The Janus Fund** (closed to new contributions) continues to struggle, underperforming the average large growth fund over 1, 3 and 5 years. In addition, it has failed the other benchmarks over most periods. While not as volatile as many other Janus offerings, it has posted more risk as measured by the standard deviation of returns than other similar funds. The manager is currently making changes to the portfolio, reducing exposure to media names which have been out-of-favor and increasing exposure to energy stocks.

Fund Observations



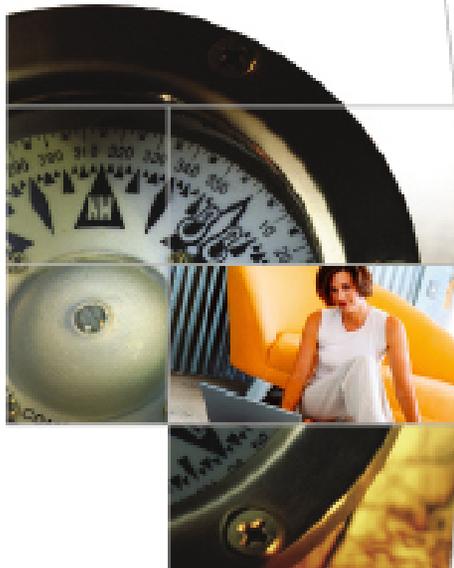
- **Calvert Social Investment Equity** outperformed all benchmarks over five years, with mixed performance over shorter periods. The fund is somewhat concentrated although the risk of that strategy is slightly offset by investing in firms with more solid balance sheets than the average large growth fund. While in the large growth category, the fund does have mid-cap exposure, with over 30% of the portfolio in that market area.
- **Fidelity Contrafund** continues to post top decile performance. Although the fund moved to the Morningstar large growth category, it still purchases both growth and value names. In addition to posting strong performance, the fund has also managed to keep volatility well below the S&P 500 and average large growth fund. Average market capitalization remains fairly low (possibly a result of it's legacy as a mid cap fund) and the fund maintains a fairly high weight to international names.
- The **Vanguard Instl Index Plus Fund** tracks within five bp on a net of fee basis over 1, 3 and 5 years.
- **Vanguard Wellington** beat it's benchmarks by a wide margin over five years and mostly outperformed over shorter ones as well. Risk remained lower than many peers, partially attributable to a bias towards blue-chip, value oriented equities with high dividend yields. While assets in the strategy are high, the expense ratio is extremely low.

Fund Observations



- **Vanguard Long-Term Bond** has posted strong performance through a combination of low costs and a longer duration than most of its peers. While credit risk is muted by a bias towards higher quality issues relative to its peers, interest rate risk is higher than average due to a long duration- the average fund in the same Morningstar category has a duration of 7.23 years while this particular fund posts an average of 11.64 years. This significantly helped performance in 2001 and 2002 when rates were falling but has also contributed to a higher standard deviation of returns than the average fund in the category.
- The **Barclay's US Debt Index** has tracked within 11 bp (net of fees) since inception. Tracking error over the past several years has steadily declined.
- **Federated U.S. Government: 2-5 Year Institutional** exceeded at least two of its benchmarks over 5 years, trailing only the Merrill Lynch 3-5 Year Treasury Index. Recently the fund has underperformed both the Lipper and Morningstar averages due to a mandate to keep the fund's duration within the ranges of the index (the index has also underperformed both categories). In anticipation of higher short-term rates other competitors have shortened their average durations significantly while this fund has kept it in-line with the index.
- The **Vanguard Admiral Treasury Money Market Fund** posted a .78% rate of return during the third quarter, besting the benchmark by 18 bp. It has also beaten the benchmark over the 1, 3 and 5 year periods.

Performance Benchmarking of Active Options

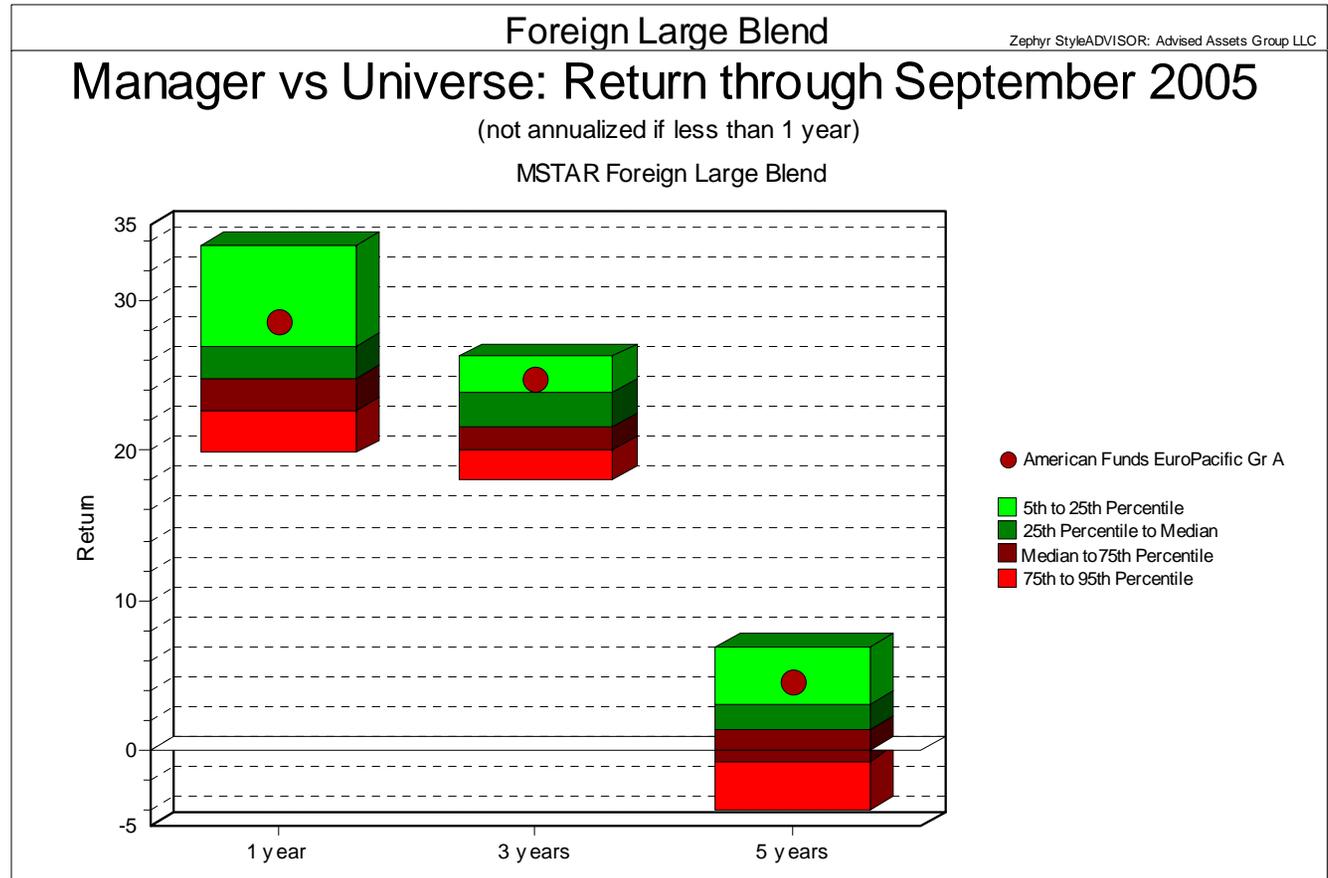


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Performance Benchmarking

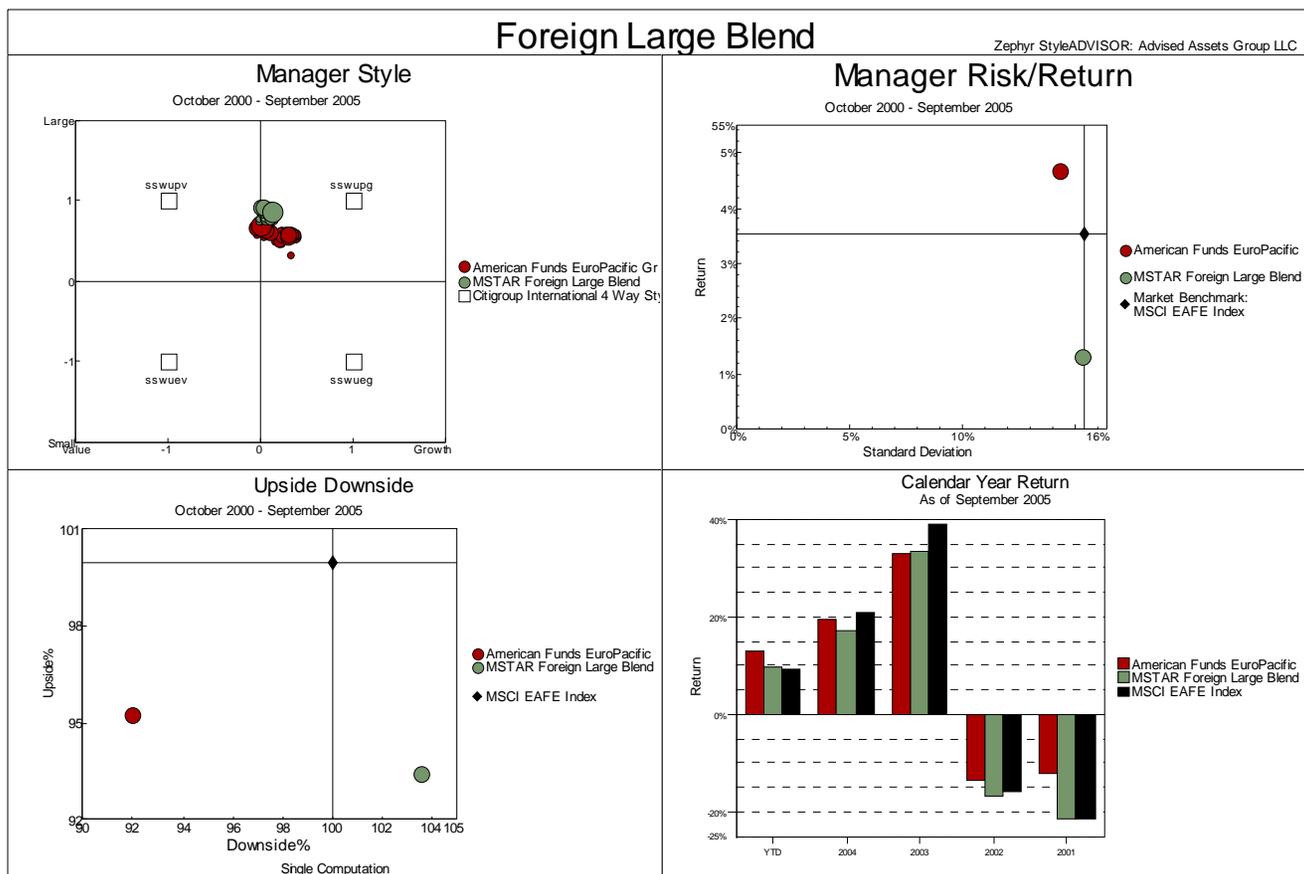
American Funds EuroPacific Growth Fund seeks long-term growth of capital. The fund normally invests at least 65% of assets in equity securities of issuers domiciled in Europe or the Pacific Basin. It may invest up to 20% of assets in securities issued in developing countries. Various factors will be considered when determining whether a country is part of Europe; a country will be considered part of the Pacific Basin if any of its borders touches the Pacific Basin. Note that the A shares are shown to the right for historical purposes. The plan uses the R5 Share class.



DATA SOURCE:
 Morningstar
 9/30/2005

	Tot Ret 1 Yr	Tot Ret Annlzd 3 Yr	Tot Ret Annlzd 5 Yr	Tot Ret % Rank Cat 3 Yr	Tot Ret % Rank Cat 5 Yr	Annual Return (2004)	Annual Return (2003)	Annual Return (2002)	Annual Return (2001)	Annual Return (2000)
American Funds EuroPacific Gr R5	28.82	25.06	4.86	11	11	19.98	33.24			
Cat: Foreign Large Blend	25.15	22.03	1.15	--	--	17.31	33.38	-16.86	-21.73	-15.86

Risk Analysis

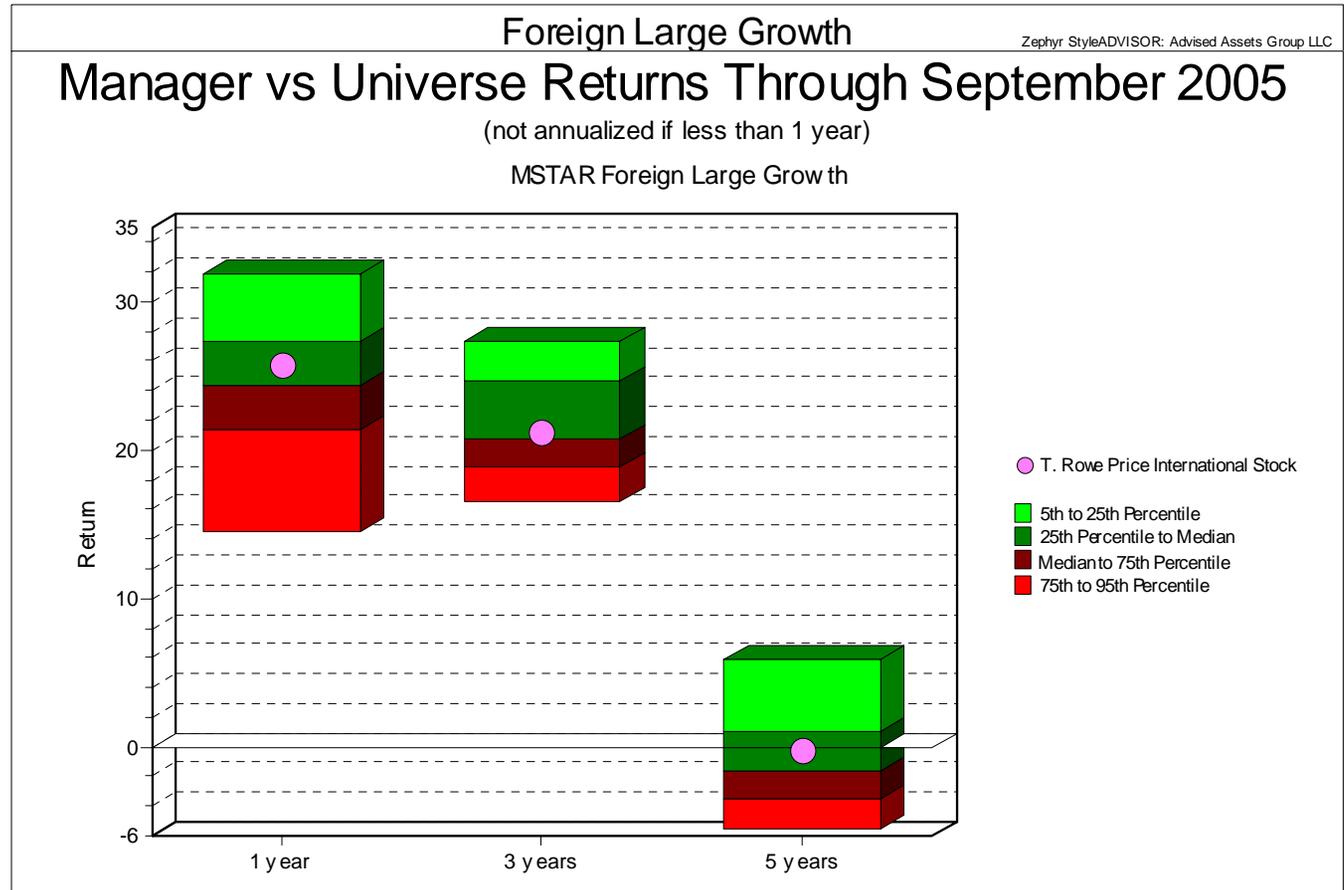


Name	Morningstar		Total Net		Total #		%		Turnover Ratio	Mgr Tenure	Expense Ratio
	Rating Overall	Std Dev 3 Yr	Std Dev 5 Yr	Assets \$M	% Cash	of Holdings	Assets in Top				
American Funds EuroPacific Gr R5	4	11.38	14.28	63828.46	7.56	405	14.94	30	22	0.58	
Cat: Foreign Large Blend	3	11.91	15.76	2397.18	3.9	267	22.42	81.5	--	1.62	

