

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 485BPOS

Post-effective amendments [Rule 485(b)]

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FILER

DREYFUS STOCK FUNDS

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DREYFUS STOCK FUNDS

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM N-1A

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 [X]

Pre-Effective Amendment No. []

Post-Effective Amendment No. 19 [X]

and/or

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940 [X]

Amendment No. 19 [X]

(Check appropriate box or boxes.)

Dreyfus Stock Funds

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

c/o The Dreyfus Corporation

200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code: (212) 922-6000

Janette Farragher, Esq.

200 Park Avenue

New York, New York 10166

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box)

immediately upon filing pursuant to paragraph (b)

on February 1, 2013 pursuant to paragraph (b)

days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)

on (date) pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)

days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(2)

on (date) pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of Rule 485

If appropriate, check the following box:

this post-effective amendment designates a new effective date for a previously filed post-effective amendment.

The logo features a stylized profile of a man's head inside a circle, followed by the word "Dreyfus" in a bold, serif font.

Dreyfus

International Equity Fund



Prospectus

February 1, 2013

Class	Ticker
A	DIEAX
C	DIECX
I	DIERX

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.



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Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in certain funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the Shareholder Guide section on page 9 of the Prospectus and in the How to Buy Shares section and the Additional Information About How to Buy Shares section on page II-1 and page III-1, respectively, of the fund's Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A	Class C	Class I
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.75	none	none
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of lower of purchase or sale price)	none*	1.00	none

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Class A	Class C	Class I
Management fees	.80	.80	.80
Distribution (12b-1) fees	none	.75	none
Other expenses (including shareholder services fees)**	.74	.79	.30
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.54	2.34	1.10
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements***	(.42)	(.44)	(.25)
Total annual fund operating expenses (after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement)	1.12	1.90	.85

*Class A shares bought without an initial sales charge as part of an investment of \$1 million or more may be charged a deferred sales charge of 1.00% if redeemed within one year.

** Other expenses includes an administration fee of 0.10% payable to The Dreyfus Corporation.

*** The Dreyfus Corporation and The Boston Company Asset Management, LLC have contractually agreed, with respect to each class, to assume the expenses of the class so that such expenses do not exceed an annual rate of 1.12% for Class A, 1.90% for Class C, and .85% for Class I. This agreement will continue in effect, with respect to each class, until the fiscal year end following such time as the expenses are equal to or less than such annual rate for the applicable class.

Example

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The one-year example and the first year of the three-, five- and ten-years examples are based on net operating expenses, which reflect the expense waiver/reimbursement by The Dreyfus Corporation and The Boston Company Asset Management, LLC. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$683	\$995	\$1,329	\$2,270
Class C	\$293	\$688	\$1,211	\$2,642

Class I

\$87

\$325

\$582

\$1,318

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$683	\$995	\$1,329	\$2,270
Class C	\$193	\$688	\$1,211	\$2,642
Class I	\$87	\$325	\$582	\$1,318

Portfolio Turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 64.52% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies that are located in the foreign countries represented in the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia and Far East (MSCI EAFE[®]) Index and Canada. The portfolio managers employ a bottom-up investment approach using proprietary quantitative models and traditional qualitative analysis to identify attractive stocks. The portfolio managers use country and the sector allocations of the MSCI EAFE Index as a guide, but allocations may differ from those of the MSCI EAFE Index. The fund's stock selection process is designed to produce a diversified portfolio that, relative to the MSCI EAFE Index, has a below-average price/earnings ratio and an above-average earnings growth trend. The fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries.

Principal Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The fund's share price fluctuates, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

- *Risks of stock investing.* Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general weakness in the stock market or because of factors that affect the company or its particular industry.
- *Foreign investment risk.* The fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign companies. Special risks associated with investments in foreign issuers include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political and economic instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Investments denominated in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that such currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the value of these investments held by the fund. Emerging markets tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the markets of more mature economies, and generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries.
- *Foreign currency risk.* Investments in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Foreign currencies are also subject to risks caused by inflation, interest rates, budget deficits and low savings rates, political factors and government intervention and controls.
- *Liquidity risk.* When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the fund's share price may fall dramatically. Investments in foreign securities, particularly those of issuers located in emerging markets, tend to have greater exposure to liquidity risk than domestic securities.

Performance

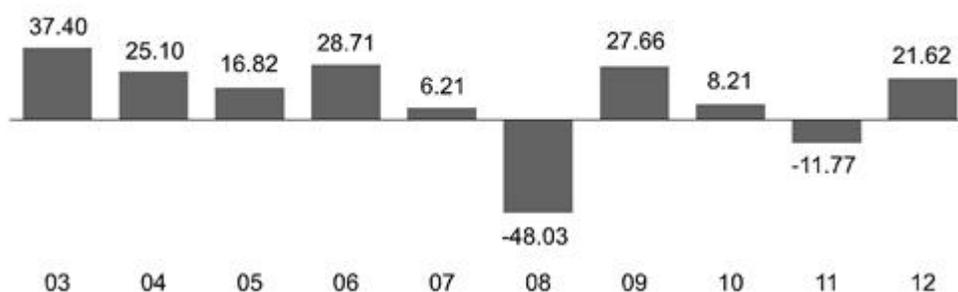
The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the fund's Class A shares from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund's shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before

and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. Sales charges, if any, are not reflected in the bar chart, and if those charges were included, returns would have been less than those shown. More recent performance information may be available at www.dreyfus.com.

Effective August 1, 2007, the fund commenced investing directly in portfolio securities. For the period February 1, 2003 to August 1, 2007, the fund operated as a "feeder fund" in a master/feeder fund arrangement, investing all of its investable assets in a "master portfolio" with the same investment objective and policies as the fund and the same investment adviser that is the fund's current investment adviser. These performance figures for the fund represent for such period the performance of the fund as a feeder fund. For periods prior to February 1, 2003, these performance figures for the fund represent solely the performance of the master portfolio (which reflects the performance of its predecessor fund) in which the fund previously invested all of its investable assets. Performance figures for the master portfolio have not been adjusted to reflect the fund's operating expenses; if these expenses had been reflected, such performance would have been lower.

Year-by-Year Total Returns as of 12/31 each year (%)

Class A



Best Quarter

Q2, 2009: 20.91%

Worst Quarter

Q4, 2008: -23.82%

After-tax performance is shown only for Class A shares (based on the fund's performance as a feeder fund for the period February 1, 2003 to August 1, 2007, and the master portfolio's performance for periods prior to February 1, 2003, adjusted to reflect the sales load applicable to the fund's Class A shares). After-tax performance of the fund's other share classes will vary. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal tax rates, and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/12)

Class

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class A returns before taxes	14.64%	-6.20%	7.14%
Class A returns after taxes on distributions	14.42%	-6.30%	6.87%
Class A returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	10.28%	-4.95%	6.46%
Class C returns before taxes	19.66%	-5.84%	7.00%
Class I returns before taxes	21.94%	-4.88%	8.09%
MSCI EAFE [®] Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes	17.32%	-3.69%	8.21%

Portfolio Management

The fund's investment adviser is The Boston Company Asset Management, LLC (TBCAM). The fund's administrator is The Dreyfus Corporation, an affiliate of TBCAM. Sean P. Fitzgibbon, CFA, and Mark A. Bogar, CFA, serve as the fund's primary portfolio managers, positions they have held since January 2010. Mr. Fitzgibbon is a senior managing director, portfolio manager, research analyst and head of the global core equity team at TBCAM. Mr. Bogar is a director, portfolio manager, research analyst and member of the global core equity team at TBCAM.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

In general, for each class the fund's minimum initial investment is \$1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is \$100. You may sell (redeem) your shares on any business day by calling 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or by visiting www.dreyfus.com. If you invested in the fund through a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or in a 401(k) or other retirement plan, you may mail your request to sell shares to Dreyfus Institutional

Department, P.O. Box 9882, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8082. If you invested directly through the fund, you may mail your request to sell shares to Dreyfus Shareholder Services, P.O. Box 9879, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8079.

Tax Information

The fund's distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is through an IRA, 401(k) plan or other tax-advantaged investment plan (in which case you may be taxed upon withdrawal of your investment from such account).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Fund Details

Goal and Approach

The fund seeks long-term growth of capital. This objective may be changed by the fund's board, upon 60 day's prior notice to shareholders. To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies that are located in the foreign countries represented in the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia and Far East (MSCI EAFE[®]) Index and Canada. The fund invests principally in common stocks, but its equity investments also may include preferred stocks and convertible securities, including those purchased in initial public offerings (IPOs) or shortly thereafter. The fund also may invest up to 20% of its net assets in high grade fixed-income securities (i.e., rated A or better or the unrated equivalent) of any maturity or duration.

The fund intends to invest in a broad range of (and in any case at least five different) countries. The fund is not required to invest in every country represented in, or to match the country weightings of, the MSCI EAFE Index. The MSCI EAFE Index is a free float adjusted, market capitalization weighted index designed to measure the performance of publicly-traded stocks issued by companies in developed markets, excluding the United States and Canada. The fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries, but no more than 5% of its assets may be invested in issuers located in any one emerging market country. The fund invests in stocks that appear to be undervalued (as measured by their price/earnings ratios) and that may have value and/or growth characteristics. The portfolio managers employ a bottom-up investment approach which emphasizes individual stock selection. The portfolio managers consider:

- *Stock selection.* The portfolio managers use proprietary quantitative models and traditional qualitative analysis to identify attractive stocks with low relative price multiples and positive trends in earnings forecasts.
- *Country allocations.* The portfolio managers seek to allocate country weights generally in accordance with the MSCI EAFE Index, but deviations from the MSCI EAFE Index country weightings may occur.
- *Sector and industry allocations.* The portfolio managers group stocks into micro-universes of similar companies within each country to facilitate comparisons. The portfolio managers use the sector allocations of the MSCI EAFE Index as a guide, but allocations may differ from those of the MSCI EAFE Index.

The fund's stock selection process is designed to produce a diversified portfolio that, relative to the MSCI EAFE Index, has a below-average price/earnings ratio and an above-average earnings growth trend. As of December 31, 2012, the MSCI EAFE Index consisted of the following developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

The portfolio managers typically sell a security when the fund's computer modeling techniques no longer rank the security favorably within its sector. The portfolio managers also generally will sell securities when they believe that there has been a negative change in the company's fundamentals, the company has lost favor in the current market or economic environment or a more attractive opportunity has been identified.

Although not a principal investment strategy, the fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to securities, indexes and foreign currencies) and forward contracts, as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage currency risk or as part of a hedging strategy.

Investment Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

- *Risks of stock investing.* Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles,

with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general market conditions that are not related to the particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry, or factors that affect a particular company, such as management performance, financial leverage, and reduced demand for the company's products or services.

- *Foreign investment risk.* The fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign companies. Special risks associated with investments in foreign issuers include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political and economic instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Investments denominated in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that such currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the value of these investments held by the fund. Emerging markets tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the markets of more mature economies, and generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries.
- *Foreign currency risk.* Investments in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Foreign currencies are also subject to risks caused by inflation, interest rates, budget deficits and low savings rates, political factors and government intervention and controls.
- *Liquidity risk.* When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the fund's share price may fall dramatically. Investments in foreign securities, particularly those of issuers located in emerging markets, tend to have greater exposure to liquidity risk than domestic securities.

In addition to the principal risks described above, the fund is subject to the following additional risks.

- *Market sector risk.* The fund may significantly overweight or underweight certain companies, industries or market sectors, which may cause the fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those companies, industries or sectors.
- *Growth and value stock risk.* By investing in a mix of growth and value companies, the fund assumes the risks of both. Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met, investors can punish the stocks inordinately, even if earnings do increase. In addition, growth stocks typically lack the dividend yield that can cushion stock prices in market downturns. Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth, or the expected value was misgauged. They also may decline in price even though in theory they are already undervalued.
- *IPO risk.* The prices of securities purchased in IPOs can be very volatile. The effect of IPOs on the fund's performance depends on a variety of factors, including the number of IPOs the fund invests in relative to the size of the fund and whether and to what extent a security purchased in an IPO appreciates or depreciates in value. As a fund's asset base increases, IPOs often have a diminished effect on such fund's performance.
- *Derivatives risk.* A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the fund's performance. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the fund will not correlate with the underlying instruments or the fund's other investments. Derivative instruments, such as forward contracts and over-the-counter options, also involve the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of the counterparty to the derivative instruments to make required payments or otherwise comply with the derivative instruments' terms. Many of the regulatory protections afforded participants on organized exchanges for futures contracts and exchange-traded options, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, are not available in connection with over-the-counter derivative transactions. Certain types of derivatives, including over-the-counter transactions, involve greater risks than the underlying obligations because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and pricing risk. Additionally, some derivatives involve economic leverage, which could increase the volatility of these investments as they may fluctuate in value more than the underlying instrument. The fund may be required to segregate liquid assets in connection with the purchase of derivative instruments.

- *Leverage risk.* The use of leverage, such as lending portfolio securities, entering into futures contracts or forward currency contracts and engaging in forward commitment transactions, may magnify the fund's gains or losses.

- *Other potential risks.* The fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, the fund will receive collateral from the borrower equal to at least 100% of the value of loaned securities. If the borrower of the securities fails financially, there could be delays in recovering the loaned securities or exercising rights to the collateral. Under adverse market conditions, the fund could invest some or all of its assets in U.S. Treasury securities and money market securities. Although the fund would do this for temporary defensive purposes, it could reduce the benefit from any upswing in the market. During such periods, the fund may not achieve its investment objective. Under adverse market conditions, the fund also may invest more than 20% of its assets in the securities of U.S. issuers.

The fund may engage in short-term trading, which could produce higher transaction costs and taxable distributions and lower the fund's after-tax performance.

An investment in fixed-income securities will be subject primarily to interest rate and credit risks. Prices of bonds tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in rates will adversely affect bond prices and, to the extent the fund invests in bonds, the fund's share price. The longer the effective maturity and duration of these investments, the more likely the fund's share price will react to changes in interest rates. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the security will fail to make timely interest or principal payments, and includes the possibility that any of the fund's fixed-income investments will have its credit rating downgraded. The lower a bond's credit rating, the greater the chance - in the rating agency's opinion - that the bond issuer will default or fail to meet its payment obligations.

Management

The investment adviser for the fund is The Boston Company Asset Management, LLC (TBCAM), Mellon Financial Center, One Boston Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02108. The fund has agreed to pay TBCAM an investment advisory fee at the annual rate of 0.80% of the fund's average daily net assets up to \$500 million, 0.75% of the next \$500 million of such assets, 0.70% of the next \$500 million of such assets, 0.60% of the next \$500 million of such assets, and 0.50% of the fund's average daily net assets in excess of \$2 billion. For the past fiscal year, the fund paid TBCAM an investment advisory fee at the annual rate of 0.55% of the fund's average daily net assets. A discussion regarding the basis for the board's approving the fund's investment advisory agreement with TBCAM is available in the fund's annual report for the period ended September 30, 2012. TBCAM was founded in 1970 and manages more than \$37.4 billion in assets in international and domestic equity and balanced portfolios for public, corporate, Taft-Hartley, defined benefit plans, as well as endowment/foundation clients and sub-advised relationships.

The fund's administrator is The Dreyfus Corporation (Dreyfus), 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166. Founded in 1947, Dreyfus manages approximately \$247 billion in 177 mutual fund portfolios. Dreyfus and TBCAM are wholly owned subsidiaries of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), a global financial services company focused on helping clients manage and service their financial assets, operating in 36 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading investment management and investment services company, uniquely focused to help clients manage and move their financial assets in the rapidly changing global marketplace. BNY Mellon has \$27.1 trillion in assets under custody and administration and \$1.3 trillion in assets under management. BNY Mellon is the corporate brand of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. BNY Mellon Investment Management is one of the world's leading investment management organizations, and one of the top U.S. wealth managers, encompassing BNY Mellon's affiliated investment management firms, wealth management services and global distribution companies. Additional information is available at www.bnymellon.com.

Sean P. Fitzgibbon, CFA, and Mark A. Bogar, CFA, serve as the fund's primary portfolio managers, positions they have held since January 2010. Mr. Fitzgibbon is a senior managing director, portfolio manager, research analyst and head of the global core equity team at TBCAM, where he has been employed (or with an affiliate) since 1991. Mr. Bogar is a director, portfolio manager, research analyst and member of the global core equity team at TBCAM, where he has been employed since August 2007.

The fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides additional portfolio manager information including compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of fund shares.

MBSC Securities Corporation (MBSC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Dreyfus, serves as distributor of the fund and for the other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. Rule 12b-1 fees and shareholder services fees are paid to MBSC for financing the sale and distribution of fund shares and for providing shareholder account service and maintenance, respectively. Dreyfus or MBSC may provide cash payments out of its own resources to financial intermediaries that sell shares of funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds or provide other services. Such payments are separate from any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees or other expenses that may be

paid by a fund to those intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by fund shareholders or the fund, the fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. These payments may be made to intermediaries, including affiliates, that

provide shareholder servicing, sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the financial intermediary. Cash compensation also may be paid from Dreyfus' or MBSC's own resources to intermediaries for inclusion of a fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list or in other sales programs. These payments sometimes are referred to as "revenue sharing." From time to time, Dreyfus or MBSC also may provide cash or non-cash compensation to financial intermediaries or their representatives in the form of occasional gifts; occasional meals, tickets or other entertainment; support for due diligence trips; educational conference sponsorship; support for recognition programs; technology or infrastructure support; and other forms of cash or non-cash compensation permissible under broker-dealer regulations. In some cases, these payments or compensation may create an incentive for a financial intermediary or its employees to recommend or sell shares of the fund to you. Please contact your financial representative for details about any payments they or their firm may receive in connection with the sale of fund shares or the provision of services to the fund.

The fund, TBCAM, Dreyfus and MBSC have each adopted a code of ethics that permits its personnel, subject to such code, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the fund. Each code of ethics restricts the personal securities transactions of employees, and requires portfolio managers and other investment personnel to comply with the code's preclearance and disclosure procedures. The primary purpose of the code is to ensure that personal trading by employees does not disadvantage any fund managed by TBCAM or Dreyfus.

Shareholder Guide

Choosing a Share Class

The fund is designed primarily for people who are investing through a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or in a 401(k) or other retirement plan. Third parties with whom you open a fund account may impose policies, limitations and fees that are different from those described in this prospectus. Consult a representative of your financial institution for further information.

This prospectus offers Class A, C and I shares of the fund.

Your financial representative may receive different compensation for selling one class of shares than for selling another class. It is important to remember that any contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) or Rule 12b-1 fees have the same purpose as the front-end sales charge: to compensate the distributor for concessions and expenses it pays to dealers and financial institutions in connection with the sale of fund shares. A CDSC is not charged on fund shares acquired through the reinvestment of fund dividends. Because the Rule 12b-1 fee is paid out of the fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time it will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

The different classes of fund shares represent investments in the same portfolio of securities, but the classes are subject to different expenses and will likely have different share prices. When choosing a class, you should consider your investment amount, anticipated holding period, the potential costs over your holding period and whether you qualify for any reduction or waiver of the sales charge. A complete description of these classes follows. You should review these arrangements with your financial representative before determining which class to invest in.

Class A Shares

When you invest in Class A shares, you pay the public offering price, which is the share price, or net asset value (NAV), plus the initial sales charge that may apply to your purchase. The amount of the initial sales charge is based on the size of your investment, as the following table shows. We also describe below how you may reduce or eliminate the initial sales charge (see "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers"). Class A shares are subject to an annual shareholder services fee of .25% paid to the fund's distributor for shareholder account service and maintenance.

Since some of your investment goes to pay an up-front sales charge when you purchase Class A shares, you purchase fewer shares than you would with the same investment in Class C shares. Nevertheless, you are usually better off purchasing Class A shares, rather than Class C shares, and paying an up-front sales charge if you:

- plan to own the shares for an extended period of time, since the ongoing Rule 12b-1 fees on Class C shares may eventually exceed the cost of the up-front sales charge; and
- qualify for a reduced or waived sales charge

If you invest \$1 million or more (and are not eligible to purchase Class I shares), Class A shares will always be the most advantageous choice. Shareholders who received Class A shares in exchange for Class T shares of the fund may be eligible for lower sales charges. See the SAI for further details.

Total Sales Load -- Class A Shares

Amount of Transaction	As a % of Offering Price per Share	As a % of Net Asset Value per Share
Less than \$50,000	5.75	6.10
\$50,000 to less than \$100,000	4.50	4.71
\$100,000 to less than \$250,000	3.50	3.63
\$250,000 to less than \$500,000	2.50	2.56
\$500,000 to less than \$1,000,000	2.00	2.04
\$1,000,000 or more	-0-	-0-

No sales charge applies on investments of \$1 million or more, but a CDSC of 1% may be imposed on certain redemptions of such shares within one year of the date of purchase.

Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers

To receive a reduction or waiver of your initial sales charge, you must let your financial intermediary or the fund know at the time you purchase shares that you qualify for such a reduction or waiver. If you do not let your financial intermediary or the fund know that you are eligible for a reduction or waiver, you may not receive the reduction or waiver to which you are otherwise entitled. In order to receive a reduction or waiver, you may be required to provide your financial intermediary or the fund with evidence of your qualification for the reduction or waiver, such as records regarding shares of certain Dreyfus Funds held in accounts with that financial intermediary and other financial intermediaries. Additional information regarding reductions and waivers of sales loads is available, free of charge, at www.dreyfus.com and in the SAI.

You can reduce your initial sales charge in the following ways:

- *Rights of accumulation.* You can count toward the amount of your investment your total account value in all share classes of the fund and certain other Dreyfus Funds that are subject to a sales charge. For example, if you have \$1 million invested in shares of certain other Dreyfus Funds that are subject to a sales charge, you can invest in Class A shares of any fund without an initial sales charge. We may terminate or change this privilege at any time on written notice.
- *Letter of intent.* You can sign a letter of intent, in which you agree to invest a certain amount (your goal) in the fund and certain other Dreyfus Funds over a 13-month period, and your initial sales charge will be based on your goal. A 90-day back-dated period can also be used to count previous purchases toward your goal. Your goal must be at least \$50,000, and your initial investment must be at least \$5,000. The sales charge will be adjusted if you do not meet your goal.
- *Combine with family members.* You can also count toward the amount of your investment all investments in certain other Dreyfus Funds, in any class of shares that is subject to a sales charge, by your spouse and your children under age 21 (family members), including their rights of accumulation and goals under a letter of intent. Certain other groups may also be permitted to combine purchases for purposes of reducing or eliminating sales charges (See "How to Buy Shares" in the SAI.)

Class A shares may be purchased at NAV without payment of a sales charge by the following individuals and entities:

- full-time or part-time employees, and their family members, of Dreyfus or any of its affiliates
- board members of Dreyfus and board members of the Dreyfus Family of Funds
- full-time employees, and their family members, of financial institutions that have entered into selling agreements with the fund's distributor
- "wrap" accounts for the benefit of clients of financial institutions, provided they have entered into an agreement with the fund's distributor specifying operating policies and standards
- qualified separate accounts maintained by an insurance company; any state, county or city or instrumentality thereof; and charitable organizations investing \$50,000 or more in fund shares and charitable remainder trusts, provided that such Class A shares are purchased directly through the fund's distributor
- qualified investors who (i) purchase Class A shares directly through the fund's distributor, and (ii) have, or whose spouse or minor children have, beneficially owned shares of a Dreyfus Fund and continuously maintained an open account with the distributor in that fund since on or before February 28, 2006

- investors with the cash proceeds from the investor's exercise of stock options and/or disposition of stock related to employment-based stock plans, whether invested in the fund directly or indirectly through an exchange from a Dreyfus money market fund, provided that the proceeds are processed through an entity that has entered into an

agreement with the fund's distributor specifically relating to administering employment-based stock plans. Upon establishing the account in the fund or the Dreyfus money market fund, the investor and the investor's spouse and minor children become eligible to purchase Class A shares of the fund at net asset value, whether or not the investor uses the proceeds related to the employment-based stock plan to establish the account

- members of qualified affinity groups who purchase Class A shares directly through the fund's distributor, provided that the qualified affinity group has entered into an affinity agreement with the distributor
- investors who have continuously owned shares of the fund since before the imposition of a sales load
- employees participating in qualified or non-qualified employee benefit plans
- shareholders in Dreyfus-sponsored IRA rollover accounts funded with the distribution proceeds from qualified and non-qualified retirement plans or a Dreyfus-sponsored 403(b)(7) plan, provided that, in the case of a qualified or non-qualified retirement plan, the rollover is processed through an entity that has entered into an agreement with the fund's distributor specifically relating to processing rollovers. Upon establishing the Dreyfus-sponsored IRA rollover account in the fund, the shareholder becomes eligible to make subsequent purchases of Class A shares of the fund at NAV in such account

Class C Shares

Since you pay no initial sales charge, an investment of less than \$1 million in Class C shares buys more shares than the same investment would in Class A shares. However, Class C shares are subject to an annual Rule 12b-1 fee of .75% and an annual shareholder services fee of .25%. Over time, the Rule 12b-1 fees may cost you more than paying an initial sales charge on Class A shares. Class C shares redeemed within one year of purchase are subject to a 1% CDSC.

Because Class A shares will always be a more favorable investment than Class C shares for investments of \$1 million or more, the fund will generally not accept a purchase order for Class C shares in the amount of \$1 million or more. While the fund will take reasonable steps to prevent investments of \$1 million or more in Class C shares, it may not be able to identify such investments made through certain financial intermediaries or omnibus accounts.

Class I Shares

Since you pay no initial sales charge, an investment of less than \$1 million in Class I shares buys more shares than the same investment would in a class that charges an initial sales charge. There is also no CDSC imposed on redemptions of Class I shares, and you do not pay any ongoing service or distribution fees.

Class I shares may be purchased by:

- bank trust departments, trust companies and insurance companies that have entered into agreements with the fund's distributor to offer Class I shares to their clients
- institutional investors acting in a fiduciary, advisory, agency, custodial or similar capacity for qualified or non-qualified employee benefit plans, including pension, profit-sharing and other deferred compensation plans, whether established by corporations, partnerships, non-profit entities, trade or labor unions, or state and local governments, and IRAs set up under Simplified Employee Pension Plans that have entered into agreements with the fund's distributor to offer Class I shares to such plans
- law firms or attorneys acting as trustees or executors/administrators
- foundations and endowments that make an initial investment in the fund of at least \$1 million
- sponsors of college savings plans that qualify for tax-exempt treatment under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, that maintain an omnibus account with the fund and do not require shareholder tax reporting or 529 account support responsibilities from the fund's distributor
- advisory fee-based accounts offered through financial intermediaries who, depending on the structure of the selected advisory platform, make Class I shares available
- certain institutional clients of a BNY Mellon investment advisory subsidiary, provided that such clients are approved by Dreyfus
- unaffiliated investment companies approved by the fund's distributor

CDSC Waivers

The fund's CDSC on Class A and C shares may be waived in the following cases:

- permitted exchanges of shares, except if shares acquired by exchange are then redeemed within the period during which a CDSC would apply to the initial shares purchased

- redemptions made within one year of death or disability of the shareholder
- redemptions due to receiving required minimum distributions from retirement accounts upon reaching age 70½
- redemptions made through the fund's Automatic Withdrawal Plan, if such redemptions do not exceed 12% of the value of the account annually
- redemptions from qualified and non-qualified employee benefit plans

Buying and Selling Shares

Dreyfus generally calculates fund NAVs as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on days the NYSE is open for regular business. Your order will be priced at the next NAV calculated after your order is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity. When calculating NAVs, Dreyfus values equity investments on the basis of market quotations or official closing prices. Dreyfus generally values fixed-income investments based on values supplied by an independent pricing service approved by the fund's board. The pricing service's procedures are reviewed under the general supervision of the board. If market quotations or prices from a pricing service are not readily available, or are determined not to reflect accurately fair value, the fund may value those investments at fair value as determined in accordance with procedures approved by the fund's board. Fair value of investments may be determined by the fund's board, its pricing committee or its valuation committee in good faith using such information as it deems appropriate under the circumstances. Under certain circumstances, the fair value of foreign equity securities will be provided by an independent pricing service. Using fair value to price investments may result in a value that is different from a security's most recent closing price and from the prices used by other mutual funds to calculate their net asset values. Forward currency contracts will be valued at the forward rate obtained from an independent pricing service approved by the board. Foreign securities held by a fund may trade on days when the fund does not calculate its NAV and thus may affect the fund's NAV on days when investors will not be able to purchase or sell (redeem) fund shares.

Investments in certain types of thinly traded securities may provide short-term traders arbitrage opportunities with respect to the fund's shares. For example, arbitrage opportunities may exist when trading in a portfolio security or securities is halted and does not resume, or the market on which such securities are traded closes before the fund calculates its NAV. If short-term investors in the fund were able to take advantage of these arbitrage opportunities, they could dilute the NAV of fund shares held by long-term investors. Portfolio valuation policies can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that such valuation policies will prevent dilution of the fund's NAV by short-term traders. While the fund has a policy regarding frequent trading, it too may not be completely effective to prevent short-term NAV arbitrage trading, particularly in regard to omnibus accounts. Please see "Shareholder Guide – General Policies" for further information about the fund's frequent trading policy.

Orders to buy and sell shares received by an authorized entity (such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or 401(k) or other retirement plan that has entered into an agreement with the fund's distributor) by the close of trading on the NYSE and transmitted to the distributor or its designee by the close of its business day (usually 5:15 p.m. Eastern time) will be based on the NAV determined as of the close of trading on the NYSE that day.

How to Buy Shares

By Mail.

Regular Accounts. To open a regular account, complete an application and mail it, together with a check payable to The Dreyfus Family of Funds, to the appropriate address below. To purchase additional shares in a regular account, mail a check payable to The Dreyfus Family of Funds (with your account number on your check), together with an investment slip, to the appropriate address below.

IRA Accounts. To open an IRA account or make additional investments in an IRA account, be sure to specify the fund name and the year for which the contribution is being made. When opening a new account include a completed IRA application, and when making additional investments include an investment slip. Make checks payable to The Dreyfus Family of Funds, and mail to the appropriate address below.

Mailing Address. If you are investing directly through the fund, mail to:

Dreyfus Shareholder Services
P.O. Box 9879
Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8079

If you are investing through a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or in a 401(k) or other retirement plan, mail to:

Dreyfus Institutional Department
P.O. Box 9882
Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8082

Electronic Check or Wire. To purchase shares in a regular or IRA account by wire or electronic check, please call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) for more information.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer. To purchase additional shares in a regular or IRA account by Dreyfus TeleTransfer, which will transfer money from a pre-designated bank account, request the account service on your application. Call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction.

Automatically. You may purchase additional shares in a regular or IRA account by selecting one of Dreyfus' automatic investment services made available to the fund on your account application or service application. See "Services for Fund Investors."

In Person. Visit a Dreyfus Financial Center. Please call us for locations.

The minimum initial and subsequent investment for regular accounts is \$1,000 and \$100, respectively. The minimum initial investment for IRAs is \$750, with no minimum subsequent investment. The minimum initial investment for educational savings accounts is \$500, with no minimum subsequent investment. Investments made through Dreyfus TeleTransfer are subject to a \$100 minimum and a \$150,000 maximum. All investments must be in U.S. dollars. Third-party checks, cash, travelers' checks or money orders will not be accepted. You may be charged a fee for any check that does not clear.

How to Sell Shares

You may sell (redeem) shares at any time. Your shares will be sold at the next NAV calculated after your order is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity. Any certificates representing fund shares being sold must be returned with your redemption request. Your order will be processed promptly and you will generally receive the proceeds within a week.

To keep your CDSC as low as possible, each time you request to sell shares we will first sell shares that are not subject to a CDSC, and then those subject to the lowest charge. The CDSC is based on the lesser of the original purchase cost or the current market value of the shares being sold, and is not charged on fund shares you acquired by reinvesting your fund dividends. As described above in this prospectus, there are certain instances when you may qualify to have the CDSC waived. Consult your financial representative or refer to the SAI for additional details.

Before selling shares recently purchased by check, Dreyfus TeleTransfer or Automatic Asset Builder, please note that:

- if you send a written request to sell such shares, the fund may delay sending the proceeds for up to eight business days following the purchase of those shares
- the fund will not process wire, telephone, online or Dreyfus TeleTransfer redemption requests for up to eight business days following the purchase of those shares

By Mail.

Regular Accounts. To redeem shares in a regular account by mail, send a letter of instruction that includes your name, your account number, the name of the fund, the share class, the dollar amount to be redeemed and how and where to send the proceeds. Mail your request to the appropriate address below.

IRA Accounts. To redeem shares in an IRA account by mail, send a letter of instruction that includes all of the same information for regular accounts and indicate whether the distribution is qualified or premature and whether the 10% TEFRA should be withheld. Mail your request to the appropriate address below.

Mailing Address. If you invested directly through the fund, mail to:

Dreyfus Shareholder Services
P.O. Box 9879
Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8079

If you invested through a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or in a 401(k) or other retirement plan, mail to:

Dreyfus Institutional Department
P.O. Box 9882
Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8082

A medallion signature guarantee is required for some written sell orders. These include:

- amounts of \$10,000 or more on accounts whose address has been changed within the last 30 days
- requests to send the proceeds to a different payee or address
- amounts of \$100,000 or more

A medallion signature guarantee helps protect against fraud. You can obtain one from most banks or securities dealers, but not from a notary public. For joint accounts, each signature must be guaranteed. Please call to ensure that your medallion signature guarantee will be processed correctly.

Telephone or Online. To redeem shares call Dreyfus at 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or, for regular accounts, visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction.

A check will be mailed to your address of record or you may request a wire or electronic check (Dreyfus TeleTransfer). For wires or Dreyfus TeleTransfer, be sure that the fund has your bank account information on file. Proceeds will be wired or sent by electronic check to your bank account.

You may speak to a Dreyfus representative to request that redemption proceeds be paid by check and mailed to your address of record (maximum \$250,000 per day). You may request that redemption proceeds be sent to your bank by wire (minimum \$1,000) or by Dreyfus TeleTransfer (minimum \$500). There is a \$100,000 per day limit on requests for redemption by check, wire and Dreyfus TeleTransfer made online or through the Dreyfus Express[®] automated account access system.

Automatically. You may sell shares in a regular account by calling 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) for instructions on how to establish the Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan. You may sell shares in an IRA account by calling the above number for instructions on automatic withdrawals.

In Person. Visit a Dreyfus Financial Center. Please call us for locations.

General Policies

Unless you decline teleservice privileges on your application, the fund's transfer agent is authorized to act on telephone or online instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be you and reasonably believed by the transfer agent to be genuine. You may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone or online order as long as the fund's transfer agent takes reasonable measures to confirm that instructions are genuine.

The fund is designed for long-term investors. Frequent purchases, redemptions and exchanges may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm fund performance by diluting the value of fund shares and increasing brokerage and administrative costs. As a result, Dreyfus and the fund's board have adopted a policy of discouraging excessive trading, short-term market timing and other abusive trading practices (frequent trading) that could adversely affect the fund or its operations. Dreyfus and the fund will not enter into arrangements with any person or group to permit frequent trading.

The fund also reserves the right to:

- change or discontinue its exchange privilege, or temporarily suspend the privilege during unusual market conditions
- change its minimum or maximum investment amounts
- delay sending out redemption proceeds for up to seven days (generally applies only during unusual market conditions or in cases of very large redemptions or excessive trading)
- "redeem in kind," or make payments in securities rather than cash, if the amount redeemed is large enough to affect fund operations (for example, if it exceeds 1% of the fund's assets)
- refuse any purchase or exchange request, including those from any individual or group who, in Dreyfus' view, is likely to engage in frequent trading

More than four roundtrips within a rolling 12-month period generally is considered to be frequent trading. A roundtrip consists of an investment that is substantially liquidated within 60 days. Based on the facts and circumstances of the trades, the fund may also view as frequent trading a pattern of investments that are partially liquidated within 60 days.

Transactions made through Automatic Investment Plans, Automatic Withdrawal Plans, Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privileges, automatic non-discretionary rebalancing programs, and minimum required retirement distributions generally are not considered to be frequent trading. For employer-sponsored benefit plans, generally only participant-initiated exchange transactions are subject to the roundtrip limit.

Dreyfus monitors selected transactions to identify frequent trading. When its surveillance systems identify multiple roundtrips, Dreyfus evaluates trading activity in the account for evidence of frequent trading. Dreyfus considers the

investor's trading history in other accounts under common ownership or control, in other Dreyfus Funds and BNY Mellon Funds, and if known, in non-affiliated mutual funds and accounts under common control. These evaluations involve judgments that are inherently subjective, and while Dreyfus seeks to apply the policy and procedures uniformly, it is possible that similar transactions may be treated differently. In all instances, Dreyfus seeks to make these judgments to the best of its abilities in a manner that it believes is consistent with shareholder interests. If Dreyfus concludes the account is likely to engage in frequent trading, Dreyfus may cancel or revoke the purchase or exchange on the following business day. Dreyfus may also temporarily or permanently bar such investor's future purchases into the fund in lieu of, or in addition to, canceling or revoking the trade. At its discretion, Dreyfus may apply these restrictions across all accounts under common ownership, control or perceived affiliation.

Fund shares often are held through omnibus accounts maintained by financial intermediaries, such as brokers and retirement plan administrators, where the holdings of multiple shareholders, such as all the clients of a particular broker, are aggregated. Dreyfus' ability to monitor the trading activity of investors whose shares are held in omnibus accounts is limited. However, the agreements between the distributor and financial intermediaries include obligations to comply with the terms of this prospectus and to provide Dreyfus, upon request, with information concerning the trading activity of investors whose shares are held in omnibus accounts. If Dreyfus determines that any such investor has engaged in frequent trading of fund shares, Dreyfus may require the intermediary to restrict or prohibit future purchases or exchanges of fund shares by that investor.

Certain retirement plans and intermediaries that maintain omnibus accounts with the fund may have developed policies designed to control frequent trading that may differ from the fund's policy. At its sole discretion, the fund may permit such intermediaries to apply their own frequent trading policy. If you are investing in fund shares through an intermediary (or in the case of a retirement plan, your plan sponsor), please contact the intermediary for information on the frequent trading policies applicable to your account.

To the extent the fund significantly invests in foreign securities traded on markets that close before the fund calculates its NAV, events that influence the value of these foreign securities may occur after the close of these foreign markets and before the fund calculates its NAV. As a result, certain investors may seek to trade fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these foreign securities at the time the fund calculates its NAV (referred to as price arbitrage). This type of frequent trading may dilute the value of fund shares held by other shareholders. Dreyfus has adopted procedures designed to adjust closing market prices of foreign equity securities under certain circumstances to reflect what it believes to be their fair value.

To the extent the fund significantly invests in thinly traded securities, certain investors may seek to trade fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these securities (referred to as price arbitrage). Any such frequent trading strategies may interfere with efficient management of the fund's portfolio to a greater degree than funds that invest in highly liquid securities, in part because the fund may have difficulty selling these portfolio securities at advantageous times or prices to satisfy large and/or frequent redemption requests. Any successful price arbitrage may also cause dilution in the value of fund shares held by other shareholders. Although the fund's frequent trading and fair valuation policies and procedures are designed to discourage market timing and excessive trading, none of these tools alone, nor all of them together, completely eliminates the potential for frequent trading.

Small Account Policies

To offset the relatively higher costs of servicing smaller accounts, the fund charges regular accounts with balances below \$2,000 an annual fee of \$12. The fee will be imposed during the fourth quarter of each calendar year.

The fee will be waived for: any investor whose aggregate Dreyfus mutual fund investments total at least \$25,000; IRA accounts; Education Savings Accounts; accounts participating in automatic investment programs; and accounts opened through a financial institution.

If your account falls below \$500, the fund may ask you to increase your balance. If it is still below \$500 after 30 days, the fund may close your account and send you the proceeds.

Distributions and Taxes

The fund earns dividends, interest and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. The fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions. The fund normally pays dividends and capital gain distributions annually. Fund dividends and capital gain distributions will be reinvested in the fund unless you instruct the fund otherwise. There are no fees or sales charges on reinvestments.

Distributions paid by the fund are subject to federal income tax, and may also be subject to state or local taxes (unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account). For federal tax purposes, in general, certain fund distributions, including distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable as ordinary income. Other fund distributions, including dividends from certain U.S. companies and certain foreign companies and distributions of long-term capital gains, generally are taxable as qualified dividends and capital gains, respectively.

High portfolio turnover and more volatile markets can result in significant taxable distributions to shareholders, regardless of whether their shares have increased in value. The tax status of any distribution generally is the same regardless of how long you have been in the fund and whether you reinvest your distributions or take them in cash.

If you buy shares of a fund when the fund has realized but not yet distributed income or capital gains, you will be "buying a dividend" by paying the full price for the shares and then receiving a portion back in the form of a taxable distribution.

Your sale of shares, including exchanges into other funds, may result in a capital gain or loss for tax purposes. A capital gain or loss on your investment in the fund generally is the difference between the cost of your shares and the amount you receive when you sell them. The tax status of your distributions will be detailed in your annual tax statement from the fund. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, please consult your tax adviser before investing.

Services for Fund Investors

Automatic Services

Buying or selling shares automatically is easy with the services described below. With each service, you select a schedule and amount, subject to certain restrictions. If you purchase shares through a third party, the third party may impose different restrictions on these services and privileges, or may not make them available at all. For information, call your financial representative or 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only).

Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder [®] permits you to purchase fund shares (minimum of \$100 and maximum of \$150,000 per transaction) at regular intervals selected by you. Fund shares are purchased by transferring funds from the bank account designated by you.

Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan permits you to purchase fund shares (minimum of \$100 per transaction) automatically through a payroll deduction.

Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit permits you to purchase fund shares (minimum of \$100 and maximum of \$50,000 per transaction) automatically from your federal employment, Social Security or other regular federal government check.

Dreyfus Dividend Sweep permits you to automatically reinvest dividends and distributions from the fund into another Dreyfus Fund (not available for IRAs).

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege permits you to exchange at regular intervals your fund shares for shares of other Dreyfus Funds.

Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan permits you to make withdrawals (minimum of \$50) on a monthly or quarterly basis, provided your account balance is at least \$5,000. Any CDSC will be waived, as long as the amount of any withdrawal does not exceed on an annual basis 12% of the greater of the account value at the time of the first withdrawal under the plan, or at the time of the subsequent withdrawal.

Exchange Privilege

Generally, you can exchange shares worth \$500 or more (no minimum for retirement accounts) into other Dreyfus Funds. You can request your exchange by contacting your financial representative. Be sure to read the current prospectus for any fund into which you are exchanging before investing. Any new account established through an exchange generally will have the same privileges as your original account (as long as they are available). There is currently no fee for exchanges, although you may be charged a sales load when exchanging into any fund that has one.

Your exchange request will be processed on the same business day it is received in proper form, provided that each fund is open at the time of the request. If the exchange is accepted at a time of day after one or both of the funds is closed (i.e., at a time after the NAV for the fund has been calculated for that business day), the exchange will be processed on the next business day. See the SAI for more information regarding exchanges.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege

To move money between your bank account and your Dreyfus Fund account with a phone call (for regular or IRA accounts) or online (for regular accounts only), use the Dreyfus TeleTransfer privilege. You can set up Dreyfus TeleTransfer on your account by providing bank account information and following the instructions on your application, or contacting your financial representative. Shares held in an Education Savings Account may not be redeemed through the Dreyfus TeleTransfer privilege.

Account Statements

Every Dreyfus Fund investor automatically receives regular account statements. You will also be sent a yearly statement detailing the tax characteristics of any dividends and distributions you have received.

Reinvestment Privilege

Upon written request, you can reinvest up to the number of Class A shares you redeemed within 45 days of selling them at the current share price without any sales charge. If you paid a CDSC, it will be credited back to your account. This privilege may be used only once.

Financial Highlights

These financial highlights describe the performance of the fund's shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "Total return" shows how much your investment in the fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had reinvested all dividends and distributions. These financial highlights have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class A Shares	Year Ended September 30,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period	23.42	26.30	26.36	29.26	48.76
Investment Operations:					
Investment income--net ^a	.54	.52	.42	.45	.77
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	3.86	(2.81)	.06	(2.11)	(16.45)
Total from Investment Operations	4.40	(2.29)	.48	(1.66)	(15.68)
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income--net	(.48)	(.59)	(.54)	(1.24)	(.67)
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	-	-	-	-	(3.15)
Total Distributions	(.48)	(.59)	(.54)	(1.24)	(3.82)
Net asset value, end of period	27.34	23.42	26.30	26.36	29.26
Total Return (%)^b	19.12	(9.06)	1.84	(4.73)	(34.53)
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	1.54	1.50	1.64	1.84	1.57
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.12	1.86	1.65	2.12	1.90
Portfolio Turnover Rate	64.52	89.90	86.84	160.27	117.20
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	36,972	37,389	58,526	77,775	129,886

^aBased on average shares outstanding at each month end.

^bExclusive of sales charge.

Class C Shares	Year Ended September 30,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period	23.44	26.30	26.34	28.82	47.81
Investment Operations:					
Investment income--net ^a	.34	.33	.22	.27	.37
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	3.90	(2.85)	.06	(2.02)	(16.14)
Total from Investment Operations	4.24	(2.52)	.28	(1.75)	(15.77)
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income--net	(.23)	(.34)	(.32)	(.73)	(.07)
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	-	-	-	-	(3.15)
Total Distributions	(.23)	(.34)	(.32)	(.73)	(3.22)
Net asset value, end of period	27.45	23.44	26.30	26.34	28.82
Total Return (%)^b	18.24	(9.78)	1.03	(5.54)	(35.04)
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	2.34	2.27	2.46	2.62	2.30
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90

Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.33	1.16	.87	1.28	.93
Portfolio Turnover Rate	64.52	89.90	86.84	160.27	117.20
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	4,724	5,348	8,025	10,848	19,529

^aBased on average shares outstanding at each month end.

^bExclusive of sales charge.

Financial Highlights (cont'd)

Class I Shares	Year Ended September 30,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period	23.58	26.49	26.60	29.73	49.50
Investment Operations:					
Investment income--net ^a	.64	.68	.55	.58	.54
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	3.86	(2.93)	.00 ^b	(2.27)	(16.37)
Total from Investment Operations	4.50	(2.25)	.55	(1.69)	(15.83)
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income--net	(.61)	(.66)	(.66)	(1.44)	(.79)
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	-	-	-	-	(3.15)
Total Distributions	(.61)	(.66)	(.66)	(1.44)	(3.94)
Net asset value, end of period	27.47	23.58	26.49	26.60	29.73
Total Return (%)	19.51	(8.86)	2.06	(4.62)	(34.34)
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	1.10	1.08	1.20	1.26	1.19
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.49	2.41	2.13	2.58	1.30
Portfolio Turnover Rate	64.52	89.90	86.84	160.27	117.20
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	124,328	111,593	77,931	31,317	2,350

^a Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

^b Amount represents less than \$.01 per share.

For More Information

Dreyfus International Equity Fund

A series of Dreyfus Stock Funds

SEC file number: 811-21236

More information on this fund is available free upon request, including the following:

Annual/Semiannual Report

Describes the fund's performance, lists portfolio holdings and contains a letter from the fund's manager discussing recent market conditions, economic trends and fund strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during the last fiscal year. The fund's most recent annual and semiannual reports are available at www.dreyfus.com.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

Provides more details about the fund and its policies. A current SAI is available at www.dreyfus.com and is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SAI is incorporated by reference (and is legally considered part of this prospectus).

Portfolio Holdings

Dreyfus funds generally disclose their complete schedule of portfolio holdings monthly with a 30-day lag at www.dreyfus.com under Products and Performance. Complete holdings as of the end of the calendar quarter are disclosed 15 days after the end of such quarter. Dreyfus money market funds generally disclose their complete schedule of holdings daily. The schedule of holdings for a fund will remain on the website until the fund files its Form N-Q or Form N-CSR for the period that includes the dates of the posted holdings. A complete description of the fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the fund's portfolio securities is available in the fund's SAI.

To Obtain Information

By telephone. Call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only)

By mail.

The Dreyfus Family of Funds

144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard

Uniondale, NY 11556-0144

By E-mail. Send your request to info@dreyfus.com

On the Internet. Certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:

SEC: <http://www.sec.gov>

Dreyfus: <http://www.dreyfus.com>

You can also obtain copies, after paying a duplicating fee, by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (for information, call 1-202-551-8090) or by E-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-1520.

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The logo features a circular emblem containing a profile of a man's head, likely a historical figure, positioned to the left of the word "Dreyfus" in a bold, serif font.The logo features a circular emblem containing a profile of a man's head, likely a historical figure, positioned to the left of the word "Dreyfus" in a bold, serif font.

Dreyfus

Small Cap Equity Fund



Prospectus

February 1, 2013

Class	Ticker
A	DSEAX
C	DSECX
I	DSERX

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.



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For More Information

See back cover.

Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in certain funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the Shareholder Guide section on page 9 of the Prospectus and in the How to Buy Shares section and the Additional Information About How to Buy Shares section on page II-1 and page III-1, respectively, of the fund's Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A	Class C	Class I
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.75	none	none
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of lower of purchase or sale price)	none*	1.00	none

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Class A	Class C	Class I
Management fees	.80	.80	.80
Distribution (12b-1) fees	none	.75	none
Other expenses (including shareholder services fees)**	.77	.76	.44
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.57	2.31	1.24
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement	(.18)	(.09)	(.08)
Total annual fund operating expenses*** (after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement)	1.39	2.22	1.16

*Class A shares bought without an initial sales charge as part of an investment of \$1 million or more may be charged a deferred sales charge of 1.00% if redeemed within one year.

** Other expenses include an administration fee of 0.10% payable to The Dreyfus Corporation.

*** The Dreyfus Corporation and The Boston Company Asset Management, LLC have contractually agreed, with respect to each class, to assume the expenses of the class so that such expenses do not exceed an annual rate of 1.39% for Class A, 2.22% for Class C, and 1.16% for Class I. This agreement will continue in effect, with respect to each class, until the fiscal year end following such time as the expenses are equal to or less than such annual rate for the applicable class.

Example

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The one-year example and the first year of the three-, five- and ten-years examples are based on net operating expenses, which reflect the expense waiver/reimbursement by The Dreyfus Corporation and The Boston Company Asset Management, LLC. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$708	\$1,026	\$1,365	\$2,321
Class C	\$325	\$713	\$1,227	\$2,639

Class I

\$118

\$386

\$673

\$1,493

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$708	\$1,026	\$1,365	\$2,321
Class C	\$225	\$713	\$1,227	\$2,639
Class I	\$118	\$386	\$673	\$1,493

Portfolio Turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 93.40% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small-cap U.S. companies. The fund currently considers small-cap companies to be those with total market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, that are within the range of market capitalizations of companies included in the Russell 2500TM Index as of the Index's most recent reconstitution date.

The fund's portfolio managers employ a value-based investment style and measure value by evaluating a company's valuation multiples (price/earnings, price/sales, price/cash flow), current competitive position, and expected business growth relative to its industry. The portfolio managers focus primarily on individual stock selection instead of trying to predict which industries or sectors will perform best. The stock selection process is designed to produce a diversified portfolio of companies that the portfolio managers believe are undervalued relative to expected business growth, with the presence of a catalyst (such as a corporate restructuring, change in management or spin-off) that will trigger a near- or mid-term price increase.

Principal Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The fund's share price fluctuates, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

- *Risks of stock investing.* Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general weakness in the stock market or because of factors that affect the company or its particular industry.
- *Small and midsize company risk.* Small and midsize companies carry additional risks because the operating histories of these companies tend to be more limited, their earnings and revenues less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices more volatile than those of larger, more established companies. The shares of smaller companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the fund's ability to sell these securities.
- *Value stock risk.* Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth or the expected value was misgauged. They also may decline in price even though in theory they are already undervalued.
- *Market sector risk.* The fund may significantly overweight or underweight certain companies, industries or market sectors, which may cause the fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those companies, industries or sectors.
- *Liquidity risk.* When there is little or no active trading market for a security, the fund may not be able to sell the security in a timely manner at its perceived value, which could cause the fund's share price to fall.

Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the fund's Class A shares from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund's shares to

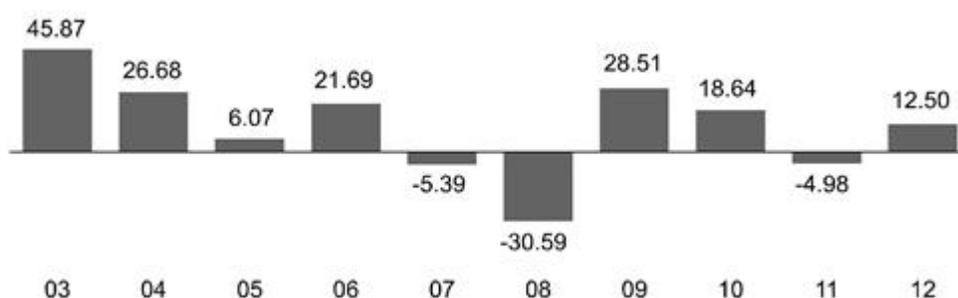
those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. Sales charges, if any, are not

reflected in the bar chart, and if those charges were included, returns would have been less than those shown. More recent performance information may be available at www.dreyfus.com.

Effective August 1, 2007, the fund commenced investing directly in portfolio securities. For the period February 1, 2003 to August 1, 2007, the fund operated as a "feeder fund" in a master/feeder fund arrangement, investing all of its investable assets in a "master portfolio" with the same investment objective and policies as the fund and the same investment adviser that is the fund's current investment adviser. These performance figures for the fund represent for such period the performance of the fund as a feeder fund. For periods prior to February 1, 2003, these performance figures for the fund represent solely the performance of the master portfolio (which reflects the performance of its predecessor fund) in which the fund previously invested all of its investable assets. Performance figures for the master portfolio have not been adjusted to reflect the fund's operating expenses; if these expenses had been reflected, such performance would have been lower.

Year-by-Year Total Returns as of 12/31 each year (%)

Class A



Best Quarter

Q2, 2003: 22.52%

Worst Quarter

Q4, 2008: -23.70%

After-tax performance is shown only for Class A shares (based on the fund's performance as a feeder fund for the period February 1, 2003 to August 1, 2007, and the master portfolio's performance for periods prior to February 1, 2003, adjusted to reflect the sales load applicable to the fund's Class A shares). After-tax performance of the fund's other share classes will vary. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal tax rates, and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/12)

Class

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class A returns before taxes	6.03%	1.29%	9.18%
Class A returns after taxes on distributions	4.65%	0.64%	8.38%
Class A returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	5.69%	0.98%	7.93%
Class C returns before taxes	10.51%	1.72%	8.98%
Class I returns before taxes	12.86%	2.83%	10.14%
Russell 2500 TM Value Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes	19.21%	4.54%	10.20%

Portfolio Management

The fund's investment adviser is The Boston Company Asset Management, LLC (TBCAM). The fund's administrator is The Dreyfus Corporation, an affiliate of TBCAM. Joseph M. Corrado, CFA, Stephanie K. Brandaleone, CFA, and Edward R. Walter, CFA, are the fund's primary portfolio managers, positions they have held since the fund commenced investing directly in portfolio securities. Mr. Corrado and Ms. Brandaleone were the primary portfolio managers of the master portfolio (and its predecessor fund) since February 2000. Mr. Corrado is a senior managing director and portfolio manager for the U.S. small-cap value equity strategy at TBCAM. Ms. Brandaleone is a director, portfolio manager for the U.S. small-cap value strategy and investment research analyst at TBCAM.

Mr. Walter is a managing director, portfolio manager for the U.S. small-cap value equity strategy and investment research analyst at TBCAM.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

In general, for each share class the fund's minimum initial investment is \$1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is \$100. You may sell (redeem) your shares on any business day by calling 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or by visiting www.dreyfus.com. If you invested in the fund through a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or in a 401(k) or other retirement plan, you may mail your request to sell shares to Dreyfus Institutional Department, P.O. Box 9882, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8082. If you invested directly through the fund, you may mail your request to sell shares to Dreyfus Shareholder Services, P.O. Box 9879, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8079.

Tax Information

The fund's distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is through an IRA, 401(k) plan or other tax-advantaged investment plan (in which case you may be taxed upon withdrawal of your investment from such account).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Fund Details

Goal and Approach

The fund seeks long-term growth of capital. This objective may be changed by the fund's board, upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small-cap U.S. companies. The fund invests principally in common stocks, but its equity investments also may include preferred stocks, convertible securities, including those purchased in initial public offerings (IPOs) or shortly thereafter, and securities issued by real estate investment trusts (REITs). REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or loans related to real estate. The fund may invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) in order to provide exposure to certain equity markets. Although the fund normally invests in U.S.-based companies, it may invest up to 15% of its assets in foreign companies (i.e., organized under the laws of countries other than the U.S.), including those located in emerging market countries. The fund also may invest up to 20% of its net assets in high grade fixed-income securities (i.e., rated A or better or the unrated equivalent) with remaining maturities of three years or less.

The fund currently considers small-cap companies to be those with total market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, that are within the range of market capitalizations of companies included in the Russell 2500TM Index as of the Index's most recent reconstitution date.

The Russell 2500 Index is an index of the 2,500 smallest companies in the Russell 3000[®] Index (which comprises the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization). As of May 31, 2012, the market capitalization of the largest company in the Russell 2500 Index was \$6.345 billion, and the weighted average and median market capitalizations of the Index were appropriately \$2.530 billion and \$648 million, respectively. These capitalization ranges vary with market changes and periodic reconstitution of the Index. The fund normally seeks to maintain an average market capitalization for its equity investments, that approximates that of the Russell 2500 Index, as measured on a monthly basis.

The fund's portfolio managers employ a value-based investment style, which means that they seek to identify those companies with stocks trading at prices below what are believed to be their intrinsic values. The portfolio managers measure value by evaluating a company's valuation multiples (price/earnings, price/sales, price/cash flow), current competitive position, and expected business growth relative to its industry.

The portfolio managers focus primarily on individual stock selection instead of trying to predict which industries or sectors will perform best. The stock selection process is designed to produce a diversified portfolio of companies that the portfolio managers believe are undervalued relative to expected business growth, with the presence of a catalyst (such as a corporate restructuring, change in management or spin-off) that will trigger a near- or mid-term price increase.

The portfolio managers typically sell a security when they believe that there has been a negative change in the company's fundamentals, the company has met its price objective or has become fully valued. The portfolio managers also generally will sell securities when a company has lost favor in the current market or economic environment or a more attractive opportunity has been identified.

Although not a principal investment strategy, the fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to securities, indexes, foreign currencies and interest rates) and forward contracts, as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage currency risk or as part of a hedging strategy.

Investment Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

- *Risks of stock investing.* Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general market conditions that are not related to the particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions,

changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry, or factors that affect a particular company, such as management performance, financial leverage, and reduced demand for the company's products or services.

- *Small and midsize company risk.* Small and midsize companies carry additional risks because the operating histories of these companies tend to be more limited, their earnings and revenues less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices more volatile than those of larger, more established companies. The shares of smaller companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the fund's ability to sell these securities. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or may depend on a limited management group. Some of the fund's investments will rise and fall based on investor perception rather than economic factors. Other investments are made in anticipation of future products, services or events whose delay or cancellation could cause the stock price to drop.
- *Value stock risk.* Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth or the expected value was misgauged. They also may decline in price even though in theory they are already undervalued.
- *Market sector risk.* The fund may significantly overweight or underweight certain companies, industries or market sectors, which may cause the fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those companies, industries or sectors.
- *Liquidity risk.* When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the fund's share price may fall dramatically. Investments in foreign securities, particularly those of issuers located in emerging markets, tend to have greater exposure to liquidity risk than domestic securities.

In addition to the principal risks described above, the fund is subject to the following additional risks:

- *REIT risk.* Equity REITs, which invest a majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents and lease payments, may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trust, while mortgage REITs, which invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income primarily from the collection of interest payments, may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, REITs are highly dependent upon management skill and often are not diversified. REITs also are subject to heavy cash flow dependency and to defaults by borrowers or lessees. In addition, REITs possibly could fail to qualify for favorable tax treatment under applicable U.S. or foreign law and/or to maintain exempt status under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Certain REITs provide for a specified term of existence in their trust documents. Such REITs run the risk of liquidating at an economically disadvantageous time.
- *Exchange-traded fund (ETF) risk.* ETFs typically trade on a securities exchange and their shares may, at times, trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting or number of instruments held by the ETF. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses.
- *Foreign investment risk.* The fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign companies. Special risks associated with investments in foreign issuers include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political and economic instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Investments denominated in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that such currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the value of these investments held by the fund. Emerging markets tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the markets of more mature economies, and generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries.
- *Foreign currency risk.* Investments in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Foreign currencies are also subject to risks caused by inflation, interest rates, budget deficits and low savings rates, political factors and government intervention and controls.
- *Derivatives risk.* A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the fund's performance. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly

in the underlying assets. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the fund will not correlate with the underlying instruments or the fund's other investments. Derivative instruments, such as forward contracts and over-the-counter options, also involve the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of the counterparty to the derivative instruments to make required payments or otherwise comply with the derivative instruments' terms. Many of the regulatory protections afforded participants on organized exchanges for futures contracts and exchange-traded options, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, are not available in connection with over-the-counter derivative transactions. Certain types of derivatives, including over-the-counter transactions, involve greater risks than the underlying obligations because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and pricing risk. Additionally, some derivatives involve economic leverage, which could increase the volatility of these investments as they may fluctuate in value more than the underlying instrument.

- *Leverage risk.* The use of leverage, such as engaging in reverse repurchase agreements, lending portfolio securities, entering into futures contracts or forward currency contracts and engaging in forward commitment transactions, may magnify the fund's gains or losses.
- *IPO risk.* The prices of securities purchased in IPOs can be very volatile. The effect of IPOs on the fund's performance depends on a variety of factors, including the number of IPOs the fund invests in relative to the size of the fund and whether and to what extent a security purchased in an IPO appreciates or depreciates in value. As a fund's asset base increases, IPOs often have a diminished effect on such fund's performance.
- *Other potential risks.* The fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, the fund will receive collateral from the borrower equal to at least 100% of the value of loaned securities. If the borrower of the securities fails financially, there could be delays in recovering the loaned securities or exercising rights to the collateral. Under adverse market conditions, the fund could invest some or all of its assets in U.S. Treasury securities and money market securities. Although the fund would do this for temporary defensive purposes, it could reduce the benefit from any upswing in the market. During such periods, the fund may not achieve its investment objective. The fund may engage in short-term trading, which could produce higher transaction costs and taxable distributions and lower the fund's after-tax performance.

An investment in fixed-income securities will be subject primarily to interest rate and credit risks. Prices of bonds tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in rates will adversely affect bond prices and, to the extent the fund invests in bonds, the fund's share price. The longer the effective maturity and duration of these investments, the more likely the fund's share price will react to changes in interest rates. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the security will fail to make timely interest or principal payments, and includes the possibility that any of the fund's fixed-income investments will have its credit rating downgraded. The lower a bond's credit rating, the greater the chance - in the rating agency's opinion - that the bond issuer will default or fail to meet its payment obligations.

Management

The investment adviser for the fund is The Boston Company Asset Management, LLC (TBCAM), Mellon Financial Center, One Boston Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02108. For the past fiscal year, the fund paid TBCAM an investment advisory fee at the annual rate of 0.72% of the fund's average daily net assets. A discussion regarding the basis for the board's approving the fund's investment advisory agreement with TBCAM is available in the fund's annual report for the fiscal period ended September 30, 2012. TBCAM was founded in 1970 and manages more than \$37.4 billion in assets in international and domestic equity and balanced portfolios for public, corporate, Taft-Hartley, defined benefit plans, as well as endowment/foundation clients and sub-advised relationships.

The fund's administrator is The Dreyfus Corporation (Dreyfus), 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166. Founded in 1947, Dreyfus manages approximately \$247 billion in 177 mutual fund portfolios. Dreyfus and TBCAM are wholly owned subsidiaries of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), a global financial services company focused on helping clients manage and service their financial assets, operating in 36 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading investment management and investment services company, uniquely focused to help clients manage and move their financial assets in the rapidly changing global marketplace. BNY Mellon has \$27.1 trillion in assets under custody and administration and \$1.3 trillion in assets under management. BNY Mellon is the corporate brand of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. BNY Mellon Investment Management is one of the world's leading investment management organizations, and one of the top U.S. wealth managers, encompassing BNY

Mellon's affiliated investment management firms, wealth management services and global distribution companies. Additional information is available at www.bnymellon.com.

Joseph M. Corrado, CFA, Stephanie K. Brandaleone, CFA, and Edward R. Walter, CFA, are the fund's primary portfolio managers, positions they have held since the fund commenced investing directly in portfolio securities in 2007. Mr. Corrado and Ms. Brandaleone were the primary portfolio managers of the master portfolio (and its predecessor fund) since February 2000. Mr. Corrado is a senior managing director and portfolio manager for the U.S. small-cap value equity strategy at TBCAM, where he has been employed since 2003. Ms. Brandaleone is a director, portfolio manager for the U.S. small-cap value strategy and investment research analyst at TBCAM, where she has been employed since 2003. Mr. Walter is a managing director, portfolio manager for the U.S. small-cap value equity strategy and investment research analyst at TBCAM, where he has been employed since 2003.

The fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides additional portfolio manager information including compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of fund shares.

MBSC Securities Corporation (MBSC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Dreyfus, serves as distributor of the fund and for the other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. Rule 12b-1 fees and shareholder services fees are paid to MBSC for financing the sale and distribution of fund shares and for providing shareholder account service and maintenance, respectively. Dreyfus or MBSC may provide cash payments out of its own resources to financial intermediaries that sell shares of funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds or provide other services. Such payments are separate from any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees or other expenses that may be paid by a fund to those intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by fund shareholders or the fund, the fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. These payments may be made to intermediaries, including affiliates, that provide shareholder servicing, sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the financial intermediary. Cash compensation also may be paid from Dreyfus' or MBSC's own resources to intermediaries for inclusion of a fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list or in other sales programs. These payments sometimes are referred to as "revenue sharing." From time to time, Dreyfus or MBSC also may provide cash or non-cash compensation to financial intermediaries or their representatives in the form of occasional gifts; occasional meals, tickets or other entertainment; support for due diligence trips; educational conference sponsorship; support for recognition programs; technology or infrastructure support; and other forms of cash or non-cash compensation permissible under broker-dealer regulations. In some cases, these payments or compensation may create an incentive for a financial intermediary or its employees to recommend or sell shares of the fund to you. Please contact your financial representative for details about any payments they or their firm may receive in connection with the sale of fund shares or the provision of services to the fund.

The fund, TBCAM, Dreyfus and MBSC have each adopted a code of ethics that permits its personnel, subject to such code, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the fund. Each code of ethics restricts the personal securities transactions of employees, and requires portfolio managers and other investment personnel to comply with the code's preclearance and disclosure procedures. The primary purpose of the code is to ensure that personal trading by employees does not disadvantage any fund managed by TBCAM or Dreyfus.

Shareholder Guide

Choosing a Share Class

The fund is designed primarily for people who are investing through a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or in a 401(k) or other retirement plan. Third parties with whom you open a fund account may impose policies, limitations and fees that are different from those described in this prospectus. Consult a representative of your financial institution for further information.

This prospectus offers Class A, C and I shares of the fund.

Your financial representative may receive different compensation for selling one class of shares than for selling another class. It is important to remember that any contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) or Rule 12b-1 fees have the same purpose as the front-end sales charge: to compensate the distributor for concessions and expenses it pays to dealers and financial institutions in connection with the sale of fund shares. A CDSC is not charged on fund shares acquired through the reinvestment of fund dividends. Because the Rule 12b-1 fee is paid out of the fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time it will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

The different classes of fund shares represent investments in the same portfolio of securities, but the classes are subject to different expenses and will likely have different share prices. When choosing a class, you should consider your investment amount, anticipated holding period, the potential costs over your holding period and whether you qualify for any reduction or waiver of the sales charge. A complete description of these classes follows. You should review these arrangements with your financial representative before determining which class to invest in.

Class A Shares

When you invest in Class A shares, you pay the public offering price, which is the share price, or net asset value (NAV), plus the initial sales charge that may apply to your purchase. The amount of the initial sales charge is based on the size of your investment, as the following table shows. We also describe below how you may reduce or eliminate the initial sales charge (see "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers"). Class A shares are subject to an annual shareholder services fee of .25% paid to the fund's distributor for shareholder account service and maintenance.

Since some of your investment goes to pay an up-front sales charge when you purchase Class A shares, you purchase fewer shares than you would with the same investment in Class C shares. Nevertheless, you are usually better off purchasing Class A shares, rather than Class C shares, and paying an up-front sales charge if you:

- plan to own the shares for an extended period of time, since the ongoing Rule 12b-1 fees on Class C shares may eventually exceed the cost of the up-front sales charge; and
- qualify for a reduced or waived sales charge

If you invest \$1 million or more (and are not eligible to purchase Class I shares), Class A shares will always be the most advantageous choice. Shareholders who received Class A shares in exchange for Class T shares of the fund may be eligible for lower sales charges. See the SAI for further details.

Total Sales Load -- Class A Shares

Amount of Transaction	As a % of Offering Price per Share	As a % of Net Asset Value per Share
Less than \$50,000	5.75	6.10
\$50,000 to less than \$100,000	4.50	4.71
\$100,000 to less than \$250,000	3.50	3.63
\$250,000 to less than \$500,000	2.50	2.56
\$500,000 to less than \$1,000,000	2.00	2.04
\$1,000,000 or more	-0-	-0-

No sales charge applies on investments of \$1 million or more, but a CDSC of 1% may be imposed on certain redemptions of such shares within one year of the date of purchase.

Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers

To receive a reduction or waiver of your initial sales charge, you must let your financial intermediary or the fund know at the time you purchase shares that you qualify for such a reduction or waiver. If you do not let your financial intermediary or the fund know that you are eligible for a reduction or waiver, you may not receive the reduction or waiver to which you are otherwise entitled. In order to receive a reduction or waiver, you may be required to provide your financial intermediary or the fund with evidence of your qualification for the reduction or waiver, such as records regarding shares of certain Dreyfus Funds held in accounts with that financial intermediary and other financial intermediaries. Additional information regarding reductions and waivers of sales loads is available, free of charge, at www.dreyfus.com and in the SAI.

You can reduce your initial sales charge in the following ways:

- *Rights of accumulation.* You can count toward the amount of your investment your total account value in all share classes of the fund and certain other Dreyfus Funds that are subject to a sales charge. For example, if you have \$1 million invested in shares of certain other Dreyfus Funds that are subject to a sales charge, you can invest in Class A shares of any fund without an initial sales charge. We may terminate or change this privilege at any time on written notice.
- *Letter of intent.* You can sign a letter of intent, in which you agree to invest a certain amount (your goal) in the fund and certain other Dreyfus Funds over a 13-month period, and your initial sales charge will be based on your goal. A 90-day back-dated period can also be used to count previous purchases toward your goal. Your goal must be at least \$50,000, and your initial investment must be at least \$5,000. The sales charge will be adjusted if you do not meet your goal.
- *Combine with family members.* You can also count toward the amount of your investment all investments in certain other Dreyfus Funds, in any class of shares that is subject to a sales charge, by your spouse and your children under age 21 (family members), including their rights of accumulation and goals under a letter of intent. Certain other groups may also be permitted to combine purchases for purposes of reducing or eliminating sales charges (See "How to Buy Shares" in the SAI.)

Class A shares may be purchased at NAV without payment of a sales charge by the following individuals and entities:

- full-time or part-time employees, and their family members, of Dreyfus or any of its affiliates
- board members of Dreyfus and board members of the Dreyfus Family of Funds
- full-time employees, and their family members, of financial institutions that have entered into selling agreements with the fund's distributor
- "wrap" accounts for the benefit of clients of financial institutions, provided they have entered into an agreement with the fund's distributor specifying operating policies and standards
- qualified separate accounts maintained by an insurance company; any state, county or city or instrumentality thereof; and charitable organizations investing \$50,000 or more in fund shares and charitable remainder trusts, provided that such Class A shares are purchased directly through the fund's distributor
- qualified investors who (i) purchase Class A shares directly through the fund's distributor, and (ii) have, or whose spouse or minor children have, beneficially owned shares of a Dreyfus Fund and continuously maintained an open account with the distributor in that fund since on or before February 28, 2006

- investors with the cash proceeds from the investor's exercise of stock options and/or disposition of stock related to employment-based stock plans, whether invested in the fund directly or indirectly through an exchange from a Dreyfus money market fund, provided that the proceeds are processed through an entity that has entered into an

agreement with the fund's distributor specifically relating to administering employment-based stock plans. Upon establishing the account in the fund or the Dreyfus money market fund, the investor and the investor's spouse and minor children become eligible to purchase Class A shares of the fund at net asset value, whether or not the investor uses the proceeds related to the employment-based stock plan to establish the account

- members of qualified affinity groups who purchase Class A shares directly through the fund's distributor, provided that the qualified affinity group has entered into an affinity agreement with the distributor
- employees participating in qualified or non-qualified employee benefit plans
- shareholders in Dreyfus-sponsored IRA rollover accounts funded with the distribution proceeds from qualified and non-qualified retirement plans or a Dreyfus-sponsored 403(b)(7) plan, provided that, in the case of a qualified or non-qualified retirement plan, the rollover is processed through an entity that has entered into an agreement with the fund's distributor specifically relating to processing rollovers. Upon establishing the Dreyfus-sponsored IRA rollover account in the fund, the shareholder becomes eligible to make subsequent purchases of Class A shares of the fund at NAV in such account

Class C Shares

Since you pay no initial sales charge, an investment of less than \$1 million in Class C shares buys more shares than the same investment would in Class A shares. However, Class C shares are subject to an annual Rule 12b-1 fee of .75% and an annual shareholder services fee of .25%. Over time, the Rule 12b-1 fees may cost you more than paying an initial sales charge on Class A shares. Class C shares redeemed within one year of purchase are subject to a 1% CDSC.

Because Class A shares will always be a more favorable investment than Class C shares for investments of \$1 million or more, the fund will generally not accept a purchase order for Class C shares in the amount of \$1 million or more. While the fund will take reasonable steps to prevent investments of \$1 million or more in Class C shares, it may not be able to identify such investments made through certain financial intermediaries or omnibus accounts.

Class I Shares

Since you pay no initial sales charge, an investment of less than \$1 million in Class I shares buys more shares than the same investment would in a class that charges an initial sales charge. There is also no CDSC imposed on redemptions of Class I shares, and you do not pay any ongoing service or distribution fees.

Class I shares may be purchased by:

- bank trust departments, trust companies and insurance companies that have entered into agreements with the fund's distributor to offer Class I shares to their clients
- institutional investors acting in a fiduciary, advisory, agency, custodial or similar capacity for qualified or non-qualified employee benefit plans, including pension, profit-sharing and other deferred compensation plans, whether established by corporations, partnerships, non-profit entities, trade or labor unions, or state and local governments, and IRAs set up under Simplified Employee Pension Plans that have entered into agreements with the fund's distributor to offer Class I shares to such plans
- law firms or attorneys acting as trustees or executors/administrators
- foundations and endowments that make an initial investment in the fund of at least \$1 million
- sponsors of college savings plans that qualify for tax-exempt treatment under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, that maintain an omnibus account with the fund and do not require shareholder tax reporting or 529 account support responsibilities from the fund's distributor
- advisory fee-based accounts offered through financial intermediaries who, depending on the structure of the selected advisory platform, make Class I shares available
- certain institutional clients of a BNY Mellon investment advisory subsidiary, provided that such clients are approved by Dreyfus
- unaffiliated investment companies approved by the fund's distributor

CDSC Waivers

The fund's CDSC on Class A and C shares may be waived in the following cases:

- permitted exchanges of shares, except if shares acquired by exchange are then redeemed within the period during which a CDSC would apply to the initial shares purchased
- redemptions made within one year of death or disability of the shareholder

- redemptions due to receiving required minimum distributions from retirement accounts upon reaching age 70½
- redemptions made through the fund's Automatic Withdrawal Plan, if such redemptions do not exceed 12% of the value of the account annually
- redemptions from qualified and non-qualified employee benefit plans

Buying and Selling Shares

Dreyfus generally calculates fund NAVs as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on days the NYSE is open for regular business. Your order will be priced at the next NAV calculated after your order is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity. When calculating NAVs, Dreyfus values equity investments on the basis of market quotations or official closing prices. Dreyfus generally values fixed-income investments based on values supplied by an independent pricing service approved by the fund's board. The pricing service's procedures are reviewed under the general supervision of the board. If market quotations or prices from a pricing service are not readily available, or are determined not to reflect accurately fair value, the fund may value those investments at fair value as determined in accordance with procedures approved by the fund's board. Fair value of investments may be determined by the fund's board, its pricing committee or its valuation committee in good faith using such information as it deems appropriate under the circumstances. Under certain circumstances, the fair value of foreign equity securities will be provided by an independent pricing service. Using fair value to price investments may result in a value that is different from a security's most recent closing price and from the prices used by other mutual funds to calculate their net asset values. Forward currency contracts will be valued at the forward rate obtained from an independent pricing service approved by the board. ETFs will be valued at their market price. Foreign securities held by a fund may trade on days when the fund does not calculate its NAV and thus may affect the fund's NAV on days when investors will not be able to purchase or sell (redeem) fund shares.

Investments in certain types of thinly traded securities may provide short-term traders arbitrage opportunities with respect to the fund's shares. For example, arbitrage opportunities may exist when trading in a portfolio security or securities is halted and does not resume, or the market on which such securities are traded closes before the fund calculates its NAV. If short-term investors in the fund were able to take advantage of these arbitrage opportunities, they could dilute the NAV of fund shares held by long-term investors. Portfolio valuation policies can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that such valuation policies will prevent dilution of the fund's NAV by short-term traders. While the fund has a policy regarding frequent trading, it too may not be completely effective to prevent short-term NAV arbitrage trading, particularly in regard to omnibus accounts. Please see "Shareholder Guide – General Policies" for further information about the fund's frequent trading policy.

Orders to buy and sell shares received by an authorized entity (such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or 401(k) or other retirement plan that has entered into an agreement with the fund's distributor) by the close of trading on the NYSE and transmitted to the distributor or its designee by the close of its business day (usually 5:15 p.m. Eastern time) will be based on the NAV determined as of the close of trading on the NYSE that day.

How to Buy Shares

By Mail.

Regular Accounts. To open a regular account, complete an application and mail it, together with a check payable to The Dreyfus Family of Funds, to the appropriate address below. To purchase additional shares in a regular account, mail a check payable to The Dreyfus Family of Funds (with your account number on your check), together with an investment slip, to the appropriate address below.

IRA Accounts. To open an IRA account or make additional investments in an IRA account, be sure to specify the fund name and the year for which the contribution is being made. When opening a new account include a completed IRA application, and when making additional investments include an investment slip. Make checks payable to The Dreyfus Family of Funds, and mail to the appropriate address below.

Mailing Address. If you are investing directly through the fund, mail to:

Dreyfus Shareholder Services
P.O. Box 9879
Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8079

If you are investing through a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or in a 401(k) or other retirement plan, mail to:

Dreyfus Institutional Department
P.O. Box 9882
Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8082

Electronic Check or Wire. To purchase shares in a regular or IRA account by wire or electronic check, please call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) for more information.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer. To purchase additional shares in a regular or IRA account by Dreyfus TeleTransfer, which will transfer money from a pre-designated bank account, request the account service on your application. Call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction.

Automatically. You may purchase additional shares in a regular or IRA account by selecting one of Dreyfus' automatic investment services made available to the fund on your account application or service application. See "Services for Fund Investors."

In Person. Visit a Dreyfus Financial Center. Please call us for locations.

The minimum initial and subsequent investment for regular accounts is \$1,000 and \$100, respectively. The minimum initial investment for IRAs is \$750, with no minimum subsequent investment. The minimum initial investment for educational savings accounts is \$500, with no minimum subsequent investment. Investments made through Dreyfus TeleTransfer are subject to a \$100 minimum and a \$150,000 maximum. All investments must be in U.S. dollars. Third-party checks, cash, travelers' checks or money orders will not be accepted. You may be charged a fee for any check that does not clear.

How to Sell Shares

You may sell (redeem) shares at any time. Your shares will be sold at the next NAV calculated after your order is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity. Any certificates representing fund shares being sold must be returned with your redemption request. Your order will be processed promptly and you will generally receive the proceeds within a week.

To keep your CDSC as low as possible, each time you request to sell shares we will first sell shares that are not subject to a CDSC, and then those subject to the lowest charge. The CDSC is based on the lesser of the original purchase cost or the current market value of the shares being sold, and is not charged on fund shares you acquired by reinvesting your fund dividends. As described above in this prospectus, there are certain instances when you may qualify to have the CDSC waived. Consult your financial representative or refer to the SAI for additional details.

Before selling shares recently purchased by check, Dreyfus TeleTransfer or Automatic Asset Builder, please note that:

- if you send a written request to sell such shares, the fund may delay sending the proceeds for up to eight business days following the purchase of those shares
- the fund will not process wire, telephone, online or Dreyfus TeleTransfer redemption requests for up to eight business days following the purchase of those shares

By Mail.

Regular Accounts. To redeem shares in a regular account by mail, send a letter of instruction that includes your name, your account number, the name of the fund, the share class, the dollar amount to be redeemed and how and where to send the proceeds. Mail your request to the appropriate address below.

IRA Accounts. To redeem shares in an IRA account by mail, send a letter of instruction that includes all of the same information for regular accounts and indicate whether the distribution is qualified or premature and whether the 10% TEFRA should be withheld. Mail your request to the appropriate address below.

Mailing Address. If you invested directly through the fund, mail to:

Dreyfus Shareholder Services
P.O. Box 9879
Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8079

If you invested through a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or in a 401(k) or other retirement plan, mail to:

Dreyfus Institutional Department
P.O. Box 9882
Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8082

A medallion signature guarantee is required for some written sell orders. These include:

- amounts of \$10,000 or more on accounts whose address has been changed within the last 30 days
- requests to send the proceeds to a different payee or address
- amounts of \$100,000 or more

A medallion signature guarantee helps protect against fraud. You can obtain one from most banks or securities dealers, but not from a notary public. For joint accounts, each signature must be guaranteed. Please call to ensure that your medallion signature guarantee will be processed correctly.

Telephone or Online. To redeem shares call Dreyfus at 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or, for regular accounts, visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction.

A check will be mailed to your address of record or you may request a wire or electronic check (Dreyfus TeleTransfer). For wires or Dreyfus TeleTransfer, be sure that the fund has your bank account information on file. Proceeds will be wired or sent by electronic check to your bank account.

You may speak to a Dreyfus representative to request that redemption proceeds be paid by check and mailed to your address of record (maximum \$250,000 per day). You may request that redemption proceeds be sent to your bank by wire (minimum \$1,000) or by Dreyfus TeleTransfer (minimum \$500). There is a \$100,000 per day limit on requests for redemption by check, wire and Dreyfus TeleTransfer made online or through the Dreyfus Express[®] automated account access system.

Automatically. You may sell shares in a regular account by calling 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) for instructions on how to establish the Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan. You may sell shares in an IRA account by calling the above number for instructions on automatic withdrawals.

In Person. Visit a Dreyfus Financial Center. Please call us for locations.

General Policies

Unless you decline teleservice privileges on your application, the fund's transfer agent is authorized to act on telephone or online instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be you and reasonably believed by the transfer agent to be genuine. You may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone or online order as long as the fund's transfer agent takes reasonable measures to confirm that instructions are genuine.

The fund is designed for long-term investors. Frequent purchases, redemptions and exchanges may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm fund performance by diluting the value of fund shares and increasing brokerage and administrative costs. As a result, Dreyfus and the fund's board have adopted a policy of discouraging excessive trading, short-term market timing and other abusive trading practices (frequent trading) that could adversely affect the fund or its operations. Dreyfus and the fund will not enter into arrangements with any person or group to permit frequent trading.

The fund also reserves the right to:

- change or discontinue its exchange privilege, or temporarily suspend the privilege during unusual market conditions
- change its minimum or maximum investment amounts
- delay sending out redemption proceeds for up to seven days (generally applies only during unusual market conditions or in cases of very large redemptions or excessive trading)
- "redeem in kind," or make payments in securities rather than cash, if the amount redeemed is large enough to affect fund operations (for example, if it exceeds 1% of the fund's assets)
- refuse any purchase or exchange request, including those from any individual or group who, in Dreyfus' view, is likely to engage in frequent trading

More than four roundtrips within a rolling 12-month period generally is considered to be frequent trading. A roundtrip consists of an investment that is substantially liquidated within 60 days. Based on the facts and circumstances of the trades, the fund may also view as frequent trading a pattern of investments that are partially liquidated within 60 days.

Transactions made through Automatic Investment Plans, Automatic Withdrawal Plans, Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privileges, automatic non-discretionary rebalancing programs, and minimum required retirement distributions generally are not considered to be frequent trading. For employer-sponsored benefit plans, generally only participant-initiated exchange transactions are subject to the roundtrip limit.

Dreyfus monitors selected transactions to identify frequent trading. When its surveillance systems identify multiple roundtrips, Dreyfus evaluates trading activity in the account for evidence of frequent trading. Dreyfus considers the

investor's trading history in other accounts under common ownership or control, in other Dreyfus Funds and BNY Mellon Funds, and if known, in non-affiliated mutual funds and accounts under common control. These evaluations involve judgments that are inherently subjective, and while Dreyfus seeks to apply the policy and procedures uniformly, it is possible that similar transactions may be treated differently. In all instances, Dreyfus seeks to make these judgments to the best of its abilities in a manner that it believes is consistent with shareholder interests. If Dreyfus concludes the account is likely to engage in frequent trading, Dreyfus may cancel or revoke the purchase or exchange on the following business day. Dreyfus may also temporarily or permanently bar such investor's future purchases into the fund in lieu of, or in addition to, canceling or revoking the trade. At its discretion, Dreyfus may apply these restrictions across all accounts under common ownership, control or perceived affiliation.

Fund shares often are held through omnibus accounts maintained by financial intermediaries, such as brokers and retirement plan administrators, where the holdings of multiple shareholders, such as all the clients of a particular broker, are aggregated. Dreyfus' ability to monitor the trading activity of investors whose shares are held in omnibus accounts is limited. However, the agreements between the distributor and financial intermediaries include obligations to comply with the terms of this prospectus and to provide Dreyfus, upon request, with information concerning the trading activity of investors whose shares are held in omnibus accounts. If Dreyfus determines that any such investor has engaged in frequent trading of fund shares, Dreyfus may require the intermediary to restrict or prohibit future purchases or exchanges of fund shares by that investor.

Certain retirement plans and intermediaries that maintain omnibus accounts with the fund may have developed policies designed to control frequent trading that may differ from the fund's policy. At its sole discretion, the fund may permit such intermediaries to apply their own frequent trading policy. If you are investing in fund shares through an intermediary (or in the case of a retirement plan, your plan sponsor), please contact the intermediary for information on the frequent trading policies applicable to your account.

To the extent the fund significantly invests in foreign securities traded on markets that close before the fund calculates its NAV, events that influence the value of these foreign securities may occur after the close of these foreign markets and before the fund calculates its NAV. As a result, certain investors may seek to trade fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these foreign securities at the time the fund calculates its NAV (referred to as price arbitrage). This type of frequent trading may dilute the value of fund shares held by other shareholders. Dreyfus has adopted procedures designed to adjust closing market prices of foreign equity securities under certain circumstances to reflect what it believes to be their fair value.

To the extent the fund significantly invests in thinly traded securities, certain investors may seek to trade fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these securities (referred to as price arbitrage). Any such frequent trading strategies may interfere with efficient management of the fund's portfolio to a greater degree than funds that invest in highly liquid securities, in part because the fund may have difficulty selling these portfolio securities at advantageous times or prices to satisfy large and/or frequent redemption requests. Any successful price arbitrage may also cause dilution in the value of fund shares held by other shareholders. Although the fund's frequent trading and fair valuation policies and procedures are designed to discourage market timing and excessive trading, none of these tools alone, nor all of them together, completely eliminates the potential for frequent trading.

Small Account Policies

To offset the relatively higher costs of servicing smaller accounts, the fund charges regular accounts with balances below \$2,000 an annual fee of \$12. The fee will be imposed during the fourth quarter of each calendar year.

The fee will be waived for: any investor whose aggregate Dreyfus mutual fund investments total at least \$25,000; IRA accounts; Education Savings Accounts; accounts participating in automatic investment programs; and accounts opened through a financial institution.

If your account falls below \$500, the fund may ask you to increase your balance. If it is still below \$500 after 30 days, the fund may close your account and send you the proceeds.

Distribution and Taxes

The fund earns dividends, interest and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. The fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions. The fund normally pays dividends and capital gain distributions annually. Fund dividends and capital gain distributions will be reinvested in the fund unless you instruct the fund otherwise. There are no fees or sales charges on reinvestments.

Distributions paid by the fund are subject to federal income tax, and may also be subject to state or local taxes (unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account). For federal tax purposes, in general, certain fund distributions, including distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable as ordinary income. Other fund distributions, including dividends from certain U.S. companies and certain foreign companies and distributions of long-term capital gains, generally are taxable as qualified dividends and capital gains, respectively.

High portfolio turnover and more volatile markets can result in significant taxable distributions to shareholders, regardless of whether their shares have increased in value. The tax status of any distribution generally is the same regardless of how long you have been in the fund and whether you reinvest your distributions or take them in cash.

If you buy shares of a fund when the fund has realized but not yet distributed income or capital gains, you will be "buying a dividend" by paying the full price for the shares and then receiving a portion back in the form of a taxable distribution.

Your sale of shares, including exchanges into other funds, may result in a capital gain or loss for tax purposes. A capital gain or loss on your investment in the fund generally is the difference between the cost of your shares and the amount you receive when you sell them. The tax status of your distributions will be detailed in your annual tax statement from the fund. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, please consult your tax adviser before investing.

Services for Fund Investors

Automatic Services

Buying or selling shares automatically is easy with the services described below. With each service, you select a schedule and amount, subject to certain restrictions. If you purchase shares through a third party, the third party may impose different restrictions on these services and privileges, or may not make them available at all. For information, call your financial representative or 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only).

Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder [®] permits you to purchase fund shares (minimum of \$100 and maximum of \$150,000 per transaction) at regular intervals selected by you. Fund shares are purchased by transferring funds from the bank account designated by you.

Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan permits you to purchase fund shares (minimum of \$100 per transaction) automatically through a payroll deduction.

Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit permits you to purchase fund shares (minimum of \$100 and maximum of \$50,000 per transaction) automatically from your federal employment, Social Security or other regular federal government check.

Dreyfus Dividend Sweep permits you to automatically reinvest dividends and distributions from the fund into another Dreyfus Fund (not available for IRAs).

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege permits you to exchange at regular intervals your fund shares for shares of other Dreyfus Funds.

Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan permits you to make withdrawals (minimum of \$50) on a monthly or quarterly basis, provided your account balance is at least \$5,000. Any CDSC will be waived, as long as the amount of any withdrawal does not exceed on an annual basis 12% of the greater of the account value at the time of the first withdrawal under the plan, or at the time of the subsequent withdrawal.

Exchange Privilege

Generally, you can exchange shares worth \$500 or more (no minimum for retirement accounts) into other Dreyfus Funds. You can request your exchange by contacting your financial representative. Be sure to read the current prospectus for any fund into which you are exchanging before investing. Any new account established through an exchange generally will have the same privileges as your original account (as long as they are available). There is currently no fee for exchanges, although you may be charged a sales load when exchanging into any fund that has one.

Your exchange request will be processed on the same business day it is received in proper form, provided that each fund is open at the time of the request. If the exchange is accepted at a time of day after one or both of the funds is closed (i.e., at a time after the NAV for the fund has been calculated for that business day), the exchange will be processed on the next business day. See the SAI for more information regarding exchanges.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege

To move money between your bank account and your Dreyfus Fund account with a phone call (for regular or IRA accounts) or online (for regular accounts only), use the Dreyfus TeleTransfer privilege. You can set up Dreyfus TeleTransfer on your account by providing bank account information and following the instructions on your application, or contacting your financial representative. Shares held in an Education Savings Account may not be redeemed through the Dreyfus TeleTransfer privilege.

Account Statements

Every Dreyfus Fund investor automatically receives regular account statements. You will also be sent a yearly statement detailing the tax characteristics of any dividends and distributions you have received.

Reinvestment Privilege

Upon written request, you can reinvest up to the number of Class A shares you redeemed within 45 days of selling them at the current share price without any sales charge. If you paid a CDSC, it will be credited back to your account. This privilege may be used only once.

Financial Highlights

These financial highlights describe the performance of the fund's shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "Total return" shows how much your investment in the fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had reinvested all dividends and distributions. These financial highlights have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class A Shares	Year Ended September 30,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period	22.79	25.23	22.84	24.48	32.64
Investment Operations:					
Investment income (loss)--net ^a	(.05)	(.01)	(.00) ^b	.07	.19
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	6.26	(2.43)	2.42	(1.60)	(4.61)
Total from Investment Operations	6.31	(2.44)	2.42	(1.53)	(4.42)
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income--net	-	-	(.03)	(.11)	-
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	(2.45)	-	-	-	(3.74)
Total Distributions	(2.45)	-	(.03)	(.11)	(3.74)
Net asset value, end of period	26.65	22.79	25.23	22.84	24.48
Total Return (%)^c	29.39	(9.67)	10.62	(6.11)	(14.59)
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	1.57	1.49	1.59	1.72	1.56
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.39
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	.21	(.05)	(.00) ^d	.35	.72
Portfolio Turnover Rate	93.40	76.95	78.90	110.88	92.67
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	45,806	45,048	61,796	60,030	27,467

^aBased on average shares outstanding at each month end.

^bAmount represents less than \$.01 per share.

^cExclusive of sales charge.

^dAmount represents less than .01%.

Class C Shares	Year Ended September 30,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period	21.33	23.80	21.69	23.23	31.41
Investment Operations:					
Investment (loss)--net ^a	(.15)	(.22)	(.19)	(.09)	(.03)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	5.82	(2.25)	2.30	(1.45)	(4.41)
Total from Investment Operations	5.67	(2.47)	2.11	(1.54)	(4.44)
Distributions:					
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	(2.45)	-	-	-	(3.74)
Net asset value, end of period	24.55	21.33	23.80	21.69	23.23
Total Return (%)^b	28.31	(10.38)	9.78	(6.67)	(15.29)
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	2.31	2.19	2.24	2.40	2.36

Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	2.22	2.17	2.20	2.20	2.22
Ratio of net investment (loss) to average net assets	(.62)	(.84)	(.81)	(.48)	(.11)
Portfolio Turnover Rate	93.40	76.95	78.90	110.88	92.67
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	10,855	10,632	14,436	14,037	6,556

^aBased on average shares outstanding at each month end.

^bExclusive of sales charge.

Financial Highlights (cont'd)

Class I Shares	Year Ended September 30,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period	23.29	25.71	23.24	24.88	33.03
Investment Operations:					
Investment income--net ^a	.12	.06	.07	.13	.25
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	6.42	(2.48)	2.47	(1.60)	(4.66)
Total from Investment Operations	6.54	(2.42)	2.54	(1.47)	(4.41)
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income--net	(.04)	(.00) ^b	(.07)	(.17)	-
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	(2.45)	-	-	-	(3.74)
Total Distributions	(2.49)	(.00) ^b	(.07)	(.17)	(3.74)
Net asset value, end of period	27.34	23.29	25.71	23.24	24.88
Total Return (%)	29.80	(9.41)	10.94	(5.67)	(14.37)
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	1.24	1.28	1.14	1.20	1.22
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	1.08	1.13	1.11	1.13	1.15
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	.47	.22	.27	.65	.98
Portfolio Turnover Rate	93.40	76.95	78.90	110.88	92.67
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	49,552	90,251	88,779	68,758	39,424

^aBased on average shares outstanding at each month end.

^bAmount represents less than \$.01 per share.

For More Information

Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund

A series of Dreyfus Stock Funds

SEC file number: 811-21236

More information on this fund is available free upon request, including the following:

Annual/Semiannual Report

Describes the fund's performance, lists portfolio holdings and contains a letter from the fund's manager discussing recent market conditions, economic trends and fund strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during the last fiscal year. The fund's most recent annual and semiannual reports are available at www.dreyfus.com.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

Provides more details about the fund and its policies. A current SAI is available at www.dreyfus.com and is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SAI is incorporated by reference (and is legally considered part of this prospectus).

Portfolio Holdings

Dreyfus funds generally disclose their complete schedule of portfolio holdings monthly with a 30-day lag at www.dreyfus.com under Products and Performance. Complete holdings as of the end of the calendar quarter are disclosed 15 days after the end of such quarter. Dreyfus money market funds generally disclose their complete schedule of holdings daily. The schedule of holdings for a fund will remain on the website until the fund files its Form N-Q or Form N-CSR for the period that includes the dates of the posted holdings. A complete description of the fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the fund's portfolio securities is available in the fund's SAI.

To Obtain Information

By telephone. Call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only)

By mail.

The Dreyfus Family of Funds
144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard
Uniondale, NY 11556-0144

By E-mail. Send your request to info@dreyfus.com

On the Internet. Certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:

SEC: <http://www.sec.gov>

Dreyfus: <http://www.dreyfus.com>

You can also obtain copies, after paying a duplicating fee, by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (for information, call 1-202-551-8090) or by E-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-1520.

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STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

April 1, 2012, as revised or amended May 1, 2012,

September 1, 2012, October 1, 2012, January 1, 2013 and February 1, 2013

This Statement of Additional Information (SAI), which is not a prospectus, supplements and should be read in conjunction with the current prospectus of each fund listed below, as such prospectuses may be revised from time to time. To obtain a copy of a fund's prospectus, please call your financial adviser, or write to the fund at 144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard, Uniondale, New York 11556-0144, visit www.dreyfus.com, or call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only).

The most recent annual report and semi-annual report to shareholders for each fund are separate documents supplied with this SAI, and the financial statements, accompanying notes and report of the independent registered public accounting firm appearing in the annual

report are incorporated by reference into this SAI. All classes of a fund have the same fiscal year end and prospectus date. Capitalized but undefined terms used in this SAI are defined in the Glossary at the end of this SAI.

Fund	Abbreviation	Share Class/Ticker	Fiscal Year End*	Prospectus Date
Dreyfus Bond Funds, Inc.	DBF			
<i>Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund</i>	DMBF	DRTAX	August 31st	January 1st
Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Inc.	DIMBF	DITEX	May 31st	October 1st
Dreyfus Municipal Funds, Inc.	DMF			
<i>Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund</i>	DAFMBF	Class A/DMUAX Class C/DMUCX Class I/DMBIX Class Z/DRMBX	August 31st	January 1st
<i>Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund</i>	DBMMMF	DBMXX	August 31st	January 1st
<i>Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund</i>	DHYMBF	Class A/DHYAX Class C/DHYCX Class I/DYBIX Class Z/DHMBX	August 31st	January 1st
Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund, Inc.	DMMMF	DTEXX	May 31st	October 1st
Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund, Inc.	DNJMMMF	DNJXX	November 30th	April 1st
Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund	DNYAMTMF	DNYXX	May 31st	October 1st
Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund, Inc.	DNYTEBF	DRNYX	May 31st	October 1st

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Fund	Abbreviation	Share Class/ Ticker	Fiscal Year End*	Prospectus Date
Dreyfus Premier California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Inc.	DPCAMTMBF			
<i>Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund</i>	DCAMTMBF	Class A/DCAAX Class C/DCACX Class I/DCMIX Class Z/DRCAX	May 31st	October 1st
Dreyfus Premier GNMA Fund, Inc.	DPGNMAF			

<i>Dreyfus GNMA Fund</i>	DGNMAF	Class A/GPGAX Class C/GPNCX Class Z/DRGMX	April 30th	September 1st
Dreyfus Stock Funds, Inc.	DSF			

<i>Dreyfus International Equity Fund</i>	DIEF	Class A/DIEAX Class C/DIECX Class I/DIERX	September 30th	February 1st
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<i>Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund</i>	DSCEF	Class A/DSEAX Class C/DSECX Class I/DSERX	September 30th	February 1st
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Strategic Funds, Inc.	SF			
<i>Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund</i>	DAMCF	Class A/DNLDX Class C/DNLCX Class I/DNLRX	December 31st	May 1st
<i>Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund</i>	DCAF	SCALX	August 31st	January 1st
<i>Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund</i>	DGAF	SGALX	August 31st	January 1st
<i>Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund</i>	DMAF	SMDAX	August 31st	January 1st
<i>Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund</i>	DSMSCGF	Class A/DSGAX Class C/DSGCX Class I/DSGIX	May 31st	October 1st
<i>Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund</i>	DSMSCVF	Class A/DMVAX Class C/DMECX Class I/DMVIX	November 30th	April 1st

<i>Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund</i>	DUSEF	Class A/DPUAX Class C/DPUCX Class I/DPUIX	November 30th	April 1st
<i>Global Stock Fund</i>	GSF	Class A/DGLAX Class C/DGLCX Class I/DGLRX	November 30th	April 1st
<i>International Stock Fund</i>	ISF	Class A/DISAX Class C/DISCX Class I/DISRX	November 30th	April 1st

* Certain information provided in this SAI is indicated to be as of the end of a fund's last fiscal year or during a fund's last fiscal year. The term "last fiscal year" means the most recently completed fiscal year, except that for funds with fiscal years ended November 30th and December 31st, "last fiscal year" means the fiscal year ended in the immediately preceding calendar year.

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Common Stock

Preferred Stock

Convertible Securities

Warrants

IPOs

Fixed-Income Securities

U.S. Government Securities

Corporate Debt Securities

Ratings of Securities

High Yield and Lower-Rated Securities

Zero Coupon, Pay-In-Kind and Step-Up Securities

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BOARD INFORMATION

Information About Each Board Member's Experience, Qualifications, Attributes or Skills

Board members for the funds, together with information as to their positions with the funds, principal occupations and other board memberships during the past five years, are shown below. The address of each board member is 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166.

Independent Board Members

Name Year of Birth Position	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years	Other Public Company Board Memberships During Past 5 Years
Joseph S. DiMartino 1943 Chairman of the Board	Corporate Director and Trustee	CBIZ (formerly, Century Business Services, Inc.), a provider of outsourcing functions for small and medium size companies, <i>Director</i> (1997 – present) The Newark Group, a provider of a national market of paper recovery facilities, paperboard mills and paperboard converting plants, <i>Director</i> (2000 – 2010) Sunair Services Corporation, a provider of certain outdoor-related services to homes and businesses, <i>Director</i> (2005 – 2009)
William Hodding Carter III 1935 Board Member	Professor of Leadership & Public Policy, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (2006 – present)	N/A
Joni Evans 1942 Board Member	Chief Executive Officer, www.wowOwow.com, an online community dedicated to women's conversations and publications (2007 – present) Principal, Joni Evans Ltd. (publishing) (2006 – present)	N/A
Ehud Houminer 1940 Board Member	Executive-in-Residence at the Columbia Business School, Columbia University (1992 – present)	Avnet Inc., an electronics distributor, <i>Director</i> (1993 – 2012)

Richard C. Leone 1940 Board Member	Senior Fellow and former President of The Century Foundation (formerly, The Twentieth Century Fund, Inc.), a tax exempt research foundation engaged in the study of economic, foreign policy and domestic issues (2012 – present)	
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Name Year of Birth Position	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years	Other Public Company Board Memberships During Past 5 Years
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Hans C. Mautner 1937 Board Member	President – International Division and an Advisory Director of Simon Property Group, a real estate investment company (1998 – 2010) Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Simon Global Limited, a real estate company (1999 – 2010)	N/A
Robin A. Melvin 1963 Board Member	Director, Boisi Family Foundation, a private family foundation that supports youth-serving organizations that promote the self sufficiency of youth from disadvantaged circumstances (1995 – 2012)	N/A

Burton N. Wallack 1950 Board Member	President and Co-owner of Wallack Management Company, a real estate management company	N/A
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John E. Zuccotti 1937 Board Member	Chairman of Brookfield Financial Properties, Inc. (1996 – present) Senior Counsel of Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP (1997– present) Emeritus Chairman of the Real Estate Board of New York	
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Interested Board Member*

Name Year of Birth Position	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years	Other Public Company Board Memberships During Past 5 Years
Gordon J. Davis 1941 Board Member	Partner in the law firm of Venable LLP (2012 – present) Partner in the law firm of Dewey & LeBoeuf LLP (1994 – 2012)	Consolidated Edison, Inc., a utility company, <i>Director</i> (1997 – present) The Phoenix Companies, Inc., a life insurance company, <i>Director</i> (2000 – present)

* Mr. Davis is deemed to be an Interested Board Member of DBF, DIMBF, DMF, DMMMF, DNJMMMF, DNYTEBF, DPCATMBF and SF as a result of his affiliation with Venable LLP, which provides legal services to these funds.

The following table shows the year each board member joined each fund's board.

	<i>Independent Board Members</i>				
Fund	Joseph S. DiMartino	Hodding Carter, III	Joni Evans	Ehud Houminer	Richard C. Leone
DBF	1995	1988	2006	1994	1976
DIMBF	1995	1988	2006	1994	1980
DMF	1995	2006	1991	2006	2006
DMMMFM	1995	1988	2006	1994	1980
DNJMMMFM	1995	2006	1991	2006	2006
DNYAMTMF	1995	2006	1985	2006	2006
DNYTEBF	1995	2006	1985	2006	2006
DPCAMTMBF	1995	2006	1985	2006	2006
DPGNMAF	1995	2006	1985	2006	2006
DSF	2003	2003	2006	2003	2003
SF	1995	1988	2006	1994	1984

	<i>Independent Board Members</i>				<i>Interested Board Member</i>
Fund	Hans C. Mautner	Robin A. Melvin	Burton N. Wallack	John E. Zuccotti	Gordon J. Davis
DBF	1978	1995	2006	1977	2006
DIMBF	1980	1995	2006	1980	2006
DMF	2006	2006	1991	2006	1995
DMMMFM	1980	1995	2006	1980	2006
DNJMMMFM	2006	2006	1991	2006	1995
DNYAMTMF	2006	2006	1991	2006	1995
DNYTEBF	2006	2006	1991	2006	1995
DPCAMTMBF	2006	2006	1991	2006	1995
DPGNMAF	2006	2006	1991	2006	1995
DSF	2003	2003	2006	2003	2006
SF	1984	1995	2006	1984	2006

Each board member has been a Dreyfus Family of Funds board member for over fifteen years. Additional information about each board member follows (supplementing the information provided in the table above) that describes some of the specific experiences, qualifications, attributes or skills that each board member possesses which the board believes has prepared them to be effective board members. The board believes that the significance of each board member's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills is an individual matter (meaning that experience that is important for one board member may not have the same value for another) and that these factors are best evaluated at the board level, with no single board member, or particular factor, being indicative of board effectiveness. However, the board believes that board members need to have the ability to critically review, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them, and to interact effectively with fund management, service providers and counsel, in order to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties; the board believes that its members satisfy this standard. Experience relevant to having this ability may be achieved through a board member's educational background; business, professional training or practice (e.g., medicine, accounting or law), public service or academic positions; experience from service as a board member (including the board for the funds) or as an executive of investment funds, public companies or significant private or not-for-profit entities or other organizations; and/or other life experiences. The charter for the board's nominating committee contains certain other factors considered by the committee in identifying and evaluating potential board member nominees. To assist them in evaluating matters under federal and state law, the board members are counseled by their independent legal counsel, who participates in board meetings and interacts with the

Manager, and also may benefit from information provided by the Manager's counsel; counsel to the funds and to the board have significant experience advising funds and fund board members. The board and its committees have the ability to engage other experts as appropriate. The board evaluates its performance on an annual basis.

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Independent Board Members

- Joseph S. DiMartino – Mr. DiMartino has been the Chairman of the Board of the funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds for over 15 years. From 1971 through 1994, Mr. DiMartino served in various roles as an employee of Dreyfus (prior to its acquisition by a predecessor of BNY Mellon in August 1994 and related management changes), including portfolio manager, President, Chief Operating Officer and a director. He ceased being an employee or director of Dreyfus by the end of 1994. From July 1995 to November 1997, Mr. DiMartino served as Chairman of the Board of The Noel Group, a public buyout firm; in that capacity, he helped manage, acquire, take public and liquidate a number of operating companies. From 1986 to 2010, Mr. DiMartino served as a Director of the Muscular Dystrophy Association.
- William Hodding Carter III – Mr. Carter served as spokesman of the Department of State and as Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs in the Carter administration. Mr. Carter held the Knight Chair in Journalism at the University of Maryland College of Journalism from 1995 to 1998, and is now the University Professor of Leadership and Public Policy at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Mr. Carter's work as a journalist includes serving as Chief Correspondent on "Frontline," public television's flagship public affairs series.
- Joni Evans – Ms. Evans has more than 35 years experience in the publishing industry, serving as Publisher of Random House, Inc., President and Publisher of Simon & Schuster, Inc. and, most recently, Senior Vice President of the William Morris Agency, Inc.'s literary department until 2006. Ms. Evans is a member of the Young Presidents' Organization and the Women's Forum, and is a founding member of The Committee of 200 and Women's Media Group.
- Ehud Houminer – Mr. Houminer currently serves on Columbia Business School's Board of Overseers. Prior to his association with Columbia Business School beginning in 1991, Mr. Houminer held various senior financial, strategic and management positions at Philip Morris Companies Inc., including serving as Senior Corporate Vice President for Corporate Planning, and as President and Chief Executive Officer of Philip Morris USA, Inc. (now part of Altria Group, Inc.). Mr. Houminer is Chairman of the Business School Board and a Trustee of Ben Gurion University.
- Richard C. Leone – Mr. Leone currently serves as a Senior Fellow of the Century Foundation (formerly, The Twentieth Century Fund, Inc.), a non-profit public policy research foundation. Previously, Mr. Leone served as the President of the Century Foundation. Mr. Leone has also served as Chairman of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and as State Treasurer of New Jersey. Mr. Leone also has served as President of the New York Mercantile Exchange and was a Managing Director at Dillon Read and Co., an investment banking firm. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the National Academy of Social Insurance. Mr. Leone also serves as a Director of Partnership for a Secure America.
- Hans C. Mautner – Mr. Mautner served as a President of the International Division of Simon Property Group, Inc. and Chairman of Simon Global Limited from 1998 to 2010. Mr. Mautner previously served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Simon Property Group, Inc., Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Corporate Property Investors and as a General Partner of Lazard Frères. In addition, Mr. Mautner is currently Chairman of Simon Ivanhoe BV/SARL and Chairman of Gallerie Commerciali Italia S.p.A.
- Robin A. Melvin – Ms. Melvin served as Director of the Boisi Family Foundation, a private family foundation that supports organizations serving the needs of youth from disadvantaged circumstances, from 1995 to 2012. In that role she also managed the Boisi Family Office, providing the primary interface with all investment managers, legal advisors and other service providers to the family. She has also served in various roles with MENTOR, a national non-profit youth mentoring advocacy organization, including Executive Director of the New York City affiliate, Vice President of the national affiliate network, Vice President of Development, and, immediately prior to her departure, Senior Vice President in charge of strategy. Prior to that, Ms. Melvin was an investment banker with Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

- Burton N. Wallack – Mr. Wallack is President and co-owner of Wallack Management Company, a real estate management company that provides financial reporting and management services.
- John E. Zuccotti – Mr. Zuccotti is senior counsel to the law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, focusing his legal practice on real estate, land use and development. Prior to that, Mr. Zuccotti served as First Deputy Mayor of the City of New York and as Chairman of the New York City Planning Commission. Mr. Zuccotti's current board memberships include, in addition to Brookfield Financial Properties, Inc., Emigrant Savings Bank, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation and New York Private Bank & Trust. In addition, Mr. Zuccotti has served as a member of the boards of Empire BlueCross BlueShield, Applied Graphics Technologies, Inc. and Olympia & York Companies (U.S.A.).

Interested Board Member

- Gordon J. Davis – Mr. Davis is a partner in the law firm of Venable LLP where his practice focuses on complex real estate, land use development and related environmental matters; state and municipal authorities and financings; and cultural and not-for-profit organizations. Prior to joining the firm in 2012, Mr. Davis served as a partner in the law firm of Dewey & LeBoeuf LLP from 1994 until 2012. Mr. Davis also served as a Commissioner and member of the New York City Planning Commission, and as Commissioner of Parks and Recreation for the City of New York. Mr. Davis was a co-founder of the Central Park Conservancy and the founding Chairman of Jazz at the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York City. He has also served as President of Lincoln Center. Mr. Davis also served on the board of Dreyfus (prior to its acquisition by a predecessor of BNY Mellon in August 1994 and related management changes). He currently serves as a Director of The Phoenix Companies, Inc., a life insurance company.

Committee Meetings

The boards' audit, nominating, compensation and pricing committees met during the funds' last fiscal years as indicated below:

Fund	Audit	Nominating	Compensation	Pricing
DBF	4	0	0	0
DIMBF	4	0	0	0
DMF	4	0	0	0
DMMMF	4	0	0	0
DNJMMMF	4	0	0	0
DNYAMTMF	4	0	0	0
DNYTEBF	4	0	0	0
DPCAMTMBF	4	0	0	0
DPGNMAF	4	0	0	0
DSF	4	0	0	0
SF (5/31 fiscal year end)	4	0	0	0
SF (8/31 fiscal year end)	4	0	0	0
SF (11/30 fiscal year end)	4	0	0	0
SF (12/31 fiscal year end)	4	0	0	0

Board Members' and Officers' Fund Share Ownership

The table below indicates the dollar range of each board member's ownership of fund shares and shares of other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds for which he or she is a board member, in each case as of December 31, 2012.

Fund	Independent Board Members				
	Joseph S. DiMartino	Hodding Carter, III	Joni Evans	Ehud Houminer	Richard Leone
DMBF	None	None	None	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000
DIMBF	None	None	None	None	None
DAFMBF	None	None	None	None	None
DBMMMF	\$1 - \$10,000	None	None	None	None
DHYMBF	None	None	None	None	None
DMMMF	None	None	None	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000
DNJMMMF	None	None	None	None	None
DNYAMTMF	None	None	None	None	None
DNYTEBF	None	None	None	None	None
DCAMTMBF	None	None	None	None	None
DGNMAF	None	None	None	None	None
DIEF	None	None	None	None	None
DSCEF	None	None	None	None	None
DAMCF	None	None	None	\$1 - \$10,000	None
DCAF	None	None	None	None	None
GSF	None	None	Over \$100,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	None
DGAF	None	None	None	None	None
ISF	None	None	None	None	None
DMAF	None	None	None	None	None
DSMSCGF	None	None	None	None	None
DSMSCVF	None	None	None	\$10,001 - \$50,000	None
DUSEF	None	None	None	None	None
Aggregate holdings of funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds for which responsible as a board member	Over \$100,000	None	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000

	<i>Independent Board Members</i>				<i>Interested Board Member</i>
Fund	Hans C. Mautner	Robin Melvin	Burton N. Wallack	John E. Zuccotti	Gordon J. Davis
DMBF	Over \$100,000	None	None	None	None
DIMBF	None	None	None	None	None
DAFMBF	None	None	None	None	None
DBMMMF	None	None	None	None	None
DHYMBF	None	None	None	None	None
DMMMF	None	None	None	\$1 - \$10,000	None
DNJMMMF	None	None	None	None	None
DNYAMTMF	None	None	None	None	None
DNYTEBF	None	None	None	None	None
DCAMTMBF	None	None	None	None	None
DGNMAF	None	None	None	None	None
DIEF	None	\$10,001 - \$50,000	None	None	None
DSCEF	None	None	None	None	None
DAMCF	None	None	None	Over \$100,000	None
DCAF	None	None	None	None	None
GSF	None	\$10,001 - \$50,000	None	None	\$10,001 - \$50,000
DGAF	None	None	None	None	None
ISF	None	\$10,001 - \$50,000	None	None	None
DMAF	None	None	None	None	None
DSMSCGF	None	\$10,001 - \$50,000	None	None	None
DSMSCVF	None	\$10,001 - \$50,000	None	None	None
DUSEF	None	None	None	None	None
Aggregate holdings of funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds for which responsible as a board member	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	None	Over \$100,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000

Board members and officers, as a group, owned less than 1% of each class of each fund's voting securities outstanding on January 14, 2013, except that as such date board members and officers, as a group, owned 5.89% of the Class A shares of Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund then outstanding.

As of December 31, 2012, none of the board members or their immediate family members owned securities of the Manager, any Sub-Advisers, the Distributor or any person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Manager, any Sub-Advisers or the Distributor.

Board Members' Compensation

Annual retainer fees and meeting attendance fees are allocated among the funds on the basis of net assets, with the Chairman of the Boards, Joseph S. DiMartino, receiving an additional 25% of such compensation. The funds reimburse board members for their expenses. The funds do not have a bonus, pension, profit-sharing or retirement

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plan. Each emeritus board member is entitled to receive an annual retainer of one-half the amount paid as a retainer at the time the board member became emeritus and a per meeting attended fee of one-half the amount paid to board members.

The aggregate amount of fees and expenses* received from the funds by each current board member for the funds' last fiscal years, and by all funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds for which such person was a board member (the number of portfolios of such funds is set forth in parentheses under each board member's total compensation) during 2012, were as follows:

Fund	<i>Independent Board Members</i>					
	Joseph S. DiMartino	David W. Burke⁺	Hodding Carter, III	Joni Evans	Arnold Hiatt⁺⁺	Ehud Houminer
DBF	\$16,591	\$9,638	\$13,272	\$13,272	\$3,227	\$13,272
DIMBF	\$8,907	\$6,090	\$7,126	\$7,126	\$1,734	\$7,126
DMF	\$7,309	\$4,809	\$6,538	\$6,538	\$2,460	\$6,538
DMMMMF	\$4,493	\$3,076	\$3,594	\$3,594	\$874	\$3,594
DNJMMMMF	\$3,291	\$2,635	\$2,535	\$2,538	\$594	\$2,635
DNYAMTMF	\$2,056	\$1,414	\$1,644	\$1,644	\$403	\$1,644
DNYTEBF	\$13,751	\$9,419	\$11,007	\$11,007	\$2,678	\$11,007
DPCAMTMBF	\$11,840	\$8,102	\$9,466	\$9,466	\$9,466	\$9,466
DPGNMAF	\$7,430	\$5,168	\$5,944	\$5,944	\$1,496	\$5,944
DSF	\$2,882	\$1,819	\$2,308	\$2,308	\$563	\$2,308
SF (5/31 fiscal year end)	\$1,437	\$947	\$1,150	\$1,150	\$278	\$1,150
SF (8/31 fiscal year end)	\$629	\$361	\$503	\$503	\$123	\$503
SF (11/30 fiscal year end)	\$22,658	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$4,370	\$18,144
SF (12/31 fiscal year end)	\$5,442	\$4,354	\$4,354	\$4,354	\$846	\$4,354
Total compensation from the funds and fund complex (**)	\$1,088,750 (163)	\$258,375 (83)	\$103,500 (28)	\$114,000 (28)	\$25,000 (28)	\$271,667 (76)

Fund	<i>Independent Board Members</i>					<i>Interested Board Member</i>
	Richard Leone	Hans C. Mautner	Robin Melvin	Burton N. Wallack	John E. Zuccotti	Gordon J. Davis
DBF	\$13,272	\$13,272	\$13,272	\$13,272	\$12,305	\$13,272
DIMBF	\$7,126	\$7,126	\$7,126	\$7,126	\$6,608	\$7,126
DMF	\$6,538	\$6,538	\$6,538	\$6,538	\$6,064	\$6,538
DMMMMF	\$3,594	\$3,594	\$3,594	\$3,594	\$3,338	\$3,594
DNJMMMMF	\$2,635	\$2,635	\$2,635	\$2,635	\$2,541	\$2,635
DNYAMTMF	\$1,644	\$1,644	\$1,644	\$1,644	\$1,532	\$1,644
DNYTEBF	\$11,007	\$11,007	\$11,007	\$11,007	\$10,207	\$11,007
DPCAMTMBF	\$9,466	\$9,466	\$9,466	\$9,466	\$8,779	\$9,466
DPGNMAF	\$5,944	\$5,944	\$5,944	\$5,944	\$5,555	\$5,944
DSF	\$2,308	\$2,308	\$2,308	\$2,308	\$2,142	\$2,308
SF (5/31 fiscal year end)	\$1,150	\$1,150	\$1,150	\$1,150	\$1,053	\$1,150
SF (8/31 fiscal year end)	\$503	\$503	\$503	\$503	\$465	\$503
SF (11/30 fiscal year end)	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144
SF (12/31 fiscal year end)	\$4,354	\$4,354	\$4,354	\$4,354	\$4,336	\$4,354

Total compensation from the funds and fund complex (**)	\$106,000 (28)	\$106,500 (28)	\$317,284 (103)	\$106,000 (28)	\$97,500 (28)	\$209,167 *** (128)
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* Amounts shown do not include the cost of office space, secretarial services and health benefits for the Chairman of the Boards and expenses reimbursed to board members for attending board meetings.

** Represents the number of separate portfolios comprising the investment companies in the fund complex, including the funds, for which the board member served in 2012.

*** As of December 31, 2012. From January 1, 2012 until August 31, 2012, Mr. Davis was a Board member of 45 portfolios. Mr. Davis' board memberships changed as of September 1, 2012 following his resignation from the boards for certain funds and his election to the current boards on which he serves.

+ Emeritus board member since July 1, 2012.

++ Emeritus board member since May 26, 2007.

OFFICERS

Name Year of Birth Position Since	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years	Number of Other Investment Companies (Portfolios) for which serves as an Officer (all managed by the Manager)
Bradley J. Skapyak 1958 President 2010	Chief Operating Officer and a director of the Manager since June 2009; from April 2003 to June 2009, head of the Investment Accounting and Support Department of the Manager	69 (150)
James Windels 1958 Treasurer 2001	Director - Mutual Fund Accounting of the Manager	70 (177)
Janette E. Farragher 1962 Vice President and Secretary 2011	Assistant General Counsel of BNY Mellon	70 (177)
Kiesha Astwood 1973 Vice President and Assistant Secretary 2010	Counsel of BNY Mellon	70 (177)
James Bitetto 1966 Vice President and Assistant Secretary 2005	Senior Counsel of BNY Mellon	70 (177)
Joni Lacks Charatan 1955 Vice President and Assistant	Senior Counsel of BNY Mellon	70 (177)

Secretary 2005		
Joseph M. Chioffi 1961 Vice President and Assistant Secretary 2005	Senior Counsel of BNY Mellon	70 (177)
John B. Hammalian 1963 Vice President and Assistant Secretary 2005	Senior Managing Counsel of BNY Mellon	70 (177)
Robert R. Mullery 1952 Vice President and Assistant Secretary 2005	Managing Counsel of BNY Mellon	70 (177)

Name Year of Birth Position Since	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years	Number of Other Investment Companies (Portfolios) for which serves as an Officer (all managed by the Manager)
Jeff Prusnofsky 1965 Vice President and Assistant Secretary 2005	Senior Managing Counsel of BNY Mellon	70 (177)
Richard S. Cassaro 1959 Assistant Treasurer 2008	Senior Accounting Manager - Money Market and Municipal Bond Funds of the Manager	70 (177)
Gavin C. Reilly 1968 Assistant Treasurer 2005	Tax Manager of the Investment Accounting and Support Department of the Manager	70 (177)
Robert S. Robol 1964 Assistant Treasurer 2002 ¹	Senior Accounting Manager - Fixed Income Funds of the Manager	70 (177)
Robert Salviolo 1967 Assistant Treasurer 2007	Senior Accounting Manager - Equity Funds of the Manager	70 (177)
Robert Svagna 1967 Assistant Treasurer 2002 ¹	Senior Accounting Manager - Equity Funds of the Manager	70 (177)
Matthew D. Connolly	Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer of the Distributor since October 2011; from March 2010 to September 2011, Global Head, KYC Reviews and Director, UBS Investment	66 (173)

1972 Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer 2012	Bank; until March 2010, AML Compliance Officer and Senior Vice President, Citi Global Wealth Management	
Joseph W. Connolly 1957 Chief Compliance Officer 2004	Chief Compliance Officer of the Manager and the Dreyfus Family of Funds	70 (177)

¹ Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund only. For Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund, Inc. and Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund, since 2003 and, for the other funds, since 2005.

The address of each officer is 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166.

CERTAIN PORTFOLIO MANAGER INFORMATION

(not applicable to money market funds)

The following table lists the funds' portfolio managers, if any, who are in addition to the primary portfolio managers listed in the prospectus. See the prospectus for a list of, and certain other information regarding, the primary portfolio manager(s) for your fund.