Performance Benchmarking

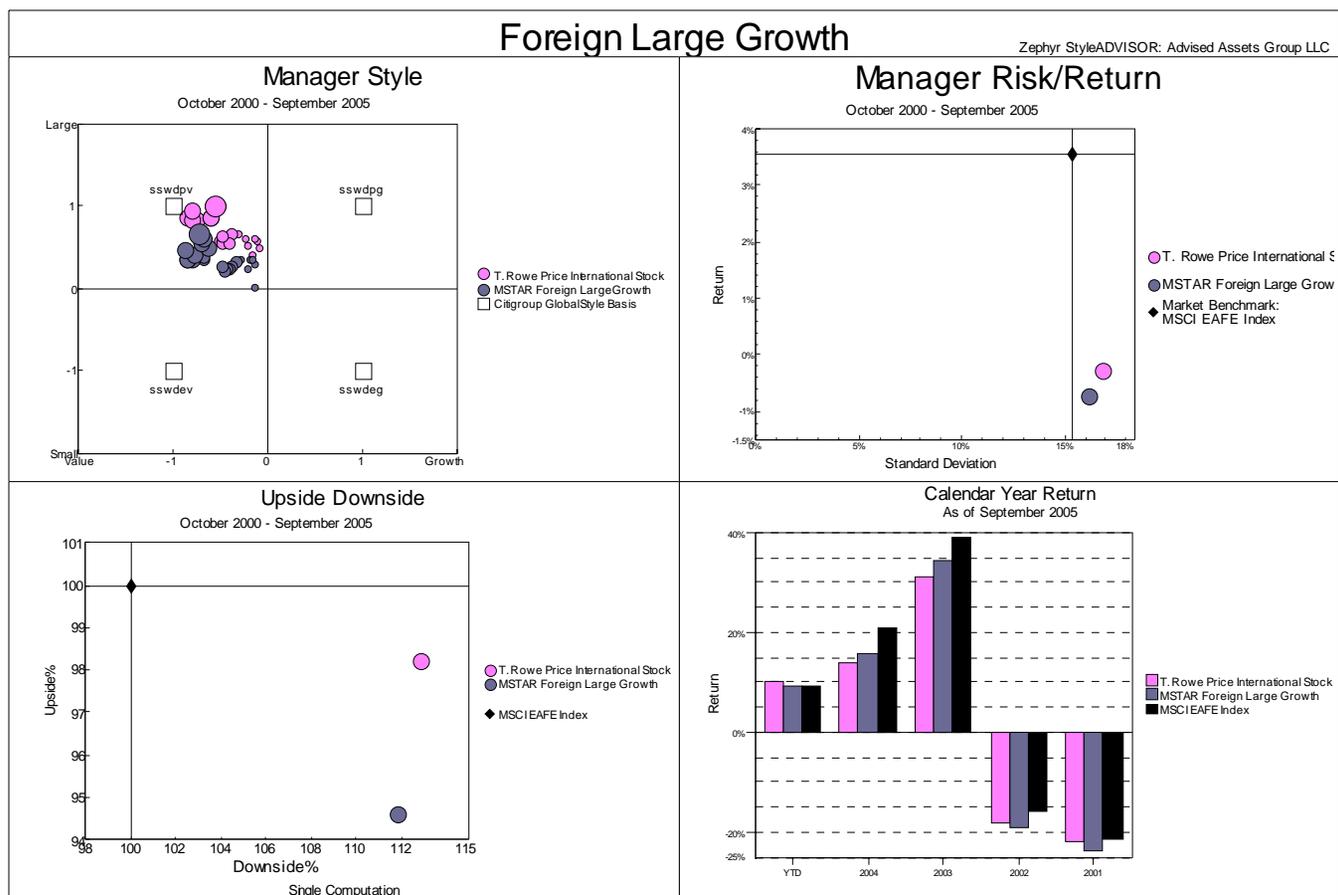
T. Rowe Price International Stock Fund seeks long-term growth of capital. The fund normally invests at least 80% of assets in stocks of established non-U.S. issuers. It may invest the balance of assets in preferred stocks, warrants, convertibles, and debt securities. The fund typically maintains investments in at least three countries, and it may invest in both industrialized and developing countries.

DATA SOURCE:
Morningstar
9/30/2005



Name	Tot Ret	Tot Ret	Tot Ret	Tot Ret %	Tot Ret %	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	(2004)	(2003)	(2002)	(2001)	(2000)
T. Rowe Price International Stock	25.78	21.3	-0.27	44	37	13.89	31.28	-18.18	-22.02	-17.09
Cat: Foreign Large Growth	24.73	21.46	-0.95	--	--	15.9	34.86	-18.91	-23.45	-19.86

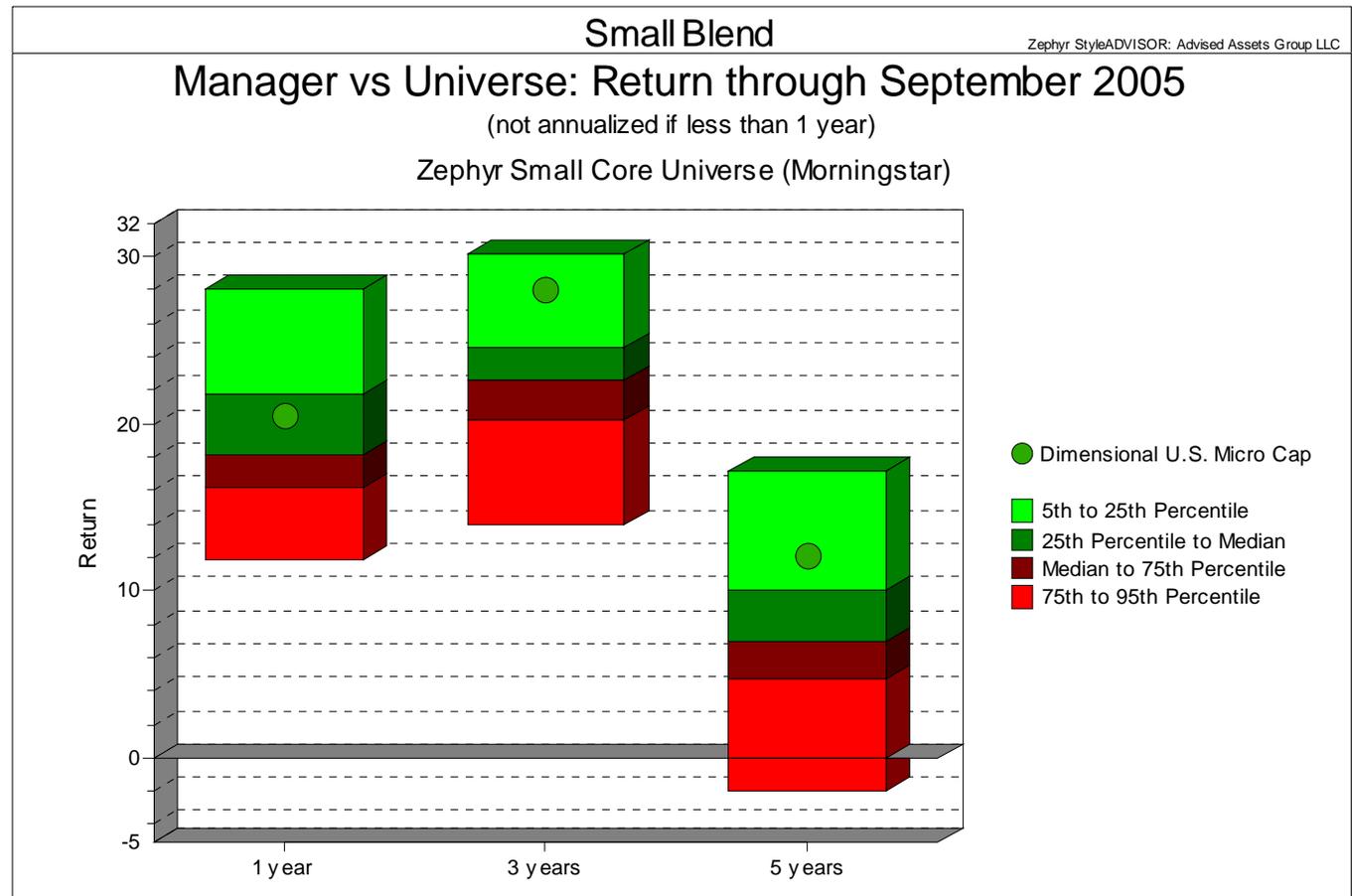
Risk Analysis



Name	Morningstar		Total Net		Total # of Holdings	% Assets in Top	Turnover Ratio	Mgr Tenure	Expense Ratio	
	Rating Overall	Std Dev 3 Yr	Std Dev 5 Yr	Assets \$M						% Cash
T. Rowe Price International Stock	3	12.89	16.83	5455.82	0.84	153	21.04	28	11	0.92
Cat: Foreign Large Growth	3	12.48	16.82	997.09	2.39	106	24.49	101.56	--	1.82

Performance Benchmarking

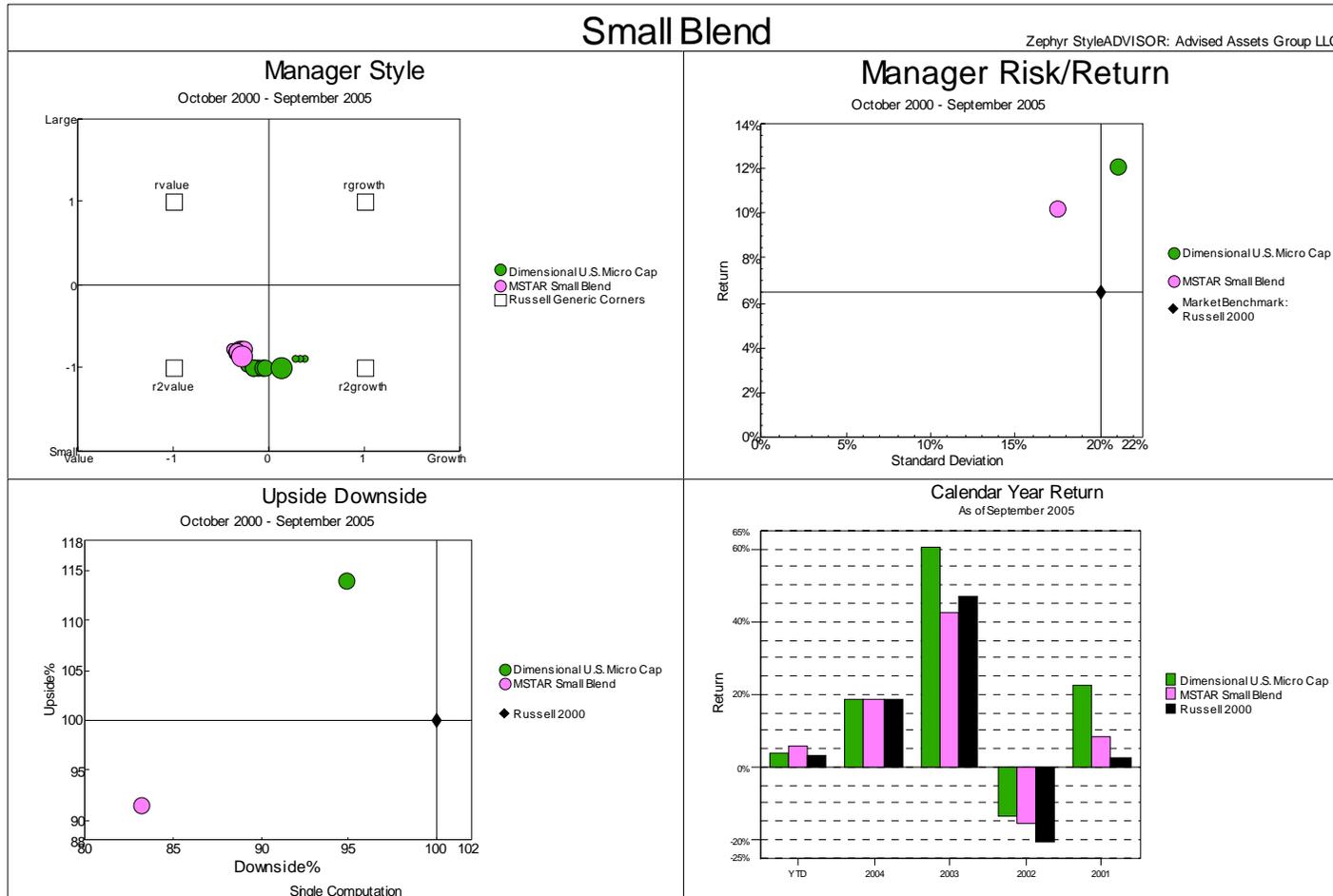
DFA U.S. Microcap seeks long-term capital appreciation. The fund invests in a diverse group of small companies with readily marketable securities. These companies may be traded on the NYSE, the AMEX, or over-the-counter market, but their market capitalizations must be comparable with those in the smallest quartile of the NYSE. The portfolio is re-balanced at least semiannually.