Fund	Additional Portfolio Managers
DMBF	N/A
DIMBF	N/A
DAFMBF	N/A
DHYMBF	David Belton

DNYTEBF	Steven Harvey
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DCAMTMBF	N/A
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DGNMAF	Karen Gemmett
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DIEF	N/A
DSCEF	N/A
DAMCF	N/A
DCAF	N/A
GSF	N/A
DGAF	N/A
ISF	N/A
DMAF	N/A
DSMSCGF	N/A
DSMSCVF	N/A
DUSEF	N/A

The following table lists the number and types of accounts (including the funds) advised by each fund's primary portfolio manager(s) and assets under management in those accounts as of the end of the last fiscal year of the funds they manage, unless otherwise indicated:

Primary Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies	Total Assets Managed	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Total Assets Managed	Other Accounts	Total Assets Managed
Jordan D. Alexander	1	\$21.2M	1	7.2M	6	\$25.6M
Daniel Barton	6	\$2.9B	0	N/A	0	N/A
Robert Bayston	5	\$1.3B	3	\$81.7M	43	\$4.3B
David Belton	6	\$2.4B	0	N/A	0	N/A
Leah R. Bennett	2	\$36.3M	8	\$60.3M	264	\$318.6M
Mark A. Bogar	18	\$5.5B	4	\$357.4M	15	\$1.5B
C. Wesley Boggs	12	\$1.5B	10	\$604.0M	61	\$6.6B

Stephanie Brandaleone	4	\$1.4B	3	\$220.4M	20	\$1.3B
Jeffrey Burger ¹	5	\$1.5B	0	N/A	6	\$1.5B
Thomas Casey	7	\$4.9B	0	N/A	183	\$2.3B
Warren Chiang	12	\$1.5B	10	\$604.0M	61	\$6.6B
Ian Clark	5	\$2.8B	65	\$16.5B	127	\$28.1B
Joseph M. Corrado	4	\$1.4B	3	\$220.4M	20	\$1.3B
Amy S. Croen	3	\$1.0B	0	N/A	458	\$1.9B
Andrew S. Cupps	2	\$62.0M	5	\$33.8M	46	\$665.2M
Paul Disdier	6	\$604.6M	0	N/A	0	N/A
Philip W. Dobrzynski	3	\$233M	3	\$127M	236	\$2.4B
Dana L. Feick	3	\$233M	3	\$127M	236	\$2.4B
Sean P. Fitzgibbon	18	\$5.5B	4	\$357.4M	15	\$1.5B
C.T. Fitzpatrick	2	\$151M	1	\$12.9M	66	\$210M

Primary Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies	Total Assets Managed	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Total Assets Managed	Other Accounts	Total Assets Managed
Stephen A. Friscia, Jr	1	\$21.2M	1	7.2M	6	\$25.6M
Ronald Gala	12	\$1.5B	10	\$604.0M	61	\$6.6B
Steven Harvey ¹	7	\$3.5B	5	\$1.2B	422	\$5.8B
Jane Henderson	5	\$2.8B	65	\$16.5B	127	\$28.1B
Richard Hoey	6	\$604.6M	0	N/A	0	N/A
Roger E. King	2	\$36.3M	8	\$60.3M	264	\$318.6M
Julie Kutasov	3	\$506M	0	N/A	287	\$1.293B
Roy Leckie	5	\$2.8B	65	\$16.5B	127	\$28.1B
Charlie Macquaker	5	\$2.8B	65	\$16.5B	127	\$28.1B
Alvin W. Marley	1	\$88.9M	0	N/A	60	\$1.5B
Daniel Marques	1	\$1.7B	0	N/A	232	\$2.0B
Rick D. Moulton	3	\$233M	3	\$127M	236	\$2.4B
Benjamin H. Nahum	3	\$254M	1	\$3.6	151	\$662.3M
Catherine C. Nicholas	3	\$120.5M	2	\$63.4M	30	\$427.6M
Rodger Nisbet	5	\$2.8B	65	\$16.5B	127	\$28.1B
Michelle J. Picard	3	\$1.0B	0	N/A	458	\$1.9B
William A. Priebe	3	\$1.0B	0	N/A	458	\$1.9B
William Scott Priebe	3	\$1.0B	0	N/A	458	\$1.9B
Daniel Rabasco	4	\$2.9B	5	\$1.3B	12	\$8.2B
Jocelin A. Reed	12	\$1.5B	10	\$604.0M	61	\$6.6B
Frank H. Reichel, III	1	\$101.6M	0	N/A	54	\$1.6B
Robert Schwarzkopf	5	\$866M	0	N/A	533	\$2.257B
Craig Stone	4	\$508M	0	N/A	316	\$1.345B
Keith L. Stransky	6	\$256.5M	1	\$9.6M	7	\$640.4M
Pat H. Swanson	1	\$27.8M	8	\$60.3M	264	\$318.6M
Mark A. Thompson	3	\$233M	3	\$127M	236	\$2.4B
Christine Todd	2	\$1.1B	1	\$317M	72	\$5.0B
Edward R. Walter	4	\$1.4B	3	\$220.4M	20	\$1.3B
John B. Walthausen	3	\$359.3M	1	\$5.4M	32	\$177.4M

Montie L. Weisenberger	1	\$103M	1	\$125.7M	5	\$18.7M
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¹ Since the portfolio manager is a primary portfolio manager for multiple funds, information is only provided as of August 31, 2012.

The following table provides information on accounts managed (included within the table above) by each primary portfolio manager that are subject to performance-based advisory fees:

Primary Portfolio Manager	Type of Account	Number of Accounts	Total Assets of Accounts
Jordan D. Alexander	None	N/A	N/A
Daniel Barton	None	N/A	N/A
Robert Bayston	None	N/A	N/A
David Belton	None	N/A	N/A
Leah R. Bennett	None	N/A	N/A
Mark A. Bogar	Other Accounts	2	\$58.0M
C. Wesley Boggs	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$66.6M
	Other Accounts	10	\$1.4B
Stephanie Brandaleone	None	N/A	N/A
Jeffrey Burger	None	N/A	N/A
Thomas Casey	None	N/A	N/A
Warren Chiang	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$66.6M
	Other Accounts	10	\$1.4B
Ian Clark	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$0.2B
	Other Accounts	4	\$2.6B
Joseph M. Corrado	None	N/A	N/A
Amy S. Croen	None	N/A	N/A
Andrew S. Cupps	Other Accounts	3	\$70.5M
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$12.5M
Paul Disdier	None	N/A	N/A
Philip W. Dobrzynski	Other Accounts	4	\$8M
Dana L. Feick	Other Accounts	4	\$8M
C.T. Fitzpatrick	None	N/A	N/A

Primary Portfolio Manager	Type of Account	Number of Accounts	Total Assets of Accounts
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Sean P. Fitzgibbon	Other Accounts	2	\$58.0M
Stephen A. Friscia, Jr	None	N/A	N/A
Ronald Gala	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$66.6M
	Other Accounts	10	\$1.4B
Steven Harvey	None	N/A	N/A
Jane Henderson	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$0.2B
	Other Accounts	4	\$2.6B
Richard Hoey	None	N/A	N/A
Roy Leckie	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$0.2B
	Other Accounts	4	\$2.6B
Roger E. King	None	N/A	N/A
Julie Kutasov	None	N/A	N/A
Charlie Macquaker	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$0.2B
	Other Accounts	4	\$2.6B
Alvin W. Marley	Other Accounts	1	\$64.0M
Daniel Marques	None	N/A	N/A
Rick D. Moulton	Other Accounts	4	\$8M
Benjamin H. Nahum	None	N/A	N/A
Catherine C. Nicholas	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	4	\$4.0M
Rodger Nisbet	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$0.2B
	Other Accounts	4	\$2.6B
Michelle J. Picard	None	N/A	N/A
William A. Priebe	None	N/A	N/A
William Scott Priebe	None	N/A	N/A
Primary Portfolio Manager	Type of Account	Number of Accounts	Total Assets of Accounts

Daniel Rabasco	None	N/A	N/A
Frank H. Reichel, III	Other Accounts	1	\$61M
Jocelin A. Reed	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$66.6M
	Other Accounts	10	\$1.4B
Robert Schwarzkopf	None	N/A	N/A
Craig Stone	None	N/A	N/A
Keith L. Stransky	None	N/A	N/A
Pat H. Swanson	None	N/A	N/A
Mark A. Thompson	Other Accounts	4	\$8M
Christine Todd	None	N/A	N/A
Edward R. Walter	None	N/A	N/A
John B. Walthausen	None	N/A	N/A
Montie L. Weisenberger	None	N/A	N/A

The following table lists the dollar range of fund shares beneficially owned by the primary portfolio manager(s) as of the end of the fund's last fiscal year:

Primary Portfolio Manager	Fund	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Beneficially Owned
Jordan D. Alexander	DSMSCVF	None
Daniel Barton	DHYMBF	None
Robert Bayston	DGNMAF	None
David Belton	DNYTEBF	None
Leah R. Bennett	DSMSCGF	None
Mark A. Bogar	DIEF	\$10,001 - \$50,000
C. Wesley Boggs	DAMCF	None
Stephanie Brandaleone	DSCEF	None
Jeffrey Burger	DCAMTMBF	None
	DHYMBF	None
Thomas Casey	DCAMTMBF	None
	DIMBF	None
	DNYTEBF	None
Warren Chiang	DAMCF	None
Primary Portfolio Manager	Fund	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Beneficially Owned

Ian Clark	DUSEF	None
	GSF	None
	ISF	None
Joseph M. Corrado	DSCEF	None
Amy S. Croen	DSMSCGF	None
Andrew S. Cupps	DSMSCGF	None
Paul Disdier	DCAF	None
	DGAF	None
	DMAF	None
Philip W. Dobrzynski	DSMSCGF	None
Dana L. Feick	DSMSCGF	None
Sean P. Fitzgibbon	DIEF	None
C.T. Fitzpatrick	DSMSCVF	None
Stephen A. Friscia, Jr	DSMSCVF	None
Ronald Gala	DAMCF	None
Steven Harvey	DAFMBF	None
	DIMBF	None
Jane Henderson	DUSEF	None
	GSF	None
	ISF	None
Richard Hoey	DCAF	None
	DGAF	None
	DMAF	None
Roy Leckie	DUSEF	None
	GSF	None
	ISF	None
Roger E. King	DSMSCGF	None
Julie Kutasov	DSMSCVF	None
Charlie Macquaker	DUSEF	None
	GSF	None
	ISF	None
Alvin W. Marley	DSMSCVF	None
Daniel Marques	DMBF	None
Rick D. Moulton	DSMSCGF	None
Benjamin H. Nahum	DSMSCVF	None
Catherine C. Nicholas	DSMSCGF	None

Rodger Nisbet	DUSEF	None
	GSF	None
	ISF	None
Michelle J. Picard	DSMSCGF	None
William A. Priebe	DSMSCGF	None
William Scott Priebe	DSMSCGF	None
Daniel Rabasco	DMBF	None
	DAFMBF	None
Primary Portfolio Manager	Fund	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Beneficially Owned

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Frank H. Reichel, III	DSMSCVF	None
Joceline A. Reed	DAMCF	None
Robert Schwarzkopf	DSMSCVF	None
Craig Stone	DSMSCVF	None
Keith L. Stransky	DCAF	None
	DGAF	None
	DMAF	None
Pat H. Swanson	DSMSCGF	None
Mark A. Thompson	DSMSCGF	None
Christine Todd	DIMBF	None
Edward R. Walter	DSCEF	None
John B. Walthausen	DSMSCVF	None
Montie L. Weisenberger	DSMSCGF	None

MANAGER'S AND SUB-ADVISERS' COMPENSATION

For each fund's last three fiscal years, the management fees payable by the fund, the reduction, if any, in the amount of the fee paid due to fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements by the Manager and the net fees paid by the fund were as follows:

Fund *	2012 Fiscal Year			2011 Fiscal Year			2010 Fiscal Year		
	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid
DAFMBF	\$3,156,130	\$1,390,208	\$1,765,922	\$3,142,946	\$1,334,469	\$1,808,477	\$2,858,028	\$1,254,970	\$1,603,058
DBMMMF	\$594,242	\$532,910	\$61,332	\$827,883	\$518,160	\$309,723	\$1,260,625	\$540,069	\$720,556
DCAF ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCAMTMBF	\$7,120,909	-	\$7,120,909	\$7,464,650	-	\$7,464,650	\$8,001,581	-	\$8,001,581
DGAF ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DGNMAF	\$4,225,844	-	\$4,225,844	\$4,499,608	-	\$4,499,608	\$4,538,641	-	\$4,538,641
DHYMBF	\$1,111,484	-	\$1,111,484	\$1,131,711	\$0	\$1,131,711	\$1,326,373	\$0	\$1,326,373
DIEF ^c	\$1,311,986	\$479,542	\$832,444	\$1,369,721	\$486,423	\$883,298	\$1,135,374	\$638,317	\$497,057
DIMBF	\$5,367,703	-	\$5,367,703	\$5,212,337	-	\$5,212,337	\$4,901,105	\$19,114	\$4,881,991
DMAF ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DMBF	\$10,136,478	-	\$10,136,478	\$10,028,243	-	\$10,028,243	\$10,693,666	-	\$10,693,666
DMMMF	\$2,236,772	\$2,062,115	\$174,657	\$2,468,395	\$1,706,603	\$761,792	\$3,433,005	\$1,123,927	\$2,309,078
DNYAMTMF	\$1,031,417	\$911,565	\$119,852	\$1,180,527	\$674,260	\$506,267	\$1,559,977	\$584,743	\$975,234
DNYTEBF	\$8,272,982	-	\$8,272,982	\$8,284,761	-	\$8,284,761	\$8,396,606	-	\$8,396,606
DSCEF ^c	\$1,010,241	\$202,729	\$807,512	\$1,464,490	\$227,938	\$1,236,552	\$1,277,737	\$177,610	\$1,100,127
DSMSCGF ^b	\$1,285,973	\$22,768	\$1,263,205	\$396,776	\$292,208	\$104,568	-	-	-

Fund *	2011 Fiscal Year			2010 Fiscal Year			2009 Fiscal Year		
	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid
DAMCF	\$3,099,008	\$0	\$3,099,008	\$3,344,821	\$196,772	\$3,148,049	\$3,196,911	\$426,184	\$2,770,727

DNJMMMF	\$1,476,468	\$668,735	\$807,733	\$1,919,146	\$560,768	\$1,358,378	\$2,606,764	\$174,761	\$2,432,003
DSMSCV	\$2,639,977	\$671	\$2,639,306	\$1,644,081	\$27,373	\$1,616,708	\$177,133 ^d	\$177,133 ^d	-

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Fund *	2011 Fiscal Year			2010 Fiscal Year			2009 Fiscal Year		
	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid
DUSEF	\$2,095,379	\$0	\$2,095,379	\$349,427	\$0	\$349,427	\$33,093	\$33,093	\$0
GSF	\$4,247,215	\$0	\$4,247,215	\$2,981,750	\$0	\$2,981,750	\$1,469,094	\$563	\$1,468,531
ISF	\$9,951,170	\$0	\$9,951,170	\$4,806,388	\$0	\$4,806,388	\$1,760,753	\$1,331	\$1,759,422

* Except for Dreyfus International Equity Fund, the fees paid to the Manager by each fund are not subject to reduction as the value of the fund's net assets increases. As compensation for its services to the fund, the fund has agreed to pay the Manager a monthly management fee, as a percentage of the fund's average daily net assets, at the following annual rate: .80% up to \$50 million; .75% between \$50 million and \$1.0 billion; .70% between \$1.0 billion \$1.5 billion; .60% between \$1.5 billion and \$2.0 billion and .50% over \$2 billion.

^a The Manager receives no compensation for its management services to the funds. However, certain Underlying Funds pay management fees to the Manager or its affiliates.

^b From July 1, 2010 (commencement of operations) through May 31, 2011.

^c TBCAM serves as the investment adviser to each fund. For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2010, 2011, and 2012, the administration fees paid by Dreyfus International Equity Fund to Dreyfus, as administrator, were \$141,922, \$171,215, and \$163,998, respectively. For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2010, 2011, and 2012, the administration fees paid by Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund to Dreyfus, as administrator, were \$159,717, \$183,061, and \$126,280, respectively.

^d From December 17, 2008 (commencement of operations) through November 30, 2009.

The contractual fee rates paid by the Manager to a fund's portfolio allocation manager or Sub-Adviser(s), if any, and the effective rate paid in the last fiscal year, are as follows (expressed as an annual rate as a percentage of the fund's average daily net assets):

Fund	Portfolio Allocation Manager / Sub-Adviser	Fee Rate	Effective Fee Rate for the Last Fiscal Year
DSMSCGF	EACM	0.10%	0.10%
DSMSCVF	EACM	0.10%	0.10%
DUSEF	Walter Scott	0.40%	0.40%
GSF	Walter Scott	0.41%	0.41%
ISF	Walter Scott	0.41%	0.41%

For a fund's last three fiscal years, the fees payable by the Manager to the fund's portfolio allocation manager or Sub-Adviser(s), if any, the reduction, if any, in the amount of the fee paid due to fee waivers by the portfolio allocation manager or Sub-Adviser(s) and the net fees paid were as follows:

Fund *	2012 Fiscal Year			2011 Fiscal Year			2010 Fiscal Year		
	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid
DSMSCGF (All Sub-Advisers) *+	\$572,404	\$0	\$572,404	\$176,346	\$0	\$176,346	-	-	-
DSMSCGF (EACM) *	\$143,277	\$0	\$143,277	\$44,086	\$0	\$44,086	-	-	-

Fund	2011 Fiscal Year			2010 Fiscal Year			2009 Fiscal Year		
	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid

DSMSCVF (All Sub-Advisers)+	\$1,170,836	\$0	\$1,170,836	\$730,412	\$0	\$730,412	\$78,482	\$0	\$78,482
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Fund	2011 Fiscal Year			2010 Fiscal Year			2009 Fiscal Year		
	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid	Fee payable	Reduction in fee	Net fee paid
DSMSCVF (EACM)	\$293,330	\$0	\$293,330	\$193,364	\$0	\$193,364	\$14,329	\$0	\$14,329
DUSEF	\$1,005,782	\$0	\$1,005,782	\$167,725	\$0	\$167,725	\$17,028	\$6,433	\$10,595
GSF	\$2,038,663	\$0	\$2,038,663	\$1,431,240	\$0	\$1,431,240	\$706,994	\$485	\$706,509
ISF	\$4,776,562	\$0	\$4,776,562	\$2,307,066	\$0	\$2,307,066	\$847,289	\$800	\$846,489

* From July 1, 2010 (commencement of operations) through May 31, 2011.

+ Includes all fees paid by the Manager to the fund's Sub-Advisers in the aggregate (excluding EACM).

SALES LOADS, CDSCS AND DISTRIBUTOR'S COMPENSATION

The following table lists, for each of the last three fiscal years, the total commissions on sales of Class A shares (sales loads) and the total CDSCs on redemptions of all classes of shares (as applicable), along with corresponding amounts of each retained by the Distributor.

Fund		2012 Fiscal Year	2011 Fiscal Year	2010 Fiscal Year
DAFMBF	Total commissions (A shares)	\$81,883	\$29,106	\$40,927
	Commission amount retained	\$41,006	\$22,475	\$16,260
	Total CDSCs	\$867	\$7,432	\$12,739
	CDSC amount retained	\$867	\$7,432	\$12,739
DCAMTMBF	Total commissions (A shares)	\$14,558	\$12,495	\$34,757
	Commission amount retained	\$10,345	\$8,339	\$21,450
	Total CDSCs	\$181	\$2,525	\$26,880
	CDSC amount retained	\$181	\$2,525	\$26,880
DGNMAF	Total commissions (A shares)	\$4,327	\$37,104	\$18,519
	Commission amount retained	\$4,100	\$29,905	\$12,293
	Total CDSCs	\$1,185	\$8,686	\$15,399
	CDSC amount retained	\$1,185	\$8,686	\$15,399
DHYMBF	Total commissions (A shares)	\$32,014	\$10,458	\$18,928
	Commission amount retained	\$5,991	\$7,660	\$18,748
	Total CDSCs	\$11,784	\$7,292	\$5,943
	CDSC amount retained	\$11,784	\$7,292	\$5,943
DIEF	Total commissions (A shares)	\$2,348	\$1,870	\$3,211
	Commission amount retained	\$644	\$637	\$1,690
	Total CDSCs	\$472	\$11,932	\$14,563
	CDSC amount retained	\$472	\$11,932	\$14,563
DSCEF	Total commissions (A shares)	\$10,653	\$12,058	\$11,259
	Commission amount retained	\$4,837	\$10,645	\$9,562
	Total CDSCs	\$802	\$5,659	\$7,613
	CDSC amount retained	\$802	\$5,659	\$7,613

DSMSCGF	Total commissions (A shares)	\$4,708	\$3,077	-
	Commission amount retained	\$4,708	\$1,069	-
	Total CDSCs	N/A	N/A	-
	CDSC amount retained	N/A	N/A	-

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Fund		2011 Fiscal Year	2010 Fiscal Year	2009 Fiscal Year
DSMSCVF	Total commissions (A shares)	\$241	\$515	\$20
	Commission amount retained	\$241	\$24	\$20
	Total CDSCs	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CDSC amount retained	\$0	\$0	\$0
DUSEF	Total commissions (A shares)	\$611	\$172	\$30
	Commission amount retained	\$382	\$38	\$0
	Total CDSCs	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CDSC amount retained	\$0	\$0	\$0
GSF	Total commissions (A shares)	\$18,591	\$24,289	\$4,440
	Commission amount retained	\$16,253	\$23,277	\$4,348
	Total CDSCs	\$2,609	\$2,609	\$0
	CDSC amount retained	\$5,077	\$5,077	\$0
ISF	Total commissions (A shares)	\$39,225	\$65,356	\$3,087
	Commission amount retained	\$39,225	\$39,426	\$2,645
	Total CDSCs	\$3,803	\$3,439	\$0
	CDSC amount retained	\$3,803	\$3,439	\$0
DAMCF	Total commissions (A shares)	\$20,125	\$25,402	\$39,616
	Commission amount retained	\$4,187	\$5,830	\$4,626
	Total CDSCs	\$1,462	\$13,994	\$8,064
	CDSC amount retained	\$1,462	\$13,994	\$8,064

The amounts paid by each fund to the Distributor under the fund's Plan or Plans, as applicable, for services described in Part II of this SAI under "Distribution Plans, Service Plans and Shareholder Services Plans" for the fund's last fiscal year were as follows:

Fund	Plan	Class	Distributor Payments	Printing and Implementation and Operation of Service Plan	Amount Reimbursed to Fund Pursuant to Undertaking In Effect	Total Amount
DMBF	Shareholder Services Plan	N/A	\$1,013,181	N/A	N/A	\$1,013,181
DIMBF	Shareholder Services Plan	N/A	\$572,932	N/A	N/A	\$572,932
DAFMBF	Distribution Plan	Class C	\$158,558	N/A	N/A	\$158,558
	Shareholder Services Plan	Class A	\$659,867	N/A	N/A	\$659,867
		Class C	\$52,853	N/A	N/A	\$52,853

		Class Z	\$123,150	N/A	N/A	\$123,150
DBMMMF	Shareholder Services Plan	N/A	\$67,387	N/A	N/A	\$67,387

Fund	Plan	Class	Distributor Payments	Printing and Implementation and Operation of Service Plan	Amount Reimbursed to Fund Pursuant to Undertaking In Effect	Total Amount
DHYMBF	Distribution Plan	Class C	\$205,408	N/A	N/A	\$205,408
	Service Plan	Class Z	\$152,090	N/A	N/A	\$152,090
	Shareholder Services Plan	Class A	\$137,679	N/A	N/A	\$137,679
		Class C	\$68,470	N/A	N/A	\$68,470
DMMMFM	Shareholder Services Plan	N/A	\$222,884	N/A	N/A	\$222,884
DNJMMMF	Shareholder Services Plan	N/A	\$150,593	N/A	N/A	\$150,593
DNYAMTMF	Shareholder Services Plan	N/A	\$140,326	N/A	N/A	\$140,326
DNYTEBF	Shareholder Services Plan	N/A	\$772,933	N/A	N/A	\$772,933
DCAMTMBF	Distribution Plan	Class C	\$77,569	N/A	N/A	\$77,569
	Shareholder Services Plan	Class A	\$271,833	N/A	N/A	\$271,833
		Class C	\$25,856	N/A	N/A	\$25,856
		Class Z	\$456,103	N/A	N/A	\$456,103
DGNMAF	Distribution Plan	Class C	\$143,284	N/A	N/A	\$143,284
	Service Plan	Class Z	\$871,388	\$2,356	N/A	\$873,744
	Shareholder Services Plan	Class A	\$191,313	N/A	N/A	\$191,313
		Class C	\$47,761	N/A	N/A	\$47,761
DIEF	Distribution Plan	Class C	\$37,693	N/A	N/A	\$37,693
	Shareholder Services Plan	Class A	\$93,497	N/A	N/A	\$93,497

		Class C	\$12,564	N/A	N/A	\$12,564
DSCEF	Distribution Plan	Class C	\$84,015	N/A	N/A	\$84,015
	Shareholder Services Plan	Class A	\$122,223	N/A	N/A	\$122,223
		Class C	\$28,005	N/A	N/A	\$28,005
DAMCF	Distribution Plan	Class C	\$54,748	N/A	N/A	\$54,748

Fund	Plan	Class	Distributor Payments	Printing and Implementation and Operation of Service Plan	Amount Reimbursed to Fund Pursuant to Undertaking In Effect	Total Amount
	Shareholder Services Plan	Class A	\$1,000,423	N/A	N/A	\$1,000,423
		Class C	\$18,249	N/A	N/A	\$18,249
DCAF	Shareholder Services Plan	N/A	\$47,223	N/A	\$4,782	\$42,441
DGAF	Shareholder Services Plan	N/A	\$33,874	N/A	\$5,803	\$28,071
DMAF	Shareholder Services Plan	N/A	\$79,200	N/A	\$11,058	\$68,142
DSMSCGF	Distribution Plan	Class C	\$971	N/A	N/A	\$971
	Shareholder Services Plan	Class A	\$2,227	N/A	N/A	\$2,227
		Class C	\$323	N/A	N/A	\$323
DSMSCVF	Distribution Plan	Class C	\$4,329	N/A	N/A	\$4,329
	Shareholder Services Plan	Class A	\$10,357	N/A	N/A	\$10,357
		Class C	\$1,443	N/A	N/A	\$1,443
DUSEF	Distribution Plan	Class C	\$1,625	N/A	N/A	\$1,625
	Shareholder Services Plan	Class A	\$3,933	N/A	N/A	\$3,933
		Class C	\$542	N/A	N/A	\$542
GSF	Distribution Plan	Class C	\$99,587	N/A	N/A	\$99,587
	Shareholder Services Plan	Class A	\$115,423	N/A	N/A	\$115,423
		Class C	\$33,196	N/A	N/A	\$33,196

ISF	Distribution Plan	Class C	\$170,815	N/A	N/A	\$170,815
	Shareholder Services Plan	Class A	\$450,646	N/A	N/A	\$450,646
		Class C	\$56,938	N/A	N/A	\$56,938

OFFERING PRICE

(Class A shares only)

Set forth below is an example of the method of computing the offering price of each fund's Class A shares, if applicable. The example assumes a purchase of Class A shares aggregating less than \$50,000 subject to the

schedule of sales charges set forth in the fund's prospectus at a price based upon the NAV of a Class A share at the close of business on the last business day of the fund's last fiscal year. Certain purchases are not subject to a sales charge or are subject to a different sales charge than the one shown below. See the prospectus and "How to Buy Shares" in Part II of this SAI.

Fund	NAV Per Share	Sales Charge as a Percentage of Offering Price and NAV Per Share	Per Share Sales Charge	Per Share Offering Price to Public
DAMCF	\$31.08	5.75% of offering price (6.10% of NAV per share)	\$1.90	\$32.98
DAFMBF	\$14.27	4.50% of offering price (4.71% of NAV per share)	\$0.67	\$14.94
DHYMBF	\$12.11	4.50% of offering price (4.71% of NAV per share)	\$0.57	\$12.68
DCAMTMBF	\$12.41	4.50% of offering price (4.71% of NAV per share)	\$0.58	\$12.99
DGNMAF	\$16.09	4.50% of offering price (4.71% of NAV per share)	\$0.76	\$16.85
DIEF	\$27.34	5.75% of offering price (6.10% of NAV per share)	\$1.67	\$29.01
DSCEF	\$26.65	5.75% of offering price (6.10% of NAV per share)	\$1.63	\$28.28
DSMSCGF	\$17.13	5.75% of offering price (6.10% of NAV per share)	\$1.05	\$18.18
DSMSCVF	\$18.66	5.75% of offering price (6.10% of NAV per share)	\$1.14	\$19.80
DUSEF	\$14.20	5.75% of offering price (6.10% of NAV per share)	\$0.87	\$15.07
GSF	\$13.51	5.75% of offering price (6.10% of NAV per share)	\$0.82	\$14.33
ISF	\$12.58	5.75% of offering price (6.10% of NAV per share)	\$0.77	\$13.35

RATINGS OF MUNICIPAL BONDS

The average distribution of investments (at value) in Municipal Bonds (including notes) by ratings for the last fiscal year, computed on a monthly basis, for each fund that focuses its investments in Municipal Bonds was as follows:

Fitch	Moody's	S&P	DMBF	DIMBF	DAFMBF	DHYMBF	DNYTEBF	DCAMTMBF
AAA	Aaa	AAA	16.9%	24.3%	19.2%	4.9%	26.0%	9.0%
AA	Aa	AA	41.1%	45.8%	35.7%	14.1%	40.2%	37.0%
A	A	A	26.3%	20.1%	31.0%	16.4%	19.0%	34.7%
BBB	Baa	BBB	10.7%	7.4%	7.2%	22.1%	11.8%	16.1%
BB	Ba	BB	1.4%	0.5%	1.2%	16.6%	1.6%	0.7%
B	B	B	1.1%	0.2%	0.9%	4.9%	0.2%	0.3%
CCC	Caa	CCC	-	-	-	0.2%	-	-
CC	Ca	CC	-	-	-	0.1%	-	-
F-1/F-1+	VMIG 1/MIG 1/P-1	SP-1/A-1	0.7% ⁽¹⁾	0.5% ⁽³⁾	0.7%	1.4%	0.1%	0.9% ⁽⁸⁾
Not Rated	Not Rated	Not Rated	1.8% ⁽²⁾	1.2% ⁽⁴⁾	4.1% ⁽⁵⁾	19.3% ⁽⁶⁾	1.1% ⁽⁷⁾	1.3% ⁽⁹⁾
Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- (1) Includes tax exempt notes rated in one of the two highest rating categories by a Rating Agency. These securities, together with Municipal Bonds rated A or better by a Rating Agency, are taken into account at the time of purchase for purposes of determining that the fund's portfolio meets the 75% minimum quality standard.
- (2) Those securities which are not rated have been determined by the Manager to be of comparable quality to securities in the following rating categories: Aaa/AAA (1.0%); A/A (0.2%); Ba/BB (0.3%) and C/D (0.3%).
- (3) Included in these categories are tax exempt notes rated within the two highest grades by a Rating Agency. These securities, together with Municipal Bonds rated A or better by a Rating Agency, are taken into account at the time of purchase for purposes of determining that the fund's portfolio meets the 80% minimum quality standard.
- (4) Those securities which are not rated have been determined by the Manager to be of comparable quality to securities in the following rating categories: Aaa/AAA (0.3%); A/A (0.2%); Ba/BB (0.6%) and C/D (0.1%).
- (5) Those securities which are not rated, have been determined by the Manager to be of comparable quality to securities rated in the following rating categories: Aaa/AAA (1.4%); A/A (0.5%); Baa/BBB (1.4%) and Ba/BB (0.8%).
- (6) Those securities which are not rated have been determined by the Manager to be of comparable quality to securities in the following rating categories: A/A (0.3%); Baa/BBB (5.7%); Ba/BB (8.5%); B/B (3.1%) and C/D (1.7%).
- (7) Those securities which are not rated have been determined by the Manager to be of comparable quality to securities in the following rating categories: Aa/AA (0.2%), Baa/BBB (0.6%); Ba/BB (0.1%) and C/D (0.2%).
- (8) Included in these categories are tax exempt notes rated within the two highest grades by a Rating Agency. These securities, together with Municipal Bonds rated Baa or better by a Rating Agency, are taken into account at the time of purchase for purposes of determining that the fund's portfolio meets the 80% minimum quality standard.
- (9) Those securities which are not rated have been determined by the Manager to be of comparable quality to securities in the following rating categories: Aaa/AAA (0.5%); A/A (0.5%); Baa/BBB (0.2%) and Ba/BB (0.1%).

RATINGS OF MUNICIPAL OBLIGATIONS

(money market funds)

The average distribution of investments (at value) in Municipal Obligations (including notes) by ratings for the last fiscal year, computed on a monthly basis, for each fund that focuses its investments in Municipal Obligations was as follows:

Fitch	Moody's	S&P	DBMMMF	DMMMF
F-1+/F-1	VMIG 1/MIG 1, P-1	SP-1+/SP-1, A1+/A1	85.8%	91.1%
F-2+/F-2	VMIG 2/MIG 2, P-2	SP-2+/SP-2, A2+/A2	1.1%	-
AAA/AA	Aaa/Aa	AAA/AA	2.9%	6.2%
Not Rated	Not Rated	Not Rated	10.2%*	2.7%*
Total			100.0%	100.0%
Fitch	Moody's	S&P	DNJMMMF	DNYAMTMF
F-1+/F-1	VMIG 1/MIG 1, P-1	SP-1+/SP-1, A1+/A1	59.8%	79.9%
F-2+/F-2	VMIG 2/MIG 2, P-2	SP-2+/SP-2, A2+/A2	-	-
AAA/AA	Aaa/Aa	AAA/AA	10.8%	1.1%
Not Rated	Not Rated	Not Rated	29.4%*	19.0%*
Total			100.0%	100.0%

* Those securities which are not rated have been determined by the Manager to be of comparable quality to securities in the F-1/MIG 1/SP-1/rating category.

SECURITIES OF REGULAR BROKERS OR DEALERS

A fund may acquire securities issued by one or more of its "regular brokers or dealers," as defined in Rule 10b-1 under the 1940 Act. Rule 10b-1 provides that a "regular broker or dealer" is one of the ten brokers or dealers that, during the fund's last fiscal year: (1) received the greatest dollar amount of brokerage commissions from participating, either directly or indirectly, in the fund's portfolio transactions, (2) engaged as principal in the largest dollar amount of the fund's portfolio transactions or (3) sold the largest dollar amount of the fund's securities. The following is a list of the issuers of the securities, and the aggregate value per issuer, of a fund's regular brokers or dealers held by such fund as of the end of its last fiscal year:

Fund	Regular Broker or Dealer	Aggregate Value Per Issuer
DMBF	N/A	N/A
DIMBF	N/A	N/A
DAFMBF	N/A	N/A
DBMMMF	N/A	N/A
DHYMBF	N/A	N/A
DMMMF	N/A	N/A
DNJMMMF	N/A	N/A
DNYAMTMF	N/A	N/A
DNYTEBF	N/A	N/A
DCAMTMBF	N/A	N/A
DGNMAF	J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. Citigroup Inc.	\$13,439,000 \$4,350,000
DIEF	Barclays Capital Inc.	\$2,398,000
DSCEF	N/A	N/A
DAMCF	N/A	N/A
DCAF	N/A	N/A
DGAF	N/A	N/A
DMAF	N/A	N/A
DSMSCGF	N/A	N/A

DSMSCVF	N/A	N/A
DUSEF	N/A	N/A
GSF	N/A	N/A

Fund	Regular Broker or Dealer	Aggregate Value Per Issuer
ISF	N/A	N/A

COMMISSIONS

The aggregate amounts of commissions paid by each fund for brokerage commissions and spreads or concessions on principal transactions (none of which were paid to affiliates) for its last three fiscal years were as follows:

Fund	2012 Fiscal Year		2011 Fiscal Year		2010 Fiscal Year	
	Commissions	Spreads/ Concessions	Commissions	Spreads/ Concessions	Commissions	Spreads/ Concessions
DAFMBF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DBMMMF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DCAF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DCAMTMBF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DGAF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DGNMAF	\$28,783	\$0	\$44,952	\$0	\$34,847	\$0
DHYMBF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DIEF	\$220,305	\$0	\$331,191	\$0	\$256,361	\$0
DIMBF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DMAF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DMBF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DMMMF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DNYAMTMF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DNYTEBF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DSCEF	\$322,821	\$66,174	\$426,886	\$124,659	\$419,699	\$183,191
DSMSCGF	\$258,032	\$20,638	\$188,354	\$11,555	N/A	N/A

Fund	2011 Fiscal Year		2010 Fiscal Year		2009 Fiscal Year	
	Commissions	Spreads/ Concessions	Commissions	Spreads/ Concessions	Commissions	Spreads/ Concessions
DAMCF	\$376,864	\$0	\$784,621	\$0	\$952,080	\$28,771
DNJMMMF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DSMSCVF	\$576,715	\$21,783	\$500,451	\$16,439	\$166,785	\$2,992
DUSEF	\$246,338	\$0	\$138,251	\$0	\$3,979	\$0
GSF	\$189,349	\$0	\$157,808	\$0	\$172,663	\$0
ISF	\$669,403	\$0	\$471,123	\$0	\$243,374	\$0

The following table provides an explanation of any material difference in the commissions or spreads/concessions paid by a fund in either of the two fiscal years preceding the last fiscal year.

Fund	Reason for Any Material Difference in Commissions or Spreads/Concessions

DMBF	N/A
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DIMBF	N/A
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DAFMBF	N/A
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DBMMMF	N/A
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DHYMBF	N/A
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DMMMF	N/A
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Fund	Reason for Any Material Difference in Commissions or Spreads/Concessions
DNJMMMF	N/A
DNYAMTMF	N/A
DNYTEBF	N/A
DCAMTMBF	N/A

DGNMAF	N/A
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DIEF	N/A
DSCEF	N/A

DAMCF	The fund experienced a decrease in assets from 2009 to 2011.
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DCAF	N/A
DGAF	N/A
DMAF	N/A
DSMSCGF	The fund's assets have increased significantly since its commencement of operations in fiscal year 2011.
DSMSCVF	The fund's assets have increased significantly since its commencement of operations in fiscal year 2009.

DUSEF	The fund experienced a significant increase in assets in 2010 and 2011.
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GSF	N/A
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ISF	The fund experienced a significant increase in assets in 2010 and 2011.
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The aggregate amount of transactions during each fund's last fiscal year in securities effected on an agency basis through a broker-dealer for, among other things, research services and the commissions and concessions related to such transactions were as follows:

Fund	Transactions	Related Commissions/Concessions
DMBF	N/A	N/A

DIMBF	N/A	N/A
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DAFMBF	N/A	N/A
DBMMMF	N/A	N/A
DHYMBF	N/A	N/A
DMMMF	N/A	N/A
DNJMMMF	N/A	N/A

DNYAMTMF	N/A	N/A
DNYTEBF	N/A	N/A
DCAMTMBF	N/A	N/A
DGNMA	N/A	N/A

DIEF	\$147,175,971	\$185,033
DSCEF	\$160,019,106	\$250,075

DAMCF	N/A	N/A
DCAF	N/A	N/A
DGAF	N/A	N/A
DMAF	N/A	N/A

DSMSCGF	\$275,140,433	\$411,260
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DSMSCVF	N/A	N/A
DUSEF	N/A	N/A
GSF	N/A	N/A
ISF	N/A	N/A

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER VARIATION

(not applicable to money market funds)

Each fund's portfolio turnover rate for up to five fiscal years is shown in the prospectus. The following table provides an explanation of any significant variation in a fund's portfolio turnover rates over the last two fiscal years (or any anticipated variation in the portfolio turnover rate from that reported for the last fiscal year).

Fund	Reason for Any Significant Portfolio Turnover Rate Variation, or Anticipated Variation
DMBF	N/A
DIMBF	N/A
DAFMBF	N/A
DHYMBF	N/A
DNYTEBF	N/A
DCAMTMBF	N/A
DGNMAF	The fund experienced variation in portfolio turnover rates over the period as a result of volatile market conditions.
DIEF	N/A
DSCEF	N/A
DAMCF	The spike in portfolio turnover for 2009 was attributable to the change of portfolio managers.
DCAF	N/A
DGAF	N/A
DMAF	N/A
DSMSCGF	N/A
DSMSCVF	N/A
DUSEF	N/A
GSF	N/A
ISF	N/A

SHARE OWNERSHIP

The following persons are known by each fund to own of record 5% or more of the indicated class of the fund's outstanding voting securities. A shareholder who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, more than 25% of a fund's voting securities may be deemed to "control" (as defined in the 1940 Act) the fund. All information for a fund is as of the date indicated for the first listed class.

Date	Fund	Class	Name & Address	Percent Owned
December 14, 2012	DMBF	N/A	None	N/A

September 14, 2012	DIMBF	N/A	None	N/A
September 14, 2012	DMMMF	N/A	Pershing, LLC Attn: Cash Mgmt. Dept. One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0001	22.6017%
			Bost & Co. P.O. Box 534005 Pittsburgh, PA 15253-4005	11.6505%
Date	Fund	Class	Name & Address	Percent Owned

			Robert W Baird & Co. P.O. Box 672 Milwaukee, WI 53201-0672	11.1856%
			Janney Montgomery Scott LLC 1801 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19103-1628	8.1782%
December 14, 2012	DAFMBF	Class A	Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	8.86%
			First Clearing, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103	8.74%
			Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East - 3 rd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246	5.95%
			National Financial Services 82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109-3605	6.03%
			Morgan Stanley Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	6.24%
			American Enterprise 707 2 nd Avenue, South Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	5.71
		Class C	Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East - 3 rd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246	32.64%
			First Clearing, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103	14.86%
			Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	8.12%

			UBS WM USA 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	9.69%
			American Enterprise Investment Services 707 2 nd Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	7.52%
Date	Fund	Class	Name & Address	Percent Owned

			Morgan Stanley Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	7.65%
		Class I	Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East - 3 rd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246	43.31%
			First Clearing, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103	28.30%
			Morgan Stanley Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	18.55%
			LPL Financial 9785 Towne Centre Drive San Diego, CA 92121	6.96%
		Class Z	None	N/A
December 14, 2012	DHYMBF	Class A	American Enterprise Investment Services 707 2 nd Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	20.49%
			Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	11.07%
			Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East - 3 rd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246	15.51%
			Rodney P. Swantko Munster, IN	7.12%
			First Clearing, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103	8.53%
			Morgan Stanley & Co. Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	5.98%

		Class C	Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East - 2 nd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246	39.36%
			American Enterprise Investment Services 707 2 nd Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	16.87%
Date	Fund	Class	Name & Address	Percent Owned

			First Clearing, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103	17.32%
			UBS WM USA 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	6.98%
			Morgan Stanley & Co. Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	6.55%
		Class I	Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East - 2 nd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246	41.71%
			First Clearing, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103	24.82%
			Morgan Stanley & Co. Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	24.00%
		Class Z	American Enterprise Investment Services 707 2 nd Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	23.44%
			Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	5.77%
December 14, 2012	DBMMMMF	N/A	Robert P. Garritano Steamboat Springs, CO	15.82%
			Thomas A Garritano Chicago, IL	15.72%
			Janet Stein Stamford, CT	6.43%
March 12, 2012	DNJMMMMF	N/A	Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc. 500 North Broadway St. Louis MO, 63102-2131	21.4991%

			Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	17.5388%
			Bost & Co. P.O. Box 534005 Pittsburgh, PA 15253-4005	9.3422%
Date	Fund	Class	Name & Address	Percent Owned

			Janney Montgomery Scott LLC 1801 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19103-1628	8.8807%
September 14, 2012	DNYAMTMF	N/A	Pershing LLC Attn: Cash Mgmt. Dept. One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	13.7008%
			Hugo Neu Corporation 120 5 th Avenue, 6 th Floor New York, NY 10011-5603	15.0485%
September 14, 2012	DNYTEBF	N/A	Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	6.1036%
September 14, 2012	DCAMTMBF	Class A	Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East, 3 rd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	20.7903%
			Pershing, LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	7.6339%
			First Clearing, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	10.5393%
			Morgan Stanley & Co. Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	9.6096%
		Class C	Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East, 3 rd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	43.2713%
			First Clearing, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	21.7875%
			Morgan Stanley & Co. Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	8.3069%

			UBS WM USA 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	6.4938%
			Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	5.9605%
Date	Fund	Class	Name & Address	Percent Owned

		Class I	Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East, Floor 2 Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	44.0611%
			Morgan Stanley & Co. Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	20.6296%
			First Clearing, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	8.4176%
			SEI Private Trust Co. c/o Mellon Bank 1 Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	11.5562%
			SEI Private Trust Co. c/o Mellon Bank 1 Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	8.4031%
		Class Z	Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	7.7992%
August 15, 2012	DGNMAF	Class A	UBS WM USA 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	10.0663%
			Pershing, LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	10.6765%
			Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East, 3 rd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	7.3709%
			American Enterprise Investment SVC P.O. Box 9446 Minneapolis, MN 55440-9446	5.7015%
		Class C	Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East, 3 rd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	17.3040%

			First Clearing, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	11.8664%
			UBS WM USA 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	10.5641%
Date	Fund	Class	Name & Address	Percent Owned

			Morgan Stanley & Company Harborside Financial Center Plaza, 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	6.0821%
			Pershing, LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	8.1659%
		Class Z	Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	5.3721%
January 14, 2013	DIEF	Class A	American Enterprise Investment Services 707 2 nd Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	16.13%
			Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	8.12%
		Class C	Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East, 3 rd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	41.77%
			First Clearing, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	15.95%
			UBS WM USA 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07311-1995	7.32%
			Morgan Stanley & Co. Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2-3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	7.06%
			American Enterprise Investment Services 707 2 nd Avenue South Minneapolis, MO 55402-2405	6.40%
			Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. Attn: Mutual Funds 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	5.24%

		Class I	Dreyfus Premier Diversified International Fund The Dreyfus Corporation Attn: John Heinsohn 200 Park Avenue 7th Floor New York, NY 10166-0090	98.10%
Date	Fund	Class	Name & Address	Percent Owned

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January 14, 2013	DSCEF	Class A	American Enterprise Investment Services 707 2 nd Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	18.71%
			Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	11.69%
			Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. Attn: Mutual Funds 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	8.95%
			UBS WM USA 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	8.43%
			First Clearing, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	5.93%
			National Financial Services 82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109-3605	5.35%
		Class C	First Clearing, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	17.02%
			Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East, 3 rd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	15.77%
			UBS WM USA 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	11.08%
			Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. Attn: Mutual Funds 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	9.27%
			National Financial Services 82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109-3605	9.25%

			Morgan Stanley & Co. Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	7.81%
			Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	7.23%
Date	Fund	Class	Name & Address	Percent Owned

		Class I	Wells Fargo Bank 625 Marquette Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55402-2308	62.30%
			First Clearing, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	14.66%
			The City of Valdez P.O. Box 307 Valdez, AK 99686-0307	11.06%
April 12, 2012	DAMCF	Class A	None	N/A
		Class C	OFI Trust Company 24 Lohmaier Lane Lake Katrine, NY 12449-5245	14.4322%
			Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	13.0261%
			Morgan Stanley & Co Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	11.5341%
			UBS WM USA 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	8.5050%
			National Financial Services 82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109-3605	7.2529%
			First Clearing, LLC 10750 Wheat First Drive Glen Allen, VA 23060-9243	6.7799%
			Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East, 2nd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	5.6170%

		Class I	Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East, 2nd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	18.9954%
			Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	17.1280%
Date	Fund	Class	Name & Address	Percent Owned

			First Clearing, LLC 10750 Wheat First Drive Glen Allen, VA 23060-9245	14.7557%
			Morgan Stanley & Co Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	12.0509%
			Frontier Trust Company FBO P.O. Box 10758 Fargo, ND 58106-0758	10.4654%
			Citigroup Global Markets Inc 333 West 34 th Street New York, NY 10001-2402	8.6965%
December 14, 2012	DCAF	N/A	Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	21.560%
December 14, 2012	DGAF	N/A	Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	16.260%
December 14, 2012	DMAF	N/A	Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	27.430%
September 14, 2012	DSMSCGF	Class A	National Financial Services LLC FBO Todd H. Friends Spokane, WA	13.5199%
			National Financial Services LLC FBO April Beck-Friends Spokane, WA	8.3183%
			National Financial Services LLC FBO Irvin R. Jones Monroe, WA	8.1831%
			BNY Mellon Corporation FBO Robin A. Melvin Chicago, IL	5.8905%
			Gerald S. Kuzmick JT Ten and Sandra L. Kuzmick	5.6771%

			Berkeley Heights, NJ	
			National Financial Services LLC FBO Thomas G. Kotoske and Andrea Kotoske Paradise Valley, AZ	5.6312%
Date	Fund	Class	Name & Address	Percent Owned

		Class C	Tracey H. Graves Stevens and Gary L. Stevens JTWROS Silver Spring, MD	53.3411%
			BNY Mellon Corporation FBO Joan M. Sonderen Godfrey, IL	22.5033%
			BNY Mellon Corporation MBC Investments Corporation 100 White Clay Center Drive, Suite 102 Newark, DE 19711	12.7037%
			BNY Mellon Corporation FBO Mary Chiappa Pelham, NY	11.4519%
		Class I	SEI Private Trust Company Attn. Mutual Funds One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	44.2542%
			SEI Private Trust Company Attn. Mutual Funds One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	31.7355%
			SEI Private Trust Company Attn. Mutual Funds One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	17.5340%
March 12, 2012	DSMSCVF	Class A	Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	25.0879%
			Keith Stransky Norwalk, CT	13.1472%
			American Enterprise Investment SVC 707 2 nd Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55440-9446	11.4761%
			Steven Weiss Fort Lee, NJ	5.8271%

			Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	5.3165%
		Class C	National Financial Services 82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109-3605	91.0034%
Date	Fund	Class	Name & Address	Percent Owned

		Class I	SEI Private Trust Company Attn. Mutual Funds Administrator One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	95.6621%
March 12, 2012	DUSEF	Class A	American Enterprise Investment SVC 707 2 nd Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55440-9446	48.5367%
			LPL Financial 9785 Towne Centre Drive San Diego, CA 92121-1968	11.0186%
			Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	8.2488%
			National Financial Services 82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109-3605	5.6102%
			Carolyn A. Romantini Goshen, CT	5.3941%
		Class C	Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East, 2 nd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	40.4818%
			American Enterprise Investment Svc P.O. Box 9446 Minneapolis, MN 55440-9446	30.5135%
			Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	18.4448%
			National Financial Services 82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109-3605	5.4873%
		Class I	SEI Private Trust Company c/o Mellon Attn: Mutual Funds	92.7183%

			One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	
March 12, 2012	GSF	Class A	American Enterprise Investment Svc P.O. Box 9446 Minneapolis, MN 55440-9446	35.2057%
Date	Fund	Class	Name & Address	Percent Owned

			UBS WM USA 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	16.0215%
			Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	13.6655%
		Class C	Merrill Lynch 4800 Deer Lake Drive East, 2 nd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	30.7392%
			UBS WM USA 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	15.0230%
			American Enterprise Investment Svc P.O. Box 9446 Minneapolis, MN 55440-9446	13.7757%
			First Clearing, LLC 10750 Wheat First Drive Glen Allen VA 23060-9243	13.5089%
			Morgan Stanley & Co Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	7.1572%
		Class I	SEI Private Trust One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456	72.5476%
			National Financial Services 82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109-3605	5.8582%
March 12, 2012	ISF	Class A	American Enterprise Investment SVC 707 2 nd Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55440-9446	48.5281%
			UBS WM USA 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	18.4009%

			Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2502	12.0260%
			Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	5.9057%
Date	Fund	Class	Name & Address	Percent Owned

Class C	Merrill Lynch, Pierce Fenner & Smith 4800 Deer Lake Drive East, 3 rd Floor Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	26.8246%
	Citigroup Global Markets Inc 333 West 34th Street New York, NY 10001-2402	20.8656%
	Morgan Stanley & Co Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	11.9149%
	American Enterprise Investment SVC 707 2 nd Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55440-9446	9.8526%
	UBS WM USA 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	7.1641%
	First Clearing, LLC 10750 Wheat First Drive Glen Allen, VA 23060-9245	6.8271%
Class I	SEI Private Trust Company One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456	48.2065%
	Dreyfus Premier Diversified International Fund The Dreyfus Corporation 200 Park Avenue, 7 th Floor New York, NY 10166-0090	9.7481%
	Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	6.1043%

HOW TO BUY SHARES

See "Additional Information About How to Buy Shares" in Part III of this SAI for general information about the purchase of fund shares.

Investment Minimums

The minimum initial investment in Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund is \$1,000 if you are a client of a Service Agent which maintains an omnibus account in the fund and has made an aggregate initial purchase in the fund for its customers of \$2,500.

The minimum initial investment for each fund, except Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund, is \$1,000 for full-time or part-time employees of Dreyfus or any of its affiliates, directors of Dreyfus, board members of a fund advised by Dreyfus, or the spouse or minor child of any of the foregoing.

The minimum initial investment for each fund, except Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund, Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund, is \$50 for full-time or part-time employees of Dreyfus or any of its affiliates who elect to have a portion of their pay directly deposited into their fund accounts.

Shares of each fund, except Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund, are offered without regard to the minimum initial or subsequent investment requirement to investors purchasing fund shares through wrap fee accounts or other fee based programs.

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund, Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus International Equity Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund. The fund reserves the right to offer fund shares without regard to minimum purchase requirements to government-sponsored programs or to employees participating in certain Retirement Plans or other programs where contributions or account information can be transmitted in a manner and form acceptable to the fund.

Reopening an Account

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund. You may reopen an account in the fund with a minimum investment of \$10,000 without filing a new Account Application during the calendar year the account is closed or during the following calendar year, provided the information on the old Account Application is still applicable.

Information Regarding the Offering of Share Classes

The share classes of each fund with more than one class are offered as described in the relevant fund's prospectus and as follows: On March 13, 2012, outstanding Class B shares of Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund, Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus GNMA Fund, Dreyfus International Equity Fund and Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund converted to Class A shares.

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund, Dreyfus International Equity Fund, Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund each offered Class T shares prior to February 4, 2009.

Holder of Class I shares of Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund who have held their shares since June 5, 2003 may continue to purchase Class I shares of the fund for their existing account whether or not they would otherwise be eligible to do so.

Class I shares of Dreyfus International Equity Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund are offered to certain funds in The Dreyfus Family of Funds. Class I shares of Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund and Global Stock Fund also are offered to series of BNY Mellon Funds Trust.

Class Z shares of Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund are offered to shareholders of the fund who received Class Z shares of the fund in exchange for their shares of General California Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California Municipal Income or Dreyfus California Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund as a result of the reorganization of such funds (each a "Reorganized Fund"). Certain broker-dealers and other financial institutions maintaining accounts with Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund on March 30, 2003, or maintaining accounts with Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus GNMA Fund or Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund on the date such fund's shares were classified as Class Z shares (or with a Reorganized Fund at the time of the reorganization of such fund) may open new accounts in Class Z of the respective fund on behalf of "wrap accounts" or similar programs and, with respect to Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus GNMA Fund only, may open new accounts in Class Z of the fund on behalf of qualified retirement plans.

Class Z shares of Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus GNMA Fund are offered to certain funds in The Dreyfus Family of Funds.

Class A

General information about the public offering price of Class A shares of the Multi-Class Funds can be found in Part III of this SAI under "Additional Information About How to Buy Shares—Class A."

For shareholders of Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund who beneficially owned shares of the fund on November 25, 2003, the public offering price for Class A shares of the fund is the net asset value per share of that class. In addition, shareholders of Dreyfus Aggressive Growth Fund or Dreyfus Premier Aggressive Growth Fund who received Class A shares of Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund as a result of the merger of each such fund into Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund on March 28, 2003 may not have to pay a sales load or may qualify for a reduced sales load to purchase additional Class A shares of Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund. Specifically, for such shareholders of Dreyfus Aggressive Growth Fund, the public offering price for Class A shares of Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund is the net asset value per share of Class A for as long as the shareholder's account is open. For such shareholders of Dreyfus Premier Aggressive Growth Fund who beneficially owned shares of such fund on December 31, 1995, the public offering price for Class A shares of Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund for as long as the shareholder's account is open is the net asset value per share of Class A plus a sales load as shown below:

Total Sales Load*—Class A Shares

Amount of Transaction	As a % of offering price per share	As a % of net asset value per share	Dealers' reallowance as a % of offering price
Less than \$100,000	3.00	3.09	2.75
\$100,000 to less than \$250,000	2.75	2.83	2.50
\$250,000 to less than \$500,000	2.25	2.30	2.00
\$500,000 to less than \$1,000,000	2.00	2.04	1.75
\$1,000,000 or more	-0-	-0-	-0-

* Due to rounding, the actual sales load you pay may be more or less than that calculated using these percentages.

Class A shares of Multi-Class Funds, including Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund, purchased without an initial sales load as part of an investment of \$1,000,000 or more may be assessed at the time of redemption a 1% CDSC if redeemed within one year of purchase. The Distributor may pay Service Agents an up-front commission of up to 1% of the net asset value of Class A shares purchased by their clients as part of a \$1,000,000 or more investment in Class A shares that are subject to a CDSC. If the Service Agent waives receipt of such commission, the CDSC applicable to such Class A shares will not be assessed at the time of redemption.

Class A shares of Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund may be purchased at net asset value without a sales load by account holders under the "ACS/Mellon HSA Solution," an integrated health savings account. Health Savings Accounts are

flexible accounts that provide employers and/or employees covered under qualified high deductible health plans the ability to make contributions to special savings accounts generally without federal or state consequences.

HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

See "Additional Information About How to Redeem Shares" in Part III of this SAI for general information about the redemption of fund shares.

Fund	Services
Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund	Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege Wire Redemption Privilege
Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund	Checkwriting Privilege Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege Wire Redemption Privilege
Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund	Checkwriting Privilege (Class Z shares only) Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege Redemption Through an Authorized Entity Reinvestment Privilege Wire Redemption Privilege
Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus GNMA Fund	Checkwriting Privilege (Class A and Z shares only) Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege Redemption Through an Authorized Entity Reinvestment Privilege Wire Redemption Privilege
Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund Dreyfus International Equity Fund Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund Global Stock Fund International Stock Fund	Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege Redemption Through an Authorized Entity Reinvestment Privilege Wire Redemption Privilege

Transaction Fees

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund. Because charges may apply to redemptions and exchanges of fund shares in accounts with balances of less than \$50,000 at the time of the transaction, the fund may not be an appropriate investment for an investor who does not maintain a \$50,000 balance and intends to engage frequently in such transactions. If your account balance is less than \$50,000 on the business day immediately preceding the effective date of such transaction, you will be charged \$5.00 when you redeem all shares in your account or your account is otherwise closed out. The fee will be deducted from your redemption proceeds and paid to the Transfer Agent. The account closeout fee does not apply to exchanges out of the fund or to wire or Dreyfus TeleTransfer redemptions,

for each of which a \$5.00 fee applies if your account balance is less than \$50,000. Additionally, if your account balance is less than \$50,000, you will be charged a \$2.00 fee for each redemption check drawn on the account.

Checkwriting Privilege

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund. When a check is presented to the Transfer Agent for payment, the Transfer Agent, as your agent, will cause the fund to redeem a sufficient number of shares in your account to cover

the amount of the check and the \$2.00 charge described above in "Transaction Fees" and in the fund's prospectus, if applicable.

Wire Redemption Privilege

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund. The redemption proceeds minimum is \$5,000 per day.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

The following shareholder services apply to the funds. See "Additional Information About Shareholder Services" in Part III of this SAI for more information.

Fund	Services
Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund Dreyfus International Equity Fund Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund Global Stock Fund International Stock Fund	Fund Exchanges Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder [®] Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan Dreyfus Dividend Options Automatic Withdrawal Plan Letter of Intent Corporate Pension/Profit-Sharing and Retirement Plans
Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund	Fund Exchanges Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder [®] Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan Dreyfus Dividend Options Automatic Withdrawal Plan Corporate Pension/Profit-Sharing and Retirement Plans
Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund	Fund Exchanges Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder [®] Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan Dreyfus Dividend Options Automatic Withdrawal Plan
Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus GNMA Fund Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund	Fund Exchanges Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder [®] Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan Dreyfus Dividend Options Automatic Withdrawal Plan Letter of Intent

Fund Exchanges

BASIC Funds. You may purchase up to four times per calendar year, in exchange for shares of a fund, shares of certain other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds, to the extent such shares are offered for sale in your state of residence. You will be charged a \$5.00 fee for each exchange made out of a fund, which will be deducted from your

account and paid to the Transfer Agent; however, the fund will waive this fee if the closing balance in your account on the business day immediately preceding the effective date of such transaction is \$50,000 or more.

DISTRIBUTION PLANS, SERVICE PLANS AND SHAREHOLDER SERVICES PLANS

The following Plans apply to the funds. See "Additional Information About Distribution Plans, Service Plans and Shareholder Services Plans" in Part III of this SAI for more information about the Plans.

Fund	Class(es)*	Plan (12b-1 or servicing)**	Key Features***
Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus GNMA Fund Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus International Equity Fund Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund	Class C	Distribution Plan (12b-1)	The fund pays the Distributor 0.75% for distributing these shares. The Distributor may pay one or more Service Agents in respect of advertising, marketing and other distribution services, and determines the amounts, if any, to be paid to Service Agents and the basis on which such payments are made.

Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund Global Stock Fund International Stock Fund			
Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus GNMA Fund Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus International Equity Fund Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund Global Stock Fund	Class A Class C	Shareholder Services Plan (servicing)	The fund pays the Distributor 0.25% for the provision of certain services to the shareholders of these classes. Services may include personal services relating to shareholder accounts, such as answering shareholder inquiries regarding the fund and providing reports and other information, and services related to the maintenance of shareholder accounts. Pursuant to the Plan, the Distributor may make payments to certain Service Agents in respect of these services.

International Stock Fund			
Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund	N/A		
Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund			
Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund			

Fund	Class(es)	Plan (12b-1 or servicing)*	Key Features**
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Dreyfus AMT Free Municipal Bond Fund	Class Z	Shareholder Services Plan (servicing)	The fund reimburses the Distributor an amount not to exceed 0.25% for certain allocated expenses of providing certain services. These services may include personal services relating to shareholder accounts, such as answering shareholder inquiries regarding the fund and providing reports and other information, and services related to the maintenance of shareholder accounts.
Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund	N/A		
Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund			
Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund			
Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund			
Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund			
Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund			
Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund			
Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund			

Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund	Class Z	Service Plan (12b-1)	The fund reimburses the Distributor an amount not to exceed 0.25% for expenses incurred in distributing these shares, servicing shareholder accounts and advertising and marketing. The Distributor may pay one or more Service Agents in respect of these services and determines the amounts, if any, to be paid to Service Agents and the basis on which such payments are made.
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Fund	Class(es)	Plan (12b-1 or servicing)*	Key Features**
Dreyfus GNMA Fund	Class Z	Service Plan (12b-1)	The fund reimburses the Distributor an amount not to exceed 0.20% for distributing these shares, servicing shareholder accounts and advertising and marketing. The Distributor may pay one or more Service Agents in respect of shares owned by shareholders with whom the Service Agent has a servicing relationship or for whom the Service Agent is the dealer or holder of record and determine the amounts, if any, to be paid to Service Agents and the basis on which such payments are made. Pursuant to the Plan, Class Z shares bear (i) the costs of preparing, printing and distributing prospectuses and SAIs used other than for regulatory purposes or distribution to existing shareholders, and (ii) the costs associated with implementing and operating the Plan (such as costs of printing and mailing service agreements), the aggregate of such amounts not to exceed in any fiscal year of the fund the greater of \$100,000 or ..005%.

* As applicable to the funds listed (not all funds have all classes shown).

** The parenthetical indicates whether the Plan is pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act or is a type of servicing plan not adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1.

*** Amounts expressed as an annual rate as a percentage of the value of the average daily net assets attributable to the indicated class of fund shares or the fund, as applicable.

CERTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT UNDERLYING FUNDS

(Funds of Funds only)

The Funds of Funds each invests all or substantially all of its investable assets in Underlying Funds, which are briefly described below. Risks of certain investments referred to below are described in Part III of this SAI under "Investments, Investment Techniques and Risks—All Funds Other Than Money Market Funds," and information about Sub-Advisers also is provided in Part III of this SAI. Additional information about each Underlying Fund is available in the Underlying Fund's prospectus and SAI. To obtain a copy of an Underlying Fund's prospectus and/or SAI, please call your financial adviser, or write to the Underlying Fund at 144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard, Uniondale, New York 11556-0144, visit www.dreyfus.com, or call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only).

Unless otherwise stated, Dreyfus is each Underlying Fund's investment adviser, and certain Underlying Funds also have one or more Sub-Advisers as stated below. Except for Dreyfus Emerging Markets Fund, Dreyfus Emerging Markets Debt Local Currency Fund, Dreyfus Global Absolute Return Fund, Dreyfus International Bond Fund, Dreyfus Opportunistic Fixed Income Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus MidCap Core Fund and Dreyfus Total Return Advantage Fund, each Underlying Fund is a diversified fund. Additionally, except for Dreyfus BASIC S&P 500 Stock Index Fund, Dreyfus Bond Market Index Fund, Dreyfus Disciplined Stock Fund, Dreyfus Emerging Markets Debt Local Currency Fund, Dreyfus International Bond Fund, Dreyfus International Equity Fund, Dreyfus/Newton International Equity Fund, Dreyfus Opportunistic Fixed Income Fund, Dreyfus/The Boston Company Small/Mid Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund and Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, each Underlying Fund's investment objective is a Fundamental Policy as defined below under "Investment Restrictions."

Equity Investments

U.S. Large Cap

Dreyfus Appreciation Fund. The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation consistent with the preservation of capital; current income is a secondary goal.

To pursue its goals, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in common stocks. The fund focuses on "blue chip" companies with total market capitalizations of more than \$5 billion at the time of purchase, including multinational companies. These are established companies that have demonstrated sustained patterns of profitability, strong balance sheets, an expanding global presence and the potential to achieve predictable, above-average earnings growth.

The fund employs a "buy-and-hold" investment strategy, which is an investment strategy characterized by a low portfolio turnover rate, which helps reduce the fund's trading costs and minimizes tax liability by limiting the distribution of capital gains.

Sarofim & Co. serves as the fund's Sub-Adviser.

Dreyfus Disciplined Stock Fund. The fund seeks capital appreciation.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in stocks. The fund focuses on stocks of large-cap companies with market capitalizations of \$5 billion or more at the time of purchase. The fund invests in growth and value stocks, which are chosen through a disciplined investment process that combines computer modeling techniques, fundamental analysis and risk management. The fund's investment process is designed to provide investors with investment exposure to sector weightings and risk characteristics generally similar to those of the S&P 500[®] Composite Stock Price Index. In selecting securities, the fund's portfolio managers use a proprietary computer model to identify and rank stocks within an industry or sector, based on several characteristics, including:

- **Value**, or how a stock is priced relative to its perceived intrinsic worth
- **Growth**, in this case the sustainability or growth or earnings
- **Financial profile**, which measures the financial health of the company

The model screens each stock for relative attractiveness within its economic sector and industry and, based on fundamental analysis, the fund's portfolio managers generally select the most attractive of the higher ranked securities, drawing on a variety of sources, including internal as well as Wall Street research, and company management.

Dreyfus Research Growth Fund. The fund seeks long-term capital growth consistent with the preservation of capital. Current income is a secondary goal.

To pursue its goals, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks. The fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in foreign securities.

The fund invests in stocks selected by a team of core research analysts, with each analyst responsible for fund investments in his or her area of expertise. As the fund's portfolio managers, these analysts utilize a fundamental, bottom-up research process to identify investments for the fund. The fund invests in those companies in which the analysts have the highest degree of conviction or have identified a strong near-term catalyst for earnings growth or share price appreciation. The analysts, under the direction of the director of the core research team, determine the fund's allocations among market sectors. The fund's portfolio is structured so that its sector weightings generally are similar to those of the Russell 1000[®] Growth Index, the fund's benchmark.

The fund typically sells a security when the research analyst responsible for the investment believes there has been a negative change in the fundamental factors surrounding the company, the company has become fully valued, or a more attractive opportunity has been identified.

Dreyfus Strategic Value Fund. The fund seeks capital appreciation.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in stocks. The fund's portfolio manager identifies potential investments through extensive quantitative and fundamental research. The fund may invest up to 30% of its assets in foreign securities. The fund will focus on individual stock selection (a "bottom-up" approach), emphasizing three key factors: value, sound business fundamentals and positive business momentum.

Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund. The fund seeks long-term total return.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies located in the United States. The fund may invest in the securities of companies of any market capitalization. The fund's Sub-Adviser, Walter Scott, seeks investment opportunities in companies with fundamental strengths that indicate the potential for sustainable growth. Walter Scott focuses on individual stock selection, building the fund's portfolio from the bottom up through extensive fundamental research. The investment process begins with the screening of reported company financials. Companies that meet certain broad absolute and trend criteria are candidates for more detailed financial analysis. The fund's investment team collectively reviews and selects those stocks that meet Walter Scott's criteria and where the expected growth rate is combined with a reasonable valuation for the underlying equity. Market capitalization and sector allocations are results of, not part of, the investment process because the investment team's sole focus is on the analysis of and investment in individual companies.

Dreyfus BASIC S&P 500 Stock Index Fund. The fund seeks to match the total return of the Standard & Poor's 500[®] Composite Stock Price Index (S&P 500[®]).

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 95% of its total assets in common stocks included in the S&P 500. To replicate index performance, the fund's portfolio managers use a passive management approach and purchase all or a representative sample of securities comprising the benchmark index. Because the fund has expenses, performance will tend to be slightly lower than that of the target benchmark. The fund attempts to have a correlation between its performance and that of the index of at least .95, before expenses. A correlation of 1.00 would mean that the fund and the index were perfectly correlated.

The fund generally invests in all 500 stocks in the S&P 500 in proportion to their weighting in the index. The S&P 500 is an unmanaged index of 500 common stocks chosen to reflect the industries of the U.S. economy and is often considered a proxy for the stock market in general. Each company's stock is weighted by the number of available float shares (i.e., those shares available to investors) divided by the total shares outstanding, which means larger companies with more available float shares have greater representation in the index than smaller ones. The fund may also use stock index futures as a substitute for the sale or purchase of securities.

U.S. Mid-/Small-Cap

Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value. The fund seeks capital appreciation.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in the stocks of small cap companies. The fund currently considers small cap companies to be those companies with market capitalizations that fall within the range of companies in the Russell 2000[®] Value Index at the time of purchase. Because the fund may continue to hold a security whose market capitalization increases or decreases, a substantial portion of the fund's holdings can have market capitalizations outside the range of the Russell 2000[®] Value Index at any given time. The fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in foreign securities. The fund uses a "multi-manager" approach by selecting one or more Sub-Advisers to manage the fund's assets. The fund may hire, terminate or replace Sub-Advisers and modify materials terms and conditions of subadvisory arrangements without shareholder approval. The fund's assets are currently allocated among five Sub-Advisers, each of which acts independently of the others and uses its own methodology to select portfolio investments.

TSW, Walthausen, Lombardia, Neuberger Berman, Iridian, Vulcan and Kayne serve as the fund's Sub-Advisers. EACM serves as the fund's portfolio allocation manager, responsible for evaluating and recommending Sub-Advisers for the fund.

Dreyfus Opportunistic Midcap Value Fund. The fund seeks to surpass the performance of the Russell Midcap Value Index.

To pursue its goal, the fund invests in mid-cap stocks with market capitalizations between \$1 billion and \$25 billion at the time of purchase. Because the fund may continue to hold a security whose market capitalization grows, a substantial portion of the fund's holdings can have market capitalizations in excess of \$25 billion at any given time. The fund's portfolio manager identifies potential investments through extensive quantitative and fundamental research. The fund focuses on individual stock selection (a "bottom-up" approach), emphasizing three key factors: relative value, business health, and business momentum.

In constructing the fund's portfolio, the fund's portfolio manager uses an opportunistic value approach to identify stocks whose current market prices trade at a large discount to their intrinsic value, as calculated by the portfolio manager. Intrinsic value is based on the combination of the valuation assessment of the company's operating divisions with its economic balance sheet. The opportunistic value style attempts to benefit from valuation inefficiencies and underappreciated fundamental prospects present in the marketplace. To do this, the portfolio manager uses mid-cycle estimates, growth prospects, the identification of a revaluation trigger and competitive advantages as some of the factors in the valuation assessment. Additionally, a company's stated and hidden liabilities and assets are included in the portfolio manager's economic balance sheet calculation for the company.

Dreyfus MidCap Core Fund. The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in midcap stocks. The fund will invest in companies included in the S&P[®] MidCap 400 Index or the Russell Midcap[®] Index at the time of purchase. The fund's stock investments may include common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities of U.S. and foreign issuers, including those purchased in IPOs. The fund's portfolio managers will apply a systematic, quantitative investment approach designed to identify and exploit pricing inefficiencies among mid-cap stocks in the U.S. stock market. The portfolio managers will use a proprietary valuation model that identifies and ranks stocks based on:

- a long-term relative valuation model that utilizes forward looking estimates of risk and return;
- an Earnings Sustainability (ES) model that gauges how well earnings forecasts are likely to reflect changes in future cash flows; measures of ES help stock selection strategy by tilting the fund's portfolio away from stocks with poor ES and tilting it towards stocks with strong ES; and
- a set of behavioral factors, including earnings revisions and price action, that provide the portfolio managers with information about potential misvaluations of stocks.

The portfolio managers will seek to maintain a portfolio that has exposure to industries and market capitalizations that are generally similar to those of the S&P MidCap 400 Index. The fund will seek to overweight the most attractive stocks and underweight or not hold the stocks that have been ranked least attractive.

The fund will be permitted, but not required, to use derivatives, such as options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to stocks, indexes, foreign currencies and interest rates), forward contracts and swaps, as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns, or as part of a hedging strategy. The fund will be permitted to engage in short-selling.

Dreyfus/The Boston Company Small/Mid Cap Growth Fund. The fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities of small-cap and mid-cap U.S. companies. The fund currently considers small-cap and mid-cap companies to be those with total market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, that are equal to or less than the total market capitalization of the largest company included in Russell 2500[®] Growth Index. The fund's portfolio managers employ a growth-oriented investment style in managing the fund's portfolio, which means the portfolio managers seek to identify those small-cap and mid-cap companies which are experiencing or are expected to experience rapid earnings or revenue growth. The portfolio managers focus on high quality companies, especially those with products or services that are believed to be leaders in their market niches. The portfolio managers focus on individual stock selection instead of trying to predict which industries or sectors will perform best and select stocks by:

- Using fundamental research to identify and follow companies considered to have attractive characteristics, such as strong business and competitive positions, solid cash flows and balance sheets, high quality management and high sustainable growth; and
- Investing in a company when the portfolio managers' research indicates that the company will experience accelerating revenues and expanding operating margins, which may lead to rising estimate trends and favorable earnings surprises.

The fund's investment strategy may lead it to emphasize certain sectors, such as technology, health care, business services and communications.

Dreyfus Smallcap Stock Index Fund. The fund seeks to match the performance of the Standard & Poor's[®] SmallCap 600 Index.

To pursue its goal, the fund invests in a representative sample of stocks included in the S&P SmallCap 600 Index and in futures whose performance is tied to the index. The fund expects to invest in approximately 500 or more of the stocks in the index. However, at times, the fund may be fully invested in all the stocks that comprise the index. Under these circumstances, the fund maintains approximately the same weighting for each stock as the index does.

Dreyfus Midcap Index Fund. The fund seeks to match the performance of the Standard & Poor's[®] MidCap 400 Index.

To pursue its goal, the fund generally is fully invested in stocks included in the S&P[®] MidCap 400 Index and in futures whose performance is tied to the index. The fund generally invests in all 400 stocks in the index in proportion to their weighting in the index.

International

Dreyfus/Newton International Equity Fund. The fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in common stocks or securities convertible into common stocks of foreign companies and depositary receipts evidencing ownership in such securities. At least 75% of the fund's net assets will be invested in countries represented in the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia and Far East (MSCI EAFE[®]) Index. The fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in stock of companies located in countries (other than the United States) not represented in the MSCI EAFE Index, including up to 20% in emerging market countries.

The core of the investment philosophy of Newton, an affiliate of Dreyfus and the fund's Sub-Adviser, is the belief that no company, market or economy can be considered in isolation; each must be understood within a global context. Newton believes that a global comparison of companies is the most effective method of stock analysis, and

Newton's global analysts research investment opportunities by global sector rather than by region. The process begins by identifying a core list of investment themes that Newton believes will positively affect certain sectors or industries and cause stocks within these sectors or industries to outperform others. Newton then identifies specific companies using investment themes to help focus on areas where thematic and strategic research indicates superior returns are likely to be achieved.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as futures, options and forward contracts, as a substitute for investing directly in and underlying asset or currency, to increase returns, to manage currency risk, or as part of hedging strategy.

Newton serves as the fund's Sub-Adviser.

Dreyfus International Equity Fund. The fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities of companies that are located in the foreign countries represented in the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia and Far East (EAFE[®]) Index and Canada. The portfolio managers employ a bottom-up investment approach using proprietary quantitative models and traditional qualitative analysis to identify attractive stocks. The portfolio managers use country and the sector allocations of the MSCI EAFE Index as a guide, but allocations may differ from those of the MSCI EAFE Index. The fund's stock selection process is designed to produce a diversified portfolio that, relative to the MSCI EAFE Index, has a below-average price/earnings ratio and an above-average earnings growth trend. The fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries.

The fund's investment adviser is TBCAM. The fund's administrator is Dreyfus.

Dreyfus International Value Fund. The fund seeks long-term capital growth.

To pursue its goal, the fund primarily invests in foreign companies that Dreyfus considers to be value companies. In selecting stocks, the fund's portfolio manager identifies potential investments through extensive quantitative and fundamental research. Emphasizing individual stock selection rather than economic and industry trends, the fund focuses on three key factors: value, business health and business momentum.

International Stock Fund. The fund seeks long-term total return.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in stocks. The fund normally invests primarily in foreign companies located in the developed markets. Examples of "developed markets" are Canada, Japan, Australia, Hong Kong and Western Europe. The fund ordinarily invests in at least three countries and is not geographically limited in its investment selection but, at times, may invest a substantial portion of its assets in a single country. The fund may invest in the securities of companies of any market capitalization. The fund's Sub-Adviser, Walter Scott, seeks investment opportunities in companies with fundamental strengths that indicate the potential for sustainable growth. Walter Scott focuses on individual stock selection, building the fund's portfolio from the bottom up through extensive fundamental research. The investment process begins with the screening of reported company financials. Companies that meet certain broad absolute and trend criteria are candidates for more detailed financial analysis. The fund's investment team collectively reviews and selects those stocks that meet Walter Scott's criteria and where the expected growth rate is combined with a reasonable valuation for the underlying equity. Geographic and sector allocations are results of, not part of, the investment process, because the investment team's sole focus is on the analysis of and investment in individual companies.

Dreyfus International Stock Index Fund. The fund seeks to match the performance of the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia, Far East (free) Index (MSCI EAFE[®]).

To pursue its goal, the fund generally is fully invested in the stocks included in the MSCI EAFE Index and in futures whose performance is tied to certain countries included in the index. The fund generally invests in all stocks included in the index. The fund's investments are selected to match the benchmark composition along individual

name, country, and industry weighting, and other benchmark characteristics. Under these circumstances, the fund maintains approximately the same weighting for each stock as the index does.

Emerging Markets

Dreyfus Emerging Markets Fund. The fund seeks long-term capital growth.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in the stocks of companies organized, or with a majority of assets or business, in emerging market countries. In selecting stocks, the portfolio manager identifies potential investments through extensive quantitative and fundamental research using a value-oriented, research-driven approach. Emphasizing individual stock selection rather than economic and industry trends, the fund focuses on value, business health and business momentum.

Global

Dreyfus Global Absolute Return Fund. The fund seeks total return.

To pursue its goal, the fund uses a variety of investment strategies, sometimes referred to as absolute return strategies, to produce returns with low correlation with, and less volatility than, major markets over a complete market cycle, typically a period of several years. The fund will seek to achieve investment exposure to global equity, bond and currency markets primarily through long and short positions in futures, options and forward contracts, which should enable the fund's portfolio managers to implement investment decisions quickly and cost-effectively. The fund also will invest in fixed-income securities, such as bonds, notes (including structured notes), and money market instruments, to provide exposure to bond markets and for liquidity and income. The fund's portfolio managers seek to deliver value added excess returns ("alpha") by applying a systematic, quantitative investment approach designed to identify and exploit relative misvaluations across and within global capital markets.

Mellon Capital serves as the fund's Sub-Adviser.

Dreyfus Global Real Estate Securities Fund. The fund seeks to maximize total return consisting of capital appreciation and current income.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in publicly-traded equity securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate sector. The fund normally invests in a global portfolio of equity securities of real estate companies, including real estate investment trusts (REITs) and real estate operating companies, with principal places of business located in, but not limited to, the developed markets of Europe, Australia, Asia and North America (including the United States). Although the fund invests primarily in developed markets, it also may invest in equity securities of companies located in emerging market countries, and may invest in equity securities of companies of any market capitalization, including smaller companies. In selecting investments for the fund's portfolio, Urdang uses a proprietary approach to quantify investment opportunity from both a real estate and stock perspective. Generally, Urdang combines top-down real estate research and its relative value model securities valuation process. In conducting its bottom-up research, Urdang engages in an active analysis process that includes regular and direct contact with the companies in the fund's investable universe. These research efforts are supported with extensive sell side and independent research. Through the use of the proprietary relative value model, Urdang seeks to establish the validity of the price of a security relative to its peers by providing statistically significant solutions to business- and management-related uncertainties, such as the impact on value of leverage, growth rate, market capitalization and property type.

Urdang serves as the fund's Sub-Adviser.

Fixed-Income Investments

U.S. Fixed Income

Dreyfus Total Return Advantage Fund. The fund seeks to maximize total return through capital appreciation and income.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests primarily in fixed-income securities and instruments that provide investment exposure to fixed-income markets. The fund also invests in instruments that provide investment exposure to currency markets. The fund's portfolio managers employ an active core bond strategy to focus the fund's investments on the U.S. fixed-income market. The portfolio managers next employ separate global bond and currency strategies to provide the fund with exposure to foreign and U.S. fixed-income markets and currency markets, respectively. The fund's portfolio managers seek to deliver value added excess returns ("alpha") by applying a systematic, quantitative investment approach that incorporates three separate strategies- active core bond strategy, global bond strategy and active currency strategy - designed to identify and exploit relative misvaluations across fixed-income and currency markets, respectively.

Dreyfus Short-Intermediate Government Fund. The fund seeks to maximize total return, consisting of capital appreciation and current income.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities, and in repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities. The fund may invest up to 35% of its assets in mortgage-related securities issued by U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities. These instruments include those backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and those that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

Typically, in choosing securities, the portfolio manager first examines U.S. and global economic conditions and other market factors in order to estimate long- and short-term interest rates. Using a research-driven investment process, generally, the portfolio manager then seeks to identify potentially profitable issues before they are widely perceived by the market, and seeks underpriced or mispriced securities that appear likely to perform well over time.

The fund generally maintains an effective duration of approximately three years or less. The fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as futures and options, swaps, options on swaps and other credit derivatives, as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to manage interest rate risk or the duration of the fund's portfolio, to increase returns, or as part of a hedging strategy.

Dreyfus GNMA Fund. The fund seeks to maximize total return, consisting of capital appreciation and current income.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in certificates issued by the GNMA (popularly called "Ginnie Maes"), which are debt securities guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by the GNMA. The fund may invest the remaining 20% of its net assets in other mortgage-related securities issued by government-related organizations, residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities issued by governmental agencies or private entities, and collateralized mortgage obligations. The fund can invest in privately issued mortgage-backed securities with a "BBB" or higher credit quality, but currently intends to invest in only those securities with an "A" or higher credit quality. The fund is not subject to any maturity or duration restrictions.

Dreyfus Opportunistic Fixed Income Fund. The fund seeks to maximize total return through capital appreciation and income.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed-income securities. The fund's portfolio managers typically allocate the fund's assets among the following sectors of the fixed-income market: (i) below investment grade (high yield) sector, (ii) the U.S. Government, investment grade corporate, mortgage and asset-backed sectors, (iii) the foreign debt securities of developed markets sector, and (iv) the foreign debt securities of emerging markets sector. The fund's portfolio managers normally allocate 0% to 70% of the fund's net assets in each of these four categories of market sectors.

The fund's portfolio managers utilize a blend of quantitative and fundamental analysis to construct what they consider to be a "best ideas" fixed income portfolio, seeking to capitalize on the perceived inefficiencies across the full spectrum of the global fixed income market at any given time. Using fundamental analysis, the portfolio managers seek to identify individual securities with high current income, as well as appreciation potential, based on

relative value, credit upgrade probability and other metrics. The portfolio managers also conduct extensive research into the credit history and current financial strength of the issuers of these securities.

Although the fund may invest in or have investment exposure to individual bonds of any maturity or duration and there are no restrictions on the dollar-weighted average maturity of the fund's portfolio, the average effective duration of the fund's portfolio typically will range between three and six years.

The fund's portfolio manager will sell a security if the existing holding trades overvalued from a valuation standpoint, another sector or security becomes relatively more attractive, and/or they expect fundamentals to deteriorate.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as futures, options and forward contracts, as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage market, foreign currency and/or duration or interest rate risks, or as part of a hedging strategy.

Dreyfus High Yield Fund. The fund seeks to maximize total return, consisting of capital appreciation and current income.

To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, including any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities that, at the time of purchase, are rated below investment grade ("high yield" or "junk" bonds) or are the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus.

In choosing securities, the fund seeks to capture the higher yields offered by junk bonds, while managing credit risk and the volatility caused by interest rate movements. The fund's investment process involves a "top down" approach to security selection, looking at a variety of factors when assessing a potential investment, including the state of the industry or sector, the company's financial strength, and the company's management. The fund also looks for companies that are underleveraged, have positive free cash flow, and are self-financing. There are no restrictions on the dollar-weighted average maturity or average effective duration of the fund's portfolio or on the maturities or durations of the individual fixed income securities the fund may purchase.

The fund's portfolio managers will sell a security if the existing holding trades overvalued from a valuation standpoint, another sector becomes relatively more attractive, and/or they expect fundamentals to deteriorate.

The fund may, but is not required to, use certain derivatives, such as options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to securities, foreign currencies, indexes and interest rates), forward contracts, and swaps (including interest rate and credit default swaps), typically as part of a hedging strategy. The fund may enter into swap agreements, such as interest rate swaps and credit default swaps, which can be used to transfer the credit risk of a security without actually transferring ownership of the security or to customize exposure to particular corporate credit.

The fund also may invest in collateralized debt obligations, which include collateralized loan obligations and other similarly structured securities. To enhance current income, the fund may engage in a series of purchase and sale contracts or forward roll transactions in which the fund sells a mortgage-related security, for example, to a financial institution and simultaneously agrees to purchase a similar security from the institution at a later date at an agreed upon price. The fund may also make forward commitments in which the fund agrees to buy or sell a security in the future at a price agreed upon today.

Dreyfus Bond Market Index Fund. The fund seeks to match the total return of the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in bonds that are included in the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index. In seeking to match index performance, the manager uses a passive management approach and purchases all or a representative sample of the bonds comprising the benchmark index. Because the fund has expenses, performance will tend to be slightly lower than that of the target benchmark. To maintain liquidity, the fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in various short-term, fixed-income securities and money market instruments. The fund attempts to have a correlation between

its performance and that of the index of at least .95 before expenses. A correlation of 1.00 would mean that the fund and the index were perfectly correlated.

The fund's investments are selected by a "sampling" process, which is a statistical process used to select bonds so that the fund has investment characteristics that closely approximate those of the index. By using this sampling process, the fund typically will not invest in all of the securities in the index.

The Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index is a broad-based, unmanaged index that covers the U.S. dollar-denominated, investment grade (Baa/BBB or higher), fixed-rate, taxable bond market of SEC-registered securities. The index includes bonds from the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government-related, corporate, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities sectors. Most of the bonds in the index are issued by the U.S. Treasury and other U.S. Government and agency issuers. Barclays Capital is not affiliated with the fund, and it does not sell or endorse the fund, nor does it guarantee the performance of the fund or the index.

Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund. The fund seeks returns that exceed the rate of inflation.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in inflation-indexed securities. These are fixed-income securities designed to protect investors from a loss of value due to inflation by periodically adjusting their principal and/or coupon according to the rate of inflation. The inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and some foreign government issuers, for example, accrue inflation into the principal value of the bond. Other issuers may pay out the Consumer Price Index accruals as part of a semi-annual coupon.

The fund primarily invests in high quality, U.S. dollar-denominated, inflation-indexed securities. To a limited extent, the fund may invest in foreign currency-denominated, inflation-protected securities and other fixed-income securities not adjusted for inflation which are rated investment grade or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus. Such other fixed-income securities may include: U.S. Government bonds and notes, corporate bonds, mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities.

The fund seeks to keep the average effective duration of its portfolio at two to ten years. The fund may invest in securities with effective or final maturities of any length. The fund may adjust its portfolio holdings or average effective duration based on actual or anticipated changes in interest rates or credit quality.

U.S. Treasury

Dreyfus U.S. Treasury Intermediate Term Fund. The fund seeks to maximize total return, consisting of capital appreciation and current income.

To pursue its goal, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in U.S. Treasury securities. The fund also may invest in other securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities (including inflation-indexed bonds), and may enter into repurchase agreements. Although the fund may invest in or have investment exposure to individual bonds of any remaining maturity, under normal market conditions, the fund maintains an effective duration between 2.5 and 6 years, and a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity between 3 and 10 years.

Dreyfus U.S. Treasury Long Term Fund. The fund seeks to maximize total return, consisting of capital appreciation and current income.

To pursue its goal, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in U.S. Treasury securities. The fund also may invest in other securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities (including inflation-indexed bonds), and may enter into repurchase agreements. Although the fund may invest in or have investment exposure to individual bonds of any remaining maturity, under normal market conditions, the fund maintains an effective duration of 7.5 years or more, and a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity between 10 years or more.

International Fixed Income

Dreyfus Emerging Markets Debt Local Currency Fund. The fund seeks to maximize total return.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in emerging market bonds and other debt instruments denominated in the local currency of issue, and in derivative instruments that provide investment exposure to such securities. These instruments consist primarily of emerging market government bonds and currency forward exchange contracts. The fund's portfolio managers employ an investment process that uses in depth fundamental country and currency analysis disciplined by proprietary quantitative valuation models. A "top down" analysis of macroeconomic, financial and political variables guides country and currency allocation. The portfolio managers also consider other market technicals and the global risk environment. The portfolio managers seek to identify shifts in country fundamentals and consider the risk adjusted attractiveness of currency and duration returns for each emerging market country. The fund is not restricted as to credit quality when making investments in debt securities.

Dreyfus International Bond Fund. The fund seeks to maximize total return through capital appreciation and income.

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed-income securities. The fund also normally invests at least 65% of its assets in non-U.S. dollar denominated fixed-income securities of foreign governments and companies located in various countries, including emerging markets. The fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in emerging markets generally and up to 5% of its assets in any single emerging market country.

Generally, the fund seeks to maintain a portfolio with an average credit quality of investment grade. The fund, however, may invest up to 25% of its assets in securities (not including securities of emerging markets issuers) rated below investment grade ("high yield" or "junk" bonds), or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus, at the time of purchase. The fund will not invest in securities rated lower than B at the time of purchase. The fund may invest in securities of issuers in emerging markets of any credit quality, including those rated or determined to be below investment grade quality.

The fund's portfolio managers focus on identifying undervalued government bond markets, currencies, sectors and securities and look for fixed-income securities with the most potential for added value. The portfolio managers select securities by using fundamental economic research and quantitative analysis to allocate assets among countries and currencies based on a comparative evaluation of interest and inflation rate trends, government fiscal and monetary policies, and the credit quality of government debt.

There are no restrictions on the dollar-weighted average maturity or average effective duration of the fund's portfolio or on the maturities or durations of the individual fixed-income securities the fund may purchase.

The fund's portfolio managers will sell a security if the existing holding trades overvalued from a valuation standpoint, another sector becomes relatively more attractive, and/or they expect fundamentals to deteriorate.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as futures, options and forward contracts, as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage market, foreign currency and/or duration or interest rate risk, or as part of a hedging strategy. The fund's portfolio managers have considerable latitude in determining whether to hedge the fund's currency exposure and the extent of any such hedging.

INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES AND RISKS

The following charts, which supplement and should be read together with the information in the prospectus, indicate some of the specific investments and investment techniques applicable to your fund. Additional policies and restrictions are described in the prospectus and below in the next section (see "Investment Restrictions"). *See "Additional Information About Investments, Investment Techniques and Risks" in Part III of this SAI for more information, including important risk disclosure, about the investments and investment techniques applicable to your fund.*

Funds other than Money Market Funds

Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund and Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund each normally allocates its assets among Underlying Funds that invest in a wide range of equity and fixed-income securities.

Fund	Equity Securities¹	IPOs	U.S. Government Securities²	Corporate Debt Securities²	High Yield and Lower-Rated Securities³	Zero Coupon, Pay-in-Kind and Step-Up Securities	Inflation-Indexed Securities (other than TIPS)
Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund	✓	✓	✓			✓ (zero coupon securities only)	
Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund			✓	✓	✓ (up to 35% of net assets)	✓ (municipal securities only)	
Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund			✓	✓	✓ (up to 20% of net assets)	✓ (municipal securities only)	
Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus GNMA Fund			✓				
Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund			✓	✓	✓	✓ (municipal securities only)	
Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund			✓	✓	✓ (up to 20% of net assets)	✓ (municipal securities only)	
Dreyfus International Equity Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund			✓	✓	✓ (up to 25% of net assets)	✓ (municipal securities only)	
Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund			✓	✓	✓ (up to 20% of net assets)	✓ (municipal securities only)	

Fund	Equity Securities ¹	IPOs	U.S. Government Securities ²	Corporate Debt Securities ²	High Yield and Lower-Rated Securities ³	Zero Coupon, Pay-in-Kind and Step-Up Securities	Inflation-Indexed Securities (other than TIPS)
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Global Stock Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
International Stock Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹ Includes common and preferred stock, convertible securities and warrants. Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund is limited to investing up to 2% of its net assets in warrants, and each of Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund and Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund is limited to investing up to 5% of its net assets in warrants, except that as to each fund this limitation does not apply to warrants purchased by the fund that are sold in units with, or attached to, other securities.

² Dreyfus GNMA Fund may invest in U.S. Government securities as is consistent with its other investment policies, including as described under "Money Market Investments" below. For Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund, see "Money Market Instruments" below.

³ For Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund, Municipal Bonds only.

For Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, although the fund has no current intention of doing so, the fund may invest in Municipal Bonds rated as low as C by Moody's or D by S&P or Fitch (the lowest rating assigned by such Rating Agencies).

For Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund, it is currently each fund's intention that this portion of the fund's portfolio be invested primarily in Municipal Bonds rated no lower than Baa by Moody's or BBB by S&P or Fitch.

For each of Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund, the credit risk factors

pertaining to lower-rated securities also apply to lower-rated zero coupon, pay-in-kind and step-up securities, in which the fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets.

Fund	Variable and Floating Rate Securities	Participation Interests and Assignments	Mortgage-Related Securities	Asset-Backed Securities	Collateralized Debt Obligations
Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund					
Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund	✓	✓ (municipal securities only)			
Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund	✓	✓ (municipal securities only)			
Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus GNMA Fund	✓		✓	✓	
Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund	✓	✓ (municipal securities only)			✓
Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund	✓	✓ (municipal securities only)			
Dreyfus International Equity Fund					
Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund	✓	✓ (municipal securities only)			
Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund	✓	✓ (municipal securities only)			
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund					
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund					

Fund	Variable and Floating Rate Securities	Participation Interests and Assignments	Mortgage-Related Securities	Asset-Backed Securities	Collateralized Debt Obligations
Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund					
Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund	✓				
Global Stock Fund	✓				
International Stock Fund	✓				

Fund	Municipal Securities	Funding Agreements	REITs	Money Market Instruments ⁵	Foreign Securities	Emerging Markets ⁶	Depository Receipts	Sovereign Debt Obligations and Brady Bonds
Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund				✓	✓ (up to 25% of assets)	✓	✓	
Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund	✓			✓				
Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund	✓			✓				
Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus GNMA Fund				✓				
Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund	✓			✓				
Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund	✓			✓				
Dreyfus International Equity Fund			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (sovereign debt obligations only)
Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund	✓			✓				
Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund	✓ ⁴			✓				
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Fund	Municipal Securities	Funding Agreements	REITs	Money Market Instruments ⁵	Foreign Securities	Emerging Markets ⁶	Depository Receipts	Sovereign Debt Obligations and Brady Bonds
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund			✓	✓	✓ (up to 15% of assets)	✓	✓	
Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund			✓	✓	✓ (up to 15% of total assets)	✓	✓	
Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund				✓	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	
Global Stock Fund				✓	✓	✓	✓	
International Stock Fund				✓	✓	✓	✓	

⁴ Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund may invest up to 20% of the value of its net assets in certain private activity bonds (a type of revenue bond), the income from which is subject to the federal AMT.

⁵ For Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund, Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus International Equity Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund, includes short-term U.S. Government securities, bank obligations, repurchase agreements and commercial paper. For funds other than Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund, (1) when the Adviser determines that adverse market conditions exist, a fund may adopt a temporary defensive position and invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments, and (2) a fund also may purchase money market instruments when it has cash reserves or in anticipation of taking a market position. Dreyfus GNMA Fund also may invest in certain money market instruments as part of its investment strategy. When a fund has adopted a temporary defensive position, it may not achieve its investment objective(s). For Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund, from time to time, on a temporary basis other than for temporary defensive purposes (but not to exceed 20% of the value of the fund's net assets) or for temporary defensive purposes, the fund may invest in taxable short-term investments ("Taxable Investments") consisting of: notes of issuers having, at the time of purchase, a quality rating within the two highest grades of a Rating Agency; obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; commercial paper rated not lower than P-1 by Moody's, A-1 by S&P or F-1 by Fitch with respect to Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund, and not lower than P-2 by Moody's, A-2 by S&P or F-2 by Fitch with respect to Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund; certificates of deposit of U.S. domestic banks, including foreign branches of domestic banks, with assets of \$1 billion or more; time deposits; bankers' acceptances and other short-term bank obligations; and repurchase agreements in respect of any of the foregoing. For Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal

Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund, when the fund has adopted a temporary defensive position, including when acceptable Municipal Bonds are unavailable for investment by the fund, more than 20% of the fund's net assets may be invested in securities that are not exempt from federal income tax. When Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund or Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund has adopted a temporary defensive position, including when acceptable California or New York Municipal Bonds, respectively, are unavailable for investment by the relevant fund, more than 20% of the fund's net assets may be invested in securities that are not exempt from California or New York State and New York City income taxes, respectively. Under normal market conditions, each fund anticipates that not more than 5% of the value of its total assets will be invested in any one category of Taxable Investments. When a fund has adopted a temporary defensive position, it may not achieve its investment objective(s).

⁶ Dreyfus International Equity Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries, but no more than 5% of its assets may be invested in issuers located in any one emerging market country.

For Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund, the foreign securities in which each fund normally invests are equity securities of foreign companies located in developed markets; however, each fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries.

Fund	Eurodollar and Yankee Dollar Investments	Investment Companies	ETFs	Exchange-Traded Notes	Futures Transactions	Options Transactions⁸
Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓
Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund		✓			✓	✓
Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund		✓			✓	✓
Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Dreyfus GNMA Fund		✓			✓	✓
Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund		✓			✓	✓
Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund		✓			✓	✓
Dreyfus International Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓
Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund		✓			✓	✓
Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund		✓			✓	✓
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓
Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓
Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Global Stock Fund	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
International Stock Fund	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

⁷ Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in equity securities of foreign issuers, including those located in emerging market countries.

⁸ Each of Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund, Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus GNMA Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund (1) is limited to investing 5% of its assets, represented by the premium paid, in the purchase of call and put options and (2) may write (*i.e.*, sell) covered call and put option contracts to the extent of 20% of the value of its net assets at the time such option contracts are written.

For Dreyfus International Equity Fund and Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund, the fund will not sell put options if, as a result, more than 50% of the fund's total assets would be required to be segregated to cover its potential obligations under such put options.

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Fund	Swap Transactions	Credit Linked Securities	Credit Derivatives	Structured Securities and Hybrid Instruments	Participatory Notes	Custodial Receipts
Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund						
Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓			✓ (municipal securities only)
Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓			✓ (municipal securities only)
Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓ (municipal securities only)
Dreyfus GNMA Fund	✓	✓	✓			
Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓ (municipal securities only)
Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓ (structured notes only)		✓ (municipal securities only)
Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund	✓					✓ (municipal securities only)
Dreyfus International Equity Fund	✓	✓	✓			
Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓ (municipal securities only)
Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund	✓		✓			✓ (municipal securities only)
Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund	✓					✓ (municipal securities only)
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund	✓					
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund	✓					

Fund	Swap Transactions	Credit Linked Securities	Credit Derivatives	Structured Securities and Hybrid Instruments	Participatory Notes	Custodial Receipts
Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund	✓	✓	✓			
Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund	✓					
Global Stock Fund	✓					
International Stock Fund	✓					

Fund	Foreign Currency Transactions	Commodities	Short-Selling⁹	Lending Portfolio Securities	Borrowing Money¹⁰
Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund	✓		✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund			✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund				✓	✓
Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund	✓		✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus GNMA Fund			✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund	✓		✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund			✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund				✓	✓
Dreyfus International Equity Fund	✓		✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund	✓		✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund				✓	✓
Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund				✓	✓
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund	✓		✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund	✓		✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund	✓		✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund	✓			✓	✓
Global Stock Fund	✓			✓	✓
International Stock Fund	✓			✓	✓

⁹ Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund and Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund (1) will not sell securities short if, after effect is given to any such short sale, the total market value of all securities sold short would exceed 25% of the value of the fund's net assets, (2) may not make a short sale which results in the fund having sold short in the aggregate more than 5% of the outstanding securities of any class of an issuer, and (3) at no time will more than 15% of the value of the fund's net assets be in deposits on short sales against the box.

Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund (1) will not sell securities short if, after effect is given to any such short sale, the total market value of all securities sold short would exceed 25% of the value of the fund's net assets and (2) at no time will more than 15% of the value of the fund's net assets be in deposits on short sales against the box.

Dreyfus GNMA Fund will not sell securities short if, after effect is given to any such short sale, the total market value of all securities sold short would exceed 25% of the value of the fund's net assets.

Dreyfus International Equity Fund and Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund will not sell securities short if, after effect is given to any such short sale, the total market value of all securities sold short would exceed 5% of the value of the fund's net assets.

¹⁰ Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund, Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus International Equity Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund each currently intends to borrow money only for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes, in an amount up to 15% of the value of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) valued at the lesser of cost or market, less liabilities (not including the amount borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made.

Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund each currently intends to borrow money only for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes; however, these funds may borrow for investment purposes on a secured basis through entering into reverse repurchase agreements.

Dreyfus GNMA Fund and Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund may borrow for investment purposes on a secured basis through entering into reverse repurchase agreements.

Fund	Borrowing Money for Leverage¹⁰	Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Forward Commitments	Forward Roll Transactions	Illiquid Securities
Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund			✓		✓
Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund			✓		✓
Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund			✓		✓
Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus GNMA Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund			✓		✓
Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund			✓		✓
Dreyfus International Equity Fund			✓		✓
Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund			✓		✓
Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund			✓		✓
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund		✓	✓		✓
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund		✓	✓		✓
Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund	✓	✓	✓		✓
Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓
Global Stock Fund		✓	✓		✓
International Stock Fund		✓	✓		✓

Money Market Funds

Fund	U.S. Government Securities¹¹	Repurchase Agreements¹¹	Bank Obligations¹¹	Participation Interests	Floating and Variable Rate Obligations
Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓ (municipal securities only)	✓
Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓ (municipal securities only)	✓
Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓ (municipal securities only)	✓
Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓ (municipal securities only)	✓

¹¹ For all funds, see the discussion regarding "Money Fund Taxable Investments" following these charts.

Fund	Asset-Backed Securities	Commercial Paper	Investment Companies	Municipal Securities	Foreign Securities
Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund		✓		✓	
Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund		✓	✓	✓	
Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund		✓	✓	✓	
Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund		✓	✓	✓ ¹³	

¹³ Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund currently will not purchase Municipal Obligations, including certain industrial development bonds and bonds issued after August 7, 1986, to finance "private activities," the interest on which may constitute a "tax preference item" for purposes of the AMT, even though the interest will continue to be fully tax-exempt for federal income tax purposes.

Fund	Illiquid Securities	Borrowing Money¹⁴	Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Forward Commitments	Interfund Borrowing and Lending Program	Lending Portfolio Securities¹⁵
Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund	✓	✓		✓		
Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund	✓	✓		✓	✓	

¹⁴ Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund may borrow, and Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund currently intends to borrow, money only for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes in an amount up to 15% of the value of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) valued at the lesser of cost or market, less liabilities (not including the amount borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made.

Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund each currently intends to borrow money, only for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes.

¹⁵ Other than pursuant to the Interfund Borrowing and Lending Program.

For each fund, from time to time, on a temporary basis other than for temporary defensive purposes (but not to exceed 20% of the value of the fund's net assets) or for temporary defensive purposes, the fund may invest in taxable short-term investments ("Money Fund Taxable Investments") consisting of: notes of issuers having, at the time of purchase, a quality rating within the two highest grades of a Rating Agency; obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; commercial paper rated not lower than P-1 by Moody's, A-1 by S&P or F-1 by Fitch with respect to Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund and rated not lower than P-2 by Moody's, A-2 by S&P or F-2 by Fitch with respect to Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund; certificates of deposit of U.S. domestic banks, including foreign branches of domestic banks, with assets of \$1 billion or more; time deposits; bankers' acceptances and other short-term bank obligations; and repurchase agreements in respect of any of the foregoing. When Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund has adopted a temporary defensive position, including when acceptable New Jersey Municipal Obligations are unavailable for investment by the fund, more than 20% of the fund's net assets may be invested in securities that are not exempt from New Jersey income tax. When Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund has adopted a temporary defensive position, including when acceptable New York Municipal Obligations are unavailable for investment by the relevant fund, more than 20% of the fund's net assets may be invested in securities that are not exempt from New York State and New York City income taxes. Under normal market conditions, each fund anticipates that not more than 5% of the value of its total assets will be invested in any one category of Money Fund Taxable Investments.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

"Fundamental Policies" may not be changed without approval of the holders of a majority of the fund's outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act). "Nonfundamental Policies" may be changed at any time, without shareholder approval, by a vote of a majority of the board members and in compliance with applicable law and regulatory policy.

Fundamental Policies

Except as may be otherwise disclosed in the prospectus, each fund's investment objective is a Fundamental Policy. For each of Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus

California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus GNMA Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund, the fund's policy with respect to the investment of at least 80% of its net assets (for Dreyfus GNMA Fund only, 65% of its net assets) is a Fundamental Policy (see "Policies Related to Fund Names" below). Additionally, as a matter of Fundamental Policy, each fund, as indicated, may not (with respect to Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund, except as described below or as otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by, or exemptive or other relief from, the SEC or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, and disclosed to investors, each fund, as indicated, may not):

1. Borrowing

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund, Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Equity Fund. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act (which currently limits borrowing to no more than 33-1/3% of the value of the fund's total assets).

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus GNMA Fund, Dreyfus International Equity Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund and Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act (which currently limits borrowing to no more than 33-1/3% of the value of the fund's total assets). For purposes of this Fundamental Policy, the entry into options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices shall not constitute borrowing.

Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act (which currently limits borrowing to no more than 33-1/3% of the value of the fund's total assets). While borrowings exceed 5% of the fund's total assets, the fund will not make any additional investments. For purposes of this Fundamental Policy, the entry into options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on future contracts or indices shall not constitute borrowing.

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund. Borrow money, except from banks for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes in an amount up to 15% of the value of the fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) based on the lesser of cost or market, less liabilities (not including the amount borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made. While borrowings exceed 5% of the value of the fund's total assets, the fund will not make any additional investments.

2. Commodities

Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund. Invest in physical commodities or physical commodities contracts, except that the fund may purchase and sell options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those related to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices and enter into swap agreements and other derivative instruments.

Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund. Invest in physical commodities or commodities contracts, except that the fund may purchase and sell options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those related to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices and enter into swap agreements and other derivative instruments.

Dreyfus International Equity Fund and Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund. Invest in commodities or commodities contracts, except that the fund may purchase and sell options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those related to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices and enter into swaps and other derivatives.

3. Issuer Diversification

Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund. Invest more than 5% of its assets in the obligations of any single issuer, except that up to 25% of the value of the fund's total assets may be invested, and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, or its agencies or instrumentalities and securities of other investment companies may be purchased, without regard to any such limitation.

Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund. Hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any single issuer. This Fundamental Policy applies only with respect to 75% of the fund's total assets.

Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund. Hold more than 10% of the voting securities of any single issuer. This Fundamental Policy applies only with respect to 75% of the fund's total assets.

Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund. Invest more than 5% of its assets in the obligations of any single issuer, except up to 25% of the value of the fund's total assets may be invested, and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities may be purchased, without regard to any such limitations.

Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund. Purchase more than 10% of the voting securities of any issuer or invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control.

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund. Purchase the securities of any issuer (other than a bank) if such purchase would cause more than 5% of the value of its total assets to be invested in securities of such issuer, or invest more than 15% of its assets in the obligations of any one bank, except that up to 25% of the value of the fund's total assets may be invested, and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities may be purchased, without regard to such limitations.

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund. Purchase the securities of any issuer if such purchase would cause the fund to hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer. This restriction applies only with respect to 75% of the fund's assets.

Dreyfus International Equity Fund and Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund. With respect to 75% of its total assets, purchase securities of an issuer (other than the U.S. Government, its agencies, instrumentalities or authorities or repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government securities and other investment companies), if: (a) such purchase would cause more than 5% of the fund's total assets taken at market value to be invested in the securities of such issuer; or (b) such purchase would at the time result in more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer being held by the fund.

Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund and Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund. Hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any single issuer. This Fundamental Policy applies only with respect to 75% of the fund's total assets and does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, or its agencies or instrumentalities and securities of other investment companies.

4. Industry Concentration

Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and

International Stock Fund. Invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry, provided that there shall be no limitation on the purchase of obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or as otherwise permitted by the SEC.

Dreyfus International Equity Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund and Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund. Invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry, provided that there shall be no limitation on the purchase of obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund. Invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry; provided that there shall be no limitation on the purchase of Municipal Bonds and, for temporary defensive purposes, obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund. Invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry; provided that there shall be no such limitation on the purchase of Municipal Obligations and, for temporary defensive purposes, obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund. Invest more than 25% of its assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry; provided that there shall be no limitation on the purchase of Municipal Bonds and, for temporary defensive purposes, securities issued by banks and obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund. Invest more than 25% of its assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry; provided that there shall be no limitation on the purchase of Municipal Obligations and obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund. Invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry; provided that there shall be no such limitation on the purchase of Municipal Obligations and, for temporary defensive purposes, securities issued by domestic banks and obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund. Invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry; provided that there shall be no such limitation on the purchase of Municipal Bonds and, for temporary defensive purposes, securities issued by domestic banks and obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund. Invest more than 25% of its assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry; provided that there shall be no limitation on the purchase of Municipal Bonds and, for temporary defensive purposes, securities issued by banks and obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund. Invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry, provided that there shall be no limitation on the purchase of Municipal Bonds (other than Municipal Bonds backed only by assets and revenues of non-governmental issuers) and obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

Dreyfus GNMA Fund. Invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry, provided that there shall be no limitation on the purchase of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. For purposes of this Fundamental Policy, securities and instruments backed directly or indirectly by real estate and real estate mortgages and securities of companies engaged in the real estate business are not considered an industry.

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund. Invest more than 25% of its assets in investments in any particular industry or industries, provided that, when the fund has adopted a temporary defensive posture, there shall be no limitation on the purchase of obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, bankers' acceptances of domestic issuers, time deposits and certificates of deposit.

5. Loans

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund. Make loans to others, except through the purchase of debt obligations and the entry into repurchase agreements; however, the fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount not to exceed 33-1/3% of the value of its total assets. Any loans of portfolio securities will be made according to guidelines established by the SEC and the board.

Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund. Lend any securities or make loans to others, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act (which currently limits such loans to no more than 33-1/3% of the value of the fund's total assets), and except as otherwise permitted by interpretations or modifications by, or exemptive or other relief from, the SEC or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, and disclosed to investors. For purposes of this Fundamental Policy, the purchase of debt obligations (including acquisitions of loans, loan participations or other forms of debt instruments) and the entry into repurchase agreements shall not constitute loans by the fund. Any loans of portfolio securities will be made according to guidelines established by the SEC and the board.

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund. Make loans to others, except through the purchase of qualified debt obligations and the entry into repurchase agreements referred to above and in the prospectus for the fund.

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus International Equity Fund and Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund. Lend any securities or make loans to others, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act (which currently limits such loans to no more than 33-1/3% of the value of the fund's total assets) or as otherwise permitted by the SEC. For purposes of this Fundamental Policy, the purchase of debt obligations (including acquisitions of loans, loan participations or other forms of debt instruments) and the entry into repurchase agreements shall not constitute loans by the fund. Any loans of portfolio securities will be made according to guidelines established by the SEC and the board.

Dreyfus GNMA Fund. Make loans to others, except through the purchase of debt obligations referred to in the prospectus or the entry into repurchase agreements. However, the fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount not to exceed 33-1/3% of the value of its total assets. Any loans of portfolio securities will be made according to guidelines established by the SEC and the board.

Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund. Lend any securities or make loans to others, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act (which currently limits such loans to no more than 33-1/3% of the value of the fund's total assets). For purposes of this Fundamental Policy, the purchase of debt obligations (including acquisitions of loans, loan participations or other forms of debt instruments) and the entry into repurchase agreements shall not constitute loans by the fund. Any loans of portfolio securities will be made according to guidelines established by the SEC and the board.

6. Margin

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund. Purchase securities on margin, but the fund may make margin deposits in connection with transactions in options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those related to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices.

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund. Purchase securities on margin, but the fund may obtain such short-term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of securities.

Dreyfus GNMA Fund. Purchase securities on margin, but the fund may make margin deposits in connection with transactions in options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those related to indexes, and options on futures contracts or indexes.

Dreyfus International Equity Fund and Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund. Purchase securities on margin, except for use of short-term credit necessary for clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities, but the fund may make margin deposits in connection with transactions in options, forward contracts, futures contracts, and options on futures contracts, and except that effecting short sales will be deemed not to constitute a margin purchase for purposes of this Fundamental Policy.

7. Real Estate; Oil and Gas

Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Equity Fund. Purchase, hold or deal in real estate, or oil, gas or other mineral leases or exploration or development programs, but the fund may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate or issued by companies that invest or deal in real estate or REITs and may acquire and hold real estate or interests therein through exercising rights or remedies with regard to such securities.

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund. Purchase or sell real estate, commodities or commodity contracts, or oil and gas interests, but this shall not prevent the fund from investing in Municipal Bonds secured by real estate or interests therein, or prevent the fund from purchasing and selling options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices.

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund. Purchase or sell real estate, REIT securities, commodities or commodity contracts, or oil and gas interests, but this shall not prevent the fund from investing in Municipal Obligations secured by real estate or interests therein.

Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund. Purchase or sell real estate, REIT securities, commodities or commodity contracts, or oil and gas interests, but this shall not prevent the fund from investing in Municipal Bonds secured by real estate or interests therein.

Dreyfus GNMA Fund. Purchase or sell real estate, REIT securities, commodities, or oil and gas interests, provided that the fund may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate or issued by companies that invest or deal in real estate or acquire real estate as a result of ownership of such securities or instruments, and provided further that the fund may purchase and sell options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indexes, and options on futures contracts or indexes.

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund. Purchase, hold or deal in commodities or commodity contracts or in real estate, but this shall not prohibit the fund from investing in securities of companies engaged in real estate activities or investments.

Dreyfus International Equity Fund and Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund. Purchase, hold or deal in real estate, or oil, gas or other mineral leases or exploration or development programs, but the fund may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate or issued by companies that invest or deal in real estate or REITs.

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund. Invest in interests in oil, gas or mineral exploration or development programs.

8. Senior Securities

Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund. Issue any senior security (as such term is defined in Section 18(f) of the 1940 Act), except insofar as the fund may be deemed to have issued a senior security by reason of borrowing money in accordance with the fund's borrowing policies. For purposes of this Fundamental Policy, collateral, escrow, or margin or other deposits with respect to the making of short sales, the purchase or sale of futures contracts or options and other derivative instruments, purchase or sale of forward foreign currency contracts, and the writing of options on securities are not deemed to be an issuance of a senior security.

Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus International Equity Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund. Issue any senior security (as such term is defined in Section 18(f) of the 1940 Act), except insofar as the fund may be deemed to have issued a senior security by reason of borrowing money in accordance with the fund's borrowing policies. For purposes of this Fundamental Policy, collateral, escrow, or margin or other deposits with respect to the making of short sales, the purchase or sale of futures contracts or options, purchase or sale of forward foreign currency contracts, and the writing of options on securities are not deemed to be an issuance of a senior security.

Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund. Issue any senior security (as such term is defined in Section 18(f) of the 1940 Act), except to the extent that the activities permitted in Fundamental Policies Nos. 1 and 7 and Nonfundamental Policy No. 3 may be deemed to give rise to a senior security.

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund. Issue any senior security (as such term is defined in Section 18(f) of the 1940 Act), except to the extent that the activities permitted in Fundamental Policies Nos. 1, 7 and Nonfundamental Policies Nos. 3 and 8 may be deemed to give rise to a senior security.

Dreyfus GNMA Fund. Issue any senior security (as such term is defined in Section 18(f) of the 1940 Act), except to the extent that the activities permitted in Fundamental Policies Nos. 1, 6, 7 and Nonfundamental Policy No. 3 may be deemed to give rise to a senior security.

9. Short Sales

Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund. Sell securities short or purchase securities on margin, but the fund may make margin deposits in connection with transactions in options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices.

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund. Sell securities short or purchase securities on margin.

10. Underwriting

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund. Act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers.

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund. Underwrite the securities of other issuers, except that the fund may bid separately or as part of a group for the purchase of Municipal Bonds directly from an issuer for its own portfolio to take advantage of the lower purchase price available, and except to the extent the fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act by virtue of disposing of portfolio securities.

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund. Underwrite the securities of other issuers, except that the fund may bid

separately or as part of a group for the purchase of Municipal Obligations directly from an issuer for its own portfolio to take advantage of the lower purchase price available.

Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund. Underwrite the securities of other issuers, except that the fund may bid separately or as part of a group for the purchase of Municipal Bonds directly from an issuer for its own portfolio to take advantage of the lower purchase price available.

Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund. Act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except that the fund may bid separately or as part of a group for the purchase of Municipal Bonds directly from an issuer for its own portfolio to take advantage of the lower purchase price available, and except to the extent the fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act by virtue of disposing of portfolio securities.

Dreyfus GNMA Fund. Underwrite the securities of other issuers, except to the extent the fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act by virtue of disposing of portfolio securities.

Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus International Equity Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund. Act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent the fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act by virtue of disposing of portfolio securities.

11. Investing for Control

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund. Invest in the securities of a company for the purpose of exercising management or control, but the fund will vote the securities it owns in its portfolio as a shareholder in accordance with its views.

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund. Invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control.

12. Investment in Other than Municipal Obligations

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund. Purchase securities other than Municipal Obligations and Taxable Investments as those terms are defined herein and in the fund's prospectus.

Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund. Purchase securities other than Municipal Bonds and Taxable Investments as those terms herein and in the fund's prospectus.

13. Securities of Other Investment Companies

Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund. Invest in securities of other investment companies, except as they may be acquired as part of a merger, consolidation or acquisition of assets and except for the purchase, to the extent permitted by Section 12 of the 1940 Act, of shares of registered unit investment trusts whose assets consist substantially of Municipal Obligations.

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund. Invest in securities of other investment companies, except as they may be acquired as part of a merger, consolidation or acquisition of assets.

Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund. Purchase securities of other investment companies, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act.

14. Pledging Assets

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to secure borrowings for temporary or emergency purposes.

In addition to the Fundamental Policies described above, the following Fundamental Policies also apply to the Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund:

- The fund may not purchase securities of any company having less than three years' continuous operations (including operations of any predecessors) if such purchase would cause the value of the fund's investments in all such companies to exceed 5% of the value of its total assets.
- The fund may not purchase or retain the securities of any issuer if the officers or board members for the fund or of the Manager who individually own beneficially more than 1/2 of 1% of the securities of such issuer together own beneficially more than 5% of the securities of such issuer.
- The fund may not engage in the purchase and sale of put, call, straddle or spread options or in writing such options, except that the fund (a) may purchase put and call options to the extent that the premiums paid by it on all outstanding options at any one time do not exceed 5% of its total assets and may enter into closing sale transactions with respect to such options and (b) may write and sell covered call option contracts on securities owned by the fund not exceeding 20% of the value of its net assets at the time such option contracts are written. The fund also may purchase call options without regard to the 5% limitation set forth above to enter into closing purchase transactions. In connection with the writing of covered call options, the fund may pledge assets to an extent not greater than 20% of the value of its total assets at the time such options are written.
- The fund may not purchase warrants in excess of 2% of net assets. For purposes of this Fundamental Policy, such warrants shall be valued at the lower of cost or market, except that warrants acquired by the fund in units or attached to securities shall not be included within this 2% restriction.

With respect to Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund, for purposes of industry concentration determinations, industrial development bonds, where the payment of principal and interest is the ultimate responsibility of companies within the same industry, are grouped together as an "industry."

Nonfundamental Policies

As a Nonfundamental Policy, which may be changed at any time, without shareholder approval, by a vote of a majority of the board members and in compliance with applicable law and regulatory policy, each fund, as indicated, may not:

1. Investing for Control

Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus International Equity Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund. Invest in the securities of a company for the purpose of exercising management or control, but the fund will vote the securities it owns in its portfolio as a shareholder in accordance with its views.

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund. Invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control.

Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund. Invest in the securities of a company for the purpose of exercising management or control.

2. Margin

Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund. Purchase securities on margin, except for use of short-term credit necessary for clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities, but the fund may make margin deposits in connection with transactions in options, forward contracts, futures contracts, and options on futures contracts, and except that effecting short sales will be deemed not to constitute a margin purchase for purposes of this Nonfundamental Policy.

Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund. Purchase securities on margin, except for use of short-term credit necessary for clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities, but the fund may make margin deposits in connection with transactions in options, forward contracts, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and other derivative instruments, and except that effecting short sales will be deemed not to constitute a margin purchase for purposes of this Nonfundamental Policy.

3. Pledging Assets

Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund. Pledge, mortgage or hypothecate its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings and to the extent related to the purchase of securities on a when-issued, forward commitment or delayed-delivery basis and the deposit of assets in escrow in connection with writing covered put and call options and collateral and initial or variation margin arrangements with respect to permitted transactions.

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings and to the extent related to the deposit of assets in escrow in connection with the purchase of securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis and collateral and initial or variation margin arrangements with respect to options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those related to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices.

Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings.

Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings and to the extent related to the deposit of assets in escrow in connection with the purchase of securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis and collateral and initial or variation margin arrangements with respect to options, futures contracts, including those related to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices.

Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure borrowings for temporary or emergency purposes and to the extent related to the deposit of assets in escrow in connection with the purchase of securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis and collateral and initial or variation margin arrangements with respect to options, futures contracts, including those related to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices.

Dreyfus GNMA Fund. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings and to the extent related to the deposit of assets in escrow in connection with the purchase of securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis and collateral and initial or variation margin arrangements with respect to options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those related to indexes, and options on futures contracts or indexes.

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund. Pledge, mortgage, hypothecate or otherwise encumber its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings and to the extent related to the purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis and the deposit of assets in escrow in connection with writing covered put and call options and collateral and initial or variation margin arrangements with respect to options and forward contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on indices.

4. Purchase Securities of Other Investment Companies

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus GNMA Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund. Invest in securities of other investment companies, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act.

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund, Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus International Equity Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund. Purchase securities of other investment companies, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act.

5. Illiquid Investments

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund, Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund, Dreyfus GNMA Fund, Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Select Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Equity Fund. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid if, in the aggregate, more than 15% of the value of the fund's net assets would be so invested.

Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid (which securities could include participation interests (including municipal lease/purchase agreements) that are not subject to the demand feature described in the fund's prospectus, and floating and variable rate demand obligations as to which the fund cannot exercise the demand feature described in the fund's prospectus on less than seven days' notice and as to which there is no secondary market) if, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its net assets would be so invested.

Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid if, in the aggregate, more than 5% of the value of the fund's net assets would be so invested.

Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid if, in the aggregate, more than 5% of the value of the fund's net assets would be so invested.

Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid if, in the aggregate, more than 5% of its net assets would be so invested.

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid (which securities could include participation interests (including municipal lease/purchase agreements) and floating and variable rate demand obligations as to which the fund cannot exercise the demand feature described in the fund's prospectus on less than seven days' notice and as to which there is no secondary market), if, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its net assets would be so invested.