DATA SOURCE:
Morningstar
9/30/2005

Name	Tot Ret 1 Yr	Tot Ret Annlzd 3 Yr	Tot Ret Annlzd 5 Yr	Tot Ret % Rank Cat 3 Yr	Tot Ret % Rank Cat 5 Yr	Annual Return (2004)	Annual Return (2003)	Annual Return (2002)	Annual Return (2001)	Annual Return (2000)
DFA U.S. Micro Cap	20.52	28.1	12.11	13	33	18.39	60.72	-13.27	22.77	-3.6
Cat: Small Blend	19.24	23.25	10.07	--	--	18.72	42.81	-15.68	8.37	13.84

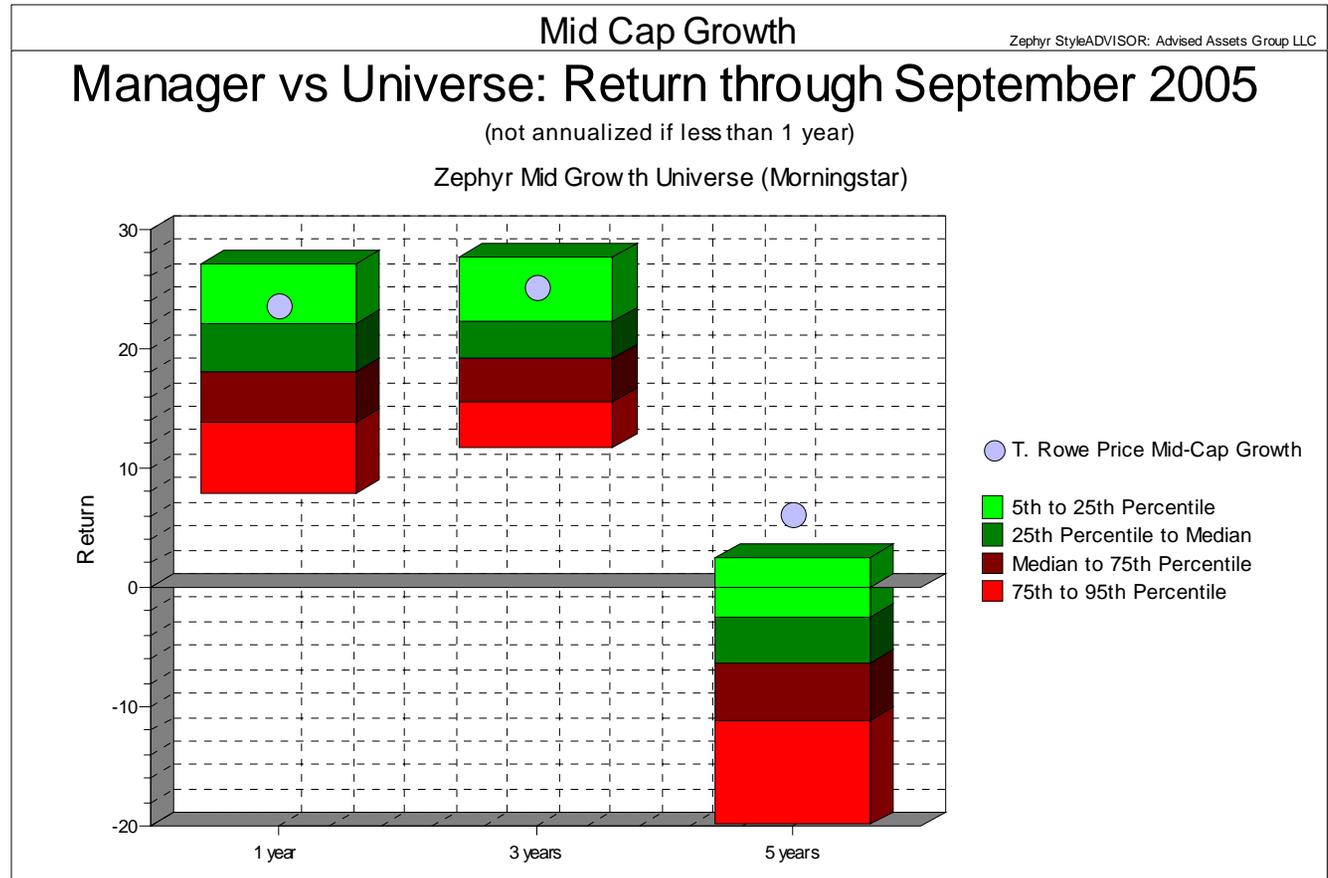
Risk Analysis



Name	Morningstar		Total Net		Total #		%		Turnover Ratio	Mgr Tenure	Expense Ratio
	Rating Overall	Std Dev 3 Yr	Std Dev 5 Yr	Assets \$M	% Cash	of Holdings	Assets in Top				
DFA U.S. Micro Cap	3	16.56	21.02	3858.02	0.5	1	--	27	24	0.16	
Cat: Small Blend	3	14.61	18.34	815.63	4.85	338	18.71	80.09	--	1.5	

Performance Benchmarking

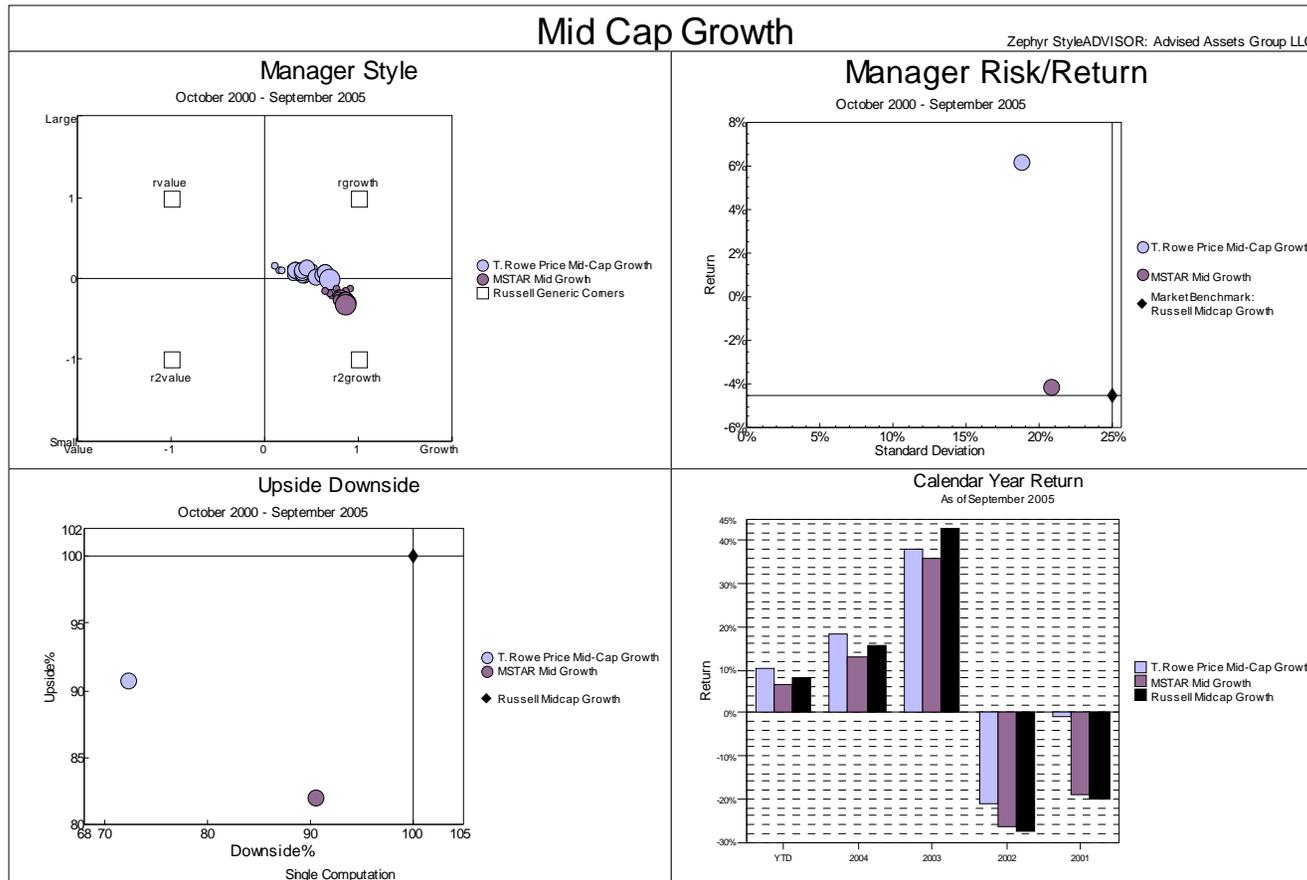
T. Rowe Price Mid Cap Growth Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation. The fund normally invests at least 80% of assets in mid-cap common stocks with above-average growth potential. The advisor seeks companies that offer proven products or services, have an above-average historical record of earnings growth, have the potential for sustaining growth, operate in industries experiencing increasing demand, or are reasonably valued.



DATA SOURCE:
Morningstar
9/30/2005

Name	Tot Ret	Tot Ret	Tot Ret	Tot Ret %	Tot Ret %	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
	1 Yr	Annlzd 3 Yr	Annlzd 5 Yr	Rank Cat 3 Yr	Rank Cat 5 Yr	Return (2004)	Return (2003)	Return (2002)	Return (2001)	Return (2000)
T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Growth	23.66	25.03	6.21	10	7	18.39	38.21	-21.22	-0.98	7.43
Cat: Mid-Cap Growth	20.29	19.58	-4.36	--	--	13.19	36.28	-26.61	-18.62	-2.88

Risk Analysis



Name	Morningstar		Total Net		Total #		%		Turnover Ratio	Mgr Tenure	Expense Ratio
	Rating Overall	Std Dev 3 Yr	Std Dev 5 Yr	Assets \$M	% Cash	of Holdings	Assets in Top				
T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Growth	5	12.49	18.64	14964.66	4.6	152	13.23	30	13	0.83	
Cat: Mid-Cap Growth	3	14.27	21.85	754.64	3.97	105	26.14	130.29	--	1.59	

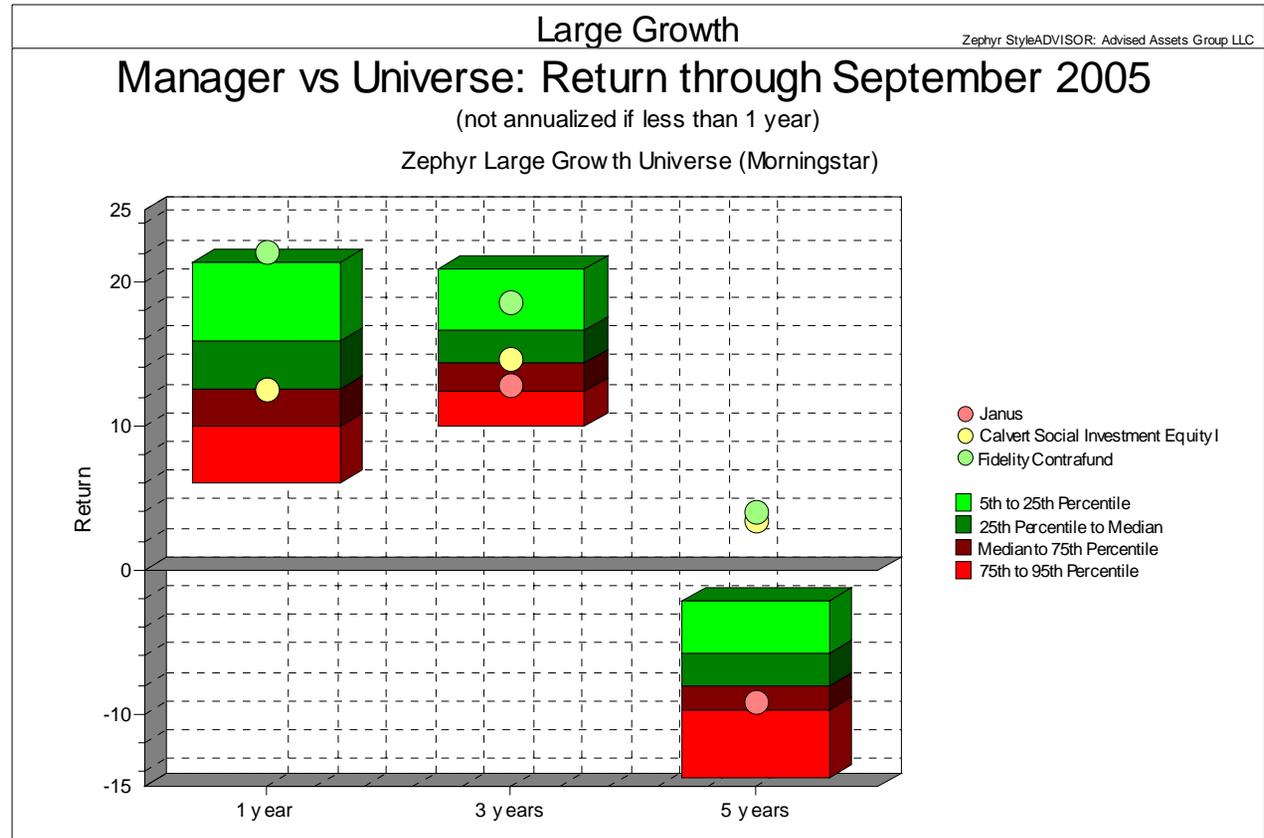
Performance Benchmarking

Janus Fund seeks long-term growth of capital. The fund primarily invests in equity securities with growth potential. It generally invests in larger, more established companies. The fund may invest up to 35% of assets in high-yield bonds.

Fidelity Contrafund seeks capital appreciation. The fund invests primarily in the common stocks of companies believed to be undervalued. The types of companies in which the fund may invest include companies experiencing positive fundamental change such as new management team or product launch or companies that are undervalued in relation to securities of other companies in the same industry.

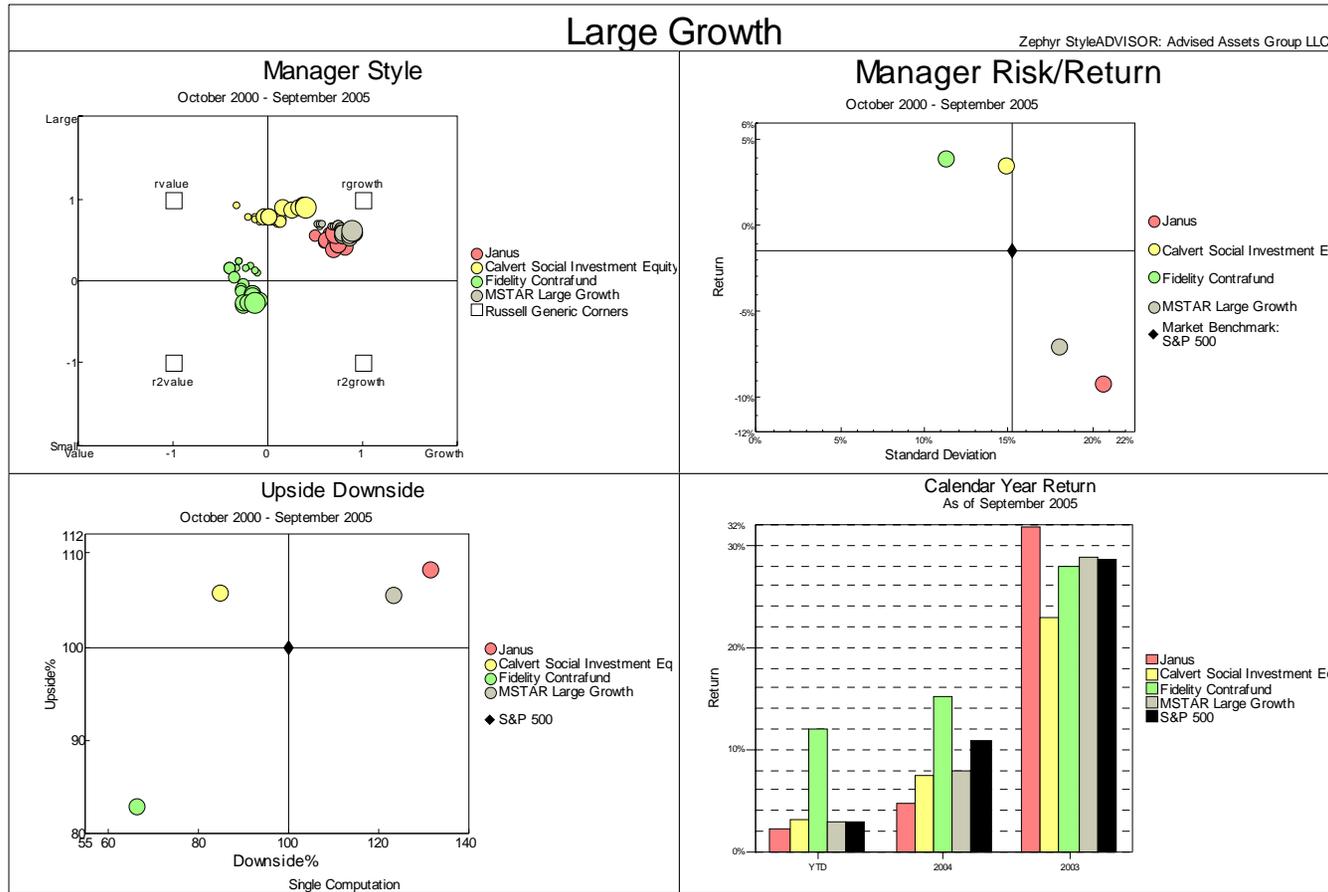
Calvert Social Investment Fund seeks growth of capital. The fund invests with the philosophy that long-term rewards to investors come from those organizations whose products, services, and methods enhance the human condition and the traditional American values of individual initiative, equality of opportunity, and cooperative effort.

DATA SOURCE: Morningstar 9/30/2005



Name	Tot Ret	Tot Ret	Tot Ret	Tot Ret %	Tot Ret %	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
	1 Yr	Annlzd 3 Yr	Annlzd 5 Yr	Rank Cat 3 Yr	Rank Cat 5 Yr	Return (2004)	Return (2003)	Return (2002)	Return (2001)	Return (2000)
Janus	12.54	12.83	-9.16	67	70	4.69	31.71	-27.56	-26.1	-14.91
Calvert Social Investment Equity I	12.48	14.74	3.5	41	2	7.33	23	-14.52	1.05	11.98
Fidelity Contrafund	22.11	18.6	4.01	15	1	15.07	27.95	-9.63	-12.59	-6.8
Cat: Large Growth	13.39	14.62	-7.28	--	--	7.78	28.99	-27.1	-21.12	-12.9

Risk Analysis



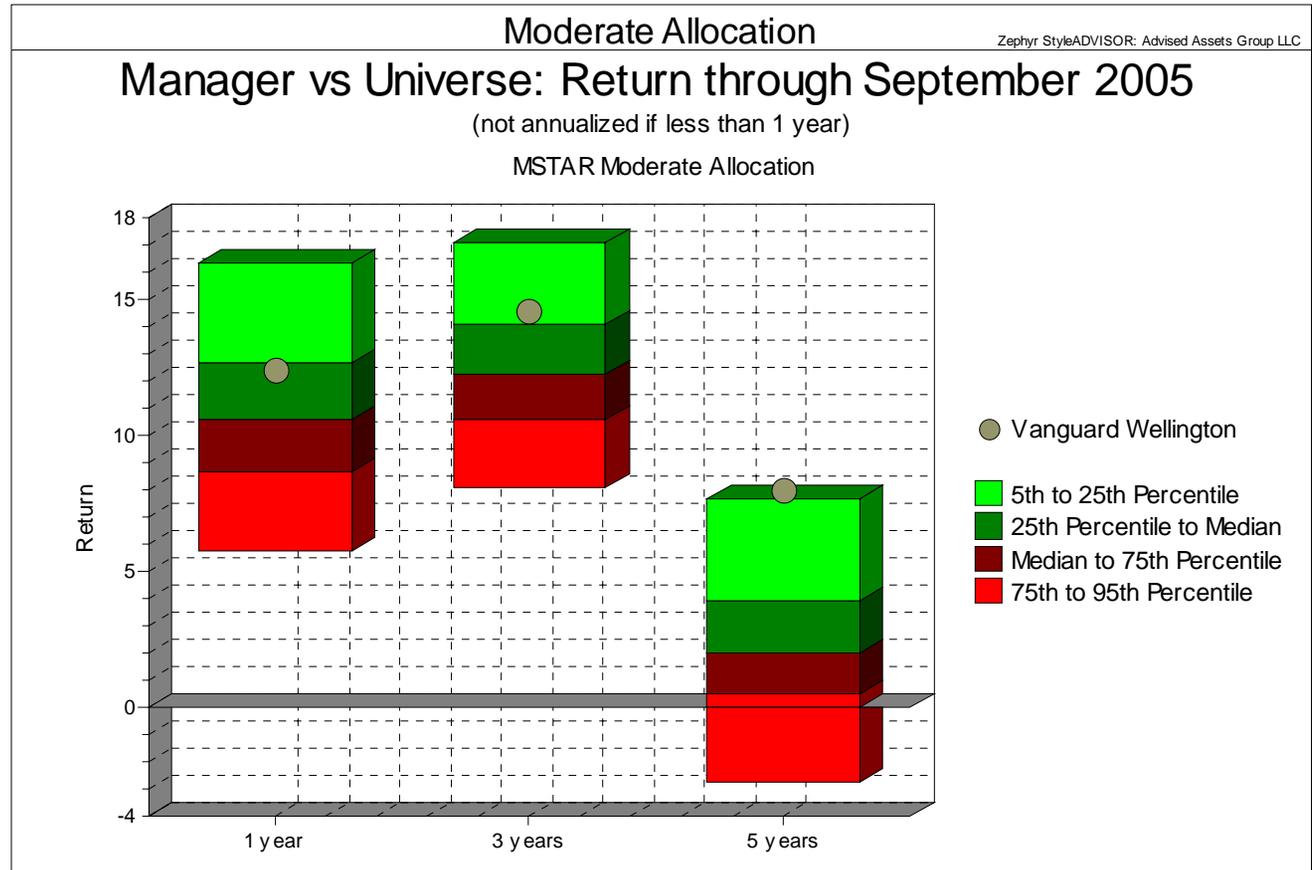
Name	Morningstar		Total Net		Total #		%		Turnover Ratio	Mgr Tenure	Expense Ratio
	Rating Overall	Std Dev 3 Yr	Std Dev 5 Yr	Assets \$M	% Cash	of Holdings	Assets in Top				
Calvert Social Investment Equity I	4	11.15	14.75	1202.21	3.22	64	30.04	17	7	0.68	
Fidelity Contrafund	5	8.97	11.23	55682.71	8.94	487	18.99	64	15	0.92	
Janus	3	12.96	20.51	11996.92	2.15	119	28.73	21	6	0.9	
Cat: Large Growth	3	12.72	18.99	2517.41	2.83	92	33.95	101.73	--	1.5	

Performance Benchmarking

Vanguard Wellington seeks moderate long-term capital growth and current income. The fund invests at least 60-70% of assets in dividend-paying value stocks, and to a lesser extent, non-dividend paying stocks of established medium-size and large-size companies. It may also invest 30-40% of assets in the following securities: high quality intermediate, long-term corporate, and U.S. government bonds with an average maturity of 5 to 15 years.

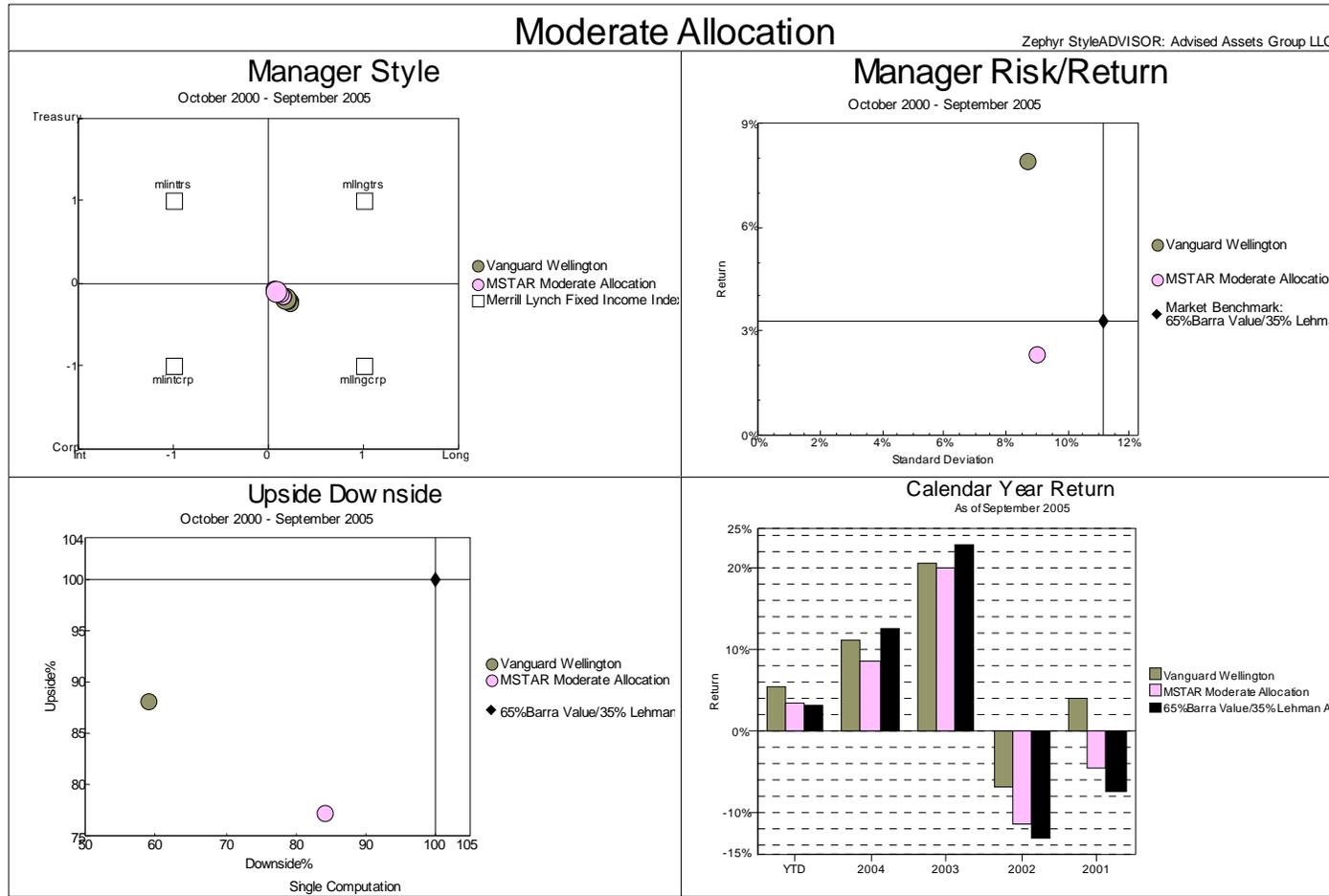
Note that the retail shares are shown to the right for historical purposes. The Plan uses the lower-cost Admiral share class.