Dreyfus International Equity Fund and Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund. Invest more than 15% of its net assets in securities which are illiquid.

6. Short Sales

Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund. Sell securities short or purchase securities on margin, but the fund may make margin deposits in connection with transactions in options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices.

7. Investment in Other than Municipal Bonds or Obligations

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund. Purchase securities other than Municipal Bonds and Taxable Investments and those arising out of transactions in futures and options or as otherwise provided in the fund's prospectus.

8. Puts/Calls

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund. Purchase, sell or write puts, calls or combinations thereof, except as described in the fund's prospectus and SAI.

9. Other

Dreyfus GNMA Fund. Purchase common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants or other equity securities, or purchase corporate bonds or debentures, state bonds, municipal bonds or industrial revenue bonds.

With respect to the Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund, while not a Fundamental Policy, the fund will not invest in oil, gas, and other mineral leases, or real estate limited partnerships.

With respect to each fund, if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of investment, a later change in percentage resulting from a change in values or assets will not constitute a violation of such restriction, except as otherwise required by the 1940 Act. With respect to the funds' policies pertaining to borrowing, however, if borrowings exceed 33-1/3% of the value of a fund's total assets as a result of a change in values or assets, the fund must take steps to reduce such borrowings within three days (not including Sundays and holidays) thereafter at least to the extent of such excess.

Dreyfus International Equity Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund, Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund, Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund, Global Stock Fund and International Stock Fund have adopted policies prohibiting them from operating as funds-of-funds in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F) or Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act.

Policies Related to Fund Names

Each of the following funds invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes (for funds that may borrow for investment purposes), in the instruments (or other instruments with similar economic characteristics) described below. Each fund has adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in its policy to so invest its assets (except for certain funds that have adopted such policy as a Fundamental Policy as indicated above).

Fund	Investment
Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund	Stocks of midsize companies
Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund	Municipal Bonds
Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund	Municipal Obligations

Fund	Investment
Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund	California Municipal Bonds
Dreyfus GNMA Fund	Ginnie Mae certificates which are guaranteed as to the timely payment of interest and principal by the GNMA *
Dreyfus International Equity Fund	Equity securities of companies located in foreign countries represented in the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia and Far East (EAFE [®]) Index and Canada.
Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund	New Jersey Municipal Obligations
Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund	New York Municipal Obligations
Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund	New York Municipal Bonds
Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund	Stocks of small cap companies
Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund	Equity securities of small-cap U.S. companies
Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund	Equity securities of companies that are located in the U.S.
Global Stock Fund International Stock Fund	Stocks

* As a Fundamental Policy, the fund will invest at least 65% of its net assets (except when maintaining a temporary defensive position) in such securities.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund.

Each fund ordinarily declares dividends from its net investment income on each business day, which is every day the NYSE is open for regular business.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

Each fund is an open-end management investment company. Listed below are the forms of organization of each fund company, its corresponding fund series (if any), the dates of organization and each fund's subclassification as "diversified" or "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. The fund companies (in bold) listed below are either Maryland corporations or Massachusetts business trusts. If one or more funds are listed in italics thereunder, then such fund company is a "series" company, and investments are made through, and shareholders invest in, the fund series shown. References in this SAI to a "fund" generally refer to the series of a series company; if no such funds are listed under a bold fund company name, then it is not organized as a series company and the term "fund" refers to such fund company.

Name	State of Organization	Date of Organization *	Diversification Classification
Dreyfus Bond Funds, Inc.	Maryland	July 12, 1976	

<i>Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund</i>			Diversified
Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Inc.	Maryland	April 21, 1983	Diversified
Dreyfus Municipal Funds, Inc.	Maryland	August 8, 1991	
<i>Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund</i>			Non-diversified
<i>Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund</i>	Non-diversified		

Name	State of Organization	Date of Organization*	Diversification Classification
<i>Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund</i>			Non-diversified
Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund, Inc.	Maryland	July 30, 1979	Diversified
Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund, Inc.	Maryland	April 4, 1988	Non-diversified
Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund	Massachusetts	February 16, 1987	Non-diversified
Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund, Inc.	Maryland	April 26, 1983	Non-diversified
Dreyfus Premier California AMT-Free Municipal Bond, Inc.	Maryland	May 3, 1983	
<i>Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund</i>			Non-diversified
Dreyfus Premier GNMA Fund, Inc.	Maryland	January 24, 1985	
<i>Dreyfus GNMA Fund</i>			Diversified
Dreyfus Stock Funds	Massachusetts	July 24, 1995	
<i>Dreyfus International Equity Fund</i>			Diversified
<i>Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund</i>			Diversified
Strategic Funds, Inc.	Maryland	December 9, 1983	
<i>Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund</i>			Diversified
<i>Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund</i>			Diversified
<i>Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund</i>			Diversified
<i>Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund</i>			Diversified
<i>Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund</i>			Non-diversified
<i>Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund</i>			Non-diversified
<i>Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund</i>			Diversified
<i>Global Stock Fund</i>			Diversified
<i>International Stock Fund</i>			Diversified

* As a result of legal requirements relating to the formation of Massachusetts business trusts, there may have been a significant period of time between the dates of organization and commencement of operations for funds organized in this structure, during which time no business or other activities were conducted.

CERTAIN EXPENSE ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER DISCLOSURES

Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund, Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund. The Manager has agreed that if in any fiscal year the aggregate expenses of the fund, exclusive of taxes, brokerage, interest on borrowings and (with the prior written consent of the necessary state securities commissions) extraordinary expenses, but including the management fee, exceed the expense limitation of any state having jurisdiction over the fund, the fund may deduct from the payment to be made to the Manager under the fund's agreement with the Manager, or the

Manager will bear, such excess expense to the extent required by state law. Such deduction or payment, if any, will be estimated daily, and reconciled and effected or paid, as the case may be, on a monthly basis.

Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund and Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund. The Manager has agreed that if in any fiscal year the aggregate expenses of Class A shares of Dreyfus Active MidCap Fund or Class Z shares of Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, interest on borrowings and (with the prior written consent of the necessary state securities commissions) extraordinary expenses, but including the management fee, exceed 1-1/2% of the value of the fund's average net assets attributable to such share class for the fiscal year, the fund may deduct from the payment to be made to the Manager under the fund's agreement with the Manager, or the Manager will bear, such excess expense. Such deduction or payment, if any, will be estimated daily, reconciled and effected or paid, as the case may be, on a monthly basis.

Dreyfus GNMA Fund and Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund. The Manager has agreed that if in any fiscal year the aggregate expenses of the fund (Class Z shares only, for Dreyfus GNMA Fund), exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, interest on borrowings and (with the prior written consent of the necessary state securities commissions) extraordinary expenses, but including the management fee, exceed 1-1/2% of the value of the fund's average net assets for the fiscal year (Class Z shares only, for Dreyfus GNMA Fund), the fund may deduct from the payment to be made to the Manager under the fund's agreement with the Manager, or the Manager will bear, such excess expense. Such deduction or payment, if any, will be estimated, reconciled and effected or paid, as the case may be, on a monthly basis.

Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund and Dreyfus New York Tax Exempt Bond Fund. The Manager has agreed that if in any fiscal year the aggregate expenses of a fund, exclusive of taxes, brokerage, interest on borrowings and (with the prior written consent of the necessary state securities commissions) extraordinary expenses, but including the management fee, exceed 1-1/2% of the value of such fund's average net assets for the fiscal year, the fund may deduct from the payment to be made to the Manager under the fund's agreement with the Manager, or the Manager will bear, the excess expense. Such deduction or payment, if any, will be estimated daily, and reconciled and effected or paid, as the case may be, on a monthly basis.

ADMINISTRATION ARRANGEMENTS

Dreyfus International Equity Fund and Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund. Pursuant to an Administration Agreement with the funds, Dreyfus supplies office facilities, data processing, clerical, accounting, bookkeeping, internal audit, legal services, internal executive and administrative services, and stationary and office supplies; prepares reports to each fund's shareholders, tax returns, reports to and filings with the SEC and state Blue Sky authorities; and calculates the net asset value of each fund's shares. For these services Dreyfus receives fees at an annual rate of 0.10% of each fund's average daily net assets

COUNSEL AND INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP, 180 Maiden Lane, New York, New York 10038, as counsel for the funds, has rendered its opinion as to certain legal matters regarding the due authorization and valid issuance of the shares being sold pursuant to the funds' prospectuses. Ernst & Young LLP, 5 Times Square, New York, New York 10036, an independent registered public accounting firm, has been selected to serve as the independent registered public accounting firm for the funds.

RISKS OF INVESTING IN STATE MUNICIPAL SECURITIES

The following information constitutes only a brief summary, does not purport to be a complete description, and is based on information drawn from official statements relating to securities offerings of the specified state or states (each, the "State" or the "Commonwealth") and various local agencies available as of the date of this SAI. While the relevant fund(s) have not independently verified this information, the fund(s) have no reason to believe that such information is not correct in all material respects.

California

General Information

Economy. California's economy, the nation's largest and one of the largest and most diverse in the world, has major sectors in high technology, trade, entertainment, agriculture, manufacturing, government, tourism, construction and services. During the recent recession, which officially ended in 2009, the State experienced the most significant economic downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Various economic indicators suggest that the national economy has experienced a gradual expansion over the past year. U.S. gross domestic product growth was 1.9% in the first quarter of 2012—the eleventh consecutive quarter of growth. Consumer spending, exports and investment in inventories and residential structures were the largest contributors to this growth. Retail sales grew 6.8% in 2011 and 6.1% during the first five months of 2012 as compared to the first five months of 2011. The national unemployment rate eased gradually while nonfarm payroll employment expanded modestly in 2011 and the early months of 2012.

Statistics coming from the California economy also are painting a picture of a gradual recovery. Strong growth in the high-technology sector, international trade and tourism are offsetting weak residential construction and real estate, and fiscally strapped State and local governments. The California economy is expected to continue making steady progress. Personal income is projected to grow 4.9% in 2012, 3.4% in 2013 and 5.4% in 2014. California's nonfarm payroll jobs grew by 167,900 between December 2010 and December 2011. In the 12 months prior to December 2010, jobs grew by 145,000. During the first five months of 2012, payroll jobs grew by 97,400, or by 19,480 jobs per month. The State unemployment rate reached a high of 12.4% in late 2010. The rate improved thereafter, falling to 10.8% in May 2012. In comparison, the national unemployment rate was 8.2% in May 2012.

In California, existing home sales stabilized around the half-million unit rate (seasonally-adjusted and annualized). During the first five months of 2012, the median sales price rose 1.6% from the same months of 2011 bringing the median price of these homes to approximately \$300,000 (but still below the state median price of \$526,000 in 2005). California issued 47,000 residential building permits in 2011 as compared to the 209,000 permits issued in 2005. The number of California homes going into foreclosure dropped in the first quarter of 2012 to the lowest level in almost five years. For 2011 as a whole, notices of default declined to 257,700 from their peak of 456,300 in 2009, but this was still much higher than historic norms.

The prospect of a European financial crisis and impending contractionary federal fiscal policy changes are the most significant known risks at this point. Economic growth in Europe is slowing, which is adversely affecting U.S. exports. California's exposure to this risk, though, is less than the nation's as a whole. Pacific Rim economies, Japan and China in particular, are much more important to the California economy than are European economies. Another risk is the impact of a number of impending federal fiscal policy developments that could slow economic growth at the beginning of 2013. These developments include the expiration of the Bush and temporary payroll tax cuts, the end of emergency unemployment insurance benefits and the imposition of automatic federal spending cuts. If the Bush tax cuts are extended through 2013 or longer, the State could expect to see a reduction in the amount of capital gains and dividend income shifted from 2013 to 2012. However, because of the advent of the 3.8% federal Medicare tax and because any decision to extend the Bush tax cuts will not likely be made until late in 2012, it is not likely that there would be a significant reduction in the amount of capital gains and dividend income shifted from 2013 to 2012.

The California economy continued to recover slowly during the first half of 2012 despite weak residential construction and real estate and fiscally strapped state and local governments. Strong growth in high-technology sectors and international trade likely offset much of the loss in output from home building and local government.

The California economic recovery has a solid base and prospects for further improvement are good. There can be no assurances, however, that the State will not continue to face fiscal stress and cash pressures and that such circumstances will not become more difficult, or that other impacts of the current economic situation will not further materially adversely affect the financial condition of the State.

Population. The 2011 estimate of California's population was 37.5 million residents, which represented 12% of the total United States population. California's population is highly concentrated in metropolitan areas. As of July 1, 2011, the five-county Los Angeles area accounted for nearly half of the State's population, with over 18.0 million residents, and about one in five California residents lived in the nine-county San Francisco Bay area.

Recent Developments

On June 22, 2012, the Department of Health Care Services ("DHCS") received federal approval of the hospital fee waiver and inpatient and outpatient Medi-Cal fee-for-service ("FFS") State Plan Amendments. These amendments and waivers were necessary to implement solutions enacted in the 2011 and 2012 Budget Acts. The approval is effective retroactive to July 1, 2011 and will continue through December 31, 2013. The fee revenue is used for providing supplemental inpatient and outpatient FFS payments to private hospitals, direct grants to both designated and non-designated public hospitals, increases in Medi-Cal managed care capitation rates for reimbursements to hospitals, and funding to the state for children's healthcare coverage. The 2012 Budget Act projects State General Fund savings of \$707 million in Fiscal Year 2012-13 from the hospital fee waiver. On June 28, 2012, DHCS also received federal approval to roll over authorized but unexpended Health Care Coverage Initiative funding to the Safety Net Care Uncompensated Care Pool (assumed in the 2012 Budget Act). This approval is expected to enable the State to achieve State General Fund savings of \$100 million in Fiscal Year 2012-13 and \$9 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14.

A total of eleven measures were scheduled to appear on the November 6, 2012 general election ballot for voter approval (ten initiative measures and a referendum on a bill setting new electoral districts for the State Senate). The following initiatives deal with fiscal matters and are discussed in greater detail herein:

Proposition 30 (the "Governor's Initiative"), which would, among other things, temporarily raise personal income tax rates on high-income taxpayers for seven years and raise the statewide sales tax by 0.25% for four years.

Proposition 38, which would raise personal income tax rates for most taxpayers through 2024, with funding largely dedicated to K-12 education and early childhood programs.

Proposition 39, which would repeal certain existing provisions for taxing corporations and require use of the "single sales tax factor," and dedicating a fixed amount of additional revenue which would be derived from this change to support clean energy and energy efficiency programs for five years.

Proposition 31, which would significantly change existing state laws on adoption of budgets, including enactment of two-year budgets and granting the Governor power to unilaterally reduce spending under certain circumstances during fiscal emergencies.

Propositions 30 and 39 were approved by voters, while Propositions 31 and 38 failed to garner sufficient votes for passage.

State Indebtedness and Financing

The State Treasurer is responsible for the sale of debt obligations of the State and its various authorities and agencies. The State has always paid when due the principal of and interest on its general obligation bonds, general obligation commercial paper notes, lease-purchase debt and short-term obligations, including Revenue Anticipation Notes ("RANs") and revenue anticipation warrants ("RAWs"). State agencies and authorities also can issue revenue obligations for which the State General Fund has no liability.

General Obligation Bonds. The State Constitution prohibits the creation of general obligation indebtedness of the State unless a bond law is approved by a majority of the electorate voting at a general election or a direct primary. General obligation bond acts provide that debt service on such bonds shall be appropriated annually from the State

General Fund and all debt service on general obligation bonds is paid from the State General Fund. Under the State Constitution, debt service on general obligation bonds is the second charge to the State General Fund after the application of monies in the State General Fund to the support of the public school system and public institutions of higher education. Certain general obligation bond programs receive revenues from sources other than the sale of bonds or the investment of bond proceeds.

As of September 1, 2012, the State had outstanding approximately \$79.1 billion aggregate principal amount of long-term general obligation bonds, of which \$72.6 billion was payable primarily from the State General Fund and \$6.6 billion was payable from other revenue sources. As of September 1, 2012, there were unused voter authorizations for the future issuance of approximately \$34.4 billion of long-term general obligation bonds. Of this unissued amount, over \$1.3 billion is for bonds payable from other revenue sources. A ballot measure is scheduled to be submitted to the voters at the Statewide election in November 2014 (rescheduled from 2012) to approve the issuance of \$11.14 billion in general obligation bonds for a wide variety of purposes relating to improvement of California's water supply systems, drought relief, and groundwater protection. There are no bond measures on the November 2012 ballot. Additional bond measures may be included on future election ballots, but any proposed bond measure must first be approved by the Legislature or placed on the ballot through the initiative process.

The State is permitted to issue as variable rate indebtedness up to 20% of the aggregate amount of long-term general obligation bonds outstanding. As of July 1, 2012, the State had outstanding approximately \$4.2 billion in variable rate general obligation bonds (which includes a portion of the Economic Recovery Bonds ("ERBs") described below), representing about 5.3% of the State's total outstanding general obligation bonds as of that date.

Commercial Paper Program. Pursuant to legislation enacted in 1995, voter-approved general obligation indebtedness may be issued either as long-term bonds or, for some but not all bond issuances, as commercial paper notes. Commercial paper notes may be renewed or may be refunded by the issuance of long-term bonds. The State issues long-term general obligation bonds from time to time to retire its general obligation commercial paper notes. Commercial paper notes are deemed outstanding upon authorization by the respective finance committees, whether or not such notes are actually issued. Pursuant to the terms of the current bank credit agreement, the general obligation commercial paper program may have up to \$1.65 billion in aggregate principal amount at any time. A total of \$133.6 million of commercial paper was outstanding as of September 1, 2012.

Bank Arrangements. In connection with the letters of credit or other credit facilities obtained by the State in connection with variable rate obligations and the commercial paper program, the State has entered into a number of reimbursement agreements or other credit agreements with a variety of financial institutions. As of October 1, 2012, the State had a total par amount of \$4.607 billion of bank arrangements available.

Lease-Revenue Debt. In addition to general obligation bonds, the State builds and acquires capital facilities through the use of lease-revenue borrowing. Under these arrangements, the State Public Works Board, another State or local agency or a joint powers authority issues bonds to pay for the construction of facilities such as office buildings, university buildings or correctional institutions. These facilities are leased to a State agency or the University of California under a long-term lease that provides the source of payment of the debt service on the lease-revenue bonds. In some cases, there is not a separate bond issue, but a trustee directly creates certificates of participation in the State's lease obligation, which are then marketed to investors. Certain of the lease-revenue financings are supported by special funds rather than the State General Fund. The State had approximately \$11.3 billion State General Fund-supported lease-revenue obligations outstanding as of September 1, 2012. The State Public Works Board, which is authorized to sell lease revenue bonds, had approximately \$7.81 billion authorized and unissued as of September 1, 2012.

Non-Recourse Debt. Certain State agencies and authorities issue revenue obligations for which the State General Fund has no liability. Revenue bonds represent obligations payable from State revenue-producing enterprises and projects, which are not payable from the State General Fund, and conduit obligations payable only from revenues paid by private users of facilities financed by the revenue bonds. The enterprises and projects include transportation projects, various public works projects, public and private educational facilities, housing, health facilities and pollution control facilities. State agencies and authorities had approximately \$57.6 billion aggregate principal

amount of revenue bonds and notes, which are non-recourse to the State General Fund outstanding as of June 30, 2012.

Build America Bonds. In February 2009, the U.S. Congress enacted certain new municipal bond provisions as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in February 2009 ("ARRA"), which allowed municipal issuers such as the state to issue "Build America Bonds" ("BABs") for new infrastructure investments. BABs are bonds whose interest is subject to federal income tax, but the U.S. Treasury will repay the issuer an amount equal to 35% of the interest cost on any BABs issued during 2009 and 2010. Between April 2009 and through December 2010, the State issued a significant amount of BABs, including \$13.54 billion of general obligation bonds and \$551 million of lease revenue bonds. The BAB subsidy payments from general obligation bonds are State General Fund revenues to the State, while subsidy payments for lease-revenue bonds are deposited into a fund which is made available to the State Public Works Board for any lawful purpose. The aggregate amount of the subsidy payments to be received from Fiscal Year 2012-13 through the maturity of these bonds (mostly 20 to 30 years) is approximately \$8.7 billion for the general obligation BABs and \$298 million for the lease revenue BABs. Federal legislative proposals have been made from time to time which would provide for future issuance of BABs (although at lower subsidy rates), but none have been enacted into law.

The cash subsidy payment with respect to the BABs, to which the State is entitled, is treated by the Internal Revenue Service as a refund of a tax credit and such refund may be offset by the Department of the Treasury by any liability of the State payable to the federal government. As of July 1, 2012 the State has received all BABs cash subsidy payments to which it has been entitled, without offset. In the absence of further budget reduction actions, starting as early as January 2, 2013, the BAB subsidy payments will be reduced as part of a government-wide "sequestration" of expenditures. The State expects to receive about \$221 million of BAB subsidy payments between January 1 and September 30, 2013 for its general obligation and State Public Works Board lease-revenue BABs. The current estimated reduction would total about \$16.8 million. None of the BAB subsidy payments are pledged to pay debt service, so this reduction would not affect the State's ability to pay all of its general obligation and lease revenue BABs on time, nor have any material impact on the State General Fund.

Economic Recovery Bonds. The California Economic Recovery Bond Act ("Proposition 57"), which was approved by voters at the Statewide primary election in March 2004, authorized the issuance of up to \$15 billion of ERBs to finance the negative State General Fund reserve balance as of June 30, 2004 and other State General Fund obligations undertaken prior to that time. Repayment of the ERBs is secured by a pledge of revenues from a 1/4¢ increase in the State's sales and use tax that started July 1, 2004, but also is secured by the State's full faith and credit because the ERBs were approved by voters as general obligation bonds. The entire authorized amount of ERBs was issued in three sales, in May and June 2004, and in February 2008. No further ERBs can be issued under Proposition 57, except for refunding bonds. In 2009, the State issued refunding ERBs to restructure the program in response to a drop in taxable sales caused by the recent severe recession, and in 2011 for debt service savings.

Three different sources of funds are required to be applied to the early retirement (generally by purchase or redemption) of ERBs: (i) all proceeds from the dedicated quarter cent sales tax in excess of the amounts needed, on a semi-annual basis, to pay debt service and other required costs of the bonds, (ii) all proceeds from the sale of specified surplus state property, and (iii) 50% of each annual deposit, up to \$5 billion in the aggregate, of deposits in the Budget Stabilization Account ("BSA"). As of July 1, 2012, funds from these sources have been used for early retirement of approximately \$4.96 billion of bonds during Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2011-12, including \$472 million which was transferred from the BSA in Fiscal Year 2006-07 and \$1.023 billion transferred from the BSA in Fiscal Year 2007-08. As of July 1, 2012 a total of \$8.16 billion of ERBs has been retired, leaving a principal balance of \$5.81 billion. The State retired approximately \$16.2 million of additional ERBs on August 20, 2012 and approximately \$438.6 million of additional ERBs on August 24, 2012 using excess sales tax revenues received through July 1, 2012.

Tobacco Settlement Revenue Bonds. In 1998, the State signed the Master Settlement Agreement (the "MSA") with the four major cigarette manufacturers (the "PMs") for payment of approximately \$25 billion (subject to adjustment) over 25 years. Under the MSA, half of the money will be paid to the State and half to local governments. Payments continue in perpetuity, but the specific amount to be received by the State and local governments is subject to

adjustment. Details in the MSA allow reduction of payments for decreases in cigarette shipment volumes by the PMs, payments owed to certain previously settled states and certain types of offsets for disputed payments, among other things. Settlement payments are adjusted upward each year by at least 3% for inflation, compounded annually.

In 2003, two separate sales of these assets financed with revenue bonds (the "2003 Bonds") produced about \$4.75 billion in proceeds which were transferred to the State General Fund. In 2005 and 2007, the State refunded all of the original 2003 Bonds, generating additional proceeds of approximately \$1.783 billion, which were also transferred to the State General Fund. The back-up State guarantee was applied to only the second 2003 sale of bonds and was continued when those bonds were refunded in 2005 (the "2005 Bonds"). The back-up State guarantee now applies to the \$3.14 billion of 2005 Bonds.

The MSA provides for a potential reduction to the PMs' payments under specified conditions relating to the loss of market share to non-participating manufacturers ("NPMs"). This potential reduction is called an "NPM adjustment." The State disputes the PMs' right to an NPM adjustment for any year. The MSA also allows the PMs to withhold any portion of their annual payments that is disputed, until such time as the dispute is resolved. Since 2006, the annual amount of revenues received by the State has incurred some level of withholding (ranging from approximately \$32.8 million to \$62.0 million) based on the PMs' assertion of their right to receive an NPM adjustment. For the second time since the bonds were issued, in part due to the NPM adjustments and declining consumption, the reserve funds of each series of bonds may be used to make the required debt service interest payment due in December 2012. The first time these funds were used was in December 2011. The draw on the 2005 supplemental reserve funds is expected to be approximately \$3 million, leaving approximately \$238 million in the reserve funds in December 2012. Further revenues in excess of debt service payments, if any, will be used to replenish the reserve funds of the bonds. The State General Fund is not obligated to replenish the reserve funds. In addition, the State Attorney General continues to pursue, in a multi-state arbitration, a determination compelling the PMs to pay the full amounts scheduled.

Future Issuance Plans. Since 2006, a significant amount of new general obligation bonds, lease revenue bonds and Proposition 1A bonds have been authorized by voters and/or the Legislature. These authorizations led to a substantial increase in the amount of State General Fund-supported debt outstanding, from \$44.85 billion as of July 1, 2006 to \$86.3 billion as of July 1, 2012, while still leaving current authorized and unissued bonds of about \$40.9 billion. In 2009 and 2010, over \$35.07 billion of general obligation bonds, lease-revenue bonds and Proposition 1A bonds were sold.

Following the record bond issuance levels in calendar years 2009 and 2010, bond issuance for new money general obligation bonds has substantially decreased as departments work to manage their existing bond cash balances. In calendar year 2011 and the first half of calendar year 2012, \$6.3 billion of new money general obligation and lease-revenue bonds were sold. In addition, \$4.2 billion of refunding general obligation and lease-revenue bonds were sold. Based on estimates from the State Treasurer's office, approximately \$4.2 billion of new money general obligation bonds and approximately \$1.1 billion of lease-revenue bonds will be issued in Fiscal Year 2012-13.

With the continued issuance of authorized but unissued new bond sales to occur in the future, the ratio of debt service on general obligation and lease-revenue supported by the State General Fund, to annual State General Fund revenues and transfers, can be expected to increase in future years. Based on the revenue estimates contained in the 2012 Budget Act and bond issuance estimates, the State General Fund debt ratio is estimated to equal approximately 8.97% in Fiscal Year 2012-13. The total offset for general obligation bond debt service is estimated to equal approximately \$1.1 billion for Fiscal Year 2012-13, which will decrease the debt ratio to 7.7%.

Cash Flow Borrowings and Management. The majority of State General Fund revenues are received in the latter part of the State's fiscal year, whereas State General Fund expenditures occur more evenly throughout the fiscal year. The State's cash flow management program customarily addresses this timing difference by making use of internal borrowing and by issuing short-term notes in the capital markets. External borrowing is typically done with RANs that are payable not later than the last day of the fiscal year in which they are issued. The State has issued RANs in all but one fiscal year since the mid-1980s; such RANs have always been paid at maturity. RANs must mature prior to the end of the fiscal year of issuance. If additional external cash flow borrowings are required, the State has issued RAWs, which can mature in a subsequent fiscal year. RANs and RAWs are both payable from any unapplied revenues in the State General Fund on their maturity date, subject to the prior application of such money

in the State General Fund to pay certain priority payments in the general areas of education, general obligation debt service, State employee wages and benefits and other specified State General Fund reimbursements.

As a result of expenditure reductions enacted in March 2011 and improved revenue results, the State entered Fiscal Year 2011-12 in a better cash position than it had experienced for several years. Timely enactment of the 2011 Budget Act allowed the State to carry out its normal cash flow borrowing early in the fiscal year. In light of the uncertainty related to the federal debt limit situation, the State issued interim RANs of \$5.4 billion in late July 2011 to provide sufficient cash for the early part of the fiscal year. These interim RANs were prepaid on September 22, 2011. The State then issued \$5.4 billion of RANs on the same date as well as another \$1 billion of RANs on February 22, 2012 to assist its cash flow management in Fiscal Year 2011-12. All of the 2011 RANs have matured and have been paid in full.

In addition to the 2011 RANs, intra-year cash payment deferrals were used, providing up to \$5.7 billion of cash flow relief in certain months. The State also utilized \$1.7 billion of additional internal borrowable resources. On January 31, 2012, the Controller announced that, as a result of revenues being \$2.6 billion below 2011 Budget Act projections and expenditures being \$2.6 billion higher than projected, the State faced a potential shortfall of about \$3.3 billion in cash resources during March and April 2012. By late February 2012, the State implemented steps to resolve this potential shortfall through a combination of additional internal borrowings from various sources, additional external borrowing (the \$1 billion of RANs issued on February 22, 2012), and temporary delays in making certain payments.

The state entered Fiscal Year 2012-13 in a stronger cash position than it had in some prior years. Timely enactment of the 2012 Budget Act is allowing the State to carry out its regular cash management borrowing with RANs early in the year, and without the need for interim RANs for the first time in three years. The State issued \$10 billion of RANs on August 23, 2012.

The State Controller's Office announced that 2012 third quarter revenues were \$203.5 million (1.1%) below estimates. Most of the shortfall was attributable to sales taxes, which dropped \$195 million (4.1%) below estimates. Partially offsetting these revenue losses, personal income tax performed above estimates. Previously, the Department of Finance ("DOF") reported that total revenues for August 2012 were \$138 million above the initial forecast. The State will continue to monitor the daily receipts and disbursements in Fiscal Year 2012-13 as part of its normal cash management, and will develop additional cash solutions if necessary for any unforeseen challenges.

Ratings. The current ratings of the State's general obligation bonds are "A1" from Moody's and "A-" from S&P and Fitch.

State Funds and Expenditures

The Budget and Appropriations Process. The State's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. The annual budget is proposed by the Governor by January 10 of each year for the next fiscal year. Under State law, the annual proposed budget cannot provide for projected expenditures in excess of projected revenues and balances available from prior fiscal years. Following the submission of the proposed budget, the Legislature takes up the proposal. The Balanced Budget Amendment ("Proposition 58"), which was approved by voters in March 2004, requires the State to adopt and maintain a balanced budget and establish an additional reserve, and restricts future long-term deficit-related borrowing.

The primary source of the annual expenditure authorizations is the Budget Act as approved by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. Pursuant to Proposition 25, enacted on November 2, 2010, and effective immediately, the Budget Act (or other appropriation bills and "trailer bills" which are part of a budget package) must be approved by a majority vote of each House of the Legislature. (This was a reduction from a requirement for a two-thirds vote.) The Governor may reduce or eliminate specific line items in the Budget Act or any other appropriations bill without vetoing the entire bill. Such individual line-item vetoes are subject to override by a two-thirds majority vote of each House of the Legislature. Appropriations also may be included in legislation other than the Budget Act.

Continuing appropriations, available without regard to fiscal year, may also be provided by statute or the State Constitution. Funds necessary to meet an appropriation are not required to be in the State Treasury at the time an appropriation is enacted; revenues may be appropriated in anticipation of their receipt.

The State General Fund. The monies of the State are segregated into the State General Fund and over 1,000 other funds, including special, bond and trust funds. The State General Fund consists of revenues received by the State Treasury and not required by law to be credited to any other fund, as well as earnings from the investment of State monies not allocable to another fund. The State General Fund is the principal operating fund for the majority of governmental activities and is the depository of most of the major revenue sources of the State. The State General Fund may be expended as a consequence of appropriation measures enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, as well as appropriations pursuant to various constitutional authorizations and initiative statutes.

The Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties. The Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties ("SFEU") is funded with State General Fund revenues and was established to protect the State from unforeseen revenue reductions and/or unanticipated expenditure increases. Amounts in the SFEU may be transferred by the State to the State General Fund as necessary to meet cash needs of the State General Fund. The State is required to return monies so transferred without payment of interest as soon as there are sufficient monies in the State General Fund. At the end of each fiscal year, the State is required to transfer from the SFEU to the State General Fund any amount necessary to eliminate any deficit in the State General Fund. In certain circumstances, monies in the SFEU may be used in connection with disaster relief. For budgeting and general accounting purposes, any appropriation made from the SFEU is deemed an appropriation from the State General Fund. For year-end reporting purposes, the State is required to add the balance in the SFEU to the balance in the State General Fund so as to show the total monies then available for State General Fund purposes.

The Budget Stabilization Account. Proposition 58, approved in March 2004, created the BSA. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2006-07, a specified portion of estimated annual State General Fund revenues (reaching a ceiling of 3% by Fiscal Year 2008-09) will be transferred into the BSA no later than September 30 of each fiscal year, unless the transfer is suspended or reduced. These transfers will continue until the balance in the BSA reaches \$8 billion or 5% of the estimated State General Fund revenues for that fiscal year, whichever is greater. The annual transfer requirement will go back into effect whenever the balance falls below the \$8 billion or the 5% target. Proposition 58 also provides that one-half of the annual transfers shall be used to retire ERBs, until a total of \$5 billion has been used for that purpose. A total of \$1.495 billion of the \$5 billion amount has been applied to the retirement of ERBs. Since 2007, the State has been authorized to transfer funds from the BSA back into the State General Fund. On January 10, 2008, the Fiscal Year 2007-08 balance of \$1.495 billion was transferred from the BSA to the State General Fund. On May 31, 2012, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order to suspend the September 30, 2012 transfer from the State General Fund to the BSA estimated at \$2.9 billion based on the 2012 Budget Act. Governor Brown also had suspended the State General Fund transfer to the BSA in Fiscal Year 2011-12. In addition, the previous Governor suspended the State General Fund transfer to the BSA for Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2010-11. There is currently no money in the BSA.

Inter-Fund Borrowings. Inter-fund borrowing is used to meet temporary imbalances of receipts and disbursements in the State General Fund. If State General Fund revenue is or will be exhausted, the State may direct the transfer of all or any part of the monies not needed in special funds to the State General Fund. All money so transferred must be returned to the special fund from which it was transferred as soon as there is sufficient money in the State General Fund to do so. Transfers cannot be made which will interfere with the objective for which such special fund was created, or from certain specific funds. In general, when moneys transferred to the State General Fund in any fiscal year from any special fund pursuant to the inter-fund borrowing mechanism exceed 10% of the total additions to such special fund, interest must be paid on such excess. This provision does not apply to temporary borrowings from the BSA or other accounts within the State General Fund. As of June 30, 2012, there was approximately \$9.593 billion of loans from the SFEU and other internal sources to the State General Fund. Those loans are estimated to decrease to \$5.6 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13.

State Expenditures

State Appropriations Limit. The State is subject to an annual appropriations limit imposed by the State Constitution (the "Appropriations Limit"). The Appropriations Limit does not restrict appropriations to pay debt service on voter-authorized bonds or appropriations from funds that do not derive their proceeds from taxes. There are other various types of appropriations excluded from the Appropriations Limit, including appropriations required to comply with mandates of courts or the federal government, appropriations for qualified capital outlay projects, appropriations for tax refunds, appropriations of revenues derived from any increase in gasoline taxes and motor

vehicle weight fees above January 1, 1990 levels, and appropriation of certain special taxes imposed by initiative. The Appropriations Limit may be exceeded in cases of emergency.

The Appropriations Limit in each year is based on the limit for the prior year, adjusted annually for changes in State per capita personal income and changes in population, and adjusted, when applicable, for any transfer of financial responsibility of providing services to or from another unit of government or any transfer of the financial source for the provisions of services from tax proceeds to non-tax proceeds. The Appropriations Limit is tested over consecutive two-year periods. Any excess of the aggregate "proceeds of taxes" received over such two-year period above the combined Appropriations Limits for those two years is divided equally between transfers to K-14 school districts and refunds to taxpayers. The DOF projects appropriations subject to limitation to be approximately \$19.9 billion and \$13.9 billion under the Appropriations Limit in Fiscal Years 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively.

||A NAME||Pension Trusts. The principal retirement systems in which the State participates are California Public Employees' Retirement System ("CalPERS") and the California State Teachers' Retirement System ("CalSTRS").

CalPERS administers the Public Employees' Retirement Fund ("PERF"), which is a multiple-employer defined benefit plan. In addition to PERF, CalPERS also administers various other defined benefit plans. As of June 30, 2011, PERF had 336,222 active and inactive program members and 526,792 total members. The payroll for State employees covered by PERF for Fiscal Year 2009-10 was approximately \$16.3 billion. The State's contribution to CalPERS, through the PERF, has increased from \$2.403 billion in Fiscal Year 2005-06 to an estimated \$3.5 billion in Fiscal Year 2011-12, with an estimated \$3.9 billion for Fiscal Year 2012-13.

In March 2011, the CalPERS Board reviewed the discount rate assumption as a result of recent changes to the CalPERS asset allocation, and adopted once again the use of a 7.75% discount rate (investment return) assumption. At its March 14, 2012, meeting, the CalPERS Board voted to lower the investment earnings assumption to 7.50% commencing for actuarial valuations dated June 30, 2011, which DOF estimates will result in an increase in the State's total contribution for Fiscal Year 2012-13 of approximately \$304 million (of which approximately \$173 million would be payable from the State General Fund). The estimated increases in contributions are above Fiscal Year 2011-12 contribution levels.

The investment return for the PERF in Fiscal Year 2010-11 was 21.7%. As a result of this investment return, the funded ratio is projected to be approximately 70.3% as of June 30, 2011, as compared to approximately 63% as of June 30, 2010. However, the funded ratio is expected to fall again in the current fiscal year ended June 20, 2012 as a result of the 1% investment return for such year, as reported by CalPERS.

CalSTRS administers the Teacher's Retirement Fund, which is an employee benefit trust fund created to administer the State Teachers' Retirement Plan ("STRP"). STRP is a cost-sharing, multi-employer, defined benefit pension plan that provides for retirement, disability and survivor benefits to teachers and certain other employees of the California public school system. As of June 30, 2011, the STRP's defined benefit program included 1,669 contributing employers, 603,319 active and inactive program members and 856,360 total members. State contributions to CalSTRS have increased from \$500 million in Fiscal Year 2005-06 to \$653 million in Fiscal Year 2011-12, with an estimated \$718 million for Fiscal Year 2012-13.

CalPERS and CalSTRS have sustained substantial investment losses in recent years and face large unfunded future liabilities. The most recent actuarial valuation of CalPERS, based on data through June 30, 2011, showed an accrued unfunded liability allocable to State employees of \$27.2 billion on an actuarial value of assets basis, and \$38.5 billion on a market value of assets basis. CalSTRS reported the unfunded accrued liability of STRP's defined benefit program at June 30, 2011 at \$64.5 billion on an actuarial value of assets basis, and \$68.4 billion on a market value of assets basis.

According to CalSTRS, the biggest source of funding of STRP's defined benefit program is investment returns, and in calculating the actuarial value of assets, contributions for the past year are added to the actuarial value of assets at the end of the prior year; benefits and expenses are subtracted; an assumed rate of return is added (7.5%, down from 7.75% assumed last fiscal year), and a portion of market value gains and losses are added or subtracted. The assumed investment rate of return on STRP's defined benefit program assets (net of investment and administrative expenses) and the assumed interest to be paid on refunds of member accounts (4.5%, down from 6.0% last year) are based in part on an inflation assumption of 3.0%.

In 2011, CalSTRS concluded that its unfunded actuarial obligation will not be amortized over any future period and that the STRP's defined benefit program is projected to have its assets depleted in about 35 years. This was primarily due to lower investment returns since 2000, so that future revenue from contributions and appropriations would not be expected to be sufficient, based upon current assets, current revenues and all future experience emerging as assumed. CalSTRS also determined that a supplemental contribution of 0.524% of creditable compensation will be required to be paid by the State beginning in Fiscal Year 2011-12 (commencing with the first quarterly payment due October 1, 2011) because of the unfunded actuarial obligation that existed as of June 30, 2010. The 2011 Budget Act included an appropriation related to this statutorily required supplemental contribution. An increased supplemental contribution rate to 0.774% is included in the 2012 Budget Act.

According to CalSTRS, the market value of STRP's defined benefit program's investment portfolio was \$155.3 billion, an increase from \$129.8 billion (19.7%) over June 30, 2010. CalSTRS noted that its funded ratio is 71% as of June 30, 2010.

CalPERS and CalSTRS recently released their preliminary investment returns for Fiscal Year 2011-12 of 1.0% and 1.84%, respectively. *Pension System Reform*. On August 31, 2012, the Legislature approved a comprehensive pension reform package affecting State and local government, which the Governor signed into law on September 12, 2012. The reform package implements lower defined-benefit formulas with higher retirement ages for new employees hired on or after January 1, 2013, and includes provisions to increase current employee contributions.

In a preliminary actuarial analysis, CalPERS noted savings to the State of \$10.3 billion to \$12.6 billion over the next 30 years due primarily to increased employee contributions and, as the workforce turns over, lower benefit formulas that will gradually reduce normal costs. The reform also directs savings from additional employee contributions to be used toward additional payments on the State's unfunded liability. DOF currently is calculating the savings resulting from the increased employee contributions that could be applied toward the State's unfunded liability. Preliminary indications are that, when fully implemented, annual savings would be in the tens of millions of dollars.

These reforms do not change the State's statutory contribution rate to CalSTRS and will not likely have a material effect on State contributions in the short term. However, additional employee contributions, limits on pensionable compensation, and higher retirement ages for new members will reduce pressure on the system's unfunded liabilities and potentially state contribution levels in the long term.

Welfare System. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 fundamentally reformed the nation's welfare system. This Act included provisions to: (i) convert Aid to Families with Dependent Children ("AFDC"), an entitlement program, to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families ("TANF"), a block grant program with lifetime time limits on TANF recipients, work requirements and other changes; (ii) deny certain federal welfare and public benefits to legal non-citizens (subsequent federal law has amended this provision), allow states to elect to deny additional benefits (including TANF) to legal non-citizens, and generally deny almost all benefits to illegal immigrants; and (iii) make changes in the Food Stamp program, including to reduce maximum benefits and impose work requirements.

The California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids ("CalWORKs") replaced the AFDC and other similar welfare programs effective January 1, 1998. Consistent with federal law, CalWORKs contains time limits on receipt of welfare aid. The centerpiece of CalWORKs is the linkage of eligibility to work participation requirements. The CalWORKs caseload projections are 577,000 and 568,000 cases in Fiscal Years 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively. Since CalWORKs' inception in January 1998, caseload is estimated to have declined by approximately 11.4%.

As in certain prior years, California will fail to meet the work participation rate (at least 50% work participation among all families), and as a result, California's required Maintenance of Effort ("MOE") will be 80% of the federal fiscal year 1994 historic expenditures rather than the 75% MOE level California is otherwise required to meet. As a result of the 2007 federal penalty associated with this failure, the State was required to increase its MOE expenditure by approximately \$180 million in Fiscal Year 2010-11 to \$2.9 billion. The 2012 Budget Act continues to reflect this increase in MOE spending in Fiscal Year 2012-13. Currently, the State is seeking relief from the 2008 and 2009 penalties. If the State is unsuccessful, and the State is unable to provide an acceptable corrective compliance plan,

penalties (currently estimated to be approximately \$160 million for both years) may be imposed, which would be payable in future years. The 2012 Budget Act includes significant changes to the CalWORKs program that restore the program's focus on work while achieving \$469.1 million in State General Fund savings.

Health Care. Medi-Cal, the State's Medicaid program, is a health care entitlement program for low-income individuals and families who receive public assistance or otherwise lack health care coverage. Federal law requires Medi-Cal to provide a set of basic services such as doctor visits, hospital inpatient and outpatient care, hospice and early periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment. Also, federal matching funds are available if the State chooses to provide any of numerous optional benefits. The federal government pays for half of the cost of providing most Medi-Cal services in California, including optional benefits. Approximately 5.2 million Medi-Cal beneficiaries (more than half of the people receiving Medi-Cal benefits and services) are currently enrolled in managed care plans. Average monthly caseload in Medi-Cal was 7.64 million in Fiscal Year 2011-12. Caseload is expected to increase in Fiscal Year 2012-13 by approximately 603,600 (7.90%) to 8.25 million people.

Medi-Cal expenditures are estimated to be \$49.0 billion (\$15.5 billion State General Fund) in Fiscal Year 2011-12 and \$60.8 billion (\$14.6 billion State General Fund) in Fiscal Year 2012-13. The net decrease of \$0.9 billion in State General Fund expenditures is primarily the result of an increase of approximately \$1.0 billion due to base caseload and cost increases and a savings of \$1.2 billion related to savings proposals adopted in the 2012 Budget Act.

Federal health care reform does the following: (1) expands Medi-Cal coverage beginning January 1, 2014; (2) requires specified rate increases for primary care beginning in 2013; and (3) prohibits California from restricting eligibility primarily for the Medi-Cal and Healthy Families programs before the new coverage requirements go into effect in 2014. Health care reform may result in a significant net increase of State General Fund program costs in Fiscal Year 2013-14 and beyond. The State has preliminarily estimated annual costs of \$264.7 million to the State General Fund in Fiscal Year 2013-14 and growing up to \$3.5 billion annually by Fiscal Year 2020-21. Actual costs could vary significantly based on economic factors or subsequently enacted program changes.

Unemployment Insurance. The Unemployment Insurance ("UI") program is a federal-state program that provides weekly UI payments to eligible workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own. The regular unemployment program is funded by unemployment tax contributions paid by employers for each covered worker. Due to the high rate of State unemployment, the employer contributions are not sufficient to cover the cost of the benefits to claimants. The State reported that the UI Fund had a deficit of \$9.8 billion at the end of 2011, and projected that, absent changes to the UI Fund financing structure, the UI Fund will have a deficit of \$10.2 billion at the end of 2012.

Commencing in January 2009, the State began to fund deficits in the UI Fund through a federal loan to support benefit payments. Pursuant to federal law, if the state is unable to repay the loan within the same year it is taken, state funds must be used to pay the annual interest payments on the borrowed funds. In September of 2011, the State made an interest payment of approximately \$303 million and the State General Fund was expected to make an interest-only payment of approximately \$312.6 million on September 30, 2012. Similar to the 2011 Budget Act, the 2012 Budget Act included a loan from the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund to the State General Fund to pay for this interest expense. The interest due after Fiscal Year 2012-13 would depend on a variety of factors, including the actual amount of the federal loan outstanding and the interest rate imposed by the federal government. To address the future interest obligations, the 2012 Budget Act assumes a long-term solution will be adopted to pay interest payments on the outstanding federal loan and for repayment of the loans made to the State General Fund for the payment of interest on the borrowed funds. Absent a new solution, starting in Fiscal Year 2013-14, an estimate of \$250 million to \$500 million of State General Fund payments could be required for the annual interest payments on the federal loan.

Local Governments. The primary units of local government in the State are the 58 counties, which are responsible for the provision of many basic services, including indigent health care, welfare, jails and public safety in unincorporated areas. There also are 480 incorporated cities and thousands of special districts formed for education, utility and other services. The fiscal condition of local governments has been constrained since the enactment of "Proposition 13" in 1978, which reduced and limited the future growth of property taxes and limited the ability of local governments to impose "special taxes" (those devoted to a specific purpose) without two-thirds voter approval.

Counties, in particular, have had fewer options to raise revenues than many other local government entities and have been required to maintain many services.

In the aftermath of Proposition 13, the State provided aid to local governments from the State General Fund to make up some of the loss of property tax monies, including taking over the principal responsibility for funding K-12 schools and community colleges. During the recession of the early 1990s, the Legislature eliminated most of the remaining components of post-Proposition 13 aid to local government entities other than K-12 schools and community colleges by requiring cities and counties to transfer some of their property tax revenues to school districts. However, the Legislature also provided additional funding sources (such as sales taxes) and reduced certain mandates for local services.

The 2004 Budget Act, related legislation and the enactment of Proposition 1A in 2004 and Proposition 22 in 2010, dramatically changed the State-local fiscal relationship. These constitutional and statutory changes implemented an agreement negotiated between the Governor and local government officials (the "State-local agreement") in connection with the 2004 Budget Act. One change relates to the reduction of the vehicle license fee ("VLF") rate from 2% to 0.65% (1.15% in Fiscal Years 2009-10 and 2010-11) of the market value of the vehicle. In order to protect local governments, which have previously received all VLF revenues, the reduction in VLF revenue to cities and counties from this rate change was replaced by an increase in the amount of property tax that they receive. This worked to the benefit of local governments because the backfill amount annually increases in proportion to the growth in property tax revenues, which has historically grown at a higher rate than VLF revenues, although property tax revenues have declined over the past two years. This arrangement continued without change in the 2012 Budget Act.

The Amended 2009 Budget Act authorized the State to exercise its authority under Proposition 1A to borrow an amount equal to about 8% of local property tax revenues, or \$1.9 billion, which must be repaid within three years. State law was also enacted to create a securitization mechanism for local governments to sell their right to receive the State's payment obligations to a local government operated joint powers agency ("JPA"). The JPA sold bonds in a principal amount of \$1.895 billion in November 2009 to pay the participating local governments their full property tax allocations when they normally would receive such allocations. Pursuant to Proposition 1A, the State is required to repay the local government borrowing (which in turn will be used to repay the bonds of the JPA) no later than June 30, 2013. The 2012 Budget Act includes \$2.1 billion to fully retire this bonded indebtedness. Proposition 22, however, supersedes Proposition 1A and completely prohibits any future borrowing by the State from local government funds, and generally prohibits the Legislature from making changes in local government funding sources. Allocation of local transportation funds cannot be changed without an extensive process. Proposition 1A borrowing incurred as part of the Amended 2009 Budget Act is not affected by Proposition 22.

Trial Courts. Prior to legislation enacted in 1997, local governments provided the majority of funding for the State's trial court system. The legislation consolidated trial court funding at the State level in order to streamline the operation of the courts, provide a dedicated revenue source and relieve fiscal pressure on the counties. In addition, legislation enacted in 2008 provides California's court system with increased fees and fines to expand and repair its infrastructure to address significant caseload increases and reduce delays. The fees raised by this legislation are intended to support up to \$5 billion in lease-revenue bonds. The State's trial court system will receive approximately \$1.8 billion in State resources in Fiscal Year 2012-13, as well as \$499 million in resources from counties. The 2012 Budget Act includes a State General Fund reduction of \$486 million in Fiscal Year 2012-13 that is fully offset by redirections from trial court reserves, the Administrative Office of the Courts and court construction funds. The 2012 Budget Act also includes a reduction of \$50 million in Fiscal Year 2012-13 that will be allocated to all trial courts on a proportional basis. The ongoing impact of these reductions, beginning in Fiscal Year 2013-14, is \$111 million, of which \$50 million will be offset by redirecting court construction funds.

Proposition 98. On November 8, 1988, voters approved Proposition 98, a combined initiative constitutional amendment and statute called the "Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act." Proposition 98 changed State funding of public education primarily by guaranteeing K-14 schools a minimum share of State General Fund revenues. Any amount not funded by local property taxes is funded by the State General Fund. Proposition 98 (as modified by Proposition 111, enacted on June 5, 1990), guarantees K-14 schools a certain variable percentage of State General Fund revenues, based on certain factors including cost of living adjustments, enrollment and per capita income and revenue growth.

Legislation adopted prior to the end of Fiscal Year 1988-89, implementing Proposition 98, determined the K-14 schools' funding guarantee to be 40.7% of the State General Fund tax revenues, based on Fiscal Year 1986-87 appropriations. However, that percentage has been adjusted to approximately 36.8% to account for a subsequent redirection of local property taxes that directly affected the share of State General Fund revenues to schools. Proposition 98 permits the Legislature by two-thirds vote of both Houses, with the Governor's concurrence, to suspend the minimum funding formula for a one-year period. Proposition 98 also contains provisions transferring certain excess State tax revenues to K-14 schools, but no such transfers were made in Fiscal Year 2010-11 and none are expected to be made for Fiscal Year 2011-12.

The 2012 Budget Act assumes the passage of the Governor's Initiative, which would require that additional tax revenues generated by temporary increases in personal income tax and sales and use tax rates be deposited into a newly created Education Protection Account ("EPA"). The funds deposited into the EPA would support roughly \$2.9 billion in increased Proposition 98 growth attributable to the revenue increase itself, and would also offset an additional \$5.2 billion in base Proposition 98 Guarantee costs. The Governor's Initiative was approved by State voters at the November 2012 general election.

The 2012 Budget Act Proposition 98 guarantee level includes changes in revenues and "rebenching" of the guarantee. The major changes in revenues are the inclusion of the revenues generated from the Governor's Initiative, the on-going increase in local tax revenues resulting from the elimination of redevelopment agencies and the distribution of cash assets previously held by redevelopment agencies. Assuming the passage of the Governor's Initiative, for Fiscal Year 2011-12, the Proposition 98 guarantee will be \$46.9 billion, of which the State General Fund share is \$33.1 billion, with local property taxes covering the balance. This amount would be \$672 million below the level of State General Fund appropriated in Fiscal Year 2011-12; the over appropriation will be deemed as payment toward the court required amount established pursuant to the *Schwarzenegger* settlement agreement. Proposition 98 funding in Fiscal Year 2012-13 is proposed to be \$53.6 billion. The State General Fund share in Fiscal Year 2012-13 is \$36.8 billion, including \$8.1 billion in assumed revenues from the Governor's Initiative. The Proposition 98 guarantee also is rebenched when the law requires an adjustment to reflect a shift in revenue or movement of programs into or out of the Proposition 98 guarantee. The total impact of various rebenchings and changes in revenues, in addition to other natural changes in Proposition 98 factors, result in the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Proposition 98 guarantee level of \$53.6 billion.

Constraints on the Budget Process. Over the years, a number of laws and Constitutional amendments have been enacted that restrict the use of State General Fund or special fund revenues, or otherwise limit the Legislature's and Governor's discretion in enacting budgets. More recently, a new series of Constitutional amendments have affected the budget process. These include Proposition 58, approved in 2004, which requires the adoption of a balanced budget and restricts future borrowing to cover budget deficits, Proposition 1A, approved in 2004, which limits the Legislature's power over local revenue sources, and Proposition IA, approved in 2006, which limits the Legislature's ability to use sales taxes on motor vehicle fuels for any purpose other than transportation. These, and other recent Constitutional amendments, including two initiative measures approved in November 2010 that affect the budget process, are described below.

Proposition 58 (Balanced Budget Amendment). Proposition 58, approved in 2004, requires the State to enact a balanced budget, establish a special reserve in the State General Fund and restricts future borrowing to cover budget deficits. As a result, the State may have to take more immediate actions to correct budgetary shortfalls. Beginning with the budget for Fiscal Year 2004-05, Proposition 58 requires the Legislature to pass a balanced budget and provides for mid-year adjustments in the event that the budget falls out of balance. The balanced budget determination is made by subtracting expenditures from all available resources, including prior-year balances.

Proposition 58 requires that a special reserve (the BSA) be established in the State General Fund. The BSA is funded by annual transfers of specified amounts from the State General Fund, unless suspended or reduced by the Governor or until a specified maximum amount has been deposited. Proposition 58 also prohibits certain future borrowing to cover budget deficits. This restriction applies to general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, and certain other forms of long-term borrowing. The restriction does not apply to certain other types of RANs or RAWs currently used by the State or inter-fund borrowings.

Local Government Finance (Proposition 1A of 2004). Approved in 2004, Proposition 1A amended the State Constitution to reduce the Legislature's authority over local government revenue sources by placing restrictions on the State's access to local governments' property, sales, and VLF revenues as of November 3, 2004. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2008-09, the State was able to borrow up to 8% of local property tax revenues, but only if the Governor proclaimed such action was necessary due to a severe State fiscal hardship and two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature approved the borrowing. The amount borrowed is required to be paid back within three years. The State also will not be able to borrow from local property tax revenues for more than two fiscal years within a period of 10 fiscal years. In addition, the State cannot reduce the local sales tax rate or restrict the authority of local governments to impose or change the distribution of the statewide local sales tax. The provisions of Proposition 1A allowing the State to borrow money from local governments from time to time have been deleted by Proposition 22 of 2010, which permanently prohibits any future such borrowing. Proposition 1A further requires the State to reimburse cities, counties, and special districts for mandated costs incurred prior to Fiscal Year 2004-05 over a term of years. The 2012 Budget Act defers payment of these claims and refinances the balance owed over the remaining payment period. The remaining estimated cost of claims for mandated costs incurred prior to Fiscal Year 2004-05 is \$900 million. The Amended 2009 Budget Act authorized the State to exercise its Proposition 1A borrowing authority. This borrowing generated \$1.998 billion that was used to offset State General Fund costs for a variety of court, health, corrections, and K-12 programs. Pursuant to Proposition 1A, the State is required to repay the local government borrowing no later than June 15, 2013. The 2012 Budget Act includes \$2.1 billion to fully retire the outstanding bond obligations to be paid from the State General Fund.

Proposition 49 (After School Education Funding). An initiative statute, called the "After School Education and Safety Program of 2002," was approved by the voters in 2002, and requires the State to expand funding for before and after school programs in public elementary and middle schools. This increase was first triggered in Fiscal Year 2006-07, which increased funding for these programs to \$550 million. These funds are part of the Proposition 98 minimum-funding guarantee for K-14 education and can only be reduced in certain low revenue years.

Transportation Financing (Proposition 1A of 2006). On November 7, 2006, voters approved Proposition 1A to protect Proposition 42 transportation funds from any further suspensions. The new measure modified the constitutional provisions of Proposition 42 in a manner similar to Proposition 1A of 2004, so that if such suspension occurs, the amount owed by the State General Fund must be repaid to the Transportation Investment Fund within three years, and only two such suspensions can be made within any ten-year period. The Budget Acts for Fiscal Years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 all fully funded the Proposition 42 transfer and partially repaid two earlier suspensions (in Fiscal Years 2003-04 and 2004-05). The 2011 Budget Act included an elimination of the State sales tax rate on gasoline and an increase in gasoline excise taxes, effectively removing the revenue subject to these restrictions from the tax system. The 2011 Budget Act, however, included \$83 million to repay a portion of past suspensions, and the 2012 Budget Act continues these repayments.

Local Government Funds (Proposition 22 of 2010). On November 2, 2010, voters approved Proposition 22, which supersedes some parts of Proposition 1A, prohibiting any future action by the Legislature to take, reallocate or borrow money raised by local governments for local purposes, and also prohibits changes in the allocation of property taxes among local governments designed to aid State finances. Proposition 22 also supersedes Proposition 1A in that it prohibits the State from borrowing sales taxes or excise taxes on motor vehicle fuels or changing the allocations of those taxes among local governments except pursuant to specified procedures involving public notices and hearings. Any law enacted after October 29, 2009 inconsistent with Proposition 22 is repealed. Passage of this measure jeopardized an estimated \$850 million in State General Fund relief in Fiscal Year 2010-11, an amount which will grow to over \$1 billion by Fiscal Year 2013-14.

Increases in Taxes or Fees (Proposition 26 of 2010). On November 2, 2010, voters approved this measure, which revises provisions in the State's Constitution dealing with tax increases. The measure specifies that a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature is required for any increase in any tax on any taxpayer, eliminating the current practice where a tax increase coupled with a tax reduction is treated as being able to be adopted by majority vote. Furthermore, any increase in a fee beyond the amount needed to provide the specific service or benefit is deemed a tax requiring two-thirds vote. Finally, any tax or fee adopted after January 1, 2010 with a majority vote which would have required a two-thirds vote if Proposition 26 were in place would be repealed after one year from the election date unless readopted by the necessary two-thirds vote.

Fiscal Propositions on November 2012 Ballot. The November 6, 2012 ballot contained the following initiatives that could significantly affect the State's finances.

Proposition 30 (Governor's Initiative). This proposed constitutional amendment would place into the State Constitution the current statutory provisions transferring 1.0625% of State sales taxes to local governments to fund the "realignment" program for many services including housing criminal offenders. The second part of this measure would provide temporary increases in personal income tax rates for high-income taxpayers and a temporary increase in the State sales tax rate, and would specify that the additional revenues will support K-14 public schools and community colleges as part of the Proposition 98 guarantee.

Proposition 31 (The Government Performance and Accountability Act). This initiative would amend the State Constitution and state statutes to make the following major changes: (i) constrain the Legislature's authority to enact laws that increase State costs and/or decrease State revenues by more than \$25 million annually; (ii) change to a biennial budget with a supplemental budget bill during the second year and make changes to the legislative calendar and process; (iii) shift approximately \$200 million in sales tax revenue from the State and provides it to local governments (subject to certain conditions and performance standards); (iv) establish State expenditures accountability requirements and performance standards; and (v) allow the Governor to reduce or eliminate any appropriation that is not otherwise required by the Constitution or federal law during specified fiscal emergencies.

Proposition 38 (Our Children, Our Future: Local Schools and Early Education Investment and Bond Debt Reduction Act). This initiative would, among other things, amend State statutes to increase personal income tax rates for all taxpayer brackets above the lowest bracket by a sliding scale of from 0.4% to 2.2% for individuals earning more than \$2.5 million, for a period of twelve years starting in calendar year 2013. For the first four years, the additional funds from the new tax brackets (estimated at \$10-11 billion per year at the beginning, and increasing later) would be allocated 60% to K-12 schools, 30% to repayment of State debt, and 10% to early childhood programs. Thereafter, funding would be allocated 85% to K-12 schools and 15% to early childhood programs.

Proposition 39 (The California Clean Energy Jobs Act). The initiative would amend State statutes governing corporation taxes to reverse a provision adopted in 2009 giving corporations an option on how to calculate the portion of worldwide income attributable to California. By requiring corporations to base their State tax liability on sales in California, it is estimated State revenues would be increased by about \$1 billion per year. The measure would also, for five years, dedicate \$550 million per year from this increased income to funding of projects that create energy efficiency and clean energy jobs in California.

The Governor's Initiative (Proposition 30) and The California Clean Energy Jobs Act (Proposition 39) were approved by voters, while The Government Performance and Accountability Act (Proposition 31) and Our Children, Our Future: Local Schools and Early Education Investment and Bond Debt Reduction Act (Proposition 38) failed to garner sufficient votes for passage.

Sources of Tax Revenue

In Fiscal Year 2011-12, approximately 92% of the State's General Fund revenues and transfers were derived from personal income taxes, corporation taxes, and sales and use taxes. On October 10, 2012, the State Controller's Office issued its report on cash receipts and other revenues for September 2012, noting that personal income tax revenues were \$112.3 million above the amount projected in the 2012 Budget Act, sales taxes were \$87.5 million below projections and corporate tax revenues were \$74.8 million below projections. On a fiscal year-to-date basis personal income tax revenues (\$11.36 billion) were \$347.0 million higher than 2012 Budget Act projections, sales taxes (\$4.56 billion) were \$195.3 million below projections, corporate tax revenues (\$1.08 billion) were \$120 million below projections and other revenues (\$1.04 billion) were \$235.3 million below projections. Total fiscal year-to-date revenues (\$18.04 billion) were \$203.5 million below projections. The 2012 Budget Act is based on the assumed passage of the Governor's Initiative.