DATA SOURCE:
Morningstar
9/30/2005



	Tot Ret 1 Yr	Tot Ret Annlzd 3 Yr	Tot Ret Annlzd 5 Yr	Tot Ret % Rank Cat 3 Yr	Tot Ret % Rank Cat 5 Yr	Annual Return (2004)	Annual Return (2003)	Annual Return (2002)	Annual Return (2001)	Annual Return (2000)
Vanguard Wellington Adm	12.56	14.69	8.06	21	5	11.34	20.9	-6.81		
Cat: Moderate Allocation	10.81	12.4	2.21	--	--	8.8	20.2	-11.38	-4.58	2.35

Risk Analysis

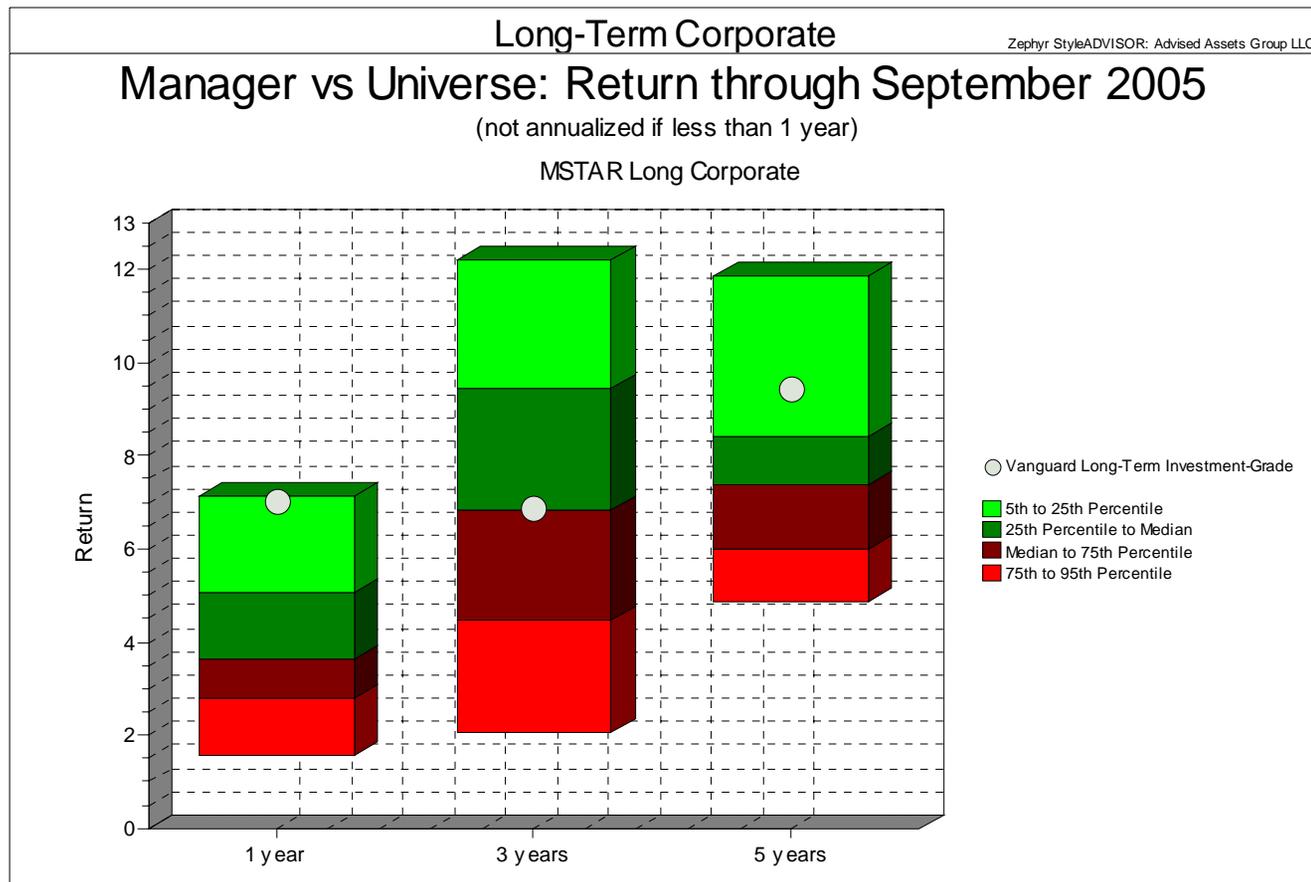


Name	Morningstar		Total Net		Total #		%		Turnover Ratio	Mgr Tenure	Expense Ratio
	Rating Overall	Std Dev 3 Yr	Std Dev 5 Yr	Assets \$M	% Cash	of Holdings	Assets in Top				
Vanguard Wellington Adm	4	7.3	8.71	36523.33	3.71	1896	15.51	24	12	0.17	
Cat: Moderate Allocation	3	7.32	9.89	2551.63	8.96	260	40.52	77.56	--	1.23	

Performance Benchmarking

Vanguard Long-Term Investment-Grade Bond Fund seeks current income consistent with maintenance of principal and liquidity. The fund typically invests at least 80% of assets in high-quality corporate bonds; it invests at least 80% of assets in a combination of U.S. government securities and investment-grade corporate bonds. The average weighted maturity generally ranges from 15 to 25 years.

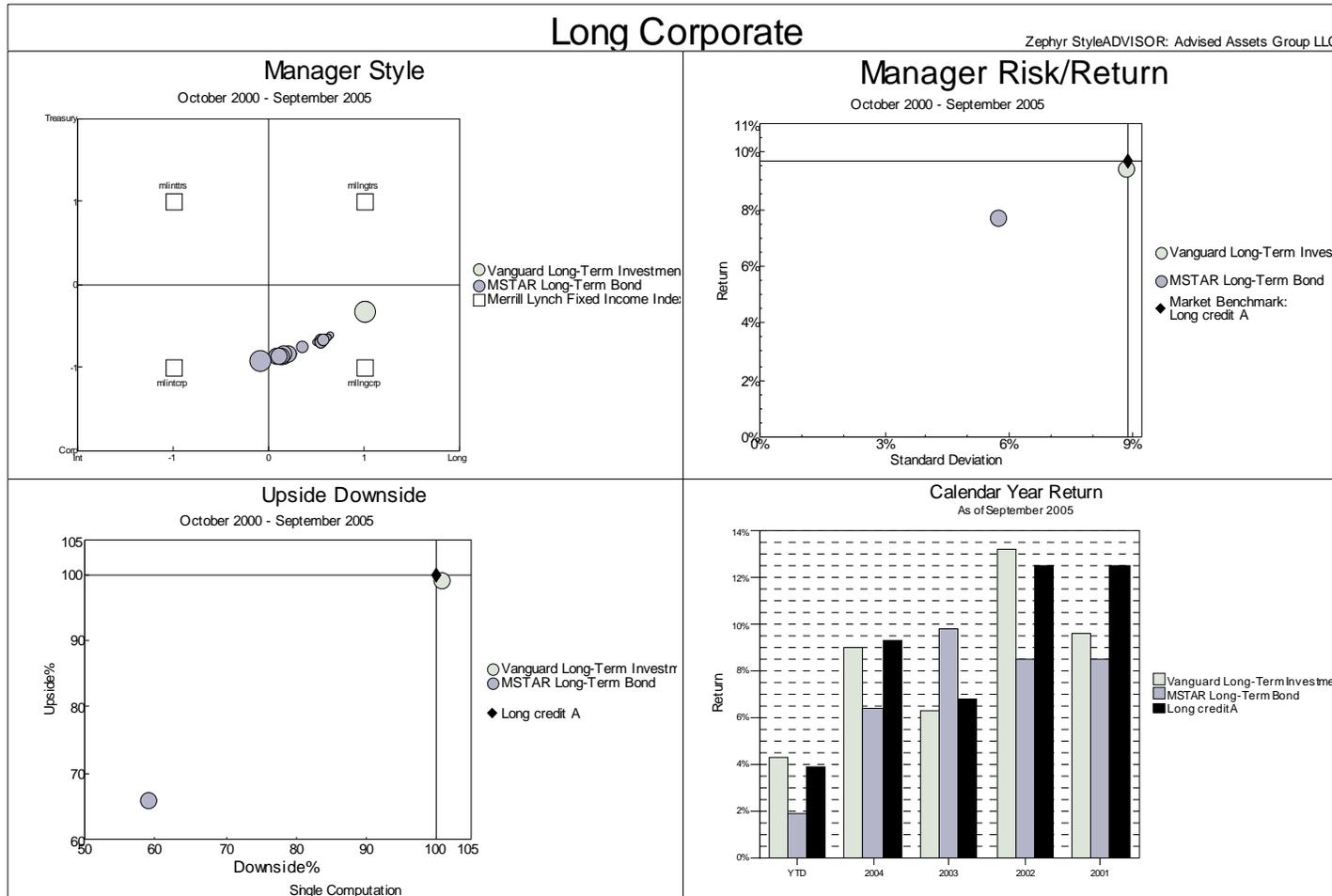
Note that the retail shares are shown to the right for historical purposes. The Plan uses the lower-cost Admiral share class.



DATA SOURCE:
Morningstar
9/30/2005

	Tot Ret 1 Yr	Tot Ret Annlzd 3 Yr	Tot Ret Annlzd 5 Yr	Tot Ret % Rank Cat 3 Yr	Tot Ret % Rank Cat 5 Yr	Annual Return (2004)	Annual Return (2003)	Annual Return (2002)	Annual Return (2001)	Annual Return (2000)
Vanguard LT Investment-Grade Bd Adm	7.15	6.99	9.56	47	19	9.06	6.36	13.32		
Cat: Long-Term Bond	4.04	7.27	7.61	--	--	6.44	9.89	8.57	8.42	9.48

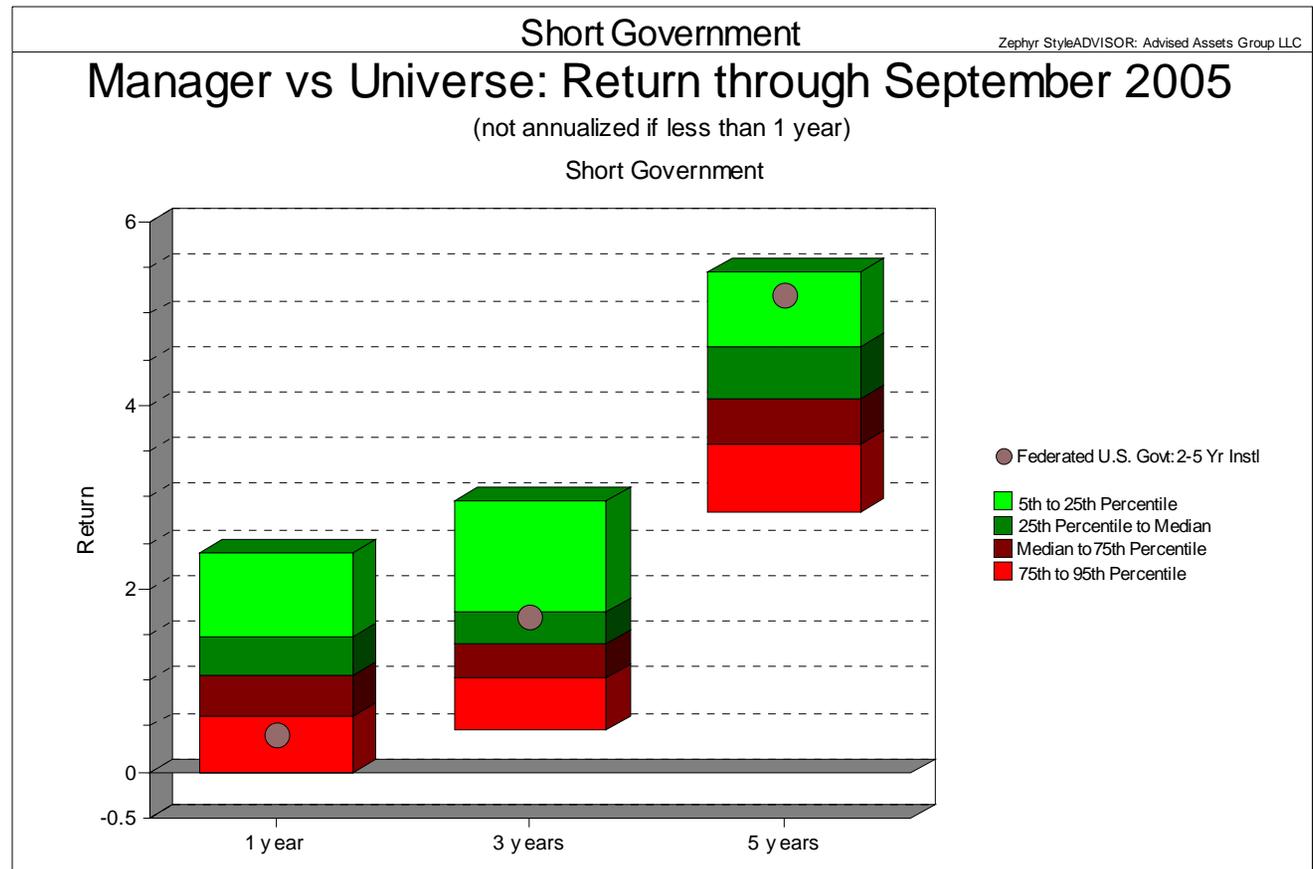
Risk Analysis



Name	Morningstar		Total Net		Total #		%		Turnover Ratio	Mgr Tenure	Expense Ratio
	Rating Overall	Std Dev 3 Yr	Std Dev 5 Yr	Assets \$M	% Cash	of Holdings	Assets in Top				
Vanguard LT Investment-Grade Adm	3	9.9	8.81	5697.41	0.07	234	14.08	16	12	0.14	
Cat: Long-Term Bond	3	6.63	6.22	450.97	10.46	157	32.02	100.08	--	1.15	

Performance Benchmarking

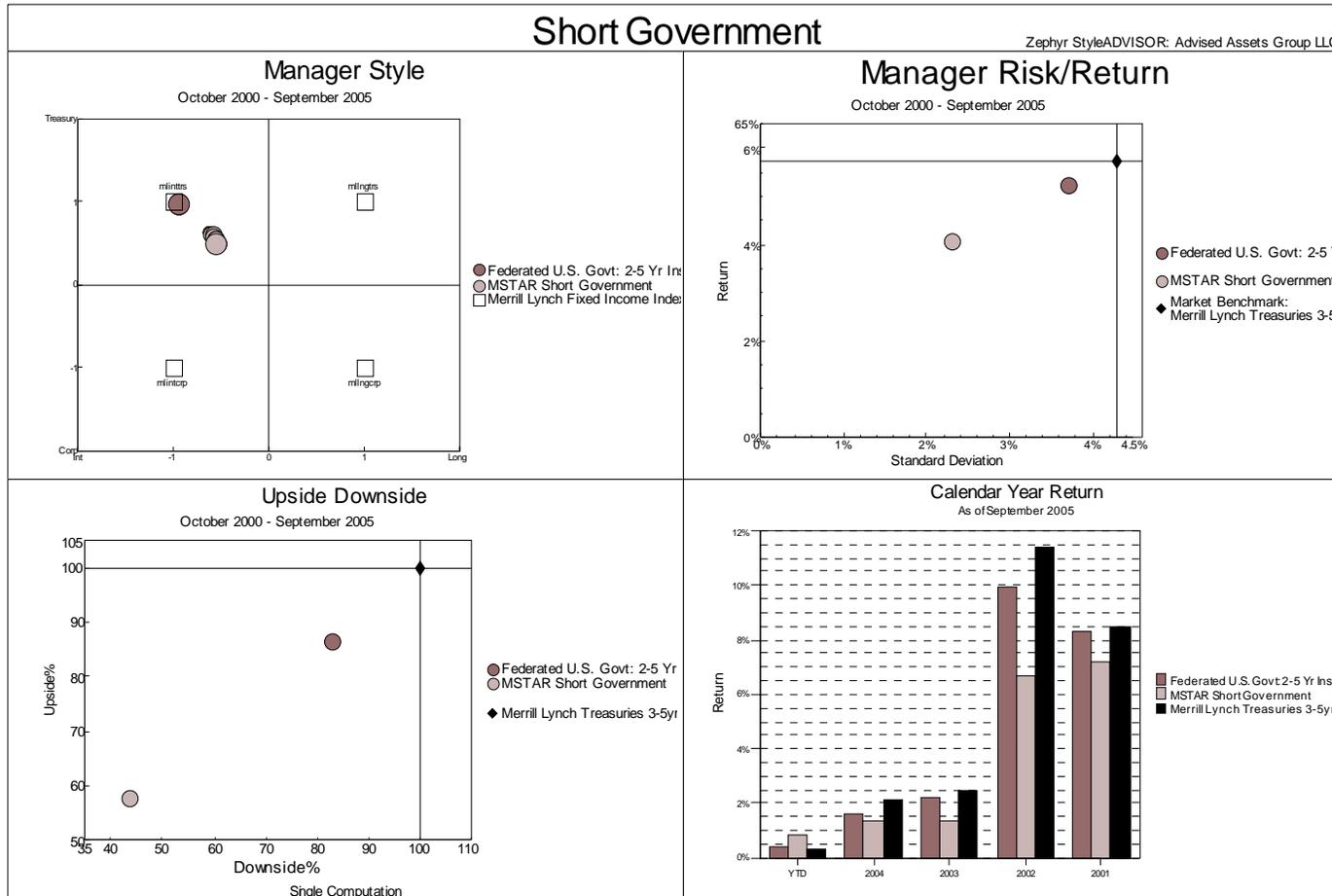
Federated U.S. Government Securities: 2-5 Year Trust seeks current income. The fund invests only in U.S. government securities with a dollar weighted duration between two and five years. It may enter into repurchase agreements.



DATA SOURCE: Morningstar 9/30/2005

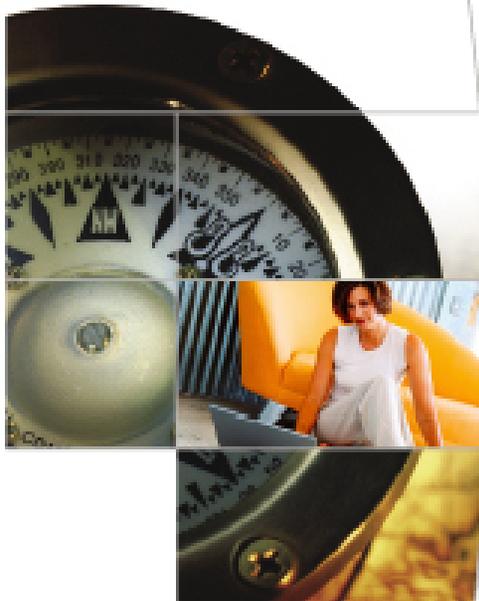
	Tot Ret 1 Yr	Tot Ret Annlzd 3 Yr	Tot Ret Annlzd 5 Yr	Tot Ret % Rank Cat 3 Yr	Tot Ret % Rank Cat 5 Yr	Annual Return (2004)	Annual Return (2003)	Annual Return (2002)	Annual Return (2001)	Annual Return (2000)
Federated U.S. Govt: 2-5 Yr Instl	0.41	1.71	5.22	26	11	1.6	2.22	9.92	8.33	10.16
Cat: Short Government	1.09	1.45	4.1	--	--	1.33	1.39	6.82	7.2	8.33

Risk Analysis



Name	Morningstar	Std Dev 3 Yr	Std Dev 5 Yr	Total Net		Total # of Holdings	% Assets in Top	Turnover Ratio	Mgr Tenure	Expense Ratio
	Rating Overall			Assets \$M	% Cash					
Federated U.S. Govt: 2-5 Yr Instl	4	3.55	3.69	781.64	5.92	27	54.87	66	8	0.59
Cat: Short Government	3	2.1	2.41	482.79	17.51	136	49.12	147.68	--	1

Lifecycle Options



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- Benchmarking of Lifecycle funds problematic for a variety of reasons including:
 - Vehicles relatively new
 - Vanguard Target Retirement Funds created in 2003
 - Others have even shorter histories
 - Vehicles not homogenous
 - Methodologies differ between vendors
 - Allocations between asset classes vary widely
 - Certain vendors use 00 target dates while others use 05 target dates
 - Makes the comparable universe even smaller
 - Recently created benchmarks may use methodologies different than the vendors

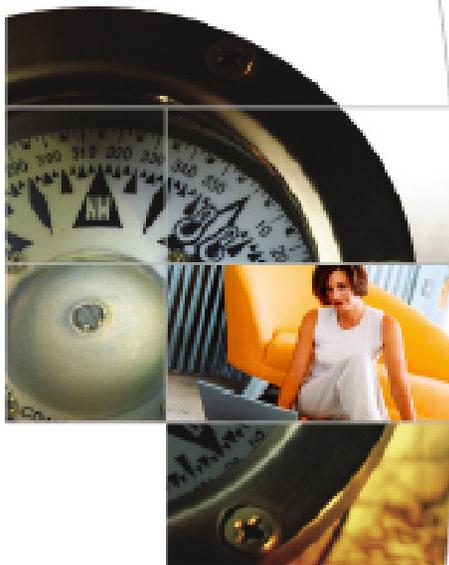
Lifecycle Option Report Card

Name	Tot Ret 3 Mo	Tot Ret 6 Mo	Tot Ret 1 Yr	Annual Return (2004)	% US % Non US					
					% Cash	Stocks	Stocks	Bond	Bond	% Other
Vanguard Target Retirement 2015	2.21	4.53	9.4	9.04	1.21	38.23	9.48	50.16	0.76	0.18
Fidelity Freedom 2015	3.53	5.92	11.48	8.49	11.85	47.93	10.75	28.27	0.47	0.74
T. Rowe Price Retirement 2015	3.81	5.78	12.97	--	8.23	56.2	14.15	19.92	1.07	0.43
Composite Returns*	2.2	4.61	9.68	9.18						
Dow Jones Target 2015	1.43	3.29	8.49	9.99	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vanguard Target Retirement 2025	2.79	4.98	10.8	10.11	1.36	46.53	11.57	39.31	1.02	0.21
Fidelity Freedom 2025	4.53	6.81	14.02	9.91	5.63	60.35	13.74	19.1	0.42	0.76
T. Rowe Price Retirement 2025	4.42	6.38	14.9	--	4.9	64.23	18.11	11.62	0.68	0.45
Composite Returns*	2.79	5.08	11.1	10.13						
Dow Jones Target 2025	4.58	6.72	15.15	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vanguard Target Retirement 2035	4	5.89	13.53	11.95	0.95	61.68	15.29	21.48	0.34	0.27
Fidelity Freedom 2035	5.17	7.34	15.48	10.9	4.16	65.61	16.43	12.61	0.4	0.79
T. Rowe Price Retirement 2035	4.97	6.84	15.96	--	4.66	68.6	20.12	5.8	0.37	0.45
Composite Returns*	3.91	5.98	13.79	12						
Dow Jones Target 2035	6.57	8.9	19.49	16.12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vanguard Target Retirement 2045	4.7	6.4	15.09	12.89	0.84	70.47	17.47	10.75	0.17	0.3
T. Rowe Price Retirement 2045	4.85	--	--	--	3.92	69.42	20.31	5.64	0.37	0.34
Composite Returns*	4.54	6.49	15.32	13.07						
Dow Jones Target 2045	6.82	9.18	20	16.36	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vanguard Target Retirement Income	0.47	3.28	5.73	6.82	6.03	19.74	0.01	73.46	0.76	0.02
Fidelity Freedom Income	1.15	2.88	4.91	3.89	47.54	18.67	1.01	32.14	0.28	0.36
T. Rowe Price Retirement Income	2.58	4.1	8.61	7.66	29.83	35.99	6.88	26.08	0.97	0.26
Composite Returns*	0.62	3.33	5.98	7.14						
Dow Jones Target Today	0.92	2.32	5.42	6.12	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Composite returns based on returns of passive benchmarks representative of the asset allocation of each fund.

Benchmarks (per Vanguard) are the Wilshire 5000, Lehman Aggregate, Lehman Treasury Inflation 1-10 Years, 3 Month T-bill and MSCI EAFE

Glossary



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12b-1 Fee The maximum annual charge deducted from fund assets to pay for distribution and marketing costs. Although usually set on a percentage basis, this amount will occasionally be a flat figure.

Actively managed fund A fund manager buys and sells securities attempting to outperform the market as a whole.

Adjustable Bonds A bond whose coupon is reset periodically—usually every six months to three years. At the reset date, the coupon is set equal to some base index, such as the one-year constant Treasury rate, plus a spread (or margin). When interest rates are falling, these bonds do better than an in-year Treasury, but when interest rates rise, they can lag Treasury yields.

Aggressive Growth (Objective) Funds that seek rapid growth of capital and that may invest in emerging market growth companies without specifying a market capitalization range. They often invest in small or emerging growth companies and are more likely than other funds to invest in IPO's or in companies with high price/earnings and price/book ratios. They may use such investment techniques as heavy sector concentrations, leveraging, and short-selling.

Alpha A measure of the difference between a fund's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk as measured by beta. A positive alpha figure indicates the fund has performed better than its beta would predict. In contrast, a negative alpha indicates the fund's underperformance, given the expectations established by the fund's beta.

Annual Returns Total returns calculated on a calendar-year basis. The annual return for a fund will be the same as its trailing 12-month total return only at year-end.

Annualized Returns Returns for periods longer than one year are expressed as "annualized returns." This is equivalent to the compound rate of return which, over a certain period of time, would produce a fund's total return over that same period.

Asset Allocation (Objective) Income and capital appreciation are dual goals for funds in this objective. Managers often use a flexible combination of stocks, bonds, and cash. Managers may shift assets based on analysis of business-cycle trends.

Average Credit Quality Gives a snapshot of the portfolio's overall credit quality. It is an average of each bond's credit rating, adjusted for its relative weighting in the portfolio.

Average Effective Duration A measure of a fund's interest-rate sensitivity--the longer a fund's duration, the more sensitive the fund is to shifts in interest rates. Duration is determined by a formula that includes coupon rates and bond maturities. Small coupons tend to increase duration, while shorter maturities and higher coupons shorten duration. The relationship between funds with different durations is straightforward: A fund with a duration of 10 years is twice as volatile as a fund with a five-year duration.

Average Effective Maturity Used for taxable fixed-income funds only, this figure takes into consideration all mortgage prepayments, puts, and adjustable coupons; it does not, however, account for call provisions. The number listed is a weighted average of all the maturities of the bonds in the portfolio, computed by weighing each maturity date (the date the security comes due) by the market value of the security.

Balanced (Objective) Funds that seek both income and capital appreciation by investing in a generally fixed combination of stocks and bonds. These funds generally hold a minimum of 25% of their assets in fixed-income securities at all times.

Basis Point One-hundredth of a percentage point. For example, 50 basis points equals .50%.

Beta A measure of a fund's sensitivity to market movements. The beta of the market is 1.00 by definition. Beta is calculated by comparing a fund's excess return over Treasury bills to the market's excess return over Treasury bills, so a beta of 1.10 shows that the fund has performed 10% better than its benchmark index in up markets and 10% worse in down markets, assuming all other factors remain constant. Conversely, a beta of 0.85 indicates that the fund's excess return is expected to perform 15% worse than the market's excess return during up markets and 15% better during down markets.

Bonds Interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness or IOUs. While bonds' rates of return remain fixed, bond prices change in relation to interest rates — when interest rates go up, bond prices go down, and vice versa. However, bond funds are variable funds and fluctuate with market conditions.

Bond funds Contrary to individual bonds, which offer a guaranteed rate of return, bond funds are variable funds and their returns may rise or fall depending on market conditions. Funds with 70% or more of their assets invested in bonds are classified as Bond Funds. Bond funds are divided into two main groups: Taxable Bond and Municipal Bond. Taxable Bond Fund categories include the following: Long-Term Government, Intermediate-Term Government, Short-Term Government, Long-Term Bond, Intermediate-Term Bond, Short-Term Bond, Ultrashort-Bond, International-Bond, High-Yield Bond, Emerging-Markets Bond and Multisector Bond.

Breakpoint The investment amount at which investors in a load fund qualify for a discount on the fund's sales charges.

Glossary

Broker A firm or individual that acts as an intermediary between a buyer and a seller of securities, thereby earning a commission on the transaction. Unlike a broker-dealer, a broker does not own the securities that he or she sells.

Callable Bond A bond that can be repaid early, at the issuer's discretion. A callable bond allows an issuer to refinance debt at a lower rate, should interest rates drop below the coupon rate on the bond. If interest rates have dropped significantly since the date of issue, a callable bond will trade as though its maturity were shortened to the call date, which is the earliest time at which the bond can be redeemed.

Capital Appreciation The taxable income generated when a security is sold. The amount of appreciation is measured by subtracting the purchase price from the sale price.

Capital Gains Taxable income generated only when a security is sold. This figure is calculated by subtracting the purchase price from the sale price. Under IRS regulations, funds must distribute 98% of their capital gains each year to avoid paying taxes on them. Shareholders pay taxes on these distributions, even if the gains are reinvested. Further capital gains can be generated by selling shares in a fund for more than the original purchase price.