Personal Income Tax. The California personal income tax, which accounted for 52.9% of State General Fund tax revenues in Fiscal Year 2010-11, is closely modeled after the federal income tax law. It is imposed on net taxable income (gross income less exclusions and deductions), with rates ranging from 1% to 9.3% (1.25% to 9.55% for tax years 2009 and 2010) that are adjusted annually based on the change in the Consumer Price Index. Personal, dependent and other credits are allowed against the gross tax liability. In addition, taxpayers may be subject to an

alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). The personal income tax structure is highly progressive. For instance, it is estimated that the top 1% of taxpayers paid 40.9% of the total personal income tax in the 2010 tax year.

The Governor's Initiative provides for an increase in the personal income tax rate of 1.0% for joint filing taxpayers with income above \$500,000 and equal to or below \$600,000; 2.0% increase for incomes above \$600,000 and equal to or below \$1,000,000; and 3.0% increase for incomes above \$1,000,000. Tax rates for single filers would start at incomes one half those for joint filers. These additional rates would remain in effect for seven years, commencing for calendar year 2012. It is estimated that the additional revenue from the addition of the three new tax brackets will be \$3.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2011-12 and \$4.7 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13. Proposition 38, which also would have increased personal income tax rates, but on a larger portion of taxpayers than the Governor's Initiative, and for a longer time (until 2024) was not approved by voters.

In addition to making the forecast for Fiscal Year 2012-13 personal income tax receipts, DOF also made certain assumptions concerning capital gains and related tax behavior. Because of the scheduled increase of 3.8% in the federal Medicare tax, and the scheduled expiration of the Bush tax cuts at December 31, 2012, DOF projected that 15% of capital gains and 10% of dividend income would be accelerated into 2012 from 2013, thereby increasing receipts in Fiscal Year 2012-13 but reducing income in Fiscal Year 2013-14.

In addition, DOF estimated additional income of \$283 million in Fiscal Year 2011-12 and \$1.217 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13 from the Facebook initial public offering. Preliminary analysis indicates the estimate for Fiscal Year 2011-12 has been realized, but the further receipts for Fiscal Year 2012-13 depend on a number of factors, including the stock price in the future. Assuming passage of the Governor's Initiative, the Administration projected additional Facebook initial public offering related income of \$223 million in Fiscal Year 2011-12 and \$149 million in Fiscal Year 2012-13.

Taxes on capital gains, which are largely linked to stock market performance, add a significant dimension of volatility to personal income tax receipts. The 2012 Budget Act projects that capital gains will account for 5.4% of State General Fund revenues and transfers in Fiscal Year 2011-12 and 7.2% in Fiscal Year 2012-13.

Sales and Use Tax. The sales and use tax, which accounted for 28.9% of State General Fund tax revenues in Fiscal Year 2010-11, is imposed upon retailers and consumers for the privilege of selling and using tangible personal property in California. Most retail sales and leases are subject to the tax. However, exemptions have been provided for certain essentials such as food for home consumption, prescription drugs, gas delivered through mains and electricity. Other exemptions provide relief for a variety of sales ranging from custom computer software to aircraft. Sales and use taxes are projected to account for 21.8% of State General Fund revenues and transfers in Fiscal Year 2011-12 and 21.5% in Fiscal Year 2012-13.

As of July 1, 2012, the breakdown of the base State and local sales tax rate of 7.25% is as follows: 3.8395% is imposed as a State General Fund tax; 1.0625% is dedicated to local governments for health and welfare program realignment; 0.5% is dedicated to local governments for health and welfare program realignment; 0.5% is dedicated to local governments for public safety services; 1.0% local tax imposed under the Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law, with 0.25% dedicated to county transportation purposes and 0.75% for the city and county general-purpose use; and 0.25% deposited into the Fiscal Recovery Fund which will be available for annual appropriation by the Legislature to repay the ERBs.

The Governor's Initiative includes a 0.25% additional sales tax rate from January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2016. The Governor's Initiative also includes a provision guaranteeing that the 1.0625% of the sales tax rate is dedicated to the Local Revenue Fund 2011 and explicitly states that this sales tax revenue does not constitute a State General Fund revenue for purposes of the Proposition 98 guarantee. The 1.0625% of the sales tax rate is expected to generate \$5.153 billion in Fiscal Year 2011-12 and \$5.435 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13. The 2012 Budget Act assumes the 0.25% additional rate will take effect January 1, 2013.

Legislation passed as part of the 2011 Budget Act provides for certain companies making internet sales which have a sufficient nexus with the State to collect and remit use tax to the State, commencing in September 2012. The DOF has estimated about \$100 million of additional revenue from this source in Fiscal Year 2012-13, but there is substantial uncertainty about this number since the State has no experience with this method of taxation.

Existing law provides that 0.25% of the basic State tax rate may be suspended in any calendar year upon State certification by November 1 in any year in which the both following occur: (1) the State General Fund reserve (excluding the revenues derived from the 0.25% sales and use tax rate) is expected to exceed 3% of revenues in that fiscal year (excluding the revenues derived from the 0.25% sales and use tax rate) and (2) actual revenues for the period May 1 through September 30 equal or exceed the May Revision forecast. The 0.25% rate will be reinstated the following year if the State subsequently determines conditions (1) or (2) above are not met for that fiscal year. The DOF estimates that the reserve level will be insufficient to trigger a reduction for calendar year 2012.

Corporation Tax. Corporation tax revenues, which accounted for 10.3% of State General Fund tax revenues in Fiscal Year 2010-11, are derived from the following taxes and/or sources: (1) the franchise tax and the corporate income tax, which are levied at an 8.84% rate on profits; (2) banks and other financial corporations that are subject to the franchise tax plus an additional tax at the rate of 2% on their net income; (3) the AMT, which is imposed at a rate of 6.65%, is similar to the federal AMT and is based on a higher level of net income computed by adding back certain tax preferences; (4) a minimum franchise tax of up to \$800, which is imposed on corporations subject to the franchise tax but not on those subject to the corporate income tax (new corporations are exempted from the minimum franchise tax for the first two years of incorporation); (5) Sub-Chapter S corporations, which are taxed at 1.5% of profits; and (6) fees paid by limited liability companies, which account for 3.6% of revenues (the constitutionality of these fees is currently being challenged in one pending litigation). Sales and use taxes are projected to account for 9.5% of State General Fund revenues and transfers in Fiscal Year 2011-12 and 8.9% in Fiscal Year 2012-13.

Legislation enacted in the Budget Acts of 2008-09, 2009-10, and 2010-11 is expected to reduce corporation tax revenues by about \$1.6 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13, and by approximately \$1.5 billion on an ongoing basis beginning in Fiscal Year 2013-14.

Insurance Tax. The majority of insurance written in California is subject to a 2.35% gross premium tax. For insurers, this premium tax takes the place of all other State and local taxes except those on real property and motor vehicles. Exceptions to the 2.35% rate are certain pension and profit sharing plans that are taxed at the lesser rate of 0.5%, surplus lines and non-admitted insurance at 3% and ocean marine insurers at 5% of underwriting profits.

The State Board of Equalization ruled in December 2006 that the premium tax insurers pay should be calculated on a cash basis rather than the accrual method required by the Department of Insurance. This ruling is expected to result in a total loss of \$405 million spread over several years; the impact was \$15 million in Fiscal Year 2008-09, \$0 million in Fiscal Year 2009-10, \$2 million in Fiscal Year 2010-11, and is estimated to be \$239 million in Fiscal Year 2011-12 and \$149 million in Fiscal Year 2012-13.

Other Taxes. Other State General Fund major taxes and licenses include: estate, inheritance and gift taxes; cigarette taxes; alcoholic beverage taxes; horse racing license fees and trailer coach license fees. The California estate tax is based on the State death tax credit allowed against the federal estate tax, and is designed to pick up the maximum credit allowed against the federal estate tax return. The federal Economic Growth and Tax Reconciliation Act of 2001 phased out the federal estate tax through 2010. The provisions of this federal act expired after 2010. At that time, the federal estate tax was scheduled to be reinstated along with the State's estate tax. The Federal Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010, however, made changes to the estate tax for 2011 and 2012. One of those changes was an extension of the elimination of the State estate tax credit for 2011 and 2012. Revenues estimated for Fiscal Year 2012-13 are a very small fraction of eventual revenues estimated to be associated with the closure and payment of estates for deaths in 2013, so there will only be a minor impact if Congress again acts to prevent the State from implementing the pick-up tax in 2013.

Special Fund Revenues. The State Constitution and statutes specify the uses of certain revenue. Such receipts are accounted for in various special funds. In general, special fund revenues comprise three categories of income: (i) receipts from tax levies, which are allocated to specified functions such as motor vehicle taxes and fees and certain taxes on tobacco products; (ii) charges for special services to specific functions, including such items as business and professional license fees; and (iii) rental royalties and other receipts designated for particular purposes (e.g., oil and gas royalties). Motor vehicle related taxes and fees are projected to account for approximately 30% of all special fund revenues in Fiscal Year 2012-13. Principal sources of this income are motor vehicle fuel taxes, registration and weight fees and VLFs. In Fiscal Year 2012-13, \$11.4 billion is projected to come from the ownership or operation of motor vehicles. About \$3.7 billion of this revenue is projected to be returned to local

governments. The remainder will be available for various State programs related to transportation and services to vehicle owners. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The ARRA provided approximately \$787 billion of economic stimulus actions in the form of direct payments from the federal government and tax relief to individuals and businesses nationwide. As of December 30, 2011, the ARRA had paid out \$299.8 billion in tax benefits, \$216.8 billion in entitlements and \$221.4 billion contracts, grants and loans. In 2010, the State estimated ARRA

would have an \$85.5 billion effect in California, including \$55.2 billion in aid and an additional \$30.2 billion in tax relief. The total number of ARRA funds awarded to California peaked in 2011.

State Economy and Finances

The economic downturn of the last few years adversely affected the State's budget situation. Despite the economy's gradual recovery, the State faced estimated annual gaps between spending and revenues of roughly \$20 billion as of January 2011. The State's fiscal challenges were exacerbated by unprecedented levels of debts, deferrals and budgetary obligations accumulated over the prior decade. The 2011 Budget Act and the 2012 Budget Act have rejected the past approach of over-relying on one-time solutions. The last two budgets addressed this deficit through three dollars of ongoing spending reductions for every dollar of tax increases. Specifically, 76% of the structural deficit has been addressed through spending cuts in health and human services, corrections, education, and other areas. Under current projections, and assuming voter approval and implementation of the Governor's Initiative, the Administration projects that the State General Fund budget will be balanced in an ongoing manner for at least the next four fiscal years, which would represent the first time in over a decade that future spending is expected to stay within available revenues. Even with this plan, risks to the budget remain. Potential cost increases associated with actions to reduce the federal deficit, federal government actions, court decisions, the pace of the economic recovery, an aging population and rising health care and pension costs all threaten the ability of the State to achieve and maintain a balanced budget over the long term. In addition, the exact level of capital gains and income growth for top earners remains uncertain, which will have a major impact on personal income tax receipts.

2010 Budget Act. The 2010 Budget Act projected revenues and transfers to the State General Fund of \$94.2 billion, with expenditures of \$86.6 billion, leaving a balance on June 30, 2011 (after taking into account the negative beginning fund balance from June 30, 2010 of \$6.3 billion) of \$1.3 billion. An estimated \$19.3 billion budget gap was resolved with a combination of expenditure reductions (44%), federal funds (28%) and various other one-time receipts, loans and other solutions (28%). The 2010 Budget Act also included special fund expenditures of \$30.9 billion and Bond Fund expenditures of \$7.9 billion. Proposition 22 prohibited the operation of certain parts of the 2010 Budget Act, with a negative effect of an estimated \$850 million on the then-current fiscal year and increased effects on future years. The State projected multi-billion dollar budget gaps in future years, as temporary fiscal measures adopted in recent years have to be repaid or temporary tax increases expired at the end of the Fiscal Year 2010-11.

The 2010 Budget Act included the following significant State General Fund components:

Health and Human Services. State General Fund expenditures were proposed to decrease by \$853 million. Some of the largest reductions included decreases of (i) \$187.1 to the DHCS by enrolling seniors and people with disabilities in managed care plans and deferring some payments, (ii) \$365.7 million to the Department of Social Services from advances in TANF grants, (iii) \$300 million to the Department of Social Services in funding for in-home services due to assumed additional federal funds and (iv) a 3.6% across-the-board program reduction in assessed hours, and a reduced estimate of caseload volume

Corrections and Rehabilitation. A decrease of \$820 million to the budget for the Medical Services Program implemented by the court-appointed Receiver for the State's prison system to reduce per-inmate medical costs to a level comparable to other states' correctional health-care programs, and a decrease of \$200 million from projected reduction of inmate population.

Proposition 98. A decrease of \$4.1 billion due to suspension of the Proposition 98 guarantee for education funding. Even with the suspension, the guaranteed funding level for K-14 education remains the same as in the prior year, and is higher with federal funding increases.

General Government. A reduction of \$1.6 billion in State employee compensation through collective bargaining agreements and other administrative actions. A reduction of \$449.6 million through a 5% workforce reduction and \$130 million in associated operating expense and equipment savings. A one-time reduction of \$365 million by suspending most State mandates not related to elections, law enforcement, and property taxes.

2011 Budget Act. The 2011 Budget Act closed a projected budget gap of \$26.6 billion over Fiscal Years 2010-11 and 2011-12, and projected a \$543 million reserve at June 30, 2012. State General Fund revenues and transfers for Fiscal Year 2011-12 were projected at \$88.5 billion, a reduction of \$6.3 billion compared with Fiscal Year 2010-11. State General Fund expenditures for Fiscal Year 2011-12 were projected at \$85.9 billion, a reduction of \$5.5 billion compared to the prior year. The 2011 Budget Act also included special fund expenditures of \$34.2 billion and bond fund expenditures of \$9.4 billion. The expectations for the 2011 Budget Act, however, were not fully achieved.

The 2011 Budget Act included the following major State General Fund components:

Proposition 98. The Proposition 98 Guarantee for Fiscal Year 2011-12 was \$48.7 billion, of which \$32.9 billion was funded from State General Fund. The Proposition 98 guarantee was not suspended for Fiscal Year 2011-12. Transferring 1.0625% of the State sales tax to local governments as part of the realignment legislation reduced the Proposition 98 guarantee by \$2.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2011-12.

K-12 Education. A total of \$35.8 billion was allocated for K-12 education programs for Fiscal Year 2011-12, of which \$34.3 billion was funded from the State General Fund. The remaining funds included special and bond funds.

Higher Education. Total funding of \$11.1 billion, including \$10.2 billion from the State General Fund and Proposition 98 sources, for all major segments of Higher Education. The remaining funds included special and bond funds.

Health and Human Services. Total funding of \$37.1 billion, including \$23 billion from the State General Fund, for Health and Human Services programs. The remaining funds included special and bond funds.

Prison Funding. Total funding of \$9.8 billion from the State General Fund for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

Redevelopment Agencies. Legislation enacted as part of the 2011 Budget Act eliminated redevelopment agencies ("RDAs") but optionally allows them to continue in existence if their sponsoring entity pays a fee to local schools and certain special districts. The 2011 Budget Act reflects an allocation of \$1.7 billion of these funds to offset K-14 Proposition 98 State General Fund expenditures in Fiscal Year 2011-12. With the result of the *Matosantos* decision, all RDAs were terminated as of February 1, 2012 and the alternate choice to pay funds was declared unconstitutional. As a result, the State revised its projections to show a State General Fund budget gain of \$133 million in Fiscal Year 2011-12.

Realigning Services to Local Governments. The 2011 Budget Act included a major realignment of public safety programs from the State to local governments. The implementation of the Community Corrections Grant Program will move lower-level offenders from State prisons to counties and reduce the number of parole violators in the State's prisons. Other realigned programs include local public safety programs, mental health, substance abuse, foster care, child welfare services, and adult protective services. The 2011 Budget Act funded the \$5.6 billion realignment using two fund sources: (1) the dedication of 1.0625 cents of the existing State sales tax rate (\$5.1 billion) and (2) the redirection of VLF revenues (\$453.4 million). As a result of the realignment, the State expected State General Fund savings from the realigned programs to be about \$2.6 billion in Fiscal Year 2011-12 (primarily from a reduction in the Proposition 98 Guarantee).

The 2011 Budget Act recognized the potential risk to the State's fiscal condition if the projected revenues do not materialize by including a "trigger mechanism" to provide certain automatic expenditure reductions if subsequent Fiscal Year 2011-12 revenue projections are more than \$1 billion lower than projected under the 2011 Budget Act.

If revenues are projected to fall short of expectations by an amount between \$1 billion and \$2 billion (first "tier"), a fixed amount of \$601 million in cuts to higher education, health and human services, and public safety would be implemented. If revenues are projected to fall short by more than \$2 billion (second "tier"), additional cuts would occur. A fixed amount totaling \$320 million in cuts would come from eliminating the home-to-school transportation program and reducing community college apportionments. Up to an additional \$1.5 billion in cuts would come from shortening the school year by up to seven days, but this cut would be done on a proportionate scale of approximately seventy-five cents in reduction for every dollar of revenue that does not materialize past the \$2 billion threshold, up to a maximum of approximately \$1.5 billion in reductions. As noted, once the \$1 billion or \$2 billion dollar shortfall tiers are reached, the entire trigger reduction for each tier is made (not proportionate), except for shortening of the school year.

Under the legislation, the maximum of \$2.5 billion of trigger reductions would not be equal to the full amount of a possible maximum projected revenue shortfall. Absent other offsetting factors or other corrective actions, the remaining shortfall (including any identified shortfall of less than \$1 billion) would be paid by State General Fund reserves or carried over to Fiscal Year 2012-13.

On December 13, 2011 the DOF determined that \$981 million in trigger reductions would have to be made, based on a projection that Fiscal Year 2011-12 revenues would be \$2.205 billion lower than projected in the 2011 Budget Act. The reductions consisted of \$551 million in cuts to higher education, health and human services, and public safety, \$350 million in cuts from eliminating the home-to-school transportation program and reducing community college apportionments, and \$80 million of cuts from K-12 school apportionments. Subsequent legislation restored the funding for home-to-school transportation and instead made the cuts across the board to K-12 schools. A later court injunction halted about \$100 million of the reductions.

2012 Budget Act. The 2012 Budget Act closed a projected budget gap of \$15.7 billion over Fiscal Years 2011-12 and 2012-13, and projected a \$948 million reserve by June 30, 2013, by enacting a total of \$16.6 billion in solutions (including a combination of expenditure reductions, additional revenues, and other solutions, and assuming passage of the Governor's Initiative and no trigger cuts). State General Fund revenues and transfers for Fiscal Year 2012-13 were projected at \$95.9 billion, an increase of \$9.1 billion compared with Fiscal Year 2011-12. State General Fund expenditures for Fiscal Year 2012-13 were projected at \$91.3 billion, an increase of \$4.3 billion compared to the prior year. The 2012 Budget Act also includes special fund expenditures of \$39.4 billion and bond fund expenditures of \$11.7 billion.

In addition to the Governor's Initiative, the 2012 Budget Act contained the following major State General Fund components:

Proposition 98. The Proposition 98 guarantee for Fiscal Year 2012-13 is \$53.6 billion, of which \$36.8 billion is funded from the State General Fund.

K-12 Education. A total of \$38.9 billion for K-12 education programs for Fiscal Year 2012-13, of which \$37.8 billion is funded from the State General Fund and the EPA. The remaining funds include special and bond funds.

Higher Education. Total State funding of \$10.0 billion, including \$9.4 billion from the State General Fund and Proposition 98 sources, for all major segments of Higher Education. The remaining funds include special and bond funds.

Child Care. The 2012 Budget Act reflects total child care savings of \$294.3 million in non-Proposition 98, resulting in the elimination of 14,000 child care slots.

Health and Human Services. Total funding of \$45.5 billion, including \$26.7 billion from the State General Fund, for Health and Human Services programs. The remaining funds include special and bond funds.

Prison Funding. Total funding of \$8.9 billion from the State General Fund for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

Redevelopment Agencies. The 2012 Budget Act includes a total of \$3.155 billion from the elimination of RDAs as an offset to Proposition 98 costs. Of this amount, \$1.676 billion is from property taxes which will be distributed to

local school districts (about \$685 million of which is attributable to taxes from Fiscal Year 2011-12), and \$1.479 billion is from distribution of excess RDA cash and liquidation of assets.

Cap and Trade. In Fiscal Year 2012-13, the Air Resources Board will begin auctioning greenhouse gas emission allowances, which will trade on the open market, as a market-based compliance mechanism authorized by the California Global Warming Solutions Act. Proceeds from the cap and trade auctions are expected to be approximately \$1 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13, of which \$500 million is budgeted to offset State General Fund costs.

The 2012 Budget Act recognized the potential risk to the State's fiscal condition if the new revenues contained in the Governor's Initiative are not implemented, by including a "trigger mechanism" to provide certain automatic expenditure reductions. The trigger reductions, totaling \$6 billion, would go into effect on January 1, 2013, if the rate-amending provisions of the Governor's Initiative do not become operative. The Governor's Initiative is projected to raise total revenues by an estimated \$8.5 billion, but only provide \$5.6 billion of additional State General Fund resources as Proposition 98 would require additional funding to K-14 schools and colleges. Thus, the trigger mechanism would only offset about 70% of the total revenues which are expected to be received from the Governor's Initiative, and the balance of the shortfall would have to be addressed in the Fiscal Year 2013-14 budget.

Litigation

The State is a party to numerous legal proceedings. The following are the most significant pending proceedings, as reported by the Office of the Attorney General.

Actions Challenging School Financing. In *Robles-Wong, et al. v. State of California* and *California Teachers Association Complaint in Intervention*, plaintiffs challenge the constitutionality of the State's "education finance system." Plaintiffs, consisting of 62 minor school children, various school districts, the California Association of School Administrators, the California School Boards Association and the California Teachers Association, allege the State has not adequately fulfilled its constitutional obligation to support its public schools, and seek an order enjoining the State from continuing to operate and rely on the current financing system and to develop a new education system that meets constitutional standards as declared by the court. It is currently unknown what the fiscal impact of this matter might be upon the State General Fund. In a related matter, *Campaign for Quality Education et al. v. State of California*, plaintiffs also challenge the constitutionality of the State's education finance system. The court issued a ruling that there was no constitutional right to a particular level of school funding. The court allowed plaintiffs to amend their complaint with respect to alleged violation of plaintiffs' right to equal protection. Plaintiffs in each of these matters elected not to amend, and both matters were dismissed. Plaintiffs in each matter have appealed those dismissals.

In *California School Boards Association v. State of California*, the plaintiff alleges, among other things, that two budget trailer bills enacted in October 2010 as part of the 2010-11 Budget violate the California Constitution provision which requires that a statute embrace one subject expressed in its title. Specifically, plaintiff alleges that two laws entitled "State government" and "Education finance" are comprehensive bills containing dozens of sections, including appropriations, amendments and new laws that are not expressed in their titles. One provision contains a \$340 million reduction in an education appropriation, approximately \$5 billion in payments deferred to next fiscal year, and hundreds of millions of dollars in reversions to the State General Fund. If the court declares the provision as unconstitutional, these fiscal provisions may be declared void. Plaintiff has asked for permission to amend the lawsuit to change its scope. The proposed amended complaint drops the single subject claim described above, but challenges the use of block grant funding to pay for education mandates in the 2012 Budget Act and associated trailer bills. The proposed amendment also contends that recent changes to the statutes that control how education mandates are directed and funded violate the requirements of the California Constitution that the State pay local school districts for the costs of State-mandated programs. If the court permits the amendment, and subsequently declares that the State has failed to properly pay for mandated educational programs, the State will be limited in the manner in which it funds education going forward.

In *California School Boards Association, et al. v. State of California, et al.*, plaintiffs allege that the State improperly calculated the amount required to be spent on education pursuant to Proposition 98 by approximately \$2.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2011-12. Plaintiffs contend that the \$5.1 billion in sales and use taxes transferred to help fund the cost of realignment of certain services previously provided to local governments should have been counted

as State General Fund revenue for purposes of Proposition 98. Plaintiffs do not challenge the realignment plan but seek a writ of mandate compelling the State to recalculate the funding guarantees required by Proposition 98, as well as similar injunctive and declaratory relief. On June 1, 2012, the trial court denied the petition for writ of mandate. Plaintiffs appealed.

Actions Challenging Statutes Which Reformed California Redevelopment Law. In *California Redevelopment Association, et al. v. Matosantos, et al.*, the California Supreme Court upheld the validity of legislation dissolving all local RDAs and invalidated a second law that would have permitted existing RDAs to convert themselves into a new form of RDA and continue to exist, although they would have to pay higher fees to school, fire and transit districts to do so. A second case challenging the constitutionality of these statutes, *City of Cerritos, et al. v. State of California*, raises the same theories advanced in *Matosantos*, and also contains various other procedural challenges. On January 27, 2012, the trial court denied plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction. A notice of appeal filed by the plaintiffs to stay portions of the legislation was denied by the appellate court.

Several pending cases challenge the legislation requiring successor agencies to the RDAs to remit by July 2012 certain property tax revenues for Fiscal Year 2011-12 that the successor agency had received, or face a penalty. *City of National City et al v. Matosantos*, *City of El Cerrito v. Campbell*, *Town of Apple Valley v. Matosantos*, *City of Mission Viejo v. State of California*, *City of Brea v. State of California*, *City of Pittsburg, et al. v. Campbell, et al*, *City of Bellflower et al. v. Matosantos et al* and *League of California Cities et al v. Matosantos et al*. Each case challenges the individual calculations made by DOF that each successor agency owes between \$1 million to \$20 million per depending on the city. (*League of California Cities* was filed on behalf of all California cities and successor agencies of the former RDAs). Plaintiffs also make broader challenges to the constitutionality of the legislation under a range of theories. In *National City*, a request for a temporary restraining order was denied. In *Town of Apple Valley*, the court denied a request for a temporary restraining order, and a preliminary injunction hearing is scheduled for August. In *City of Mission Viejo* and *City of Brea*, ex parte hearings for temporary restraining orders scheduled for July were taken off calendar.

In *City of Irvine v. Matosantos*, plaintiffs assert that a former RDA's pledge of \$1.4 billion to build the Orange County Great Park qualifies as an enforceable obligation under state law. The trial court denied a request for a temporary restraining order.

In *Affordable Housing Coalition v. Sandoval*, plaintiffs argue that all former RDAs had obligations to pay for affordable housing that should be funded going forward on an implied contracts theory. The trial court denied a request for a temporary restraining order.

Another challenge has been filed by plaintiffs who insured bonds issued by now dissolved RDAs. In *Syncora Guarantee Inc., et al v. State of California, et al*, plaintiffs allege that the governing legislation constitutes an impairment of contract and a taking of property without just compensation, in violation of both the U.S. and California Constitutions. Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief, including an order requiring the tax revenues remitted by the successor agencies to local taxing entities be returned and held in trust for the bondholders until the bonds are paid.

In *County of Orange v. Matosantos*, plaintiff county asserts that its former RDA's pledge of \$346 million to develop numerous projects qualifies as an enforceable obligation under the law. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that the pledge constitutes an enforceable obligation, and a writ ordering DOF to approve the obligation. Similarly, in *City of Emeryville, et al. v. Matosantos*, plaintiffs assert that various agreements entered into by the City's former RDA and by the successor agency to the former RDA qualify as enforceable obligations under the law. Plaintiffs seek a writ ordering the DOF to approve the obligations and declaratory and injunctive relief that funds associated with the agreements are not available for transfer to local taxing entities.

Actions Challenging Required Contribution by Redevelopment Agencies. Petitioners in *California Redevelopment Association, et al. v. Genest, et al.*, also challenged the constitutionality of the legislation requiring local RDAs to remit a total of \$1.7 billion in Fiscal Year 2009-10 and \$350 million in Fiscal Year 2010-11 to county education funds. Petitioners asked the trial court to enjoin implementation of the legislation. A second case, *County of Los Angeles, et al. v. Genest, et al.*, challenging the constitutionality of this legislation and seeking to enjoin its implementation was filed by seven counties. The trial court denied the petitions in both matters, and petitioners in

both matters appealed. The appellate court denied petitioners' request in *California Redevelopment Association* for a stay pending resolution of the appeal.

Action Challenging Allocation of Vehicle License Fees. In *League of California Cities, et al. v. John Chiang, et al.*, petitioners seek a writ to block implementation of the Legislature's allocation of \$489 million of VLF revenue for Fiscal Year 2011-12 to local government for specific local law enforcement activities. Petitioners allege that the allocation is unconstitutional and that the VLF revenue must be allocated to local governments as general purpose revenue. The trial court has heard argument and took the matter under submission.

Action Regarding Furlough of State Employees. In several cases, petitioners challenged the former Governor's executive orders issued in December 2008, July 2009 and July 2010 directing the furlough without pay of State employees. On October 4, 2010, the California Supreme Court, ruling in three consolidated cases, upheld the validity of the two day per month furloughs implemented by the Governor's December 2008 order on the ground that the Legislature had ratified these furloughs in enacting the revisions to the 2008 Budget Act. (*Professional Engineers in California Government ("PECG"), et al. v. Schwarzenegger, et al.*) The ruling affirmed a judgment rendered by the trial court in these three cases, which had challenged the furloughs. (*PECG v. Schwarzenegger; California Attorneys, Administrative Law Judges and Hearing Officers in State Employment v. Schwarzenegger, et al.*; and *Service Employees International Union, Local 1000 v. Schwarzenegger, et al.*).

Most of the remaining cases that challenge the two furlough orders issued in July 2009 and/or July 2010 have been dismissed or settled. The pending cases include the following:

Two cases are pending in trial court that challenge the furloughs of certain categories of employees, such as those paid from funds other than the State General Fund or who otherwise assert a claim not to be furloughed on a basis outside of the rationale of the Supreme Court's decision. These two cases are *PECG v. Schwarzenegger, et al.* and *California Association of Professional Scientists v. Schwarzenegger; et al.* The trial court granted the petition, in part, finding that two furloughed days in March 2011 were unlawful for certain employees. The State appealed.

In *Morgan v. Schwarzenegger*, an individual State employee alleges the furlough orders were invalid and seeks back pay. The trial court denied the petition and the plaintiff has filed a notice of appeal. In *Acosta v. Henning, et al.*, petitioners assert that the furloughs interfere with the ability of the California Employment Development Department and the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board to timely perform their functions. The trial court entered judgment in the State's favor and petitioners appealed. On appeal, petitioners do not challenge the furloughs but request an order that the Board comply with federal guidelines for resolution of appeals regarding benefits and, if it does not do so, pay the benefits at issue. At this time it is unknown what fiscal impact this claim would have on the State General Fund. In *Tyler, et al. v. Brown, et al.*, State employees, who have alleged their claims as a class action, challenge the furlough orders, the elimination of two paid holidays and an increase to the amount of their required pension contribution. Plaintiffs further allege a claim on behalf of all State taxpayers who were allegedly deprived of the income tax that the State would have received had the employees received full pay but for the furloughs. Plaintiffs allege that their claims have not yet been adjudicated by prior furlough-related litigation.

In *Horton v. Brown, et al.*, plaintiff asserts a class action on behalf of all gubernatorial and certain other appointees. The complaint alleges that such appointees were exempt from civil service rules, and therefore should not have been furloughed. Because the putative class is limited, any fiscal impact on the State General Fund is expected to be modest.

Tax Refund Cases. Six actions have been filed contending that the Legislature's modification of part of the State's tax code that implemented the double-weighting of the sales factor in California's apportionment of income formula for the taxation of multistate business entities, is invalid and/or unconstitutional. *Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., et. al. v. Franchise Tax Board; Gillette Company and Subsidiaries v. Franchise Tax Board; Proctor & Gamble Manufacturing Company & Affiliates v. Franchise Tax Board; Sigma-Aldrich, Inc. and Affiliates v. Franchise Tax Board; RB Holdings (USA), Inc. v. Franchise Tax Board* and *Jones Apparel Group v. Franchise Tax Board*, now consolidated in one matter, collectively referred to as *Gillette Company v. Franchise Tax Board*. The trial court ruled for the state in each of these matters, but the appellate court ruled in favor of the taxpayers. If the Gillette taxpayers are ultimately successful in their suit for refund, the vast majority of the revenue loss may not occur for several years, but could reach an estimated \$750 million. Legislation was adopted in June 2012 which is intended to

mitigate the effect of a possible ultimate loss in these cases. However, the State may face a loss of up to an estimated \$150 million in Fiscal Year 2012-13, depending on the outcome of the litigation, including any appeals.

A pending case challenges the imposition of limited liability company fees by the Franchise Tax Board. *Bakersfield Mall LLC v. Franchise Tax Board* was filed as a class action on behalf of all limited liability companies operating in California and is pending in the trial court. A second lawsuit that is virtually identical to *Bakersfield Mall* has been filed, and also seeks to proceed as a class action. *CA-Centerside II, LLC v. Franchise Tax Board*. If either case proceeds as a class action, the claimed refunds could be significant (in excess of \$500 million).

Lucent Technologies, Inc. v. State Board of Equalization ("Lucent I"), a tax refund case, involves the interpretation of certain statutory sales and use tax exemptions for "custom-written" computer software and licenses to use computer software. A second case, *Lucent Technologies, Inc. v. State Board of Equalization ("Lucent II")*, involving the same issue but for different tax years than in the *Lucent I* matter, has been consolidated with the *Lucent I* case. In a similar case, *Nortel Networks Inc. v. State Board of Equalization*, the trial court ruled in favor of plaintiff and the ruling was affirmed on appeal. The adverse ruling in *Nortel*, unless limited in scope by a decision in the *Lucent* matters, if applied to other similarly situated taxpayers, could have a significant negative impact, in the range of approximately \$300 million annually, on tax revenues.

Environmental Matters. In the *Matter of Leviathan Mine, Alpine County, California, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region, State of California*, the State, as owner of the Leviathan Mine, is a party through the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (the "Board"), which is the State entity potentially responsible for performing certain environmental remediation at the Leviathan Mine site. Also a party is Atlantic Richfield Company ("ARCO"), the successor in interest to the mining company that caused certain pollution of the mine site. The Leviathan Mine site is listed on the Environmental Protection Agency Superfund List, and both remediation costs and costs for natural resource damages may be imposed on the State. The Board has undertaken certain remedial action at the mine site, but the Environmental Protection Agency's decision on the interim and final remedies are pending. ARCO filed a complaint on November 9, 2007, against the State, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Board (*Atlantic Richfield Co. v. State of California*). ARCO seeks to recover past and future costs, based on the settlement agreement, the State's ownership of the property, and the State's allegedly negligent past cleanup efforts. The October 2012 trial date for this matter has been postponed for one year to permit the parties to continue settlement negotiations. It is possible these matters could result in a potential loss to the State in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

In *Pacific Lumber, et al. v. State of California*, plaintiffs are seeking injunctive relief and damages against defendants State Water Resources Council, North Coast Water Quality Control Board, and the State of California for the alleged breach of the Headwaters Agreement, which involved the sale of certain timberlands by plaintiffs to federal and State agencies. The plaintiffs allege that the State's environmental regulation of their remaining timberlands constitute a breach of the prior agreement. The State denies plaintiffs' claims. The current plaintiffs are successors in interest to the original plaintiffs who are debtors in a bankruptcy proceeding, and have alleged in that proceeding that the value of the litigation ranges from \$626 million to \$639 million in the event liability is established. It is currently unknown what the fiscal impact of this matter might be upon the State General Fund. The trial court granted the State's motion for summary judgment and the plaintiffs appealed.

In *Consolidated Suction Dredge Mining Cases (Karuk Tribe v. DFG)*, environmental and mining interests challenge the State's regulation of suction dredge gold mining. After initially prohibiting such mining except pursuant to a permit, the Legislature subsequently placed a moratorium on all suction dredging. The court is considering whether the cases should be consolidated. One of these matters, *The New 49'ERS, Inc. et al. v. California Department of Fish and Game*, claims that federal law preempts and prohibits State regulation of suction dredge mining on federal land. Plaintiffs, who have pled a class action but have yet to seek certification, claim that as many as 11,000 claims, at a value of \$500,000 per claim, have been taken.

In *City of Colton v. American Professional Events, Inc. et al.*, two defendants involved in a liability action for contaminated ground water have filed cross complaints seeking indemnification from the State and the Regional Water Quality Control Board in an amount of up to \$300 million. In a related action, *Emhart Industries v. Regional Water Quality Control Board*, another defendant in an action involving liability for contaminated groundwater seeks indemnification from the State and the Regional Water Quality Control Board in an amount up to \$300 million.

Escheated Property Claims. In two cases, plaintiffs claim that the State has an obligation to pay interest on private property that has escheated to the State, and that failure to do so constitutes an unconstitutional taking of private property: *Suever v. Connell* and *Taylor v. Chiang*. Both *Suever* and *Taylor* are styled as class actions but to date no class has been certified. The *Suever* and *Taylor* plaintiffs argue that the State's failure to pay interest on claims paid violated their constitutional rights. In *Suever*, the district court concluded that the State is obligated to pay interest to persons who reclaim property that has escheated to the State, but its ruling did not specify the rate at which interest must be paid. The district court certified this issue for appeal. Plaintiffs in *Suever* and *Taylor* also assert that for the escheated property that has been disposed of by the State, plaintiffs are entitled to recover, in addition to the proceeds of such sale, any difference between the sale price and the property's highest market value during the time the State held it; the State asserts that such claims for damages are barred by the Eleventh Amendment. The district court granted the State's motion for summary judgment on this claim in *Suever*, and plaintiffs appealed. The Ninth Circuit ruled against plaintiffs on the two consolidated *Suever* appeals, holding that the State is not required to pay interest and that the Eleventh Amendment bars plaintiffs from suing in federal court for anything other than the return of their property or the proceeds of its sale. The Ninth Circuit denied plaintiffs' request for rehearing and plaintiffs declined to seek review in the U.S. Supreme Court. The district court granted the State's motion for summary judgment on all remaining claims in *Suever*, and plaintiffs have appealed. The Ninth Circuit affirmed the district court's decision. Plaintiffs had until October 29, 2012 to seek review in the U.S. Supreme Court. Meanwhile, the plaintiffs amended their complaint to allege that the Controller applies the notice requirements in ways that violate State and federal law. The State filed a motion to dismiss plaintiff's claims.

Action Seeking Damages for Alleged Violations of Privacy Rights. In *Gail Marie Harrington-Wisely, et al. v. State of California, et al.*, plaintiffs seek damages for alleged violations of prison visitors' rights resulting from the Department of Corrections' use of a body imaging machine to search visitors entering State prisons for contraband. This matter has been certified as a class action. The trial court granted judgment in favor of the State. Plaintiffs' appeal has been dismissed and the trial court denied plaintiff's motion for attorneys' fees. The parties agreed to a stipulated judgment and dismissed the case subject to further review if the Department of Corrections decides to use similar technology in the future. Plaintiffs may not seek further review of the trial court's rulings until 2013. If plaintiffs were successful in obtaining an award of damages for every use of the body-imaging machine, damages could be as high as \$3 billion. The plaintiff in *Gilbert P. Hyatt v. Franchise Tax Board* was subject to an audit by the Finance Tax Board involving a claimed change of residence from California to Nevada. Plaintiff alleges a number of separate torts involving privacy rights and interference with his business relationships arising from the audit. The trial court ruled that plaintiff had not established a causal relation between the audit and the loss of his licensing business with Japanese companies; the Nevada Supreme Court denied review of this ruling. The economic damages claim exceeds \$500 million. On the remaining claims, the jury awarded damages of approximately \$387 million, including punitive damages, and over \$1 million in attorneys' fees. The total judgment with interest is approximately \$490 million. The State appealed and the Nevada Supreme Court has granted a stay of execution on the judgment pending appeal. The State will vigorously pursue its appeal of this unprecedented award.

Actions Seeking Medi-Cal Reimbursements and Fees. In *Orinda Convalescent Hospital, et al. v. Department of Health Services*, plaintiffs challenge a quality assurance fee ("QAF") charged to certain nursing facilities and a Medi-Cal reimbursement methodology applicable to such facilities that were enacted in 2004, alleging violations of federal Medicaid law, the federal and State constitutions and State law. Funds assessed under the QAF are made available, in part, to enhance federal financial participation in the Medi-Cal program. Plaintiffs seek a refund of fees paid. On March 25, 2011, the trial court ruled the QAF is properly characterized as a "tax" rather than a "fee." Trial then proceeded on plaintiffs' claims for refund amounts. The QAF amounts collected from all providers to date total nearly \$2 billion, and California has received additional federal financial participation based on its imposition and collection of the QAF. An adverse ruling could negatively affect the State's receipt of federal funds. The trial court ruled for the State, finding that the QAF is constitutionally valid. Plaintiffs appealed.

In *Brotman Medical Center v. Department of Health Care Services*, plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief prohibiting the DHCS from implementing a QAF charged to hospitals, alleging, among other things, that the QAF constitutes an unconstitutional tax. Plaintiff's request for a preliminary injunction was denied and the appellate court denied plaintiffs appeal on that ruling as moot. An adverse ruling in this matter could negatively affect the State's receipt of federal funds.

A series of federal court cases challenging State legislation requiring reductions in Medi-Cal were argued before the U.S. Supreme Court last year and remanded to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, where they are now in mediation. In *Independent Living Center of Southern California, et al. v. Shewry, et al.*, *California Pharmacists Association, et al. v. Maxwell-Jolly, et al.* and *Managed Pharmacy Care, et al. v. Maxwell-Jolly, et al.*, the district court enjoined certain of the reductions and the Ninth Circuit affirmed. After the U.S. Supreme Court heard argument but before it decided the cases, DHCS reached an agreement with the federal government under which DHCS withdrew most of its pending requests for approvals of the reductions. The U.S. Supreme Court vacated the judgment and remanded the matters to the Ninth Circuit for further review in light of the federal government's intervening action approving the State's plan to implement the rate reductions. The parties are currently mediating their remaining claims regarding the reductions.

In *California Medical Association, et al. v. Shewry, et al.*, professional associations representing Medi-Cal providers seek to enjoin implementation of the Medi-Cal rate reductions planned to go into effect on July 1, 2008, alleging that the legislation violates Medicaid requirements, State laws and regulations and the California Constitution. The trial court denied plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction, plaintiffs filed an appeal, which was dismissed at their request. Plaintiffs have indicated that they will file an amended petition seeking the retrospective relief the Ninth Circuit awarded in the *Independent Living Center* case, above, after final disposition of that case. The matter is stayed pending final resolution in the *Independent Living Center* matter. A final decision adverse to the State in this matter could result in costs to the State General Fund of \$508.2 million.

In *California Pharmacists Association, et al. v. Maxwell-Jolly, et al.*, Medi-Cal pharmacy providers filed a suit challenging reimbursement rates, including the DHCS' use of reduced published average wholesale price data to establish reimbursement rates. The district court granted a request for preliminary judgment in part, and denied it in part, with respect to the DHCS' reimbursement rate methodology. Plaintiffs filed a motion seeking to modify the district court ruling, and both parties filed notices of appeal to the Ninth Circuit. Proceedings in the Ninth Circuit and the district court were stayed pending the outcome of *Independent Living Center*. The Ninth Circuit has lifted the stay. The parties have requested mediation. At this time it is unknown what fiscal impact this case would have on the State General Fund.

In *Centinela Freeman Emergency Medical Associates, et al. v. David Maxwell-Jolly, et al.*, filed as a class action on behalf of emergency room physicians and emergency department groups, plaintiffs claim that Medi-Cal rates for emergency room physicians are below the cost of providing care. Plaintiffs seek damages and injunctive relief, based on alleged violations of the federal Medicaid requirements, State law and the federal and State Constitutions. The trial court granted the petition of the plaintiffs and ordered the DHCS to conduct an annual review of reimbursement rates for physicians and dentists. A final decision in this matter adverse to the State could result in costs to the State General Fund of \$250 million.

In *Sierra Medical Services Alliance, et al. v. Maxwell-Jolly, et al.*, emergency medical transportation companies challenge legislation, which sets Medi-Cal reimbursement rates paid for medical transportation services. Plaintiffs seek damages and injunctive relief. The case was stayed pending the decision of the Ninth Circuit in other rate cases, but granted plaintiffs' unopposed motion to lift the stay and file a first amended complaint. At this time it is unknown what fiscal impact this case would have on the State General Fund.

In *California Association of Health Facilities v. Maxwell-Jolly*, consolidated with *Developmental Services Network, et al., v. Maxwell-Jolly*, plaintiffs (professional associations representing Medi-Cal providers) challenge legislative action to maintain Medi-Cal reimbursement rates for intermediate care facilities and freestanding pediatric sub-acute facilities as the rates for Fiscal Year 2009-10, and each year thereafter, to not exceed the rates applicable in Fiscal Year 2008-09. Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief. Plaintiffs allege that the rate freeze violates the State Constitution because the Legislature did not study the impact of the freeze on efficiency, economy, quality of care, and access to care. Plaintiffs also allege that the rate freeze violates the notice and public process provisions of the Plaintiffs also allege that the rate freeze violates the notice and public process provisions of federal law. These two cases are now consolidated. The district court granted a preliminary injunction but the Ninth Circuit stayed the preliminary injunction pending the decision on the State's appeal. On March 19, 2012, the district court granted plaintiffs' request to amend their complaint, and stayed the consolidated cases. At this time, it is unknown what fiscal impact these matters will have upon the State General Fund.

In *California Hospital Association v. Maxwell-Jolly, et al.*, plaintiff challenges limits on Medi-Cal reimbursement rates for hospital services enacted in 2008, and which were to take effect October 1, 2008 or March 1, 2009, as allegedly violating federal law. Plaintiff seeks to enjoin the implementation of the limits. This matter is currently stayed. At this time it is unknown what fiscal impact this matter may have on the State General Fund.

In four pending matters, plaintiff health care plans claim the DHCS breached their contracts in setting capitation rates for each plan for Fiscal Year 2003-04. *Health-Net of California, Inc. v. Maxwell-Jolly, et al.*, *Molina Healthcare of California, Inc. v. Maxwell-Jolly, et al.*, *Blue Cross of California, et al. v. Maxwell-Jolly, et al.*, and *Santa Clara County Health Authority v. Douglas, et al.* The plaintiffs claim that the rate-setting process failed to comply with their contracts by including a budget reduction factor and an actuarially-equivalent reduction required by Welfare and Institutions Code section 14105.19. The trial court ruled for plaintiffs in each matter, ordering DHCS to recalculate rates for 2003-04 for each of the four plans, and to recalculate rates for 2002-03 for Santa Clara Health Authority and for 2004-05 for Health Net of California. The State appealed all four matters. If these matters are resolved adversely to the State and the rates are recalculated, the State may be required to pay more under the contracts than would have been required under the originally calculated rates. The parties are currently engaged in mediation.

Medicaid providers and beneficiaries filed four law suits against both the State and the federal government, seeking to enjoin a set of rate reductions that were approved by the federal government in October of 2011 with an effective date of June 1, 2011. In *Managed Pharmacy Care, et al., v. Sebelius, California Medical Assoc., et al., v. Douglas, California Medical Transportation Assoc. Inc., v. Douglas, California Hospital Association, et al., v. Douglas* the Medicaid rates at issue include pharmacy service and prescription drugs, services provided by skilled nursing facilities that are distinct part units within a hospital, non-emergency medical transportation services, physician services, dental services, durable medical equipment and emergency ambulance services. The district court entered a series of preliminary injunctions to prevent the rate reductions from taking effect. Both the federal and state DHCS appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The appeals were scheduled to be heard on October 10, 2012.

Local Government Mandate Claims and Actions. In *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates*, the State is appealing a determination by the Commission on State Mandates relating to whether the requirement for completion of a second science course for graduation from high school constitutes a reimbursable State-mandated program. Following court action on consolidated cases involving challenges to the State Controller's Office reduction of claims (*San Diego Unified School District, et al. v. Commission on State Mandates, et al.* and *Woodland Joint Unified School District v. Commission on State Mandates, et al.*), the Commission adopted revised parameters and guidelines which included a reasonable reimbursement methodology for claiming increased teacher costs. Historically, education-related State mandate claims are funded from moneys provided to meet the Proposition 98 Guarantee. The Commission's adoption of the revised parameters and guidelines could result in a reimbursement requirement that exceeds the funding available through the Proposition 98 Guarantee in any one fiscal year.

Actions Relating to Certain Tribal Gaming Compacts. In June 2004, the State entered into amendments to tribal gaming compacts between the State and five Indian Tribes (the "Amended Compacts"). Those Amended Compacts are being challenged in three pending cases. A decision unfavorable to the State in the cases described below could eliminate future receipts of gaming revenues anticipated to result from the Amended Compacts, and could delay or impair the State's ability to sell a portion of the revenue stream anticipated to be generated by these Amended Compacts.

In *Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation v. Schwarzenegger, et al.* the plaintiff (the "Rincon Band" or "Rincon"), sought an injunction against implementation of the Amended Compacts on grounds that their execution and ratification by the State constituted an unconstitutional impairment of the State's compact with the Rincon Band. The Rincon Band asserts that its compact contains an implied promise that the State would not execute compacts or compact amendments with other tribes that would have an adverse impact on the Rincon Band's market share by allowing a major expansion in the number of permissible gaming devices in California. The complaint also asserts that the State breached Rincon's compact, principally by incorrectly calculating the total number of gaming device licenses the State is authorized to issue tribes with compacts identical to Rincon's compact and by failing to negotiate a compact amendment with the Rincon Band in good faith. The district court dismissed

the impairment of contract claims, which Rincon did not appeal. The district court separately granted summary judgment for Rincon on its claim that the State failed to negotiate a compact amendment in good faith, finding that the State's request for revenue sharing to be deposited in the State General Fund was a request for an unlawful tax. The Ninth Circuit affirmed and the U.S. Supreme Court denied the State's petition for a writ of certiorari. This part of the case has been remanded to the district court for further proceedings. The district court referred the parties to a court-appointed mediator who, following arbitration, selected the Rincon Band's proposed compact as that which best comports with federal law and the court's orders. The State did not consent to the compact, and the mediator referred the matter to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to prescribe gaming procedures for the Rincon Band. The Amended Compacts, and at least ten other compacts and compact amendments, require the tribes' revenue sharing payments to the State to be deposited in the State General Fund. The Ninth Circuit did not express an opinion regarding whether compacts in which the State and tribe mutually agreed on revenue sharing were lawful. The district court granted Rincon's partial motion for summary judgment on its remaining claim regarding the authorized number of gaming device licenses, and the Ninth Circuit vacated the order and remanded to the district court for further proceedings. The district court dismissed this claim.

In *Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians v. State of California, et al.*, plaintiff seeks to rescind the Amended Compact it entered into in 2004 and restore its former 1999 Compact, based upon alleged violations of State law and the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. Plaintiff's claims are based upon the decisions in other litigation matters, including *Rincon*, that more gaming device licenses were available under the 1999 Compacts and that the State's request for revenue sharing to be deposited into the State General Fund was a demand for an unlawful tax. Should plaintiff's Amended Compact be rescinded, plaintiff will be relieved from paying \$5.75 million annually to the State in revenue contributions through January 2023.

Prison Healthcare Reform. The adult prison health care delivery system includes medical health care, mental health care and dental health care. There are two significant cases pending in federal district courts challenging the constitutionality of prison health care. *Plata v. Brown* is a class action regarding the adequacy of medical health care, and *Coleman v. Brown* is a class action regarding mental health care. A third case, *Perez v. Cate* regarding dental health care, was dismissed. A fourth case, *Armstrong v. Brown* is a class action on behalf of inmates with disabilities alleging violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. In *Plata* the district court appointed a Receiver, who took office in April 2006, to run and operate the medical health care portion of the health care delivery system. The *Plata* Receiver and the Special Master appointed by the *Coleman* court, joined by the court representatives appointed by the *Perez* and *Armstrong* courts, meet routinely to coordinate efforts in these cases. To date, ongoing costs of remedial activities have been incorporated into the State's budget process. However, at this time, it is unknown what future financial impact this litigation may have on the State General Fund.

In *Plata* and *Coleman*, discussed above, a three-judge panel was convened to consider plaintiffs' motion for a prisoner-release order. The motions alleged that prison overcrowding was the primary cause of unconstitutional medical and mental health care. After a trial, the panel issued a prisoner release order and ordered the State to prepare a plan for the reduction of approximately 40,000 prisoners over two years. The State filed its prisoner-reduction plan with the three-judge panel and filed an appeal in the U.S. Supreme Court. The U.S. Supreme Court affirmed the prisoner release order.

Actions Regarding Proposed Sale of State-Owned Properties. Two taxpayers filed a lawsuit seeking to enjoin the sale of State-owned office properties, which was originally scheduled to close in December 2010, on the grounds that the sale of certain of the buildings that house appellate court facilities required the approval of the Judicial Council, which had not been obtained, and that the entire sale constituted a gift of public funds in violation of the California Constitution and a waste of public funds in violation of State law. *Epstein, et al. v. Schwarzenegger, et al.* Plaintiffs' request for a preliminary injunction was denied. In a second action filed after the State decided not to proceed with the sale, the prospective purchaser seeks to compel the State to proceed with the sale of the State-owned properties, or alternatively, for damages for breach of contract. *California First, LP v. California Department of General Services, et al.* This matter has been transferred and coordinated with the *Epstein* matter.

New Jersey

General Information

Demographics. New Jersey is the eleventh largest state in population and the fifth smallest in land area. With an average of 1,196 persons per square mile, it is the most densely populated of all the states. New Jersey is located at the center of the megalopolis that extends from Boston to Washington D.C., which includes over one-fifth of the nation's population. New Jersey's extensive port developments augment the air, land and water transportation complex that influences much of the State's economy. The State's central location also makes it an attractive location for corporate headquarters and international business offices. The State's economic base is diversified, consisting of a variety of manufacturing, construction and service industries, supplemented by rural areas with selective commercial agriculture. New Jersey is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the north and northwest by lakes and mountains, providing recreation for both residents and tourists. Since 1978, casino gambling in Atlantic City has been an important State tourist attraction.

New Jersey's population grew rapidly following World War II, but slowed to an annual rate of 0.27% in the 1970's. Between 1980 and 1990, the annual growth rate increased to 0.49%, and to 0.85% in the 1990's and 2000's, but fell to 0.44% between 2000 and 2010. While this growth rate is below that of the nation, it compares favorably with other Middle Atlantic states. However, the increase in the State's population since the 1970's masks the redistribution of the population within the State. There has been a significant shift from the northeastern industrial areas towards coastal and central counties within the State. In 2011, the State's population was estimated to be 8,821,155.

Economic Outlook. New Jersey's real gross domestic product ("GDP") fell 0.5% in 2011, compared to the national increase in GDP of 1.5%. New Jersey's weak 2011 performance is partly attributable to declines in the State's real estate, rental, and leasing sectors, which reduced the State's economic growth by 1.14%. Excluding these sectors, New Jersey's real GDP rose 0.6% in 2011, compared to a national increase of 1.8%. Payroll employment in 2011 averaged 0.1% higher than in 2010, following declines in each of the prior four years. The 2011 increase in payroll employment in New Jersey was 1.0% less than the national increase.

During the twelve month period ended July 31, 2012, jobs were created in the following sectors: education and health; leisure and hospitality services; trade; transportation and utilities; professional and business services; and the public sector. Jobs, however, were lost in information services, manufacturing and financial activities. The State's unemployment rate rose over the past year, increasing from 9.4% in July 2011 to 9.8% in July 2012. New Jersey's personal income rose 2.6% over the twelve month period ended December 31, 2011, which was less than the 2.9% increase reported for the nation as a whole over the same period. Growth in personal income for New Jersey residents is expected to continue through 2012 and 2013 at rates higher than those seen over the course of 2011.

Although the housing sector remains at depressed levels it is anticipated to improve as reduced prices, low mortgage rates and higher rental costs have increased the attractiveness of homeownership. Home resales in the State in the first quarter of 2012 were 6.0% higher than in the first quarter of 2011. New motor vehicle sales increased in 2011, and were projected to increase further in 2012.

The economic outlook hinges on the success of supportive national fiscal and monetary policies. Availability of credit, stability in the financial markets, and sustained improvements in consumer and business confidence are critical factors necessary for the continuation of the economic turnaround nationally and in New Jersey. To a large extent, the future direction of the economy hinges on the assumptions regarding the strength of the current economic recovery, energy prices and stability in the financial markets.

On October 29, 2012, Tropical Storm Sandy made landfall five miles south of Atlantic City. The storm caused widespread damage to State, county and municipal infrastructure. As with past events, the State expects to secure substantial federal assistance, including reimbursement of certain associated costs from the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") to allow the State to recover a substantial portion of storm-related losses. On November 1, 2012, President Obama approved an adjustment of the federal cost share for Tropical Storm Sandy from 75% to 100% for 10 days for emergency power restoration and emergency public transportation assistance for those areas of New Jersey within counties designated as federal disaster areas. On November 5, 2012, FEMA Public Assistance was made available in all twenty-one counties of the State. Currently, the State is in the process of tabulating costs and expenses associated with the storm in order to maximize its recovery from all available FEMA sources. The amount and timing for receipt of funds from FEMA cannot be predicted at this time.

State Funds and Accounting

The State operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30. Annual budgets are adopted for the State General Fund and certain special revenue funds. The Legislature enacts the annual budget through specific departmental appropriations, the sum of which may not exceed estimated resources. It is a Constitutional requirement that the annual State budget be balanced. Pursuant to the State Constitution, no money may be drawn from the State Treasury except for appropriations made by law. In addition, all monies for the support of State government and all other State purposes, as far as can be reasonably ascertained or predicted, must be provided for in one general appropriation law covering the span of a single fiscal year. No general appropriations law or other law appropriating money for any State purpose may be enacted if the amount of money appropriated, together with all other appropriations for that fiscal year, exceeds the total amount of revenue available (current and anticipated) for such fiscal year, as certified by the Governor.

State Funds

State General Fund. This fund is the fund into which all State revenues, not otherwise restricted by State statute, are deposited and from which appropriations are made. The largest part of the total financial operations of the State is accounted for in the State General Fund. Most revenues received from taxes, most federal sources, and certain miscellaneous revenue items are recorded in this fund. The Appropriations Act, annually enacted by the Legislature, provides the basic framework for the operations of the State General Fund. Expenditures from the State General Fund were approximately \$17.39 billion in Fiscal Year 2011 are estimated to be \$18.21 billion and \$19.12 billion in Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Property Tax Relief Fund. This fund accounts for revenues from the Gross Income Tax and for revenues derived from a tax rate of 0.5% imposed under the Sales and Use Tax, both of which are dedicated by the State Constitution. All receipts from taxes levied on personal income of individuals, estates and trusts must be appropriated exclusively for the purpose of reducing or offsetting property taxes. Annual appropriations are made from the fund, pursuant to formulas established by the Legislature, to counties, municipalities and school districts. Property tax relief expenditures were approximately \$11.72 billion in Fiscal Year 2011 are estimated to be \$11.79 billion and \$12.19 billion in Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Special Revenue Funds. These funds account for the resources legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. Such purposes must be other than special assessments, private-purpose trusts, or major capital projects. Special Revenue Funds include the Casino Control Fund, the Casino Revenue Fund and the Gubernatorial Elections Fund. Other Special Revenue Funds have been created that are either reported ultimately in the State General Fund or are created to hold revenues derived from private sources.

Other Revenue Sources

Federal Aid. Actual federal aid receipts in the State General Fund and Special Transportation Fund for Fiscal Years 2009 through 2011 amounted to \$10.53 billion, \$12.36 billion and \$11.20 billion, respectively. Federal receipts in the State General Fund and the Special Transportation Fund for Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013 are estimated at \$11.70 billion and \$12.37 billion, respectively. Such federal aid receipts for Fiscal Year 2013 are composed of \$4.74 billion for medical payments, \$48.2 million for social services block grants, \$800.7 million for welfare, \$1.89 billion for other human services, \$836.3 million for education, \$493.4 million for labor, \$1.51 billion for transportation and the remainder for all other federal aid programs.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("ARRA") provided for federal fiscal stimulus funding to the State for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011. The funding across both fiscal years totaled approximately \$3.32 billion. For Fiscal Year 2010, funding of \$2.29 billion reflected approximately \$1.03 billion for enhanced Medicaid funding with the remainder primarily for fiscal stabilization which the State used as a resource for the State General Fund. Fiscal Year 2011 funding of \$833.1 million was primarily allocated for enhanced Medicaid funding. No federal stimulus funding was expected in Fiscal Year 2012 and none is expected in 2013, as all ARRA funding expired on June 30, 2011.

Atlantic City and Legalized Gambling. Legalized casino gambling was introduced into Atlantic City in 1977. The Casino Revenue Fund accounts for the taxes imposed on the casinos and other related activities. Collections for Fiscal Years 2009 through 2011 were approximately \$351.0 million, \$296.1 million and \$266.1 million, respectively. Collections for Fiscal Year 2012 were estimated to be \$244.1 million, a 8.3% decrease from Fiscal Year 2011. Collections for Fiscal Year 2013 are estimated to be \$284.0 million, a 14.0% increase from Fiscal Year

2012. The Fiscal Year 2013 estimate reflects a slowly recovering economy and additional revenues from the opening of the Revel casino resort in May 2012.

State Economy and Finances

Fiscal Year 2010 Summary. Actual Fiscal Year 2010 supplemental appropriations totaled \$779.6 million. A projected Fiscal Year 2010 opening surplus reduction of \$121 million and revenue declines of \$1.45 billion resulted in a resource shortfall of approximately \$1.57 billion. Together, these supplemental appropriations and resource declines resulted in a budget shortfall of \$2.347 billion. To close this gap, a total of \$2.35 billion in Fiscal Year 2010 budget solutions, including \$170 million in revenue solutions, were identified.

Sales and use tax collections for Fiscal Year 2010 were \$7.88 billion, a 4.7% decrease from Fiscal Year 2009. Gross income tax collections for Fiscal Year 2010 totaled \$10.32 billion, a decrease of 1.5% from Fiscal Year 2009. Fiscal Year 2010 corporation business tax collections were \$2.14 billion, a 19.5% decrease from Fiscal Year 2009 collections.

Of the \$28.75 billion appropriated for Fiscal Year 2010, \$11.60 billion (40.3%) was appropriated for State Aid, \$9.76 billion (33.9%) was appropriated for Grants-in-Aid, \$6.05 billion (21.0%) was appropriated for Direct State Services, \$263.3 million (0.9%) was appropriated for Debt Service on State general obligation bonds and \$1.08 billion (3.8%) was appropriated for Capital Construction.

Fiscal Year 2011 Summary. Total revenues for Fiscal Year 2011 were \$28.7 billion, approximately 2.1% above Fiscal Year 2010 revenues. The sales and use tax collections for Fiscal Year 2011 were \$7.77 billion. The gross income tax collections for Fiscal Year 2011 were \$10.62 billion. The corporation business tax collections for Fiscal Year 2011 were \$2.27 billion.

Of the \$29.35 billion appropriated for Fiscal Year 2011, \$12.51 billion (42.6%) was appropriated for State Aid, \$9.03 billion (30.8%) was appropriated for Grants-in-Aid, \$6.48 billion (22.1%) was appropriated for Direct State Services, \$204.7 million (0.7%) was appropriated for Debt Service on State general obligation bonds and \$1.12 billion (3.8%) was appropriated for Capital Construction. State Aid, the largest portion of Fiscal Year 2011 appropriations, consists of payments to, or on behalf of, counties, municipalities and school districts, to assist them in carrying out their local responsibilities. The largest State Aid appropriation, in the amount of \$10.78 billion, was provided for local preschool, elementary and secondary education programs.

Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013 Summary

Revenues. Total revenues for Fiscal Year 2012 were estimated to be \$29.4 billion, approximately 2.3% above Fiscal Year 2011 revenues. The sales and use tax collections for Fiscal Year 2012 and 2013 are estimated to increase 3.6% from Fiscal Year 2011 and 4.7% from Fiscal Year 2012. The gross income tax collections for Fiscal Year 2012 and 2013 are estimated to increase 2.7% from Fiscal Year 2011 and 8.0% from 2012. The Fiscal Year 2013 increase is based, in part, on the fact that there has been no reduction in gross income tax rates. The corporation business tax collections for Fiscal Year 2012 were estimated to increase 2.7% from Fiscal Year 2011. Collections for Fiscal Year 2013 are estimated to increase 10.9% from Fiscal Year 2012. This increase is due in part to the increase in the economy resulting in the expansion of pre-tax earnings and to increased efforts by the State to accelerate the resolution of pending tax cases.

Actual revenue collections for the first four months of Fiscal Year 2013 were \$201 million (3.4%) higher than in the first four months of Fiscal Year 2012. Although revenues were \$263 million (4.1%) less than expected at the time of enactment of the Fiscal Year 2013 Appropriations Act, receipts from the Gross Income Tax were slightly ahead of expectations at just under \$2.7 billion.

For the first four months of Fiscal Year 2013, certain revenue sources have not met expectations. Most significantly, Sales and Use Tax collections for the first four months of Fiscal Year 2013 were \$119 million (5.6%) below what was anticipated at the time of enactment of the Fiscal Year 2013 Appropriations Act. This appears to be related to the unexpected nation-wide slowdown in the growth of consumer spending during the second and third quarters of 2012.

Appropriations. Of the \$29.65 billion appropriated for Fiscal Year 2012, \$12.23 billion (40.4%) is appropriated for State Aid, \$9.77 billion (32.3%) is appropriated for Grants-in-Aid, \$6.79 billion (22.4%) is appropriated for Direct State Services, \$1.22 billion (4.0%) is appropriated for Capital Construction and \$276.9 million (0.9%) is appropriated for Debt Service on State General Obligation Bonds.

In Fiscal Year 2012 there were supplemental appropriations including: \$181 million to offset health benefit reform savings that will not be realized and to fund spending needs which had not been provided for in the Fiscal Year 2012 Budget, \$181.3 million to offset anticipated Medicaid waiver savings that were not approved by the federal government and \$160.1 million in additional transitional aid to municipalities. These supplemental appropriations were largely offset by \$587 million in lapses of Fiscal Year 2012 appropriations. Lapses represent under-spending in areas such as employer taxes, costs being less than projected for in Children and Families, Corrections and the Homestead Benefit program, and the cancellation of unnecessary prior-year obligations. Together, these supplemental appropriations and lapses are expected to result in a Fiscal Year 2012-ending State General Fund balance of \$570 million, down from an anticipated opening Fiscal Year 2012 State General Fund balance of \$873.2 million.

Of the \$31.65 billion appropriated for Fiscal Year 2013, State Aid also is the largest portion of Fiscal Year 2013 appropriations, totaling \$13.40 billion (42.3%), with the largest allocation (\$11.71 billion) provided for local preschool, elementary and secondary education programs. In addition, \$9.70 billion (30.6%) is appropriated for Grants-in-Aid, \$6.76 billion (21.4%) is appropriated for Direct State Services, \$1.38 billion (4.4%) is appropriated for Capital Construction and \$411.9 million (1.3%) is appropriated for Debt Service on State General Obligation Bonds. Fiscal Year 2013 appropriations also include up to an additional \$100.0 million in State Lottery revenues due to projected management reforms, as well as non-recurring revenue totaling \$1.2 billion, which is primarily composed of taking balances in other funds and transferring them to the State General Fund. In comparison, Fiscal Year 2012 appropriations included \$96.4 million of non-recurring revenue, which was primarily comprised of taking balances in other funds and transferring them to the State General Fund.

The Fiscal Year 2013 Appropriations Act included savings from a comprehensive Medicaid waiver that will redesign the Medicaid program in a manner that creates efficiencies and better manages care. Negotiations with the federal government resulted in the October 2, 2012 approval of the State's comprehensive Medicaid waiver. The receipt of the waiver is being analyzed, but it appears that the waiver will produce less short-term savings than had been anticipated at the time of the enactment of the Fiscal Year 2013 Appropriations Act because of start-up delays and the refinement of estimates. The waiver however, is still expected to result in substantial long-term savings.

The Fiscal Year 2013 projected ending fund balance is \$648.1 million, more than double the ending fund balance originally proposed. However, there are several potential factors which may reduce this ending balance. These factors include an anticipated reduction in the ending undesignated fund balance and an increase in the cost of employer-funded social security tax. Spending projections under the Fiscal Year 2013 Appropriations Act do not include the potential impact on the State's various income maintenance programs for the economically disadvantaged from the loss of the Federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation in December 2012. If the existing federal legislation is not extended beyond January 2013, the impact to assistance programs such as the federal/State funded Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program is expected to be minimal. In addition, the State became ineligible for the Extended Benefits unemployment program in June 2012, potentially adding to those requiring State assistance. Medicaid expenditure trends preliminarily indicate that costs may exceed the currently appropriated amount. Fiscal Year 2013 enacted supplemental appropriations to date total \$26 million.

Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. In Fiscal Year 2011, the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund (the "UITF"), which provides funding for unemployment benefits in the State, received approximately \$2.3 billion in contributions from employers and workers while paying out approximately \$2.8 billion in regular, annual State unemployment benefits (excluding benefits paid entirely by the federal government). In Fiscal Year 2012, the UITF received approximately \$2.7 billion in contributions from employers and workers while paying out approximately \$2.6 billion in regular, annual State unemployment benefits (excluding benefits paid entirely by the federal government). In Fiscal Year 2013, contributions from employees and workers are expected to approximate \$3.0 billion, while regular State unemployment benefits will approximate \$2.4 billion. As of June 30, 2012, the State had borrowed \$1.1 billion from the U.S. Department of Labor for cash advances to provide funding for unemployment insurance benefits. The State expects to fully repay these federal loans during Fiscal Year 2014. Repayments of these advances are solely the obligation of the Fund and are not obligations of the State General Fund.

State Indebtedness

General. The State is empowered by voters to authorize, issue, and incur debt subject to certain constitutional restrictions. General obligation bond acts are both legislatively and voter-approved and are backed by the State's full faith and credit. As of June 30, 2012, the State had \$2.38 billion of State general obligation bonds outstanding with another \$893.2 million of bonding authorization remaining from various State general obligation bond acts.

General Obligation Bonds. The State finances certain capital projects through the sale of general obligation bonds of the State. These bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the State. Certain State tax revenues and certain other fees are pledged to meet the principal payments, interest payments and redemption premium payments, if any, required to fully pay the bonds. The State has made appropriations for principal and interest payments for general obligation bonds for Fiscal Years 2009 through 2012 in the amounts of \$270.9 million, \$261.1 million, \$204.7 million and \$276.9 million, respectively. The Fiscal Year 2013 appropriation is \$411.9 million, representing principal and interest payments for general obligation bonds. The increase in the Fiscal Year 2013 appropriation is primarily due to reductions in debt service appropriations for the prior fiscal year resulting from debt restructurings.

Variable Rate Obligations. As of June 30, 2012, three independent State authorities had in aggregate approximately \$456.9 million of variable rate demand bonds outstanding, with interest rates that reset daily or weekly. Such variable rate demand bonds are secured by respective agreements with the State Treasurer, and are further supported by bank-issued letters of credit. Additionally, as of June 30, 2012, the New Jersey Economic Development Authority had outstanding \$1,278,115,000 in aggregate of floating rate notes, which bear interest at a rate that resets quarterly, monthly, or weekly based on either the London InterBank Offering Rate (LIBOR) plus a fixed spread or the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) rate plus a fixed spread. There are no letters of credit in support of these notes.

Obligations Supported By State Revenue Subject to Annual Appropriation. The State has entered into a number of leases and agreements with several governmental authorities to secure the financing of various projects and programs in the State in which the State has agreed to make payments equal to the debt service on, and other costs related to, the obligations sold to finance the projects, including payments on swap agreements defined below. The Legislature has no legal obligation to enact such appropriations, but has done so to date for all such obligations. The amounts appropriated to make such payments are included in the appropriation for the department, authority or other entity administering the program or in other line item appropriations.

The Fiscal Year 2013 Budget includes \$2.55 billion for obligations supported by State revenue subject to annual appropriation. The total amount of Fiscal Year 2013 general obligation bonds and obligations supported by State revenue subject to annual appropriation debt service appropriations is \$2.96 billion or approximately 9.4% of total State appropriations for Fiscal Year 2013, and takes into account projected increases in debt service due to planned future issuances of bonds and notes and are net of projected debt service savings, the use of available uncommitted amounts and residual project balances held in general obligation bond funds, and bond premium remaining from the sale of general obligation bonds in December 2009 to offset debt service on general obligation bonds.

Short-Term Debt. The State's short-term note program provides effective cash flow management of imbalances that occur in the timing between collections and disbursements of State revenues and appropriations during the fiscal year. The State Treasurer is authorized to issue short-term debt instruments without it constituting a general obligation of the State, or a debt, or a liability within the meaning of the State Constitution. All short-term notes must be retired within twelve months of their issuance date.

Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes. In Fiscal Year 1992, the State initiated a program under which it issued tax and revenue anticipation notes ("TANs") to aid in providing effective cash flow management to fund imbalances that occur in the collection and disbursement of the State General Fund and Property Tax Relief Fund revenues. Such TANs do not constitute a general obligation of the State or a debt or liability within the meaning of the State Constitution. Such notes constitute special obligations of the State payable solely from monies on deposit in the State General Fund and the Property Tax Relief Fund and legally available for such payment. The State authorized the issuance of TANs for Fiscal Years 2011, 2012 and 2013. On December 15, 2011 the State issued \$2.15 billion in TANs, which were scheduled to mature on June 21, 2012. On July 9, 2012 and August 31,

2012, the State issued \$1.2 billion and \$900 million, respectively, in TANs, all of which are scheduled to mature on June 27, 2013.

Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Inc. In November, 1998 the State entered into a master settlement agreement (the "MSA") with participating cigarette manufacturers, 46 states, and six other United States jurisdictions in the settlement of certain smoking-related litigation. During Fiscal Year 2003, the State sold to the newly established Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Inc. ("TSFC"), the State's right, title, and beneficial ownership interest in the State's right to receive tobacco settlement payments under the MSA. In return, TSFC issued \$3.5 billion of bonds to pay for the tobacco settlement rights. Proceeds were used to fund State General Fund expenditures during Fiscal Year 2003 and Fiscal Year 2004. Pursuant to accounting regulations, TSFC's debt is reflected as a part of the State's debt.

State Pension Plans

Almost all of the public employees of the State and its counties, municipalities and political subdivisions are members of pension plans administered by the State. The State operates seven defined benefit pension plans (collectively, the "Pension Plans"). Public Employees' Retirement System ("PERS") and Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund ("TPAF") are the largest plans, which as of June 30, 2011, the date of the latest actuarial valuations for all systems covered 291,826 and 151,115 active members, respectively, and 149,218 and 86,332 retired members, respectively. The other systems are Police and Firemen's Retirement System ("PFRS"), Consolidated Police and Firemen's Pension Fund ("CP&FPF"), State Police Retirement System ("SPRS"), Judicial Retirement System ("JRS") and Prison Officers' Pension Fund ("POPF"). The State is not the only employer participating in PERS and PFRS. Local governments also participate as employers. In both of these Pension Plans, the assets that the State and the local governments contribute are invested together and generate one investment rate of return. However, both of these Pension Plans segregate the active and retired members and the related actuarial liabilities between the State on one hand and the local governments on the other hand. The State is solely responsible for funding the benefits of the SPRS, JRS, CP&FPF and the POPF. The CP&FPF and the POPF are closed plans and not open to new membership.

State law requires the Pension Plans to conduct an annual actuarial valuation. Ordinarily, the actuarial valuations of the Pension Plans are completed approximately six to eight months after the end of a fiscal year. As a result, the recommended contribution rates for the Pension Plans (other than for the PFRS) apply not to the fiscal year immediately following the fiscal year covered by the actuarial valuations but the second immediately following fiscal year. For example, the actuarially recommended rates of contribution in the actuarial valuations of the Pension Plans as of June 30, 2011 are applicable to Fiscal Year 2013. For PFRS, however, the contributions specified in an actuarial valuation apply to the third fiscal year following the fiscal year covered by the actuarial valuation.

The actual rate of return on the Pension Plans depends on the performance of their respective investment portfolios. The investment portfolios of each Pension Plan can be highly volatile and the value of the securities in the investment portfolio can dramatically change from one fiscal year to the next, which could, in turn, cause substantial increases or decreases in the Plan's unfunded actuarial accrued liability ("UAAL"). For Fiscal Year 2009, the rate of return of the assets of the Pension Plans was negative 15.48%, causing the UAAL of the Pension Plans to increase between Fiscal Year 2008 and Fiscal Year 2009. For Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011, the investment rate of return was 13.36% and 18.03%, respectively, which had positive impacts on the UAAL of the Pension Plans. For Fiscal Year 2012, the actual rate of investment return on the Pension Plan assets is expected to be below the assumed rate of return of 7.95%, which will cause the UAAL of the Pension Plans to increase.

From Fiscal Year 2006 through Fiscal Year 2011 the total net assets of all of the Pension Plans increased by \$479 million, from \$77.4 billion to \$77.9 billion, and the annual total expenditures incurred by the Pension Plans over the same period increased by \$2.6 billion, from \$5.5 billion to \$8.1 billion. The amount of these expenditures is expected to increase in future fiscal years. This resulted in an increase in the ratio of annual expenditures to net assets from 7.11% for Fiscal Year 2006 to 10.46% for Fiscal Year 2011. It is likely that this ratio will worsen and increase in future fiscal years.

For Fiscal Year 2009, although \$1.047 billion was appropriated as the State's pension contribution to the Pension Plans, the actual contribution made by the State was \$106.3 million, representing only 4.8% of the total actuarially recommended contribution to the Pension Plans of \$2.231 billion. For Fiscal Year 2010, although \$100 million was appropriated as the State's contribution to the Pension Plans, the State did not make a contribution due to ongoing

budgetary constraints. The \$100 million contribution originally expected to be made for Fiscal Year 2010 represented only 4% of the total actuarially recommended contribution for the State to the Pension Plans of \$2.519 billion. Although the recommended contribution as determined by the actuaries for the Pension Plans for Fiscal Year 2011 was \$3.060 billion, no contribution was made. For Fiscal Year 2012, the State made a contribution of \$484.5 million to the Pension Plans, representing 1/7th of the full actuarially recommended contribution of \$3.391 billion determined on the basis of the revised June 30, 2010 valuations. For Fiscal Year 2013, the State is expected to make a contribution of \$1.029 billion, which represents 2/7ths of the full actuarially recommended contribution for PERS, TPAF, PFRS, SPRS and JRS and the full actuarially recommended contribution for CP&FPF. The full recommended contribution for all Pension Plans is \$3.747 billion, which was determined on the basis of the June 30, 2011 actuarial valuations.

Recent Reforms. On June 28, 2011, the 2011 Pension and Health Benefit Reform Legislation was enacted that over the long-term is expected to improve the overall financial condition of the Pension Plans, raise the funded ratios of the Pension Plans to more financially sound levels, lower future actuarially recommended contributions from levels which likely would have been required without the legislation and reduce the UAAL of the Pension Plans. As a result of the legislation, the calculation of the overall funded ratio of the Pension Plans improved from 56.4% to 65.2% and the total UAAL included in the revised actuarial valuation of the Pension Plans decreased by \$11.5 billion from \$37.1 billion to \$25.6 billion as of the revised June 30, 2010 actuarial valuations.

Litigation

The following are cases presently pending or threatened in which the State has the potential for either a significant loss of revenue or a significant unanticipated expenditure. At any given time, there are various numbers of claims and cases pending against the State, State agencies and employees, seeking recovery of monetary damages that are primarily paid out of the fund created pursuant to the New Jersey Tort Claims Act. The State does not formally estimate its reserve representing potential exposure for these claims and cases. The State is unable to estimate its exposure for these claims and cases.

The State routinely receives notices of claim seeking substantial sums of money. The majority of those claims have historically proven to be of substantially less value than the amount originally claimed. In addition, at any given time, there are various numbers of contract and other claims against the State and State agencies, including environmental claims asserted against the State, among other parties, arising from the alleged disposal of hazardous waste. The State is unable to estimate its exposure for these claims.

Appeal of Denial of Reimbursement by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. On June 3, 2010, the Regional Administrator of the Federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services informed the New Jersey Department of Human Services ("DHS") of a disallowance of federal reimbursements of approximately \$50.5 million previously paid to the DHS under the federal Medicaid program. The disallowance relates to expenditures for school-based health services in the State from July 1, 1998 through June 30, 2001. DHS appealed this disallowance to the Departmental Appeals Board of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, which issued a decision upholding the majority of the disallowance, remanding in part and overturning a portion of the disallowance. Upon remand, CMS accepted two claims that had originally been disallowed. As a result, the final disallowance amount was reduced by approximately \$5 million. DHS will not pursue any further appeals in this case.

Bacon v. New Jersey Department of Education. On September 1, 2011, the *Bacon* districts (sixteen rural school districts) filed a Motion in Aid of Litigants' Rights in trial court. These school districts previously had a multi-year administrative litigation (which ended in 2006) against the New Jersey Department of Education ("DOE") to determine whether the prior funding formula under the Comprehensive Educational Improvement and Financing Act was unconstitutional as applied to them. While factual findings were made that the *Bacon* districts were not providing a thorough and efficient education to their students, in March 2008, the Appellate Division ordered the DOE Commissioner to conduct a needs assessment of the *Bacon* districts to determine whether the School Funding Reform Act ("SFRA") provided sufficient funds to those districts. The reports concluded that sufficient funds were available but also directed regionalization studies, training and technical assistance. The *Bacon* districts allege, among other things, that regionalization and training did not materialize and they are now seeking full-funding under the SFRA for the 2011-12 school year and beyond. On January 20, 2012, the Appellate Division denied appellants' Motion in Aid of Litigants' Rights. On January 25, 2012, appellants filed a notice of petition for certification with the New Jersey Supreme Court, which was denied.

Banc of America Consumer Card Holdings Corporation v. Director, Division of Taxation. On or about August 5, 2011, Banc of America Consumer Card Holdings Corporation filed a complaint in the Tax Court of New Jersey, contesting the denial of a corporate business tax refund for tax periods January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2008. The plaintiff does not challenge the State's jurisdiction to impose this tax, but rather alleges that its income from intangibles should be sourced to its alleged commercial domicile outside of the State. Discovery in this matter is ongoing. The State filed an answer to the complaint on October 4, 2011, and an amended answer on March 6, 2012. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

Berg v. Christie. On December 2, 2011, a number of retired Deputy Attorneys General and retired Assistant Attorneys General filed a lawsuit against various State officials challenging the constitutionality of a portion of the 2011 Pension and Health Benefit Reform Legislation (the "2011 Legislation"), which temporarily suspends the payment of pension adjustments to retired public employees. The plaintiffs allege violation of multiple provisions of both the State and federal constitutions and seek monetary damages, injunctive relief, and a declaratory judgment. On February 2, 2012, the State filed a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Plaintiffs' opposition brief and cross-motion for summary judgment was filed on March 16, 2012. On April 16, 2012, the New Jersey Education Association ("NJEA") filed a motion to intervene, which the court granted. On June 20, 2012, the court issued an amended order that converted the State's motion to dismiss into a motion for summary judgment, granted the State's motion for summary judgment, denied the plaintiffs' cross-motion for summary judgment, dismissed the plaintiffs' complaint and dismissed NJEA's complaint. Plaintiffs and NJEA have appealed. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

DePascale v. State of New Jersey. On July 22, 2011, plaintiff filed a complaint and order to show cause in trial court and also a notice of motion for direct certification with the New Jersey Supreme Court ("NJSC") alleging that the 2011 Legislation violates the provision of the State Constitution concerning salaries for the State judiciary. On October 17, 2011, the trial court granted the requested declaratory relief, determining that the increase in pension and health benefit contributions set forth in the 2011 Legislation was a diminution of salary of judges and justices appointed prior to the enactment of the legislation and violates the State Constitution, and subsequently issued an order permanently enjoining implementation of the legislation as it applies to judges and justices. The State then filed a stay of implementation of this order, which was denied. On October 27, 2011, the plaintiff filed a motion for direct certification by the NJSC, which was subsequently granted. On July 24, 2012, the NJSC held that the pension and health benefits contributions established in the 2011 Legislation constitute a diminution of judicial salaries in violation of the State Constitution, and are therefore, with respect to Judges and Justices holding office at the time of its enactment, unconstitutional.

DeVry Educational Development Corporation v. Director, Division of Taxation. On February 23, 2012, DeVry Educational Development Corporation ("DeVry") filed a complaint in the State Tax Court, contesting a 2011 determinate by the Division of Taxation that DeVry is subject to corporate business tax commencing July 1, 2002 and is required to file State tax returns. The State intends to vigorously defend this matter.

Disability Rights New Jersey et al. v. Jennifer Velez (II). Plaintiff, a non-profit agency designated as the State's protection and advocacy organization ("DRNJ"), and two clients of the DHS, filed this action on September 29, 2005. DRNJ alleges that DHS is in violation of the Americans With Disabilities Act (the "ADA"), the Rehabilitation Act and the Medicaid Act. Plaintiffs are seeking declaratory and prospective injunctive relief, attorneys' fees, litigation expenses and other relief. More specifically, the plaintiffs seek community placements for the people that plaintiffs allege are in State-operated developmental centers while awaiting community placement. The State filed its answer on December 5, 2005.

On February 1, 2008, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, alleging the DHS Commissioner is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the ADA because the Commissioner fails to provide for commitment hearings before a developmentally disabled individual is admitted to a State developmental center and fails to provide for ongoing commitment hearings during an individual's continued residence at a State developmental center. In addition, the plaintiffs seek injunction relief requiring that the State conduct hearings on notice and with representation for the developmentally disabled individual prior to admission and annually thereafter. On March 25, 2010, both parties moved for summary judgment, which was denied by the court. On February 3, 2011, the plaintiff filed a motion to amend the complaint, seeking to add three new plaintiffs, which the court permitted. On April 21, 2011, plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint, which DHS responded to on May 26, 2011. Discovery is continuing and the State is vigorously defending this matter.

Disability Rights New Jersey v. Jennifer Velez (III). DRNJ filed suit on April 23, 2008 against the Commissioner of DHS seeking relief for individuals who are eligible for services from DHS' Division of Developmental Disabilities (the "Department"), seeking reformation of the Department's Home and Community Based Waiver services. Part of that cost is borne by the federal government as part of the State's Medicaid plan. DRNJ alleges that there are approximately 8,000 developmentally disabled persons on the waiting list for community placements. Although both State law and the Medicaid Act allow waiting lists, DRNJ's suit alleges that the waiver program, as currently utilized, violates parts of the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act and the Medicaid Act. DRNJ seeks an injunction requiring the State to provide the community services within specified reasonable time frames and to eliminate the waiting list within 3 years, as well as other relief, attorneys' fees and other costs. The State filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on December 31, 2008. The United States Attorney's Office was notified of the federal constitutional challenges involved in the motion to dismiss and filed a brief in opposition on June 29, 2009. On July 23, 2009, the court denied the State's motion to dismiss the complaint. Discovery is currently in process and the State is vigorously defending this matter.

East Cape May Associates v. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. This matter is a regulatory taking case in which the plaintiff claims that it is entitled to more than \$30 million in damages for the taking of its property without just compensation. The property is approximately 96 acres of freshwater wetlands in the City of Cape May. Plaintiff filed its complaint on December 8, 1992 after the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP") denied an application for 366 single family homes. On motion for summary judgment, the trial court ruled that the State was liable for a regulatory taking as of December 1992. Thereafter, the New Jersey Appellate Division held that DEP could avoid liability by approving development on the property. In addition, the Appellate Division remanded the case for a determination of whether the "property" also included 100 acres previously developed by the plaintiff's principals. On remand from the Appellate Division, the trial court ruled that the "property" did not include the 100 acres previously developed, and that DEP could not approve development of the remaining acres without first adopting regulations governing the development of wetlands property. Since DEP had not adopted such regulations, the trial court held that DEP's development offer of 64 homes on the 80 acres was ineffective and DEP was liable for a taking of the property. The State filed an appeal of the trial court's decision and the plaintiff cross-appealed. Oral argument was held on May 14, 2001. On July 25, 2001, the Appellate Division affirmed the trial court's decision, and found that before DEP could approve limited development to avoid a taking, it was required to adopt and implement regulations.

The plaintiff then petitioned the NJSC for certification of this decision, which was denied. Upon remand, DEP promulgated regulations, which took effect on January 22, 2002, but are still being implemented. The case remains on remand pending DEP's full implementation of those regulations. On July 1, 2009, the parties reached a settlement of the case, and submitted a consent order and stipulation of dismissal to the trial court contingent upon federal approval from the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The relevant federal agencies have expressed opposition to the proposed settlement. On May 25, 2012, the plaintiff served notice asserting its rights to terminate the settlement, demanding that within 60 days DEP initiate the reconsideration process. The DEP has initiated the reconsideration process pursuant to the regulations. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

In re Failure of Council on Affordable Housing to Adopt Trust Fund Commitment Regulations. On July 2, 2012, Fair Share Housing Center ("FSHC") sought and received permission to request an immediate permanent injunction against the Council on Affordable Housing ("COAH") from requiring municipalities to transfer balances in their municipal affordable housing trust funds uncommitted within four years from the date of collection to the New Jersey Affordable Housing Trust Fund (the "AH Trust Fund") until COAH adopts regulations that define what constitutes a "commitment" by the municipality to spend such monies. Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2013 Budget, an amount not to exceed \$200 million of monies received in the AH Trust Fund shall be deposited in the State General Fund as State revenue. Amounts appropriated in the Fiscal Year 2013 Budget for the provision of programs for affordable housing for households and individuals with low and moderate incomes shall be credited against such funds deposited into the State General Fund from the AH Trust Fund. Oral argument in this matter was held on July 13, 2012. The Appellate Division denied the request for injunctive relief, the Appellate Division noted that it expected the State to provide affected municipalities with adequate notice and an opportunity to contest a transfer of municipal affordable housing trust funds. On August 10, 2012, in a separate matter, in response to FSHC's motion to enforce litigant's rights, the Appellate Division issued an order enjoining the transfer or request for transfer of uncommitted municipal affordable housing trust funds until COAH meets and authorizes the transfer or request for transfer of such funds. On September 6, 2012, FSHC served a motion for summary disposition, or in the alternative, preliminary injunction. The State is vigorously defending these matters.

FiberMark North America, Inc. v. State of New Jersey, Department of Environmental Protection. Plaintiff, as owner of the Warren Glen waste water treatment facility ("Warren Glen"), filed suit against the DEP asserting that DEP is responsible for unpermitted discharges of landfill pollutants into one of its waste water treatment lagoons at Warren Glen. Additionally, plaintiff claims it has suffered numerous damages due to costs associated with Warren Glen, such as costs to operate the facility, costs associated with the delay in the clean up, consulting and legal fees, and other costs resulting from being unable to cease operations and to decommission and sell Warren Glen.

Plaintiff claims it is the successor to a 1991 landfill agreement ("1991 Agreement"), by which it was obligated to receive and treat leachate from the neighboring landfill in their wastewater treatment lagoons before discharge into a river. However, plaintiff claims, in a voluntary Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition for reorganization, the bankruptcy court granted its request to reject the 1991 Agreement on June 23, 2005. Plaintiff claims it had no responsibility to treat the leachate from the neighboring landfill as of this date, but was forced by DEP to continue doing so between March 2006 and September 13, 2007, suffering damages from the illegal discharge of leachate into their facility. In April 2007, DEP successfully rerouted the leachate so that it no longer runs into Warren Glen and is permanently enjoined from allowing leachate to run onto Warren Glen pursuant to a partial consent judgment in a related case, *FiberMark North America, Inc. v. Jackson*. The State filed its answer to the complaint on June 23, 2008. The trial on this matter began on May 4, 2009. DEP moved to dismiss the matter, which the court granted. On May 26, 2009, plaintiff filed several motions with the trial court and also filed a notice of appeal with the appellate court. By order dated September 18, 2009, the appellate court temporarily remanded the matter for 30 days for the trial judge to rule on the post-judgment motions previously filed with the trial court. On October 23, 2009, the court issued a decision from the bench denying plaintiff's motions.

On August 5, 2011, the appellate court issued a decision affirming the trial court's decision in part, reversing in part and remanding for further proceedings. The court affirmed the trial court's dismissal of FiberMark's continuing trespass, continuing dangerous condition, and inverse condemnation claims and agreed with the trial court's conclusion that FiberMark should not be permitted to seek damages based on allegations that it sold Warren Glen for a reduced amount after an option for the sale of the property fell through on account of the leachate. However, the appellate court reversed the trial court's dismissal of the nuisance claim and the related reimbursement issue and remanded this claim to the trial court. Specifically, the court concluded that the issue of whether DEP's actions to stop the leachate flow were reasonable could not be resolved against FiberMark in the context of a motion to dismiss. Fibermark's petition for certiorari to the State Supreme Court was denied, due to lack of timeliness, on September 19, 2011. The trial court declined to stay the proceedings on remand, and DEP filed a motion for summary judgment on the nuisance claims remanded to the trial court on October 5, 2011. On February 22, 2012, the jury returned a verdict in favor of DEP, finding that DEP did not commit a nuisance. On March 7, 2012, FiberMark filed a motion seeking a new trial, which was denied. On June 18, 2012, FiberMark filed a notice of appeal. The Appellate Division has set forth a briefing schedule. FiberMark's merits brief was due on November 14, 2012 and DEP's merits brief was due on December 14, 2012. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

Horizon Blue Cross/Blue Shield of New Jersey v. The State of New Jersey, et al. The plaintiff filed a complaint seeking a declaration that State legislation removing the availability of insurance premiums tax "cap" for health services corporations is unconstitutional under various provisions of the U.S. and New Jersey Constitutions, and to enjoin the State from collecting the insurance premiums tax. On October 28, 2005, the trial court granted the State's motion to transfer the matter to the Tax Court. On December 15, 2009, the Tax Court upheld the State's assessment of the insurance premiums tax and the constitutionality of the insurance premiums tax "cap" statute as amended. The plaintiff filed a notice of appeal on January 13, 2010. On March 7, 2012, the Appellate Division rejected the plaintiff's constitutional challenges and also denied its appeal of discovery and procedural issues in this matter. On March 26, 2012, the plaintiff filed a notice of petition for certification with the NJSC and also filed a notice of appeal on April 9, 2012. On July 18, 2012, the NJSC denied the plaintiff's petition for certification and dismissed its notice of appeal.

James Liik, et al v. NJ Dept of Corrections and Civil Service Commission. Plaintiffs, five senior corrections officers and their affiliated union, filed a complaint demanding lost wages and benefits they allegedly would have received but for their improper designation as non-employee trainees in a program under which they were considered students. The complaint alleged various violation of State and federal constitutional due process principles along with several contract claims. This action was filed shortly after the decision in *James Liik, et al. v. New Jersey Department of Personnel and New Jersey Department of Corrections*. The prior complaint asserted that the defendants acted outside their authority by designating plaintiffs and paying them as recruit trainees. In July 2009, the appellate court ruled that the program was statutorily authorized for one year and that the program could not

continue beyond one year without rulemaking. No damages were awarded in the prior action. The prior action has been concluded and is not subject to appeal. The trial court granted a motion by the plaintiffs to certify the lawsuit as a class action consisting of all recruit trainees during the years 1999 to 2009. To date, the State's motions to dismiss and for summary judgment have been denied. Discovery is continuing on the issue of damages on the implied in fact contract claim. The State filed a motion for partial summary judgment on the damages issue on April 11, 2012. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

New Cingular Wireless, PCS, LLC v. Director, Division of Taxation. On or about August 4, 2012, the plaintiff filed a complaint in the Tax Court, contesting the Division's October 5, 2011 denial of a sales and use tax refund claim on behalf of its customers for tax periods November 1, 2005 through September 30, 2010. The Division denied, the plaintiff's claim for refund on the grounds that a portion of its claim is barred by the statute of limitations and that the plaintiff had not demonstrated that it refunded the applicable sales and use tax to its customers before filing its claim with the Division, as required by statute. Furthermore, the State does not permit a refund claim on behalf of a class. The State filed its answer on March 5, 2012 and is vigorously defending this matter.

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection et al. v. Occidental Chemical Corporation, et al. In December 2005, the DEP, the Commissioner of DEP, and the Administrator of the New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund (collectively, "Plaintiffs") filed suit against Occidental Chemical Corporation ("Occidental"), Maxus Energy Corporation ("Maxus"), Tierra Solutions, Inc. ("Tierra") and certain other defendants seeking costs and damages relating to the discharge of dioxin into the Passaic River and its environs by Diamond Shamrock Corporation ("Diamond Shamrock"), a predecessor of defendant Occidental. On July 26, 2011, the court ruled that Occidental, as successor to Diamond Shamrock, was strictly, jointly and severally liable for all cleanup and removal costs associated with the hazardous substances discharged by Diamond Shamrock from the Lister Avenue Site into the Passaic River between 1951-1969.

On August 24, 2011, the court granted the Plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment on liability against Tierra, the current owner of the Lister Avenue Site. The court found Tierra to be strictly, jointly and severally liable for all cleanup and removal costs associated with the discharge of hazardous substances at and from the Lister Avenue Site. The court granted Occidental's motion for partial summary judgment against Tierra, finding that Tierra was liable to Occidental in contribution on the same basis. On that same date, Occidental also obtained a judgment against Maxus on an indemnification claim. The court found that Maxus was liable to Occidental in perpetuity for any cleanup and removal costs paid by Occidental as the successor to Diamond Shamrock.

On May 21, 2012, the court granted the State's motion for partial summary judgment against Maxus on liability, finding Maxus strictly liable, jointly and severally for all cleanup and removal costs associated with the hazardous substances discharged at and from the Lister Avenue site. The judgment against Maxus concluded the liability phase of the action. The amount of damages will be determined during the damages phase of the trial, which was expected to begin in September 2013.

New Jersey Education Association et al. v. State of New Jersey et al. Plaintiffs challenged the constitutionality of the 2011 Legislation, claiming the suspension of cost of living adjustments, increased pension contributions, delegation of authority to pension committees and increased contributions for medical benefits in retirement violate the State and federal constitutions. Additionally, the plaintiffs challenged the 2011 Legislation on constitutional grounds, including impairment of contract, substantive and procedural due process, takings, and promissory estoppel. On July 15, 2004, the court granted the State's motion to dismiss as to claims of violation of the constitutional principles of uniformity and fairness in taxation, violation of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and breach of promissory estoppel. On or about June 28, 2004, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint. On November 23, 2004, the State moved to dismiss the amended complaint, which motion was denied. The State then moved for leave to appeal the court's denial of the State's motion to dismiss. On February 2, 2005, the State moved for leave to appeal to the NJSC, which was subsequently denied. On April 2, 2008, the trial court held that the plaintiffs had failed to provide a substantial impairment of a contractual right and dismissed the complaint in its entirety. On May 22, 2008, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal. Oral argument was held on December 15, 2009. On March 4, 2010, the appellate court affirmed the trial court's decision. On March 22, 2010, plaintiffs filed a notice of petition for certification with the NJSC challenging the appellate court's decision. On June 22, 2010, that petition for certification was denied.

On April 12, 2012, the plaintiffs filed a complaint in trial court in which they raised all of the same claims that they had raised in federal court, with the exception of the underfunding of the pension systems which had been previously litigated and lost. The State's responsive pleading was filed on May 17, 2012. The parties agreed to hold the new State case in abeyance pending the decision in *Berg v. Christie*. On August 24, 2012, plaintiffs filed an Amended Complaint dismissing their claims regarding the temporary suspension of pension adjustments. Oral argument was scheduled for December 5, 2012. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

Oracle International Corporation v. Director, Division of Taxation. In March 2009, Oracle International Corporation ("Oracle") filed a complaint contesting a State tax assessment that imposed a corporation business tax on Oracle from 2001 to 2007. Oracle alleges it is not subject to tax in the State, and challenges the assessment on a number of grounds. Discovery is ongoing and the State intends to vigorously defend this matter.

Pfizer Inc. et al. v. Director, Division of Taxation. Two taxpayers, Pfizer Inc. ("Pfizer") and Whirlpool Properties, Inc. ("Whirlpool"), challenge the Tax Court's affirmance of the facial constitutionality of the State's "throw-out rule" (the "Rule"), which affects the amount of taxable income taxpayers "allocate" to the State. The taxpayers asserted that the allocation formula under the Rule violates the due process and commerce clauses of the United States Constitution. On May 29, 2008, the Tax Court granted the Division's cross-motion to sustain the facial constitutionality of the Rule. The Tax Court found that, on its face, the Rule did not violate any of the constitutional provisions raised. Taxpayers' "as-applied" challenges remain. On May 4, 2011, the *Whirlpool* matter was argued before the NJSC and by a unanimous opinion dated July 28, 2011, the NJSC affirmed the facial constitutionality of the Rule. Whirlpool's as-applied constitutional challenge remains for adjudication by the Tax Court. Discovery in this matter is ongoing. Whirlpool has filed a motion for partial summary judgment, returnable November 16, 2012. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

Powell v. State. On September 12, 2011, seven State and local employees filed suit against the State, various executive officials and the State Legislature challenging various provisions of the 2011 Legislation that concern health benefits on various State constitutional law grounds. The defendants have filed motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. The plaintiffs filed opposition briefs in December 2011 and reply briefs were filed in January 2012. The court bifurcated the two motions to dismiss and granted the motion by the State Legislature defendants. Oral argument on the Executive Branch defendants' motion to dismiss was scheduled for September 28, 2012. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

Twenty First Century Rail Corporation v. New Jersey Transit Corporation. Twenty First Century Railroad ("TFC") is the prime contractor on the long-term design, construction and operation of a light rail project for New Jersey Transit Corporation ("NJ Transit"). One portion of the project was designed in its entirety by NJ Transit's design consultant firm, Parsons, Brinkerhoff, Quade & Douglass (the "Design Consultant"), and the construction subcontracted out by TFC. TFC alleges that substantial design errors and omissions by the Design Consultant led to significant delays and damages for the subcontractor ("Frontier-Kemper"). In March 2009, NJ Transit filed an answer to TFC's complaint, counterclaims and cross-claims against TFC and Frontier-Kemper and a motion for summary judgment. In March 2009, the Design Consultant filed cross-claims against NJ Transit and a third party complaint against other parties involved in the matter.

In May 2009, the court heard oral argument on NJ Transit's motion for summary judgment. As a result of the summary judgment motion, TFC and Frontier-Kemper conceded to the dismissal of their certain claims against NJ Transit. The court also issued a case management order, with the consent of all parties, which provides for limited document discovery and for mediation of this matter to take place in October 2009. Mediation occurred, but did not result in a settlement. On December 4, 2009, the court entered an order providing that the TFC and Frontier-Kemper may not seek damages due to negligent performance of architectural services. On February 18, 2010, NJ Transit filed a motion to dismiss TFC's and Frontier-Kemper's claims pursuant to the statute of limitations under the New Jersey Contractual Liability Act. In March 2010, the court denied NJ Transit's motion to dismiss. Frontier-Kemper filed a motion to disqualify the Design Consultant's attorneys based on an alleged conflict of interest. On May 21, 2010, the court issued an order denying Frontier-Kemper's disqualification motion. On October 21, 2010, the Supreme Court granted Frontier-Kemper's motion to appeal and remanded the matter back to the Appellate Division. TFC, Frontier-Kemper and NJ Transit agreed to settle this matter for \$18.5 million, and agreed to

approximately \$3 million in change orders to be paid by NJ Transit. NJ Transit paid the agreed upon settlement amount to TFC and Frontier-Kemper. A stipulation of dismissal with prejudice was filed with the court with respect to the claims by and between TFC and NJ Transit. On March 12, 2012, NJ Transit filed a motion for summary judgment to dismiss the Design Consultant's cross-claims against NJ Transit. On April 27, 2012, the court granted NJ Transit's motion to dismiss the Design Consultant's cross-claims against NJ Transit with prejudice.

Challenges to Unclaimed Property Laws. On September 23, 2010, American Express Travel Related Services Company, Inc. ("AMEX") filed suit against the State Treasurer and State's Unclaimed Property Administrator (the "State Defendants") challenging the reduction in the abandonment period for travelers checks under the State's unclaimed property laws as unconstitutional under various clauses of the U.S. Constitution and seeking injunctive relief against the State Defendants from enforcing those laws. On November 13, 2010, the U.S. District Court ruled on AMEX's order to show cause and found that AMEX failed to establish a reasonable likelihood of success on its claims challenging the provisions of Chapter 25 which are applicable to travelers checks. On November 15, 2010, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, on motion by AMEX, granted a preliminary injunction.

On September 30, 2010, the New Jersey Retail Merchants Association ("NJRMA") filed suit against the State Defendants challenging the revisions to the priority scheme applicable to gift cards, gift certificates, stored value cards and stored value certificates as void and unenforceable under the priority scheme doctrine established under *Texas v. New Jersey*, to determine which state could escheat abandoned intangible property, as unconstitutional under various clauses of the federal constitution and seeking injunctive relief against the State Defendants.

In October 2010, the New Jersey Food Council ("Food Council") and American Express Prepaid Card Management Corporation ("AMEX PCMC") filed separate suits against the State Defendants challenging the reduction in the abandonment period for gift cards and stored value cards under the State's unclaimed property laws which preclude the issuers of gift cards from imposing expiration dates earlier than five years. That same month, Merchants Express Money Order Company, Inc. ("MEMO") filed suit against the State Defendants challenging the provisions of the State's unclaimed property laws applicable to money orders and seeking injunctive relief against the State Defendants. MEMO and the State Defendants have reached a settlement of this and two other matters pending in State court. Pursuant to the settlement, MEMO will report unclaimed money orders to the State according to the period of abandonment established under State law, subject to deduction of applicable service fees.

On November 13, 2010, the U.S. District Court concluded that the remaining plaintiffs established a reasonable likelihood of success on the federal preemption and Contracts Clause claims and enjoined both the place of purchase presumption and the retroactive application of the unclaimed property laws to stored value cards redeemable only for goods and services. On December 7, 2010, the State appealed the ruling with respect to stored value cards. On January 31, 2011, the appellate court enjoined the requirement that businesses selling stored value cards collect the zip code information from purchasers pending consideration of the issue by the full panel. On February 8, 2011, the appellate court also granted the motions for stays pending appeal in the AMEX, NJRMA, Food Council and AMEX PCMC matters, and on January 5, 2012, affirmed the trial court's opinion. On April 5, 2012, the appellate court stayed its decision pending the filing and disposition of a petition for writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court, which was filed by AMEX on July 23, 2012. The State is vigorously defending these matters.

New York

Economic Trends

U.S. Economy. The downside risks to the national economy from slowing global growth have intensified. Both the national labor market and equity markets have been weaker than projected in April 2012, which has in turn negatively affected household spending. Consumer spending only grew 1.5% during the second quarter of 2012, following growth of 2.5% in the first quarter. This slowdown appears to have occurred despite continued robust auto sales and a stronger than projected upturn in the housing market. The depressing economic effect on the demand for energy-related goods, due to the unusually warm winter weather, appears to be sustained. These developments translate into a weaker forecast for both the nation and the State. Growth of 1.9% in real U.S. gross domestic product is now projected for 2012, with the economy projected to grow 2.5% for 2013.

The U.S. labor market decelerated during the second quarter of 2012. Monthly private sector job gains slowed from an average monthly gain of 226,000 in the first quarter of 2012 to 91,000 in the second. Moreover, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have stayed remarkably stable, while the public sector has continued to shed jobs. On an annual average basis, the Division of the Budget ("DOB") now projects downwardly revised employment

growth of 1.4% for 2012. A less favorable outlook for employment, combined with a substantial downward revision to wages for the fourth quarter of last year, have led to downward revisions to both wages and total personal income as well. Personal income is now projected to rise 3.2% in 2012, with its largest component, wages, expected to rise only 3.1%. These growth rates are substantially below historical averages.

Demand from emerging markets was an important factor for growth during the early phase of the nation's economic recovery. However, the emerging markets sector deteriorated significantly as the European sovereign debt crisis led one of the world's largest markets into recession. Weaker demand from Europe has been a drag on emerging markets as well, creating further downward momentum in the global economy. As a result, real U.S. export growth fell from 11.3% in 2010 to 6.7% in 2011, and is projected to fall to 3.3% in 2012. Slowing global growth is projected to continue to put downward pressure on both profits and equity markets through the end of 2012. Energy prices, however, have remained volatile. After hitting their lowest point since October 2011, oil prices have been on the rise. However, as supply fears subside, the impact of slower global growth on energy demand is expected to dominate movements in energy prices through the remainder of the calendar year. DOB has lowered projected inflation to 1.8% for 2012.

DOB's economic outlook continues to call for tepid but improving growth for the second half of this year, with growth accelerating to just above 3% by the latter half of 2013. There are significant risks, however, to this forecast. Efforts to contain the European sovereign debt crisis remain ongoing, and coordinated government efforts to avert a more severe global slowdown appear underway. Nevertheless, momentum remains downward. A longer and deeper European recession or significantly slower growth in emerging markets could have a more negative impact on U.S. exports, corporate profits, and equity markets. Although the current forecast assumes U.S. fiscal policy will remain non-contractionary, the economic uncertainty could negatively impact private sector behavior as the end of the calendar year approaches. Higher than expected energy prices could have a similar effect. Alternatively, stronger than expected growth in the labor market could result in greater household spending than projected, while a milder recession in Europe and stronger global growth could result in a faster upturn in the demand for U.S. exports. Moreover, if gasoline prices fall significantly further, household spending growth could be stronger than anticipated, since energy price growth acts as a virtual tax on household spending.

State Economy. New York is the third most populous state in the nation and has a relatively high level of personal wealth. The State's economy is diverse, with a comparatively large share of the nation's financial activities, information, education, and health services employment, and a very small share of the nation's farming and mining activity. The State's location and its air transport facilities and natural harbors have made it an important link in international commerce. Travel and tourism constitute an important part of the economy. Like the rest of the nation, New York has a declining proportion of its workforce engaged in manufacturing, and an increasing proportion engaged in service industries.

The most recent data indicate that the pace of New York employment growth continues, with the State labor market entering 2012 with particular momentum in construction, professional and business services, private educational services, and tourism-related leisure and hospitality services. As a result, private sector employment growth of 1.8% is now projected for 2012. Total employment growth of 1.2% is projected for 2012, with the public sector expected to remain a drag on the State labor market through the end of the year. Thus, estimated State wage growth for 2012 remains virtually unchanged at 3.1%, with projected growth in total personal income revised down slightly to 3.2% due to downward revisions to some of the nonwage components of income.

All of the risks to the U.S. forecast apply to the State forecast as well, although as the nation's financial capital, the volume of financial market activity and equity market volatility pose a particularly large degree of uncertainty for New York. In addition, with Wall Street firms still adjusting their compensation practices in the wake of the passage of financial reform, both the bonus and non-bonus components of employee pay are becoming increasingly difficult to estimate. A weaker labor market than projected could also result in lower wages, which in turn could result in weaker household consumption. Similarly, should financial and real estate markets be weaker than anticipated, taxable capital gains realizations could be negatively affected. These effects could ripple through the State economy, depressing both employment and wage growth. In contrast, stronger national economic growth, an upturn in stock prices, or stronger activity in Wall Street activities could result in higher wage growth than projected.

The City of New York. The fiscal demands on the State may be affected by the fiscal health of New York City, which relies in part on State aid to balance its budget and meet its cash requirements. The State's finances also may be affected by the ability of the City, and certain entities issuing debt for the benefit of the City, to market their securities successfully in the public credit markets.

Other Localities. Certain localities outside the City have experienced financial problems and have requested and received additional State assistance during the last several years. While a relatively infrequent practice, deficit financing has become more common in recent years. Between 2004 and January 2012, the State Legislature authorized 21 bond issuances to finance local government operating deficits. There were four new or additional deficit financing authorizations during Fiscal Year 2009-2010 (although two authorizations ultimately were not approved during the 2012 Legislative session). In addition, the State has periodically enacted legislation to create oversight boards in order to address deteriorating fiscal conditions within a locality. Starting in Fiscal Year 2010-11, the potential impact on the State of any future requests by localities for additional oversight or financial assistance is not included in the projections of the State's receipts and disbursements.

Like the State, local governments must respond to changing political, economic and financial influences over which they have little or no control. Such changes may adversely affect the financial condition of certain local governments. For example, the State or federal government may reduce (or in some cases eliminate) funding of some local programs or disallow certain claims which, in turn, may require local governments to fund these expenditures from their own resources. The loss of temporary federal stimulus funding also adversely impacted counties and school districts in New York State. State cash flow problems in prior fiscal years have resulted in delays in the payment of State aid, and in some cases have necessitated borrowing by the localities. Additionally, recent enactment of legislation that caps most local government and school district property tax levies may affect the amount of property tax revenue available for local government and school district purposes. The legislation does not apply to New York City. Changes to sales tax distributions resulting from the 2010 federal population census has had a material impact on certain local governments. Ultimately, localities as well as local public authorities may suffer serious financial difficulties that could jeopardize local access to the public credit markets, which may adversely affect the marketability of notes and bonds issued by localities within the State. Localities may also face unanticipated problems resulting from certain pending litigation, judicial decisions and long-range economic trends. Other large-scale potential problems, such as declining urban populations, declines in the real property tax base, increasing pension, health care and other fixed costs, and the loss of skilled manufacturing jobs, may also adversely affect localities and necessitate requests for State assistance.

Special Considerations. In recent fiscal years, actual receipts collections have fallen substantially below the levels forecasted in the State's financial plans. Complex political, social, environmental and economic forces influence the State's economy and finances, many of which are outside the ability of the State to control. These include, but are not limited to: (i) performance of the national and State economies and the concomitant receipt of economically sensitive tax revenues in the amounts projected; (ii) the extent, if any, to which wage increases for State employees exceed the annual wage costs assumed; (iii) the realization of projected earnings for pension fund assets and current assumptions with respect to wages for State employees affecting the State's required pension fund contributions; (v) the willingness and ability of the federal government to provide the aid contemplated in a financial plan; (vi) the effect on adoption of the State's budgets by the Legislature in substantially the forms submitted by the Governor; (vii) the ability of the State to implement cost reduction initiatives, including the reduction in State agency operations, and the success with which the State controls expenditures; and (viii) ability of the State and its public authorities to market securities successfully in the public credit markets.

Federal Funding. The State receives a substantial amount of federal aid for health care, education, transportation and other governmental purposes. Any reductions in federal funding, could have a materially adverse impact on the State's Financial Plan. DOB's forecast assumes that Congress will act by the end of 2012 to avert automatic federal spending reductions and tax increases by extending both the Bush-era tax reductions and the payroll tax reduction authorized in 2009. Additionally, the forecast assumes that federal income tax increases scheduled for tax years 2013 and thereafter will be implemented as planned. The Affordable Care Act tax provisions are expected to result in an increase in State receipts in Fiscal Year 2013, and declines thereafter, as taxpayers reduce the level of capital gains realizations in response to the higher federal tax rate.

The Federal Budget Control Act ("BCA") of 2011 imposed annual caps on federal discretionary spending over a ten-year period. The specific spending reductions necessary for Congress to live within the caps will be decided through

the annual federal budget process, so the magnitude of impact on federal funds for the State has yet to be determined. Further, if additional deficit reduction is not enacted, the BCA directs that savings be achieved through sequestration of funding, with across-the-board cuts to federal discretionary programs scheduled for January 2013, and lower discretionary caps in the following eight years. It is estimated that federal non-defense discretionary programs would face an across-the-board reduction of approximately 7.8% in January 2013.

The State is analyzing the potential impact of the BCA on the State's Financial Plan and economy. If the sequester is implemented, DOB estimates that State and local governments could lose approximately \$5 billion in federal funding over nine years, beginning in Fiscal Year 2012-13, from these additional federal deficit reduction measures. In addition, the Financial Plan may be adversely affected by other actions taken by the federal government, including audits, disallowances, and changes to federal participation rates or other Medicaid rules.

Health Insurance Company Conversions. An additional risk is the cost of the State in permitting a health insurance company to convert its organizational status from a not-for-profit to a for-profit corporation, subject to a number of terms, conditions and approvals. Under State law, the State must use the proceeds from a health care company conversion for health care related expenses included in the Health Care Reform Act ("HCRA") Account. For planning purposes, the Enacted Budget Financial Plan assumes that an annual contribution of \$250 million in Fiscal Year 2012-13 and \$300 million each of Fiscal Years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 would be deposited into HCRA. If the conversion does not occur on the timetable or at the levels assumed in that financial plan, the State would be required to take other actions to increase available resources or to reduce planned spending to fund projected HCRA expenditures.

Labor Settlements. The State has multi-year labor contracts with its two largest employee unions, the Civil Service Employee Association ("CSEA") and the Public Employees Federation ("PEF"), as well as several other large employee unions. The contracts provide for no general salary increases for Fiscal Years 2012-14, substantial increases to employee health insurance contributions, and a temporary reduction in employee compensation through a deficit reduction program. Employees will receive a \$1,000 lump sum payment, a 2% salary increase in each of Fiscal Years 2014-15 and 2015-16 and be repaid the value of the deficit reduction adjustments at the end of their contract term. The PEF contract generally mirrors the provisions for the other unions, but the contract is different in that it covers a four-year period and has a deficit reduction provision. PEF employees will receive a 2% salary increase in Fiscal Year 2014-15.

Employees in the unions that have reached settlements with the State have contingent layoff protection for FY 2013 and limited continuing layoff protection for the full term of the agreements. Reductions in force due to management decisions to close or restructure facilities authorized by legislation, SAGE Commission recommendations, or material or unanticipated changes in the State's fiscal circumstances are not covered by this protection.

Pension Amortization. Under legislation enacted in August 2010, the State and local governments may amortize a portion of their annual pension costs beginning in Fiscal Year 2010-11. Amortization temporarily reduces the pension costs that must be paid by public employers in a given fiscal year, but results in higher costs overall when repaid with interest. The legislation enacted a formula to set amortization thresholds for each year. The amortization thresholds may increase or decrease by up to one percentage point annually. Pension contribution costs in excess of the amortization thresholds, which, in Fiscal Year 2012-13 are 11.5% of payroll for the New York State and Local Employees Retirement System ("ERS") and 19.5% for the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS"), may be amortized.

In February and March 2012, the State made pension payments that totaled \$1.32 billion for Fiscal Year 2011-12, and amortized \$491 million. In addition, the State's Office of Court Administration ("OCA") made its pension payment of \$190 million and amortized \$72 million. The \$563 million in total deferred payments will be repaid with interest over the next ten years, beginning in the current fiscal year. The Enacted Budget Financial Plan assumes that both the State and OCA will elect to amortize pension costs in future years, consistent with the provisions of the authorizing legislation, and repay such amounts at an interest cost assumed by DOB to be 3.75 percent over ten years from the date of each deferred payment.

State Finances

The State accounts for all budgeted receipts and disbursements that support programs and other administrative costs of running State government within the All Governmental Funds type. The All Governmental Funds, comprised of funding supported by State Funds and Federal Funds, provides the most comprehensive view of the financial operations of the State. State Funds includes the State General Fund and other State-supported funds including State Special Reserve Funds, Capital Projects Funds and Debt Service Funds. The State General Fund is the principal operating fund of the State and is used to account for all financial transactions except those required to be accounted for in another fund. It is the State's largest fund and receives almost all State taxes and other resources not dedicated to particular purposes.

The economic downturn that began in 2008 has had a severe impact on State finances. Actual receipts have been slow to recover, while fixed costs for debt service and fringe benefits have risen steadily, and demand for State services has grown. In Fiscal Year 2009-10, the State was required to take extraordinary actions to maintain balanced operations and sufficient liquidity, including enacting mid-year reductions to programs, instituting several rounds of agency spending reductions and deferring payments to local aid recipients and taxpayers. To avoid using its rainy day reserves, which are relied on during a fiscal year to provide liquidity, the State managed the timing of payments across fiscal years, including deferring payments not yet legally due from one fiscal year to the next fiscal year. The level of State General Fund spending in recent years also has been affected by the receipt of federal funding, which has substantially reduced the costs of Medicaid and School Aid in the State General Fund.

Prior Fiscal Year Results.

Fiscal Year 2010-11 Results. State General Fund receipts, including transfers from other funds, totaled \$54.4 billion in Fiscal Year 2010-11. Total receipts were \$1.9 billion (3.6%) higher than in the prior fiscal year. Total tax receipts were \$2.5 billion higher, mainly due to the growth in personal income tax collections, sales tax, estate taxes, and the real estate transfer tax, resulting from changes to the law as well as the economic recovery. Business tax collections fell by less than 2% from the prior year due to lower collections from the corporate and utility tax, insurance taxes, and bank taxes. Non-tax revenue was \$631 million below the prior year. State General Fund disbursements, including transfers to other funds, totaled \$55.4 billion in Fiscal Year 2010-11. As such, State General Fund disbursements exceeded receipts by approximately \$930 million in Fiscal Year 2010-11. State General Fund disbursements, including transfers to other funds, were \$3.2 billion higher than Fiscal Year 2009-10 results. The annual increase reflects the deferral of \$2.1 billion in school aid from March 2010 to the statutory deadline of June 2010. Adjusting for this deferral, spending would have been roughly \$950 million below Fiscal Year 2009-10 results.

The State ended Fiscal Year 2010-11 in balance on a cash basis in the State General Fund. The State General Fund ended Fiscal Year 2010-11 with a closing balance of \$1.38 billion, consisting of \$1.0 billion in the Tax Stabilization Reserve, \$175 million in the Rainy Day Reserve, \$136 million in the Community Projects Fund, \$21 million in the Contingency Reserve and \$13 million in an undesignated fund balance. The closing balance was \$928 million lower than Fiscal Year 2009-10, which reflected the planned use of a fund balance to pay for expenses deferred from Fiscal Year 2009-10 into Fiscal Year 2010-11.

All Funds receipts for Fiscal Year 2010-11 totaled \$133.3 billion, an increase of \$6.7 billion over prior year results. Annual growth in federal grants and tax receipts was partially offset by a decline in miscellaneous receipts. All Funds disbursements for Fiscal Year 2010-11 totaled \$134.8 billion, an increase of \$7.9 billion over prior year results. The annual change reflects growth due to federal aid and growth in capital spending and debt service, as well as \$2.1 billion in school aid deferral from Fiscal Year 2009-10. The State ended Fiscal Year 2010-11 with an All Funds cash balance of \$3.8 billion.

Fiscal Year 2011-12 Results. State General Fund receipts, including transfers from other funds, totaled \$56.9 billion in Fiscal Year 2011-12. Total receipts during Fiscal Year 2011-12 were \$2.5 billion (4.5%) higher than in the prior fiscal year. Total tax receipts were \$3.1 billion higher than the previous fiscal year, mainly due to growth in personal income tax collections (\$2.4 billion) and business tax collections (\$481 million). A decrease in the level of excess balances transferred from other funds partly offset the annual increase in tax receipts.

State General Fund disbursements, including transfers to other funds, totaled \$56.5 billion in Fiscal Year 2011-12, \$1.1 billion (2.0%) higher than in the prior fiscal year. Excluding the impact of a \$2.1 billion school aid deferral,

annual spending grew by \$3.2 billion. Spending growth was largely due to the phase-out of extraordinary federal aid that temporarily reduced State-share spending in the prior fiscal year. Annual State General Fund spending for agency operations in Fiscal Year 2011-12 was lower than in the prior fiscal year, consistent with management expectations and continued efforts in managing the workforce and controlling costs.

The State ended Fiscal Year 2011-12 in balance on a cash basis in the State General Fund, and maintained a closing balance of \$1.79 billion, consisting of \$1.1 billion in the Tax Stabilization Reserve, \$175 million in the Rainy Day Reserve, \$102 million in the Community Projects Fund, \$21 million in the Contingency Reserve, \$283 million reserved for potential retroactive labor settlements and \$75 million in an undesignated fund balance. The Fiscal Year 2011-12 closing balance was \$411 million greater than the prior year closing balance, which largely reflects actions to establish designated resources that can be used to address costs associated with potential retroactive labor agreements, and to build the State's general emergency reserve fund balances. The State made a \$100 million deposit to the Tax Stabilization Reserve at the close of the fiscal year, the first deposit to the State's "rainy day" reserves since Fiscal Year 2007-08.

All Funds receipts for Fiscal Year 2011-12 totaled \$132.7 billion, a decrease of \$577 million over prior year results. Annual growth in tax receipts and miscellaneous receipts was more than offset by a decline in federal grants. All Funds disbursements for Fiscal Year 2011-12 totaled \$133.5 billion, a decrease of \$1.3 billion over prior year results. The State ended Fiscal Year 2011-12 with an All Funds cash balance of \$3.4 billion.