Capitalization The total dollar value of all stock issued by a company. Small-cap stocks are issued by companies with market cap less than \$1 billion. Mid-cap stocks are issued by medium-sized companies with market cap anywhere from \$1 billion to \$5 billion. Large-cap stocks include companies with market cap greater than \$5 billion.

CMOs Collateralized mortgage obligations are derivative securities, created by chopping up mortgage pass-throughs or whole loans into various slices in order to redistribute the cash flows (both principal and interest payments) from the underlying bonds. The CMO group, except for adjustable-rate mortgage funds, includes PACs (planned amortization class bonds), floating- and inverse-floating-rate CMOs, and accrual or Z-tranche bonds, among other varieties.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) This index measures the changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban households. Many pension and employment contracts are tied to changes in consumer prices, as protection against inflation and reduced purchasing power.

Corporate Bond--General (Objective) Funds that seek income by investing in fixed-income securities. Funds with this objective may hold a variety of issues, including but not limited to government bonds, high-quality corporates, mortgages, asset-backed, bank loans and junk bonds.

Corporate Bond--High Quality (Objective) Offerings that seek income by investing at least 65% of their assets in corporate debt securities rated A or higher. They generally maintain average ratings of AA or better.

Corporate Bond--High Yield (Objective) Funds that seek income by generally investing 65% or more of their assets in bonds rated below BBB. The price of these issues is generally affected more by the condition of the issuing company (similar to a stock) than by the interest-rate fluctuation that usually causes bond prices to move up and down.

Current income Results when a stock pays a dividend or a bond makes an interest payment. This is the value of your investment increased. With current income, you get a fairly stable pattern of income — which generally means reduced volatility. (Stock dividends must be declared, and are not predictable.)

Diversification Spreading your money over many different types of investments. Contrary to putting all your eggs in one basket, diversification can help protect your savings because when one investment is doing poorly, another may be doing well. This does not guarantee against loss of value in your investments.

Dividends The distribution of earnings to stockholders by a company. Dividends are usually paid out from current earnings.

Domestic equity funds are placed in a category based on the style and size of the stocks they typically own. The style and size parameters are based on the divisions used in the investment style box: Value, Blend, or Growth style and Small, Medium, or Large median market capitalization.

Domestic Hybrid Category Used for funds with stock holdings of greater than 20% but less than 70% of the portfolio.

Dow Jones Industrial Average Computed by summing the prices of the stocks of 30 companies and then dividing that total by an adjusted value--one which has been adjusted over the years to account for the effects of stock splits on the prices of the 30 companies. Dividends are reinvested to reflect the actual performance of the underlying securities.

Duration A time measure of a bond's interest-rate sensitivity, based on the weighted average of the time periods over which a bond's cash flows accrue to the bondholder. Time periods are weighted by multiplying by the present value of its cash flow divided by the bond's price. (A bond's cash flows consist of coupon payments and repayment of capital). A bond's duration will almost always be shorter than its maturity, with the exception of zero-coupon bonds, for which maturity and duration are equal.

Equity-Income (Objective) Funds that are expected to pursue current income by investing at least 65% of their assets in dividend-paying equity securities.

Glossary

Equity style box is a matrix that shows a fund's investment style. Nine boxes represent two variables: the size of the companies invested in (small-cap, mid-cap, large-cap), and whether a fund is growth, value, or blend oriented. Morningstar recalculates the style of each fund on a monthly basis. The equity style box is shown below (areas are shaded according to risk — the darker the area, the higher the risk associated with the investment).

Value	Blend	Growth	
1	2	3	Large
4	5	6	Medium
7	8	9	Small

Excess Returns A component found in Morningstar Return, Morningstar Risk, and the Morningstar Rating. This figure is calculated by subtracting the monthly returns of the three-month Treasury-bill from the monthly returns of the fund during the same time period.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) are not mutual funds in the traditional sense; rather, they are hybrid instruments combining aspects of common stocks and mutual funds and offering many the benefits of both. ETFs are products that trade like stocks. They mimic stock indexes and are passively managed just like an index fund. Because ETFs trade throughout the day just like a stock, investors have the ability to choose the timing and know the price of the transaction.

Expense Ratio The percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees, including 12b-1 fees, administrative fees, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund, except brokerage costs. Fund expenses are reflected in the fund's NAV. Sales charges are not included in the expense ratio.

FHLMC mortgages The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Commission, a federally-sponsored corporation that packages huge pools of individual mortgages and carves these pools up as mortgage-backed securities. This provides diversification, and consequently lower risk for mortgage investors. Although FHLMC securities are not directly backed by the federal government, it is implicitly recognized that the government would step in were there a likelihood that they would default.

Fixed-income style box is similar to the equity style box. Fixed income style boxes represent a bond fund's investment style. A fixed-income style would be the intersection of its duration (short, intermediate, and long) and the quality of the bonds selected for the portfolio (high, medium, low). Listed below is the matrix using the fixed-income style groupings (again, the darker the shading, the higher the risk).

Short	Int.	Long	
1	2	3	High
4	5	6	Medium
7	8	9	Low

Flagship Fund Not to be confused with the Flagship Family of funds, a flagship fund is typically the oldest of a management company's funds, or one that boasts the largest number of assets. Such funds often bear the management company's name.

Foreign Stock Category An international fund having no more than 10% of stocks invested in the United States.

Fund of Funds A fund that specializes in buying shares in other mutual funds rather than individual securities. Quite often this type of fund is not discernible from its name alone, but rather through prospectus wording (i.e.: the fund's charter).

Geometric Mean Return A compounded and annualized rate of return.

GNMA mortgages These are mortgage pass-through securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association. These bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Government Bond--General (Objective) Offerings that pursue income by investing in a combination of mortgage-backed securities, Treasuries, and agency securities.

Glossary

Government Bond--Mortgage (Objective) Funds that seek income by generally investing at least 65% of their assets in securities backed by mortgages, such as securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC).

Government Bond--Treasury (Objective) Treasury funds that seek income by generally investing at least 80% of their assets in U.S. Treasury securities.

Growth (Objective) Funds that pursue capital appreciation by investing primarily in equity securities. Current income, if considered at all, is a secondary concern.

Growth and Income (Objective) Growth of capital and current income are near-equal objectives for these funds. Investments are typically selected for both appreciation potential and dividend-paying ability.

Guaranteed Certificate Fund All money deposited into a certificate during a "deposit period" earns a guaranteed rate of return, credited daily until maturity. Backed by the general assets of the certificate issuer.

High-Yield Bond Category A fund with at least 65% or more of bond assets in bonds rated below BBB.

Index Fund A fund that tracks a particular index and attempts to match returns. While an index typically has a much larger portfolio than a mutual fund, the fund's management may study the index's movements to develop a representative sampling, and match sectors proportionately.

Individual Retirement Account (IRA) A personal retirement plan. Taxes on earnings are deferred until money from the account is withdrawn.

Industrial Cyclical Sector Includes aerospace and aerospace industries, building supplies, industrial-building products, business equipment, chemicals, machinery (both light and industrial), metals fabrication (iron, steel, coal, and rare metals), paper and packaging, and photo equipment. Some examples of companies in this sector include Boeing, Canon, Caterpillar, Eastman Kodak, Georgia Pacific, Potash, and Sherwin-Williams.

Information Ratio The information ratio is a measure of the consistency of excess return. This value is determined by taking the annualized excess return over a benchmark (style benchmark by default) and dividing it by the standard deviation of excess return.

Institutional Fund Any fund that meets one of the following qualifications:

a) has the word "institutional" in its name.

b) has a minimum initial purchase of \$100,000 or more.

c) states in its prospectus that it is designed for institutional investors or those purchasing on a fiduciary basis.

International Equity Funds with 40% or more of their equity holdings in foreign stocks (on average over three years) are placed in the international equity class. These categories include Europe, Japan, International Hybrid, Latin America, Diversified Pacific, Pacific ex. Japan, Specialty Precious Metals, Diversified Emerging Markets, World Stock, and Foreign Stock. Foreign investments involve special risks, including currency fluctuations and political developments.

Lehman Brothers 1-3 Year Government Bond Comprised of both the Treasury Bond index (all public obligations of the U.S. Treasury, excluding flower bonds and foreign-targeted issues) and the Agency Bond Index (all publicly issued debt of U.S. Government agencies and quasi-federal corporations and corporate-debt guaranteed by the U.S. Government). These bonds also must have maturities of one to three years. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

Lehman Brothers Aggregate Index Composed of the Lehman Brothers Govt/Credit Index, the Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and the Asset-Backed Securities Index. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

Lehman Brothers Credit Listed for corporate bond-general and high-quality funds. This index tracks the returns of all publicly issued, fixed-rate, nonconvertible, dollar-denominated, SEC-registered, investment-grade corporate debt. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

Lehman Brothers Government Bond Index Listed for government-bond general and Treasury funds. Because it tracks the returns of U.S. Treasuries, agency bonds, and one- to three-year U.S. government obligations, this index is effective for tracking portfolios holding non-mortgage government securities. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

Lehman Brothers Govt/Credit Represents a combination of the Government and Corporate Bond indices. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends. For more information, view the Lehman Brothers Web site or call 212-526-1000.

Glossary

Lehman Brothers Intermediate Government Index Includes those indexes found in the LB Government Index which have a maturity of one to three years. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

Lehman Brothers Intermediate Government/Corporate Index Includes both corporate (publicly-issued, fixed-rate, nonconvertible, investment grade, dollar-denominated, SEC-registered, corporate dept.) and government (Treasury Bond index, Agency Bond index, 1-3 Year Government index, and the 20+-Year treasury) indexes, including bonds with maturities up to ten years. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

Lehman Brothers Intermediate Treasury This index includes treasury bonds with maturates of at least one year and up to 10 years with an outstanding par value of at least 100 million. They include fixed-rate debt issues, rated investment grade or higher by Moody's Investor Services, Standard & Poor's Corporation, or Fitch Investor's Service (in that order). Treasuries include all public obligations of the U.S. Treasury, excluding flower bonds and foreign-targeted issues. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

Lehman Brothers Long Credit Serves as a measure of all public-issued nonconvertible investment-grade corporate debts that have a maturity of 10 years or more. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

Lehman Brothers Long Term Government Index Includes those indexes found in the LB Government index which have a maturity of 10 years or more. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

Lehman Brothers Mortgage-Backed Securities Includes 15- and 30-year fixed-rate securities backed by mortgage pools of the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA). The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

Life Cycle These funds are geared toward investors of a certain age or with a specific time horizon for investing. Typically they are grouped together in sets (i.e. conservative, moderate, and aggressive portfolios).

Linear Scale Linear graphs are scaled so that equal vertical distances represent the same absolute dollar value change. A drop from \$10,000 to \$9,000, for example, is represented in the same way as a drop from \$100,000 to \$99,000.

Logarithmic Scale Used for graphs, a scale that reveals percentage changes. A given percentage move takes up the same amount of space as another move of equal percentage. A change from 100 to 200, for example, is presented in the same way as a change from 1000 to 2000.

Maturity Short-term bonds mature (or come due) in less than four years. Intermediate-term bonds mature in four to ten years. Long-term bonds mature more than ten years from the date of purchase. The longer the term, the higher the risk and the rate of potential return.

Management Fees The management fee is the percentage deducted from fund assets to pay an advisor or subadvisor. Often, as the fund's net assets grow, the percentage deducted for management fees decreases. For example, a particular fund may report a management fee of 0.40% on the first \$500 million in assets, 0.35% on all assets between \$500 million and \$1 billion, and 0.30% on assets in excess of \$1 billion. Thus, if the fund contains \$1.5 billion in total net assets, the advisor scales back its management fees accordingly. Alternatively, the fund may compute the fee as a flat percentage of average net assets. The management fee might also come in the form of a group fee (G), a performance fee (P), or a gross income fee (I). Note: The management fee is just one (albeit a major) component of a fund's costs. The overall expense ratio is the most useful number for investors. Actual fees are also noted in this section.

Market-Neutral Funds These are funds that attempt to eliminate the risks of the market by holding 50% of assets in long positions in stocks and 50% of assets in short positions. Funds in this group match the characteristics of their long and short portfolios, keeping factors such as price-to-earnings and industry exposure similar. Stock picking, rather than broad market moves, should drive a market-neutral fund's performance.

Median Market Capitalization The median market capitalization of a fund's equity portfolio gives you a measure of the size of the companies in which the fund invests. It is the trimmed mean of the market capitalizations of the stocks in the fund's portfolio.

Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT) Statistics Alpha, beta, and R-squared are modern-portfolio-theory measures of a fund's relative risk, based on least-squares regression of a fund's excess returns on the excess returns of a market index. Standard deviation is not considered an MPT statistic because it is not generated through the same formula or mathematical analysis as the other three statistics.

Money market funds Best described as short-term versions of bonds. These relatively low-risk variable funds hold very short-term securities such as U.S. government securities, certificates of deposit, cash and cash equivalents. Investments in Money Market funds are neither insured nor guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although they seek to preserve the value of your investment at \$1 per share, it is possible to lose money in Money Market funds.

Glossary

Morley Stable Value Index A hypothetical portfolio comprised of a weighted blend of 50% five-year stable value contracts, 30% three-year stable value contracts and 20% 30-day prime commercial paper. The five-year component consists of 60 hypothetical five-year stable value contracts, one purchased at the prior month end's illustrative rate at the beginning of each month for the prior 60 months. The three-year component consists of 36 hypothetical three-year stable value contracts, one purchased at the prior month end's illustrative rate at the beginning of each month for the prior 36 months.

Morningstar was founded in 1984 to provide investors with useful information for making intelligent, informed investment decisions. The company's first product, originally named the Mutual Fund Sourcebook, proved to be innovative in its ability to tap into an underserved market. Soon a demand grew for an even more in-depth and analytical publication, leading to the launch of Morningstar Mutual Funds in late 1986.

Morningstar Category identifies funds based on their actual investment styles as measured by their underlying portfolio holdings (portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years). If the fund is new and has no portfolio, we estimate where it will fall before assigning a more permanent category. When necessary, we may change a category assignment based on current information.

MSCI EAFE Ndrtr_D Listed for foreign stock funds (EAFE refers to Europe, Australasia, and Far East). Widely accepted as a benchmark for international stock performance, the EAFE Index is an aggregate of 21 individual country indexes that collectively represent many of the major markets of the world. Ndrtr_D indexes are calculated daily and take into account actual dividends reinvested daily before withholding taxes, but exclude special tax credits declared by companies. In addition, Ndrtr_D indexes subtract withholding taxes retained at the source, for foreigners who do not benefit from a double taxation treaty. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

MSCI Europe Ndrtr_D Listed for Europe stock funds. This index measures the performance of stock markets in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. Total returns date back to December 1981. Ndrtr_D indexes are calculated daily and take into account actual dividends reinvested daily before withholding taxes, but exclude special tax credits declared by companies. In addition, Ndrtr_D indexes subtract withholding taxes retained at the source, for foreigners who do not benefit from a double taxation treaty.

MSCI Pacific Ndrtr_D Formerly known as MS Pacific, this index is listed for Pacific stock funds and measures the performance of stock markets in Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, and Singapore, and Malaysia. Ndrtr_D indexes are calculated daily and take into account actual dividends reinvested daily before withholding taxes, but exclude special tax credits declared by companies. In addition, Ndrtr_D indexes subtract withholding taxes retained at the source, for foreigners who do not benefit from a double taxation treaty. The returns we publish for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

MSCI World Ndrtr_D Includes all 23 MSCI developed market countries. Ndrtr_D indexes are calculated daily and take into account actual dividends reinvested daily before withholding taxes, but exclude special tax credits declared by companies. In addition, Ndrtr_D indexes subtract withholding taxes retained at the source, for foreigners who do not benefit from a double taxation treaty.

Mutual fund An investment option that pools money from many shareholders and invests it in a group of stocks, bonds, or other securities. Also known as an open-end investment management company, mutual funds are securities required to be registered with the SEC.

NASD (National Association of Securities Dealers) A self-regulatory organization for the securities industry with jurisdiction over certain broker-dealers. The NASD enforces broker-dealers' compliance with securities regulations, including the requirement that they maintain sufficient levels of net operating capital. It also conducts market surveillance of the over-the-counter (OTC) securities market.

NAV Stands for net asset value, which is the fund's share price. Funds compute this value by dividing the total net assets by the total number of shares.

NASDAQ Composite Index Measures the performance of all issues listed in the NASDAQ Stock Market, except for rights, warrants, units, and convertible debentures.

Net Assets The month-end net assets of the mutual fund, recorded in millions of dollars. Net-asset figures are useful in gauging a fund's size, agility, and popularity. They help determine whether a small company fund, for example, can remain in its investment-objective category if its asset base reaches an ungainly size.

Ndrtr_D: Noted for various Morgan Stanley indexes, Ndrtr_D indicates that the index is listed in US dollars, with net dividends reinvested. Ndrtr_D indexes take into account actual dividends before withholding taxes, but excludes special tax credits declared by companies. In addition, Ndrtr_D indexes subtract withholding taxes retained at the source, for foreigners who do not benefit from a double taxation treaty.

NYSE (New York Stock Exchange Composite) Serves as a comprehensive measure of the market trend for the benefit of investors who are concerned with general stock market price movements. The index is a composite of all common stocks listed on the NYSE and four sub-groups--Industrial, Transportation, Utility, and Finance.

Options/Futures/Warrants Options and futures may be used speculatively, to leverage a portfolio, or cautiously, as a hedge against risk.

Glossary

OTC (over the counter) A name for a security that is not listed on an exchange. The OTC is the major trading market for all US bonds, as well as many small- and large-capitalization stocks. Whereas non-OTC stocks trade on the floor of actual stock exchanges, OTC issues are traded via telephone and computer networks connecting dealers in stocks and bonds. The dealer may or may not be a member of a securities exchange, but he or she must be a member of the NASD.

Price/Book Ratio The weighted average of the price/book ratios of all the stocks in a fund's portfolio. The P/B ratio of a company is calculated by dividing the market price of its stock by the company's per-share book value. Stocks with negative book values are excluded from this calculation. In theory, a high P/B ratio indicates that the price of the stock exceeds the actual worth of the company's assets, while a low P/B ratio indicates that the stock is a bargain.

Price/Earnings Ratio The weighted average of the price/earnings ratios of the stocks in a fund's portfolio. The P/E ratio of a stock is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by its trailing 12 months' earnings per share. In computing the average, Morningstar weights each portfolio holding by the percentage of equity assets it represents, so that larger positions have proportionately greater influence on the fund's final P/E.

Price/Cash Flow This represents the weighted average of the price/cash-flow ratios of the stocks in a fund's portfolio. Price/cash-flow represents the amount an investor is willing to pay for a dollar generated from a particular company's operations. Price/cash-flow shows the ability of a business to generate cash and acts as a gauge of liquidity and solvency. Because accounting conventions differ among nations, reported earnings (and P/E ratios) may not be comparable across national boundaries. Price/cash-flow attempts to provide an internationally-standard measure of a firm's stock price relative to its financial performance.

Prospectus A fund's formal written statement, generally issued on an annual basis. In this statement the fund sets forth its proposed purposes and goals, and other facts (e.g.: history and investment objective) that an investor should know in order to make an informed decision.

Prospectus Objective Indicates a particular fund's investment goals, based on the wording in a fund's prospectus.

R-Squared Reflects the percentage of a fund's movements that can be explained by movements in its benchmark index. An R-squared of 100 indicates that all movements of a fund can be explained by movements in the index. Thus, index funds that invest only in S&P 500 stocks will have an R-squared very close to 100. Conversely, a low R-squared indicates that very few of the fund's movements can be explained by movements in its benchmark index. An R-squared measure of 35, for example, means that only 35% of the fund's movements can be explained by movements in the benchmark index.

Regression A mathematical tool used to study the way that two sets of numbers interact with each other. Regression measures how much of one number's changes might be caused by or linked to how much another number changes.

Returns Based Style Analysis In 1988, William F. Sharpe, Nobel Laureate and Professor of Finance at Stanford University, wrote an article for the Investment Analyst Review entitled "Determining a Fund's Effective Asset Mix". In this article, he demonstrated that a manager's style could be determined by analyzing portfolio returns, as opposed to holdings. This was done mathematically by comparing the manager's returns to the returns of a number of style indexes. This discovery revolutionized style and performance analysis and provided the basis for the StyleADVISOR suite of software.

Since its debut in 1993, StyleADVISOR has been the style analysis package of choice for the large institutional marketplace. Our client list has grown to include over 250 plan sponsors, consultants, and money managers. They use StyleADVISOR to determine, for themselves, using only monthly or quarterly returns, the style and consistency of managers and funds. They create custom style benchmarks, do performance, risk-return, upside downside market capture analyses, manager to peer universe comparisons, asset allocation, and much more. StyleADVISOR also enables them to perform manager searches, create custom universes, evaluate competitors, and monitor aggregate portfolios.

Risk Basically there are four types of risk: 1) inflation risk means your money may not earn enough in the long run because as prices go up the value of your money goes down; 2) market risk means you could lose money because the price of a stock may go down; 3) credit risk means a company or organization that borrowed your money may not be able to pay it back; and 4) interest rate risk means you could lose money because as interest rates go up the value of bond investments goes down.

Risk-Free Rate of Return Three-month T-bills are government-backed short-term investments considered to be risk-free and as good as cash because the maturity is only three months.

Risk/Return Graph The Manager Risk/Return Graph displays the risk/return characteristics of a manager and compares them to a benchmark, universe or other managers. It plots Return on the vertical axis and a Risk Statistic on the horizontal axis.

The chart has crosshairs that provide a basis for comparison by dividing the graph into four quadrants. The crosshairs are centered at either the Market Benchmark, the Style Benchmark or the median of the Universe, depending on the options you select. A relatively aggressive manager, for example, is likely to fall in the Northeast corner relative to the crosshairs centered at the universe median, with both more risk and more return.

Glossary

Russell 1000 Consists of the 1000 largest companies within the Russell 3000 index. Also known as the Market-Oriented Index, because it represents the group of stocks from which most active money managers choose. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

Russell 1000 Growth Market-capitalization weighted index of those firms in the Russell 1000 with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The Russell 1000 includes the largest 1000 firms in the Russell 3000, which represents approximately 98% of the investable US equity market.

Russell 1000 Value Market-capitalization weighted index of those firms in the Russell 1000 with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The Russell 1000 includes the largest 1000 firms in the Russell 3000, which represents approximately 98% of the investable US equity market.

Russell 2000 Consists of the smallest 2000 companies in the Russell 3000 Index, representing approximately 7% of the Russell 3000 total market capitalization. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

Russell 2000 Growth Market-weighted total return index that measures the performance of companies within the Russell 2000 Index having higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The Russell 2000 Index includes the 2000 firms from the Russell 3000 Index with the smallest market capitalizations. The Russell 3000 Index represents 98% of the of the investable US equity market.

Russell 2000 Value Market-weighted total return index that measures the performance of companies within the Russell 2000 Index having lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The Russell 2000 Index includes the 2000 firms from the Russell 3000 Index with the smallest market capitalizations. The Russell 3000 Index represents 98% of the of the investable US equity market.

Russell 3000 Composed of the 3000 largest U.S. companies by market capitalization, representing approximately 98% of the U.S. equity market. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

S&P 500/BARRA Growth Index A subset of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index®. Each year, all the stocks in the S&P 500® are classified as either growth or value. The stocks classified as growth make up the S&P 500/BARRA Growth Index. In general, growth companies tend to have high price-to-earnings (P/E) ratios, low dividend yields, and above-average earnings growth rates.

S&P 500/BARRA Value Index A subset of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index®. Each year, all the stocks in the S&P 500® are classified as either growth or value. The stocks classified as value make up the S&P 500/BARRA Value Index. In general, value companies tend to have low P/E ratios, high dividend yields, and below-average earnings growth rates.

S&P 400 MidCap Index The S&P 400 MidCap Index consists of 400 U.S. companies that have market capitalization from \$1 billion to \$5 billion. The index includes approximately 312 industrial companies, 10 transportation companies, 41 utilities, and 37 financial companies.

S&P 500 Index® Standard & Poor's 500 Index® is a benchmark for the United States stock market. It's a list of the 500 largest publicly traded companies, which include 400 industrial companies, 20 transportation companies, 40 utilities, and 40 financial companies.

S&P Small Cap 600 Index The Standard & Poor's SmallCap 600 Index consists of 600 U.S. companies that have market capitalization less than \$1 billion. The index includes approximately 499 industrial companies, 18 transportation companies, 27 utilities, and 56 financial companies. Equity securities of companies with small market capitalization may be more volatile than securities of larger, more established companies.

SEC Yield A calculation based on a 30-day period ending on the last of the previous month. It is computed by dividing the net investment income per share earned during the period by the maximum offering price per share on the last day of the period.

Share Classes Shares of the same fund that offer different shareholder rights and obligations, such as different fee and load charges. Common share classes are A (front-end load), B (deferred fees), C (no sales charge and a relatively high annual 12b-1 fee, such as 1.00%). Multi-class funds hold the same investment portfolio for all classes, and differ only in their surrounding fee structure.

Sharpe Ratio A risk-adjusted measure developed by Nobel Laureate William Sharpe. It is calculated by using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the better the fund's historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated for the past 36-month period by dividing a fund's annualized excess returns by its annualized standard deviation.

Glossary

Socially Conscious Any fund that invests according to non-economic guidelines. Such funds may make investments based on such issues as environmental responsibility, human rights, or religious views. A socially conscious fund may take a pro-active stance by selectively investing in, for example, environmentally-friendly companies, or firms with good employee relations. This group also includes funds that avoid investing in companies involved in promoting alcohol, tobacco, or gambling, or in the defense industry.

Standard Deviation A statistical measurement of dispersion about an average, which, for a mutual fund, depicts how widely the returns varied over a certain period of time. Investors use the standard deviation of historical performance to try to predict the range of returns that are most likely for a given fund. When a fund has a high standard deviation, the predicted range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility.

Stocks Ownership in a company. Stocks are sold by the company and then bought/sold among investors. Risks involved include the company not performing up to expectations or that the price of your stock will fall.

Style Benchmark The concept of the style benchmark was first introduced by Nobel Laureate William F. Sharpe in 1988 and referred to as the "Effective Asset Mix". A quadratic optimizer is used to find a combination of the selected indices that would best track (have the highest correlation to) a given return series. For example, if a domestic equity manager optimization found that a weighted composite of 20% Russell Large Value, 10% Russell Large Growth, 60% Russell Small Value, 5% Russell Small Growth, and 5% T-bills had a 92% R-squared to that manager's returns, it could be said that 92% of this manager's performance may be attributed to his "style". The remaining 8% is unexplained variance due to stock selection, etc.

Tax-deferred earnings You don't have to pay taxes on any earnings in your 401(k) until you withdraw your money. The money in a 401(k) can grow faster than with other types of savings plans, because the earnings you accumulate, if any, are also tax-deferred.

Treynor Ratio The Treynor Ratio is a measure of performance per unit of market risk. It is the portfolio's excess return over the risk-free rate divided by the portfolio's beta to the selected benchmark. Also known as the Reward to Volatility Ratio.

Turnover Ratio The turnover rate of a fund is a decent proxy for how frequently a manager trades his or her portfolio. The inverse of a fund's turnover ratio is the average holding period for a security in that fund. If a fund consistently showed a 20% turnover ratio, for example, it would suggest that--on average--that fund holds a security for five years before selling it. A fund with a 200% turnover ratio pretty much changes its portfolio wholesale every six months.

Upside / Downside Market Capture Graph StyleADVISOR's Upside / Downside Market Capture graph displays the percentage of benchmark movement captured by a manager in both up and down markets. The graph plots the manager's upside capture ratio (vertical axis) against the downside capture ratio (horizontal axis). The capture ratio is the manager's return divided by the benchmark's return, or the percentage of the benchmark's return that was "captured" by the manager. The Upside capture ratio is computed for periods when the market has a positive return. The Downside capture ratio is computed for periods when the market has a negative return.

Variable funds Investments that fluctuate with market conditions. Unlike guaranteed investments, such as bonds or CDs, variable funds don't guarantee a specific rate of return. They do offer potential for higher earnings in return for higher degree of market risk.

Wilshire 4500 Listed for small-company funds, measures the performance of all U.S. common equity securities excluding the stocks in the S&P 500. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

Wilshire 5000 Measures the performance of all U.S. common equity securities, and so serves as an index of all stock trades in the United States. The returns published for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

World Stock Category An international fund having more than 10% of stocks invested in the US. Also known as global funds. Foreign Investments involve special risks, including currency fluctuations and political developments.

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