Fiscal Year 2012-13 Enacted Budget Financial Plan

Prior to the enactment of the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Enacted Budget Financial Plan, the State faced a projected State General Fund budget gap of \$3.5 billion for Fiscal Year 2012-13. The budget gap in future years was projected at \$3.6 billion in Fiscal Year 2013-14, \$5.0 billion in Fiscal Year 2014-15, and \$4.2 billion in Fiscal Year 2015-16. These budget gaps represent the difference between (a) the projected State General Fund disbursements, including transfers to other funds, needed to maintain anticipated service levels and specific commitments, and (b) the expected level of resources to pay for them.

On March 27, 2012, the Governor and legislative leaders announced agreement on a budget for Fiscal Year 2012-13. On March 30, 2012, the Legislature completed action on the appropriations and accompanying legislation needed to complete the budget. Consistent with past practice, the Legislature enacted the annual debt service appropriations without amendment in advance of the other appropriations (the debt service appropriations were passed on March 20, 2012). The Governor completed his review of all enacted budget bills, including the veto of certain line items which had no material impact on the Enacted Budget Financial Plan, in early April. At the time of the adoption of the Enacted Budget Financial Plan, DOB estimated that the gap-closing plan, if implemented successfully, would be sufficient to eliminate the State General Fund budget gap of \$3.5 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13, and leaves budget gaps of approximately \$950 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14, \$3.4 billion in Fiscal Year 2014-15, and \$4.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2015-16. The authorized gap-closing plan consists of approximately \$2 billion in savings that DOB characterizes as spending control (including \$1.3 billion in savings from State agency operations). In addition to the State agency operations savings, the State expects to save an additional \$777 million from local assistance, mostly due to the repeal of the automatic "cost-of-living" increases and trend factors in Fiscal Year 2012-13 for all human service providers. In Fiscal Year 2011-12, the State also paid \$135 million in debt service that was due in Fiscal Year 2012-13, lowering the gap in Fiscal Year 2012-13 by the amount of the prepayment. Disbursements for State Operating Funds local assistance are projected to total \$58.8 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13, an annual increase of 2.6%.

The tax reform legislation approved in December 2011 is expected to generate an estimated \$1.5 billion in net resources to help close the Fiscal Year 2012-13 budget gap. The tax code changes are expected to provide approximately \$1.9 billion in additional receipts in Fiscal Year 2012-13. Of this amount, approximately \$250 million will be used to mitigate the impact on the Metropolitan Transportation Authority ("MTA") from New York State tax law changes to the MTA mobility tax, and \$135 million will be used for tax credits and employment initiatives.

DOB estimated that the State General Fund will end Fiscal Year 2012-13 with a balance of \$1.8 billion, which consists of \$1.13 billion in the Tax Stabilization Reserve, \$175 million in the Rainy Day Reserve, \$57 million in the Community Projects Fund, \$21 million in the Contingency Reserve Fund and \$13 reserved for debt management. The Enacted Budget Financial Plan includes the use of \$62 million of the undesignated fund balance for gap-closing purposes in Fiscal Year 2012-13. The closing balance depends on successful implementation of the gap-closing plan.

Fiscal Year 2012-13 Receipts Forecast. All Funds receipts are projected to total \$133.4 billion for Fiscal Year 2012-13, comprising tax receipts (\$66.3 billion), federal grants (\$42.6 billion) and miscellaneous receipts (\$24.5 billion). The total All Funds receipts estimate represents an increase of approximately \$527 million (0.4%) from Fiscal Year 2011-12 results. Total State General Fund receipts, including transfers, are estimated at \$58.9 billion. State General Fund miscellaneous receipts are estimated at \$3.4 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13, an increase of 3.7% from Fiscal Year 2011-12 results.

All Funds user taxes and fees receipts for Fiscal Year 2012-13 are estimated to be \$14.8 billion, an increase of \$243 million (1.7%) from Fiscal Year 2011-12. Sales tax receipts are expected to be \$12.1 billion, an increase of \$219 million (1.8%) from the prior year. State General Fund user taxes and fees receipts are expected to total \$9.2 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13, an increase of \$141 million (1.6%) from Fiscal Year 2011-12. Sales tax receipts are estimated to increase by \$219 million.

All Funds business tax receipts for Fiscal Year 2012-13 are estimated at \$8.2 billion, an increase of \$349 million (4.4%) from the prior year. The estimate reflects base growth across all taxes, except the corporate franchise tax, from an improving economy as well as an incremental increase of \$71 million from the deferral of certain tax credits that was part of the Fiscal Year 2010-11 Budget. Adjusted for this deferral, All Funds growth is 3.5%. State General Fund business tax receipts for Fiscal Year 2012-13 of \$6.0 billion are estimated to increase by \$278 million (4.8%) from the prior year's results.

All Funds personal income tax receipts for Fiscal Year 2012-13 are projected to be \$40.3 billion, an increase of \$1.5 billion (3.8%) from Fiscal Year 2012. This primarily reflects modest increases in withholding and current estimated payments for tax year 2012, offset by a decrease in extension payments for tax year 2011 and an increase in total refund payments. State General Fund income tax receipts for Fiscal Year 2012-13 of \$26.9 billion are expected to increase by \$1.1 billion (4.2%), from the prior year, mainly reflecting the increase in All Funds receipts noted above. However, a \$373 million increase in deposits to the Revenue Bond Tax Fund and a \$43 million increase in deposits to the School Tax Relief fund partially offset this increase.

All Funds other tax receipts for Fiscal Year 2012-13 are estimated to be \$1.8 billion, an increase of \$125 million (7.3%) from Fiscal Year 2011-12. This mainly reflects a rise of \$49 million (4.5%) in estate tax receipts and \$75 million (12.3%) in the real estate transfer tax, which are the result of expected large estate payments in Fiscal Year 2012-13 and strong commercial activity and improving vacancy rates in New York City, respectively. State General Fund other taxes receipts are expected to total approximately \$1.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13, an increase of \$48 million (4.4%) from Fiscal Year 2011-12.

Fiscal Year 2012-13 Disbursements Forecast. State General Fund disbursements in Fiscal Year 2012-13 are estimated to total \$59.2 billion, an increase of \$2.7 billion (4.8%) over Fiscal Year 2011-12 results. State Operating Funds disbursements for Fiscal Year 2012-13 are estimated to total \$89.4 billion, an increase of \$2.2 billion (2.6%) over Fiscal Year 2011-12 results.

The Enacted Budget provides \$20.4 billion in School Aid for Fiscal Year 2012-13, an increase of \$805 million (4.1%) from the previous year. In Fiscal Year 2013-14, School Aid will increase by an additional estimated \$712 million (3.5%). The Enacted Budget Financial Plan also includes a two-year appropriation and makes statutory changes to limit future School Aid increases to the rate of growth in New York state personal income. Under this growth cap, School Aid is currently projected to increase by \$712 million and \$842 million in school years 2013-14 and 2014-15, respectively, reaching an annual total of \$22.9 billion in the 2015-16 school year.

The Medicaid program is financed jointly by the State, the federal government, and local governments (including New York City). New York's Medicaid spending is projected to total approximately \$54.0 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13, including the local contribution. The Enacted Budget Financial Plan reflects continuation of a Medicaid

spending cap which limits spending growth to 4% annually for Department of Health State Medicaid. This reflects the target growth rate for Medicaid proposed in the Enacted Budget Financial Plan, which is the ten-year average change in the medical component of the Consumer Price Index.

In Fiscal Year 2012-13, the State will provide \$4.4 billion in local assistance to support statewide mass transit systems. This funding, financed through the collection of dedicated taxes and fees, is provided to mass transit operators throughout the State to support operating costs. Due to the size and scope of its transit system, the MTA receives the majority of the Statewide mass transit operating aid.

State General Fund transfers help finance certain capital activities, the State's share of Medicaid costs for State-operated mental hygiene facilities, debt service for bonds that do not have dedicated revenues, and a range of other activities. Transfers to other funds are expected to total \$7.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13, an annual increase of \$1.3 billion. This increase is mainly due to higher costs related to State University of New York operating support, recent payroll tax reductions for the MTA, Medicaid State share, and capital projects.

The State also pays debt service on all outstanding State-supported bonds. These include general obligation bonds, for which the State is constitutionally obligated to pay debt service, as well as bonds issued by State public authorities. Depending on the credit structure, debt service is financed by transfers from the State General Fund, dedicated taxes and fees, and other resources, such as patient income revenues. Total debt service is projected at \$6.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13, of which \$1.6 billion is paid from the State General Fund through transfers.

Agency spending on personal and non-personal service is expected to remain nearly flat on an annual basis. Spending on fringe benefits is projected to decline by \$171 million (-2.6%), reflecting lower pension costs due mainly to a \$117 million prepayment in Fiscal Year 2011-12, and a revision of the State's Fiscal Year 2010-11 pensionable salary base that will lower the State's pension bill in Fiscal Year 2012-13. This revision will also lower employer contributions for health insurance costs due to the annualization of premium increases.

Cash Position

The State authorizes the State General Fund to borrow resources temporarily from the State's Short Term Investment Pool ("STIP") for up to four months, or to the end of the fiscal year, whichever period is shorter. In Fiscal Year 2011-12, the State General Fund used STIP to meet certain payment obligations during April 2011, and repaid such amounts by the end of the same month.

Based on current information, DOB expects that the State will have sufficient liquidity to make payments as they become due throughout Fiscal Year 2012-13, but that the State General Fund may, from time to time, need to borrow resources temporarily from other funds in STIP. The State continues to reserve money on a quarterly basis for debt service payments that are financed with State General Fund resources. Money to pay debt service on bonds secured by dedicated receipts, including PIT bonds, continues to be set aside as required by law and bond covenants. Consistent with prior years, DOB estimates that State General Fund balances will reach relatively low levels in the third and fourth quarters of the current fiscal year. DOB continues to monitor the flow of funds and will take such actions as necessary to manage the timing of payments.

State General Fund Out-Year Projections

DOB estimated that the Enacted Budget Financial Plan, as adopted, would provide for a balanced State General Fund in Fiscal Year 2012-13 and leave projected gaps that total approximately \$950 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14, \$3.4 billion in Fiscal Year 2014-15 and \$4.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2015-16. The net operating shortfall in State Operating Funds was projected at \$495 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14, \$2.8 billion in Fiscal Year 2014-15 and \$3.6 billion in Fiscal Year 2015-16. The annual imbalances projected for the State General Fund and State Operating Funds in future years are similar because the State General Fund is the financing source of last resort for many State programs. Imbalances in other funds are typically financed by the State General Fund. The estimated gaps, reflect in part the short-term impact of the recession on State tax receipts and economically-sensitive programs, the long-term impact of rapidly growing entitlement programs (especially, Medicaid and School Aid) and other spending commitments, and the phase-out of the federal government's increased support for Medicaid, education, and other costs through the federal stimulus funding.

Out-Year Receipts Projections. For Fiscal Year 2013-14, total All Funds receipts are expected to reach nearly \$138.7 billion, an increase of \$5.3 billion from Fiscal Year 2012-13 estimated receipts. All Funds tax receipts are projected to increase by \$3.8 billion over the same period. All Funds federal grants are expected to increase by \$1.6 billion from Fiscal Year 2012-13 to Fiscal Year 2013-14. All Funds miscellaneous receipts are projected to decrease by \$21 million over the same period. For Fiscal Year 2013-14, total State General Fund receipts (including transfers from other funds) are projected to be \$61.5 billion, an increase of \$2.6 billion from Fiscal Year 2012-13 estimated receipts.

Out-Year Disbursement Projections. State General Fund disbursements for Fiscal Year 2013-14 are estimated to total \$62.4 billion, compared to \$59.2 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13. State Operating Funds disbursements for Fiscal Year 2013-14 are estimated to total \$53.7 billion. State expenditures for Medicaid are estimated to range from approximately \$21.8 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13 to \$25.0 billion in Fiscal Year 2015-16. State expenditures for School Aid are estimated to range from approximately \$20.3 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13 to \$22.9 billion in Fiscal Year 2015-16. Spending growth reflects an expected return to a lower federal matching rate for Medicaid expenditures after June 30, 2011, which will increase the share of Medicaid costs that must be financed by State resources, and the expected loss of temporary federal aid for education. Spending growth is driven primarily by Medicaid, education, pension costs, employee and retiree health benefits, social services programs and debt service.

There can be no assurance that the budget gaps will not increase materially from current projections. If this were to occur, the State would be required to take additional gap-closing actions. These may include, but are not limited to, additional reductions in State agency operations; delays or reductions in payments to local governments or other recipients of State aid; suspension of capital maintenance and construction; extraordinary financing of operating expenses; or other measures. In nearly all cases, the ability of the State to implement these actions requires the approval of the Legislature and cannot be implemented solely by the action of the Governor.

State Indebtedness

General. The State is one of the largest issuers of municipal debt, ranking second among the states, behind California, in the amount of debt outstanding. The State ranks fifth in the U.S. in debt per capita, behind Connecticut, Massachusetts, Hawaii and New Jersey. As of March 31, 2012, total State-related debt outstanding was stable at approximately \$56.8 billion. Debt measures also continue to remain stable with debt outstanding as a percentage of personal income at about 5.7%. Total debt service is projected at \$6.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13, of which \$1.6 billion is paid from the State General Fund through transfers and \$4.5 billion from other State funds. Financing activities of the State include general obligation debt and State-guaranteed debt, to which the full faith and credit of the State has been pledged, as well as lease-purchase and contractual-obligation financing, moral obligation and other financing through public authorities and municipalities, where the State's legal obligation to make payments to those public authorities and municipalities for their debt service is subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature. The State has never defaulted on any of its general obligation indebtedness or its obligations under lease-purchase or contractual-obligation financing arrangements and has never been called upon to make any direct payments pursuant to its guarantees.

Limitations on State-Supported Debt. The Debt Reform Act of 2000 limits outstanding State-supported debt to no greater than 4% of New York State personal income, and debt service on State-supported debt to no greater than 5% of All Governmental Funds receipts. The limits apply to all State-supported debt issued after April 1, 2000. For Fiscal Year 2011-12, the cumulative debt outstanding and debt service caps were 4.00% and 4.65%, respectively.

Current projections estimate that debt outstanding and debt service costs will continue to remain below the limits imposed by the Debt Reform Act. However, the State is continuing through a period of relatively limited debt capacity. Based on the most recent personal income and debt outstanding forecasts, the available capacity under the debt outstanding cap is expected to decline from \$3.6 billion in Fiscal Year 2011-12 to \$752 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14.

Variable Rate Obligations and Related Agreements. State statutory law authorizes issuers of State-supported debt to issue a limited amount of variable rate obligations and, subject to various statutory restrictions, enter into a limited amount of interest rate exchange agreements. State law limits the use of debt instruments which result in a variable rate exposure to no more than 15% of total outstanding State-supported debt, and limits the use of interest rate exchange agreements to a total notional amount of no more than 15% of total State-supported outstanding debt. As

of March 31, 2012, State-supported debt in the amount of \$52.8 billion was outstanding, resulting in a variable rate exposure cap and interest rate exchange agreement cap of approximately \$8 billion each. As of March 31, 2012, both amounts are less than the statutory cap of 15%.

As of March 31, 2012, the State's authorized issuers had entered into a notional amount of \$2.1 billion of interest rate exchange agreements that are subject to the interest rate exchange agreement cap, or 3.9% of total debt outstanding. As of March 31, 2012, the State had \$2.4 billion of variable rate obligations, of which \$2.1 billion is hedged to fixed rate. The net variable rate exposure subject to the cap is \$356 million (0.7%) of total debt outstanding. The State has made significant adjustments to its variable rate bond portfolio to mitigate risks and reduce costs. Since March 31, 2008, the State has reduced its unhedged variable rate bond exposure by \$1.3 billion. In addition to the variable rate obligations described above, the State has \$259 million convertible rate bonds currently outstanding. These bonds bear a fixed rate until future mandatory tender dates in 2013, at which times the State can convert them to either a fixed rate or continue them in a variable rate mode. Legislation was enacted in 2005 to clarify that convertible bonds, synthetic variable obligations and similar obligations that were issued on or before July 1, 2005 and which result in the State paying a fixed rate in a fiscal year do not count under the variable rate cap until the fiscal year in which the State may pay a variable rate.

The State has significantly reduced its swap exposure from \$6.0 billion as of March 31, 2008 to \$2.1 billion as of March 31, 2012, a 65% reduction. Over that period, the State terminated \$3.8 billion of swaps, including \$565 million that was terminated automatically due to the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc. The State currently has no plans to increase its swap exposure, and may take further actions to reduce swap exposures commensurate with variable rate restructuring efforts.

State-Supported Debt. The State's debt affordability measures compare favorably to the forecasts contained in the State's Capital Program and Financing Plan. Issuances of State-supported debt obligations have been generally consistent with the expected sale schedule for the current year, with marginal revisions reflecting certain economic development bonding that occurred earlier in the year than originally anticipated.

General Obligation Bond Programs. General obligation debt is currently authorized by the State for transportation, environment and housing purposes. Transportation-related bonds are issued for State highway and bridge improvements, and mass transportation, rail, aviation, canal, port and waterway programs and projects. Environmental bonds are issued to fund environmentally sensitive land acquisitions, air and water quality improvements, municipal non-hazardous waste landfill closures and hazardous waste site cleanup projects. As of March 31, 2012, the total amount of general obligation debt outstanding was \$3.5 billion.

Lease-Purchase and Contractual-Obligation Financing Programs. Lease-purchase and contractual-obligation financing arrangements with public authorities and municipalities has been used primarily by the State to finance the State's bridge and highway programs, State University of New York and City University of New York buildings, health and mental hygiene facilities, prison construction and rehabilitation and various other State capital projects. As of March 31, 2012, approximately \$23 billion of Personal Income Tax Bonds were outstanding.

Ratings. The current ratings of the State's general obligation bonds are "A1" from Moody's and "A-" from S&P and Fitch.

Fiscal Year 2012-13 State Supported Borrowing Plan. The State's Fiscal Year 2012-13 borrowing plan projects debt issuances of \$5.4 billion to finance new capital projects, an increase of \$696 million (14.9%) from the prior fiscal year. The bond issuances will finance capital commitments for education (\$1.8 billion), transportation (\$1.6 billion), State facilities and equipment (\$322 million), economic development (\$508 million), health and mental hygiene (\$670 million), the environment (\$498 million) and State facilities and equipment (\$332 million). Over the next five years, new debt issuances are projected to total \$22.2 billion. New issuances are primarily for education facilities (\$8.0 billion), transportation infrastructure (\$7.1 billion), mental hygiene and health care facilities (\$3.0 billion), State facilities and equipment (\$1.4 billion) and the environment (\$1.3 billion).

Spending on capital projects is projected to total \$9.7 billion in Fiscal Year 2012-13, which includes \$1.7 billion in off-budget spending directly from bond proceeds held by public authorities. Overall, capital spending in Fiscal Year

2012-13 is projected to increase by \$349 million (4.0%) over Fiscal Year 2011-12 levels. The State plans to finance 54% of capital projects spending with long-term debt. Federal aid is expected to fund 19% of the State's Fiscal Year 2012-13 capital spending, primarily for transportation. State cash resources will finance the remaining 27% of capital spending. Overall, capital spending in Fiscal Year 2012-13 is projected to increase by \$349 million (4%) from Fiscal Year 2011-12.

Pension and Retirement Systems

The State's retirement systems comprise the ERS and the PFRS. State employees made up about 34% of total membership during Fiscal Year 2011-12. There were 3,332 other public employers participating in the State's retirement systems, including all cities and counties (except New York City), most towns, villages and school districts (with respect to non-teaching employees) and many local authorities of the State. As of March 31, 2012, 656,000 persons were members and 403,000 pensioners or beneficiaries were receiving benefits. The State Constitution considers membership in any State pension or retirement system to be a contractual relationship, the benefits of which shall not be diminished or impaired. Members cannot be required to begin making contributions or make increased contributions beyond what was required when membership began.

Assets are held by the Common Retirement Fund (the "CRF") for the exclusive benefit of members, pensioners and beneficiaries. Investments are made by the Comptroller as trustee of the CRF. Net assets available for benefits as of March 31, 2012 were \$153.4 billion (including \$3.5 billion in receivables, which consist of employer contributions, member contributions, member loans, accrued interest and dividends, investment sales and other miscellaneous receivables), an increase of \$3.9 billion (2.6%) from prior fiscal year's level of \$149.5 billion. The increase in net assets available for benefits year-over-year reflects, in large part, equity market performance. The present value of anticipated benefits for current members, retirees, and beneficiaries increased from \$194.3 billion on April 1, 2011 to \$198.6 billion (including \$89.3 billion for current retirees and beneficiaries) on April 1, 2012. It is anticipated that the net assets, plus future actuarially determined contributions, will be sufficient to pay for the anticipated benefits of current members, retirees and beneficiaries. Actuarially determined contributions are calculated using actuarial assets and the present value of anticipated benefits. Actuarial assets differed from net assets on April 1, 2012 in that amortized cost was used instead of market value for bonds and mortgages, and the non-fixed investments utilized a smoothing method which recognized 20% of unexpected loss for Fiscal Year 2011-12, 40% of the unexpected gain for Fiscal Year 2010-11, 60% of the unexpected gain for Fiscal Year 2009-10 and 80% of the unexpected loss for Fiscal Year 2008-09. Actuarial assets decreased from \$148.6 billion on April 1, 2011 to \$147.8 billion on April 1, 2012. The funded ratio, as of April 1, 2012, calculated in August 2012 using the entry age normal funding method and actuarial assets, was 87%.

An amendment to the laws adopted in 2010 authorized the State and participating employers to amortize a portion of their annual pension costs during periods when actuarial contribution rates exceed thresholds established by the statute. Amortized amounts must be paid by State and participating employers in equal annual installments over a ten-year period, and employers may prepay these amounts at any time without penalty. Employers would pay interest on the amortized amount at a rate determined by the Comptroller that is comparable to taxable fixed income investments of a comparable duration. The interest rate will be set annually and will vary according to market performance. The interest rate on the amount an employer chooses to amortize in a particular rate year will be the rate for that year and will be fixed for the duration of the ten-year repayment period. Should the employer choose to amortize in the next rate year, the interest rate on that amortization will be the rate set for that year, which may be different from the previous rate year. For amounts amortized in Fiscal Year 2010-11, the Comptroller set an interest rate of 5%. For amounts amortized in Fiscal Year 2011-12, the interest rate was 3.75%. In Fiscal Year 2011-12, the State elected to amortize \$562.9 million and 134 participating employers amortized a total of \$216.3 million. The estimated State payment (including Judiciary) due March 1, 2013 is \$2.19 billion. The State (including Judiciary) has the option to amortize up to \$781.9 million which would reduce the required payment to \$1.408 billion. The State payment for Fiscal Year 2012-13 is an estimate. If this amount changes, then the amount that can be amortized would also change. Amounts amortized are treated as receivables for purposes of calculating assets of the CRF. For Fiscal Year 2011-12, the State paid \$1.51 billion in contributions (including Judiciary), including amortization payments of approximately \$69.1 million.

Litigation

General. The legal proceedings listed below involve State finances and programs and miscellaneous civil rights, real property, contract and other tort claims in which the State is a defendant and the potential monetary claims against the State are deemed to be material, generally in excess of \$100 million. These proceedings could adversely affect the State's finances in the current fiscal year or thereafter. Adverse developments in the proceedings could affect the ability of the State to maintain a balanced budget. The State believes that any budget will include sufficient reserves to offset the costs associated with the payment of judgments that may be required during the current fiscal year. There can be no assurance, however, that adverse decisions in legal proceedings against the State would not exceed the amount of all potential budget resources available for the payment of judgments.

Real Property Claims. There are several cases in which Native American tribes have asserted possessory interests in real property or sought monetary damages as a result of claims that certain transfers of property from the tribes or the predecessors-in-interest in the 18th and 19th Centuries were illegal.

In *Oneida Indian Nation of New York v. State of New York*, the plaintiff, alleged successors-in-interest to the historic Oneida Indian Nation, sought a declaration that they held a current possessory interest in approximately 250,000 acres of lands that the tribe sold to the State in a series of transactions that took place between 1795 and 1846, money damages, and the ejectment of the State and Madison and Oneida Counties from all publicly-held lands in the claim area. In 1998, the United States intervened in support of plaintiff. During the pendency of this case, significant decisions were rendered by the United States Supreme Court and the Second Circuit Court of Appeals which changed the legal landscape pertaining to ancient land claims: *City of Sherrill v. Oneida Indian Nation of New York* and *Cayuga Indian Nation of New York v. Pataki*. Taken together, these cases have made clear that the equitable doctrines of laches, acquiescence, and impossibility can bar ancient land claims.

Relying on these decisions, in *Oneida Indian Nation et al. v. County of Oneida et al.*, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed the Oneida land claim. On October 17, 2011, the United States Supreme Court denied plaintiffs' petition for certiorari to review the decision of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

In *Canadian St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians, et al. v. State of New York, et al.*, plaintiffs seek ejectment and monetary damages for their claim that approximately 15,000 acres in Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties were illegally transferred from their predecessors-in-interest. The defendants' motion for judgment on the pleadings, relying on the decisions in *Sherrill*, *Cayuga* and *Oneida*, is pending in District Court.

In *The Onondaga Nation v. The State of New York, et al.*, plaintiff seeks a judgment declaring that certain lands allegedly constituting the aboriginal territory of the Onondaga Nation within the State are the property of the Onondaga Nation and the Haudenosaunee, or Six Nations Iroquois Confederacy, and that conveyances of portions of that land during the period 1788 to 1822 are null and void. The aboriginal territory described in the complaint consists of an area or strip of land running generally north and south from the St. Lawrence River in the north, along the east side of Lake Ontario, and south as far as the Pennsylvania border, varying in width from about 10 miles to more than 40 miles, including the area constituting the City of Syracuse. On September 22, 2010, the District Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the action for laches, based on the *Oneida*, *Sherrill* and *Cayuga* decisions. Plaintiff's appeal of that decision is pending before the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

In *Shinnecock Indian Nation v. State of New York, et al.*, plaintiff seeks ejectment, monetary damages, and declaratory and injunctive relief for its claim that approximately 3,600 acres in the Town of Southampton were illegally transferred from its predecessors-in-interest. On December 5, 2006, the District Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss, based on the *Sherrill* and *Cayuga* decisions. Plaintiff moved for reconsideration before the District Court and also appealed to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. The motion for reconsideration has been withdrawn, but a motion to amend the complaint remains pending in the district court and was stayed through at least September 1, 2012. The *Shinnecock* appeal to the Second Circuit also remains stayed.

Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement. In 1998, the attorneys general of 46 states, including New York, and several territories (collectively the "Settling States") and the then four largest United States tobacco manufacturers (the "Original Participating Manufacturers" or "OPMs"), entered into a Master Settlement Agreement (the "MSA") to resolve cigarette smoking-related litigation between the Settling States and the OPMs. Approximately 30

additional tobacco companies have entered into the settlement (the "Subsequent Participating Manufacturers" or "SPMs" and together, the "Participating Manufacturers" or "PMs"). The MSA released the PMs from past and present smoking-related claims by the Settling States, and provided for a continuing release of future smoking-related claims, in exchange for certain payments to be made to the Settling States, and the imposition of certain tobacco advertising and marketing restrictions among other things.

Two actions have been filed in New York by parties challenging the MSA and portions of laws enacted by the State under the MSA. In *Freedom Holdings Inc. et al. v. Spitzer et ano.*, two cigarette importers alleged (1) violation of the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution, (2) the establishment of an output cartel in conflict with the Sherman Act, (3) selective nonenforcement of the laws on Native American reservations in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution and (4) federal preemption. The Second Circuit affirmed the dismissal of this action and the United States Supreme Court denied certiorari to review that decision. Accordingly, this action is concluded.

In *Grand River Ent. v. King*, another cigarette importer raised the same claims as those brought in *Freedom Holdings*, as well as additional claims, in an action against the attorneys general of thirty states, including New York. On March 22, 2011, the District Court denied plaintiff's motion for summary judgment and granted defendants' motions for summary judgment dismissing the complaint. Plaintiff has moved before the District Court to amend the court's findings and declarations, and also appealed the District Court's decision to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. On January 30, 2012, the District Court denied plaintiff's motion to amend the court's findings. Both the March 22, 2011 and the January 30, 2012 decision are on appeal.

Arbitration Related to Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement. The PMs also have brought a nationwide arbitration proceeding against the Settling States (excluding Montana). The MSA provides that each year, in perpetuity, the PMs pay the Settling States a base payment, subject to certain adjustments, to compensate for financial harm suffered by the Settling States due to smoking-related illness. In order to keep the base payment under the MSA, each Settling State must pass and diligently enforce a statute that requires tobacco manufacturers who are not party to the MSA ("Non-Participating Manufacturers" or "NPMs") to deposit in escrow an amount roughly equal to the amount that PMs pay per pack sold. New York's allocable share of the total base payment is approximately 12.8% of the total, or approximately \$800 million annually.

The arbitration proceeding brought by the PMs asserts that the Settling States involved failed to diligently enforce their escrow statutes in 2003. The PMs seek a downward adjustment of the payment due in that year (an "NPM Adjustment") which would serve as a credit against future payments. Any such claim for NPM Adjustment for years prior to 2003 was settled in 2003. The PMs have raised the same claim for years 2004-2006, but none of those years is yet in arbitration.

The arbitration panel has thus far ruled, among other things, that the Settling States involved have the burden of proof in establishing diligent enforcement of the escrow statutes and that the 2003 settlement of prior NPM Adjustment claims does not preclude the PMs from basing their claim for a 2003 NPM Adjustment on 2002 NPM sales. A hearing on issues common to all states took place in April 2012. State-specific hearings will commence in May, with New York's hearing scheduled for June 2012. State-specific hearings are scheduled for two weeks each month until June 2013.

West Valley Litigation. In *State of New York, et al. v. The United States of America, et al.*, the parties have sought to resolve the relative responsibilities of the State and federal governments for the cost of remediating the Western New York Nuclear Service Center (the "Center" or "Site"), located in West Valley, New York. The Center was established by the State in the 1960s in response to a federal call to commercialize the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel from power reactors. The private company that had leased the Site ceased operations in 1972, leaving behind two disposal areas and lagoons, highly contaminated buildings, and 600,000 gallons of liquid high level radioactive waste ("HLRW") generated by reprocessing activities.

Congress enacted the West Valley Demonstration Project Act in 1980, directing the federal government to solidify the HLRW and transport it to a federal repository, decontaminate and decommission the facilities and dispose of the low-level waste. The Act directed the State to pay 10% of those clean-up costs. However, for many years the two governments disputed what additional cleanup is needed; which cleanup activities are covered by the Act; who bears the long-term responsibility for maintaining, repairing or replacing and monitoring and tanks or other facilities that

are decommissioned in place at the Site; and who pays for the offsite disposal fee for the solidified HLRW. The combined federal and State cost expenditures to date amount to approximately \$2.6 billion. The State's expenditures at the Center are now approaching \$320 million.

In order to resolve these disputes, the State filed suit in December 2006, seeking a declaration: (1) that the federal government is liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) for the State's cleanup costs and for damages to the State's natural resources, and a judgment reimbursing the State for these costs and damages, (2) of the scope of the federal government's responsibilities under the Act to decontaminate and decommission the Site and for further Site monitoring and maintenance, and (3) that the federal government is responsible under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act for paying the fees for disposal of solidified HLRW at the Site. After commencement of the action, the parties engaged in court-ordered mediation, as a result of which a consent decree was approved and entered on August 17, 2010 resolving several key claims in the litigation.

The consent decree identifies a specific cost share for each government for specified facilities and known areas of contamination, and sets forth a process for determining cost shares for contamination that may be identified in the future. The consent decree does not select or advocate the selection of any particular cleanup program for the Site- cleanup decisions are being made via the ongoing Environmental Impact Statement process. The consent decree also does not resolve two claims raised in the State's lawsuit—the State's natural resource damages claim and its Nuclear Waste Policy Act claim. The first claim, which the federal government has agreed to toll, will be pursued by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation and the Attorney General's office. Regarding the latter claim, the State asserts that the federal government bears sole responsibility for the cost of disposing of the remaining HLRW waste at the Site at a federal repository once one becomes available. This claim was neither settled nor dismissed and remains in litigation. The District Court will advise the parties as to the date of a conference for the purpose of preparing a scheduling order for adjudication of this claim. In the interim, the parties are discussing potential ways to resolve the Nuclear Waste Policy Act claim without litigation.

Representative Payees. In *Weaver et ano. v. State of New York*, two claimants allege that the executive directors of the Office of Mental Health facilities in which the claimants were hospitalized, acting as representative payees under the Federal Social Security Act, improperly received benefits due them and improperly applied those benefits to the cost of their in-patient care and maintenance and, in the case of one of the claimants, also to the cost of her care and maintenance in a state-operated community residence. The first named claimant initially sought benefits on her own behalf as well as certification of a class of claimants. However, the class claims were dismissed on February 10, 2010 for failure to comply with legislation. On March 18, 2010, claimants filed a notice of appeal. On June 4, 2010, the State moved for summary judgment against the individual claims on various grounds. By decision and order dated September 27, 2010, the court granted the State's motion for summary judgment and dismissed the individual claims. The court held that the State statutes relied on by claimants do not apply to Social Security benefits and that executive directors of the Office of Mental Health facilities are acting properly in accordance with the Social Security Act and applicable federal regulations. Claimants served a notice of appeal on November 23, 2010. On January 17, 2012, the appellate court affirmed the decision of the trial court. On March 2, 2012, claimants moved for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals. On May 8, 2012, the Court of Appeals denied claimants motion for leave. As a result, the case has been concluded in the State's favor and the claim has been dismissed.

Metropolitan Transportation Authority. There are several cases in which the plaintiffs challenge the constitutionality of a 2009 law that imposed certain taxes and fees, including a regional payroll tax, in that portion of the State lying within the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District. The revenues derived from this statute are intended to assist the MTA, which a State commission concluded was facing substantial financial pressure. The plaintiffs seek judgments declaring that the enactment the 2009 law violates various State constitutional provisions. Some of the plaintiffs also seek a judgment declaring that the enactment of the 2009 law violated provisions of State law requiring that the MTA be self-sustaining. These cases include *Hampton Transportation Ventures, Inc. et al. v.*

Silver et al., William Floyd Union Free School District v. State, Town of Brookhaven v. Silver, et al., Town of Southampton and Town of Southold v. Silver, Town of Huntington v. Silver, Mangano v. Silver, Town of Smithtown v. Silver and Vanderhoef v. Silver. Suffolk County, the Orange County Chamber of Commerce, and a number of additional towns, and a village have also joined the *Mangano* case as plaintiffs.

The defendants sought to change the venue of all of these cases to Albany County or New York County and venue has been changed in most of the cases. In *Mangano*, the trial court denied defendants' motion for change of venue. An appeal of that order is proceeding and all parties have moved for summary judgment. In *Vanderhoef, Huntington, Floyd, Brookhaven, Southampton/Southold* and *Hampton*, the defendants moved for judgment in their favor. The plaintiffs in *Hampton* then voluntarily stipulated to discontinue their case, as did the plaintiff in *Floyd* after legislative amendment of the applicable statute that exempted school districts from the "mobility tax" imposed by this statute on employers in the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District. The trial court issued decisions granting summary judgment to defendants in *Brookhaven, Huntington, Southampton/Southold* and *Vanderhoef*. The plaintiffs in *Brookhaven* and *Huntington* appealed from those decisions in their cases but failed to perfect their appeals within nine months after the date of their notices of appeal, which means their appeals are deemed abandoned.

School Aid. In *Becker et al. v. Paterson et al.*, plaintiffs seek a judgment declaring that the Governor's determination to delay payment of school aid due by statute on December 15, 2009, violated various provisions of the State Constitution. Since the commencement of the suit, the moneys at issue have been released. Pursuant to a court-direct schedule, plaintiffs moved for summary judgment on March 5, 2010. Defendants cross-moved for summary judgment on April 15, 2010.

In a second case involving the same parties, plaintiffs seek a judgment declaring that the Governor's determination to delay payment of school aid from March 31, 2010 to June 1, 2010 also violated various State constitutional provisions. Since the commencement of the suit, the moneys at issue were released. Plaintiffs moved for summary judgment on July 21, 2010 and defendants responded and cross-moved for summary judgment on September 16, 2010. On January 14, 2011, the trial court issued a joint order and decision dismissing both actions as moot because of the payments made after the commencement of the actions. On February 25, 2011, plaintiffs appealed. The appeal was never perfected and has been deemed abandoned.

In *Hussein v. State of New York*, plaintiffs seek a judgment declaring that the State's system of financing public education violates the Constitution on the ground that it fails to provide a sound basic education. In a decision and order dated July 21, 2009 the trial court denied the State's motion to dismiss the action. The State appealed this decision, which was upheld by the appellate court on January 13, 2011. On May 6, 2011, defendants were granted leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals. On September 15, 2011, the Court of Appeals placed the appeal on track for full briefing and oral argument. The argument of the appeal was scheduled for March 20, 2012. On August 18, 2011, the trial court granted the State's motion to stay all proceedings in the case until further order of the court or a decision from the Court of Appeals. The plaintiffs filed a motion to have the stay vacated or modified to permit the continuation of depositions and the filing of a motion for partial summary judgment. On December 6, 2011, the trial court granted plaintiffs' motion for renewal and modified the stay to the extent of permitting discovery to continue, but refused to allow plaintiffs to file a motion for partial summary judgment or any other dispositive motion. Depositions are being scheduled and the discovery deadline is December 31, 2012.

Sales Tax. There are several cases challenging the State's authority to collect taxes on cigarettes sold on Indian reservations. In *Oneida Indian Nation of New York v. Paterson, et al.* (and four consolidated cases), plaintiffs seek judgments declaring that their federal rights are violated by the State's imposition of an excise tax on cigarettes sold by the plaintiffs to non-tribal members. In four of the five cases, the trial court denied plaintiffs' motions for preliminary injunctions, but granted a stay of enforcement pending plaintiffs' appeal. In the fifth case, the trial court granted the plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction. On May 9, 2011, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court's order denying the plaintiffs' motions for preliminary injunctions, and vacated the trial court's order granting the motion for a preliminary injunction, vacated all stays pending appeal, and remanded the cases to the various trial courts for further proceedings consistent with the court's opinion. The State moved for summary judgment in two cases. The plaintiffs moved for voluntary dismissal without prejudice in these cases. On January 9, 2012, the district court in one of the two cases granted plaintiffs' motion for summary dismissal without prejudice and denied the State's motion for summary judgment as moot. Arguments in the second case were heard

on December 20, 2011. On January 9, 2012, the trial court in the first case granted plaintiff's motion for voluntary dismissal without prejudice and denied the defendants' motion for summary judgment as moot.

In *Day Wholesale Inc., et al. v. State, et al.*, plaintiffs also seek to enjoin the collection of taxes on cigarettes sold to or by reservation retailers. On August 31, 2010, the trial court issued an order vacating two earlier preliminary injunctions of that court barring the collection of such taxes until defendants had taken certain steps to comply with prior law. The court also denied plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction. The plaintiffs appealed. On September 14, 2010 the appellate court denied plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction. The appeal is now deemed abandoned because plaintiffs failed to perfect the appeal within nine months of the filing of the notice of appeal.

On February 10, 2011, the Seneca Nation of Indians commenced *Seneca Nation of Indians v. State of New York, et al.*, challenging the promulgation of regulations to implement the statutory voucher system intend to enable the State to collect taxes on certain sales of cigarettes on Indian reservations. Plaintiffs seek declaratory judgment that the regulations are void, a temporary and permanent injunction against enforcing both the regulations and the statutory provisions authorizing the voucher system. On June 8, 2011, the court issued an order granting defendants' motion for summary judgment and dismissing the complaint. On November 18, 2011, the appellate court affirmed the decision. The plaintiff's motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals was denied on February 21, 2012.

In July 2011, plaintiffs commenced *Akwesasne Convenience Store Association et al. v. State of New York* against the State of New York and other defendants, seeking a declaration that the statutory voucher system impermissibly burdens Indian commerce and is preempted by federal law and further seeking to enjoin the implementation, administration or enforcement of the system. The court denied plaintiffs' request for a temporary restraining order and, by decision dated August 18, 2011, also denied plaintiffs' subsequent motion for a preliminary injunction. Plaintiffs appealed to the appellate court, which denied plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction pending appeal on September 14, 2011. By decision dated August 2, 2012, the trial court granted defendants' motion for summary judgment dismissing the complaint and denied plaintiffs' cross motion for summary judgment.

Eminent Domain. In *Gyrodine v. State of New York*, claimant seeks compensation under the Eminent Domain Procedures Law. By decision dated June 21, 2010, the Court of Claims awarded claimant \$125 million as compensation for the appropriation. On September 13, 2010, the State appealed from the decision. In a decision dated November 22, 2011, the appellate court affirmed the Court of Claims' decision. The State's motion for reargument or, in the alternative, leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals, was denied on February 17, 2012. On June 5, 2012, the appellate court denied the State's motion for leave to appeal. The State paid the judgment on July 5, 2012.

Insurance Department Assessments. In *New York Insurance Association, Inc. v. State*, several insurance companies and an association of insurance companies seek a declaration that certain assessments issued against the plaintiff insurance companies by the Insurance Department violate the federal Constitution to the extent that the assessments include amounts for items that are not direct expenses of the Insurance Department. On June 9, 2010, the State filed a motion for summary judgment. By decision dated March 10, 2011, plaintiffs' motion for permission to conduct discovery prior to responding to the State's motion for summary judgment was granted. Plaintiffs have since filed an amended complaint adding challenges to assessments issued after the commencement of this action and the State has withdrawn its motion for summary judgment without prejudice. The State has filed its answer to the amended complaint and is engaged in the discovery process, the deadline for which is October 1, 2012.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT HOW TO BUY SHARES

See the prospectus and "How to Buy Shares" in Part II of this SAI to determine which sections of the discussion below apply to your fund.

Except as may be otherwise described in "How to Buy Shares—Information Regarding the Offering of Share Classes" in Part II of this SAI, fund shares may be purchased through the Distributor or Service Agents that have entered into service agreements with the Distributor. The initial investment must be accompanied by the Account Application. If required information is missing from your Account Application, it may be rejected. If an account is established pending receipt of requested information, it may be restricted to liquidating transactions only and closed if requested information is not received within specified time frames. Subsequent purchase requests may be sent directly to the Transfer Agent or your Service Agent. You will be charged a fee if a check used to purchase fund shares is returned unpayable. Effective July 1, 2011 the funds issue shares in book entry form only and no longer issue share certificates. Each fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order. No fund will establish an account for a "foreign financial institution," as that term is defined in Treasury rules implementing Section 312 of the USA PATRIOT Act. Foreign financial institutions include: foreign banks (including foreign branches of U.S. depository institutions); foreign offices of U.S. securities broker-dealers, futures commission merchants and mutual funds; non-U.S. entities that, if they were located in the United States, would be securities broker-dealers, futures commission merchants or mutual funds; and non-U.S. entities engaged in the business of currency dealer or exchanger or money transmitter. No fund will accept cash, travelers' checks or money orders as payment for shares.

Service Agents may impose certain conditions on their clients which are different from those described in the prospectus and this SAI and, to the extent permitted by applicable regulatory authority, may charge their clients direct fees. You should consult your Service Agent in this regard. As discussed under "Management Arrangements—Distributor" in Part III of this SAI, Service Agents may receive revenue sharing payments from Dreyfus or the Distributor. The receipt of such payments could create an incentive for a Service Agent to recommend or sell fund shares instead of other mutual funds where such payments are not received. Please contact your Service Agent for details about any payments it may receive in connection with the sale of fund shares or the provision of services to a fund. The Code imposes various limitations on the amount that may be contributed to certain Retirement Plans or government sponsored programs. These limitations apply with respect to participants at the Retirement Plan level and, therefore, do not directly affect the amount that may be invested in a fund by a Retirement Plan or government sponsored programs. Participants and plan sponsors should consult their tax advisors for details.

Investment Minimums

Each fund reserves the right to vary further the initial and subsequent investment minimum requirements at any time.

Except as may be otherwise described in "How to Buy Shares—Investment Minimums" in Part II of this SAI, shares of each fund are offered without regard to the minimum initial investment requirements to fund board members who elect to have all or a portion of their compensation for serving in that capacity automatically invested in the fund.

Purchase of Institutional Money Funds and Cash Management Funds

In addition to the purchase information which may be described in "How to Buy Shares—Purchase of Institutional Money Funds" in Part II of this SAI, shares may be purchased by wire, by telephone or through a compatible automated interface or trading system. All payments should be made in U.S. dollars and, to avoid fees and delays, should be drawn only on U.S. banks. To place an order by telephone or to determine whether their automated facilities are compatible with the fund, investors should call Dreyfus Investments Division at 1-800-346-3621.

In-Kind Purchases

Certain funds may, at their discretion, permit the purchases of shares through an "in-kind" exchange of securities. Any securities exchanged must meet the investment objective, policies and limitations of the fund, must have a readily ascertainable market value, must be liquid and must not be subject to restrictions on resale. The market value of any securities exchanged, plus any cash, must be at least equal to the fund's minimum initial investment. Shares purchased in exchange for securities generally cannot be redeemed for fifteen days following the exchange in order to allow time for the transfer to settle.

Securities accepted by a fund will be valued in the same manner as the fund values its assets. Any interest earned on the securities following their delivery to the fund and prior to the exchange will be considered in valuing the securities. All interest, dividends, subscription or other rights attached to the securities become the property of the fund, along with the securities. The exchange of securities for fund shares may be a taxable transaction to the shareholder. For further information about "in-kind" purchases, call 1-800-DREYFUS.

Information Pertaining to Purchase Orders

For certain institutions that have entered into agreements with the Distributor, payment for the purchase of shares of funds other than money market funds may be transmitted, and must be received by the Transfer Agent, within three business days after the order is placed. If such payment is not received within three business days after the order is placed, the order may be canceled and the institution could be held liable for resulting fees and/or losses.

Federal Funds (money market funds only). Shares of each fund are sold on a continuous basis at the NAV per share next determined after an order and Federal Funds are received by the Transfer Agent or other entity authorized to receive orders on behalf of the fund. If you do not remit Federal Funds, your payment must be converted into Federal Funds. This usually occurs within one business day of receipt of a bank wire and within two business days of receipt of a check drawn on a member bank of the Federal Reserve System. Checks drawn on banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System may take considerably longer to convert into Federal Funds. Prior to receipt of Federal Funds, your money will not be invested in the fund.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege. Except as may be otherwise described in "How to Buy Shares–Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege" in Part II of this SAI, you may purchase fund shares by telephone or online if you have checked the appropriate box and supplied the necessary information on the Account Application or have filed a Shareholder Services Form with the Transfer Agent. The proceeds will be transferred between the bank account designated in one of these documents and your fund account. Only a bank account maintained in a domestic financial institution which is an ACH member may be so designated.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer purchase orders may be made at any time. If purchase orders are received prior to the time as of which the fund calculates its NAV (as described in the prospectus) on any day the Transfer Agent and the NYSE are open for regular business, fund shares will be purchased at the public offering price determined on that day. If purchase orders are made after the time as of which the fund calculates its NAV on any day the Transfer Agent and the NYSE are open for regular business, or made on Saturday, Sunday or any fund holiday (*e.g.*, when the NYSE is not open for business) fund shares will be purchased at the public offering price determined on the next bank business day following such purchase order. To qualify to use the Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege, the initial payment for purchase of shares must be drawn on, and redemption proceeds paid to, the same bank and account as are designated on the Account Application or Shareholder Services Form on file. If the proceeds of a particular redemption are to be sent to an account at any other bank, the request must be in writing and signature-guaranteed as described below under "Additional Information About How to Redeem Shares–Share Certificates; Medallion Signature Guarantees." See "Additional Information About How to Redeem Shares–Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege" below for more information. Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege enables investors to make regularly scheduled investments and may provide investors with a convenient way to invest for long-term financial goals, but does not guarantee a profit and will not protect an investor against loss in a declining market.

Reopening an Account. Except as may be otherwise described in "How to Buy Shares–Reopening An Account" in Part II of this SAI, you may reopen an account with a minimum investment of \$100 without filing a new Account Application during the calendar year the account is closed or during the following calendar year, provided the information on the old Account Application is still applicable.

Multi-Class Funds. When purchasing shares of a Multi-Class Fund, you must specify which class is being purchased. In many cases, neither the Distributor nor the Transfer Agent will have the information necessary to determine whether a quantity discount or reduced sales charge is applicable to a purchase. You or your Service Agent must notify the Distributor whenever a quantity discount or reduced sales charge is applicable to a purchase and must provide the Distributor with sufficient information at the time of purchase to verify that each purchase qualifies for the privilege or discount.

Service Agents may receive different levels of compensation for selling different classes of shares of the Multi-Class Funds.

Class A. Except as may be otherwise described in "How to Buy Shares—Class A" in Part II of this SAI, and as described below with respect to: (a) Class A shares of a Multi-Class Fund that is an equity fund purchased by shareholders who owned Class A shares of such fund on November 30, 1996; and (b) Class T shares exchanged for Class A shares, the public offering price for Class A shares of each Multi-Class Fund that is an equity fund is the NAV per share of that class plus a sales load as shown below:

<u>Amount of Transaction</u>	<u>Total Sales Load*—Class A Shares</u>		<u>Dealers' reallowance as a % of offering price</u>
	<u>As a % of offering price per share</u>	<u>As a % of NAV per share</u>	
Less than \$50,000	5.75	6.10	5.00
\$50,000 to less than \$100,000	4.50	4.71	3.75
\$100,000 to less than \$250,000	3.50	3.63	2.75
\$250,000 to less than \$500,000	2.50	2.56	2.25
\$500,000 to less than \$1,000,000	2.00	2.04	1.75
\$1,000,000 or more	-0-	-0-	-0-

* Due to rounding, the actual sales load you pay may be more or less than that calculated using these percentages.

The public offering price for Class A shares of a Dreyfus Multi-Class Fund that is an equity fund purchased by shareholders who beneficially owned Class A shares of such fund on November 30, 1996 is the NAV per share of that class plus a sales load as shown below:

<u>Amount of Transaction</u>	<u>Total Sales Load*—Class A Shares</u>		<u>Dealers' reallowance as a % of offering price</u>
	<u>As a % of offering price per share</u>	<u>As a % of NAV per share</u>	
Less than \$50,000	4.50	4.71	4.25
\$50,000 to less than \$100,000	4.00	4.17	3.75
\$100,000 to less than \$250,000	3.00	3.09	2.75
\$250,000 to less than \$500,000	2.50	2.56	2.25
\$500,000 to less than \$1,000,000	2.00	2.04	1.75
\$1,000,000 or more	-0-	-0-	-0-

* Due to rounding, the actual sales load you pay may be more or less than that calculated using these percentages.

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Effective February 4, 2009 (the "Exchange Date"), Class T shares are no longer offered by any Multi-Class Fund. Holders of Class T shares of a Multi-Class Fund as of the Exchange Date received automatically, in exchange for their Class T shares of a fund, Class A shares of the fund having an aggregate NAV equal to the aggregate value of the shareholder's Class T shares. For shareholders of a Multi-Class Fund who received Class A shares of the fund in exchange for their Class T shares of the fund on the Exchange Date, the public offering price for Class A shares of the fund is the NAV per share of Class A of the fund plus a sales load as shown below:

<u>Amount of Transaction</u>	<u>Total Sales Load*--Class A Shares</u>		<u>Dealers' reallowance as a % of offering price</u>
	<u>As a % of offering price per share</u>	<u>As a % of NAV per share</u>	
Less than \$50,000	4.50	4.71	4.00
\$50,000 to less than \$100,000	4.00	4.17	3.50
\$100,000 to less than \$250,000	3.00	3.09	2.50
\$250,000 to less than \$500,000	2.00	2.04	1.75
\$500,000 to less than \$1,000,000	1.50	1.52	1.25
\$1,000,000 or more	-0-	-0-	-0-

* Due to rounding, the actual sales load you pay may be more or less than that calculated using these percentages. The public offering price for Class A shares of each Multi-Class Fund that is a bond fund is the NAV per share of that class plus a sales load as shown below:

<u>Amount of Transaction</u>	<u>Total Sales Load*--Class A Shares</u>		<u>Dealers' reallowance as a % of offering price</u>
	<u>As a % of offering price per share</u>	<u>As a % of NAV per share</u>	
Less than \$50,000	4.50	4.71	4.25
\$50,000 to less than \$100,000	4.00	4.17	3.75
\$100,000 to less than \$250,000	3.00	3.09	2.75
\$250,000 to less than \$500,000	2.50	2.56	2.25
\$500,000 to less than \$1,000,000	2.00	2.04	1.75
\$1,000,000 or more	-0-	-0-	-0-

* Due to rounding, the actual sales load you pay may be more or less than that calculated using these percentages. Class A shares of a Multi-Class Fund purchased without an initial sales load as part of an investment of \$1,000,000 or more may be assessed at the time of redemption a 1% CDSC if redeemed within one year of purchase. The Distributor may pay Service Agents an up-front commission of up to 1% of the NAV of Class A shares purchased by their clients as part of a \$1,000,000 or more investment in Class A shares that are subject to a CDSC. If the Service Agent waives receipt of such commission, the CDSC applicable to such Class A shares will not be assessed at the time of redemption.

The scale of sales loads applies to purchases of Class A shares made by any Purchaser.

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- *Class A Shares Offered at NAV.* Full-time employees of member firms of FINRA and full-time employees of other financial institutions which have entered into an agreement with the Distributor pertaining to the sale of fund shares (or which otherwise have a brokerage-related or clearing arrangement with a FINRA member firm or financial institution with respect to the sale of such shares) may purchase Class A shares for themselves directly or pursuant to an employee benefit plan or other program (if fund shares are offered to such plans or programs), or for their spouses or minor children, at NAV without a sales load, provided they have furnished the Distributor with such information as it may request from time to time in order to verify eligibility for this privilege. This privilege also applies to full-time employees of financial institutions affiliated with FINRA member firms whose full-time employees are eligible to purchase Class A shares at NAV. In addition, Class A shares are offered at NAV to full-time or part-time employees of Dreyfus or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries, directors of Dreyfus, board members of a fund advised by Dreyfus or its affiliates, or the spouse or minor child of any of the foregoing. Further, a charitable organization investing \$50,000 or more in fund shares and a charitable remainder trust (each as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Code) may purchase Class A shares at NAV without payment of a sales charge, provided that such Class A shares are purchased directly through the Distributor. Any such charitable organization or charitable remainder trust that held Class A shares of a fund as of July 15, 2011, and continues to hold such Class A shares, may purchase additional Class A shares of the fund at NAV without a sales load whether or not purchasing such shares directly through the Distributor. Additional information about purchasing Class A shares at NAV is in the prospectus.
A shareholder purchasing fund shares through a Service Agent may no longer be eligible to purchase fund shares at NAV without a sales load, if the nature of the shareholder's relationship, and/or the services the shareholder receives from, the Service Agent changes. Please consult your Service Agent for further details.
- *Dealer Reallowance.* The dealer reallowance provided with respect to Class A shares may be changed from time to time but will remain the same for all dealers. The Distributor, at its own expense, may provide additional promotional incentives to dealers that sell shares of funds advised or administered by Dreyfus which are sold with a sales load, such as Class A shares. In some instances, these incentives may be offered only to certain dealers who have sold or may sell significant amounts of such shares. See "Management Arrangements–Distributor" below.
- *Right of Accumulation.* Except as may be otherwise described in "How to Buy Shares–Right of Accumulation" in Part II of this SAI, reduced sales loads apply to any purchase of Class A shares by you and any related Purchaser where the aggregate investment including such purchase is \$50,000 or more. If, for example, you previously purchased and still hold Eligible Shares, or combination thereof, with an aggregate current market value of \$40,000 and subsequently purchase Class A shares of such fund having a current value of \$20,000, the sales load applicable to the subsequent purchase would be the sales load in effect for a transaction in the range of \$50,000 to less than \$100,000. All present holdings of Eligible Shares may be combined to determine the current offering price of the aggregate investment in ascertaining the sales load applicable to each subsequent purchase.
To qualify for reduced sales loads, at the time of purchase you or your Service Agent must notify the Distributor if orders are made by wire or the Transfer Agent if orders are made by mail. The reduced sales load is subject to confirmation of your holdings through a check of appropriate records.
- *Conversion of All Class B Shares. Effective on or about the Effective Date (March 13, 2012), each Multi-Class Fund offering Class B shares converted its outstanding Class B shares to Class A shares of the fund (or, for certain funds, Class D shares of the fund—see "How to Buy Shares" in Part II of this SAI). Class B shares are no longer offered by the funds and have been terminated as a separately designated class of each fund.* On the Effective Date, holders of Class B shares of a fund received Class A shares (or, as applicable, Class D shares) of the fund having an aggregate NAV equal to the aggregate NAV of the shareholder's Class B shares. Each fund's Class A shares (or, as applicable, Class D shares) have a lower total annual expense ratio than the fund's Class B shares. No front-end sales load or CDSC was imposed in connection with the conversion. Any subsequent investments in a fund's Class A shares by

holders of Class A shares that were converted from Class B shares will be subject to the front-end sales load applicable to the fund's Class A shares.

Class C. The public offering price for Class C shares is the NAV per share of that class. No initial sales charge is imposed at the time of purchase. A CDSC is imposed, however, on redemptions of Class C shares made within the first year of purchase. See "Additional Information About How to Redeem Shares—Contingent Deferred Sales Charge—Multi-Class Funds—Class C" below.

Class I. The public offering price for Class I shares is the NAV per share of that class.

Shareholders who received Class I shares of a fund in exchange for Class Y shares of a corresponding Acquired Fund as a result of the reorganization of such series may continue to purchase Class I shares of any fund in the Dreyfus Family of Funds whether or not they would otherwise be eligible to do so. Additional information about eligibility to purchase Class I shares is in the prospectus and may be in Part II of this SAI.

Institutions effecting transactions in Class I shares for the accounts of their clients may charge their clients direct fees in connection with such transactions.

All Other Share Classes. The public offering price is the NAV per share of the class.

Converting Shares

Under certain circumstances, shares of a fund with more than one class may be converted from one class of shares to another class of shares of the same fund. The aggregate dollar value of the shares of the class received upon any such conversion will equal the aggregate dollar value of the converted shares on the date of the conversion. An investor whose fund shares are converted from one class to another class will not realize taxable gain or loss as a result of the conversion.

Taxpayer ID Number

Federal regulations require that you provide a certified taxpayer identification number ("TIN") upon opening or reopening an account. See the Account Application for further information concerning this requirement. Failure to furnish a certified TIN could subject you to a \$50 penalty imposed by the IRS.

Frequent Purchases and Exchanges (non-money market funds only)

The funds are intended to be long-term investment vehicles and are not designed to provide investors with a means of speculating on short-term market movements. A pattern of frequent purchases and exchanges can be disruptive to efficient portfolio management and, consequently, can be detrimental to a fund's performance and its shareholders. If fund management determines that an investor is following an abusive investment strategy, it may reject any purchase request, or terminate the investor's exchange privilege, with or without prior notice. Such investors also may be barred from purchasing shares of other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. Accounts under common ownership or control may be considered as one account for purposes of determining a pattern of excessive or abusive trading. In addition, a fund may refuse or restrict purchase or exchange requests for fund shares by any person or group if, in the judgment of fund management, the fund would be unable to invest the money effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies or could otherwise be adversely affected or if the fund receives or anticipates receiving simultaneous orders that may significantly affect the fund. If an exchange request is refused, the fund will take no other action with respect to the fund shares until it receives further instructions from the investor. While a fund will take reasonable steps to prevent excessive short-term trading deemed to be harmful to the fund, it may not be able to identify excessive trading conducted through certain financial intermediaries or omnibus accounts.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

See the prospectus or "How to Redeem Shares" in Part II of this SAI for fund-specific and other information about the redemption of fund shares.

Except as may be otherwise described in "How to Redeem Shares" in Part II of this SAI, each fund ordinarily will make payment for all shares redeemed within seven days after receipt by the Transfer Agent of a redemption request in proper form, except as provided by the rules of the SEC. However, if you have purchased fund shares by check, by Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege or through Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder[®], and subsequently submit a written redemption request to the Transfer Agent, you will receive proceeds from the redemption once a sufficient period of time has passed to reasonably ensure that the purchase check (including a certified or cashier's check) has cleared (normally eight business days). For a money market fund, the fund may delay the redemption of such shares for such period; for a fund other than a money market fund, the fund may delay sending the redemption proceeds for such period. In addition, the fund will not honor redemption checks under the Checkwriting Privilege, and will reject requests to redeem shares by wire or telephone, online or pursuant to the Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege, for eight business days after receipt by the Transfer Agent of the purchase check, the Dreyfus TeleTransfer purchase or the Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder order against which such redemption is requested. These procedures will not apply if your shares were purchased by wire payment, or if you otherwise have a sufficient collected balance in your account to cover the redemption request. Fund shares will not be redeemed until the Transfer Agent has received your Account Application.

If you hold shares of more than one class of a fund with more than one class, any request for redemption must specify the class of shares being redeemed. If you fail to specify the class of shares to be redeemed or if you own fewer shares of the class than specified to be redeemed, the redemption request may be delayed until the Transfer Agent receives further instructions from you or your Service Agent. Except as may be otherwise described in "How to Redeem Shares" in Part II of this SAI, the Wire Redemption Privilege, Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege and the Telephone Exchange Privilege authorize the Transfer Agent to act on telephone (including over the Dreyfus Express voice response system), letter or online instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be you, or a representative of your Service Agent, and reasonably believed by the Transfer Agent to be genuine. The fund will require the Transfer Agent to employ reasonable procedures, such as requiring a form of personal identification, to confirm that instructions are genuine and, if it does not follow such procedures, the fund or the Transfer Agent may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. Neither the fund nor the Transfer Agent will be liable for following telephonic instructions reasonably believed to be genuine.

During times of drastic economic or market conditions, you may experience difficulty in contacting the Transfer Agent by telephone or online to request a redemption or exchange of fund shares. In such cases, you should consider using the other redemption procedures described herein. Use of these other redemption procedures may result in your redemption request being processed at a later time than it would have been if telephonic redemption had been used. During the delay the NAV of non-money market funds may fluctuate.

Redemption Fee

Certain funds will deduct a redemption fee as described in the relevant funds' prospectuses. Subject to the exceptions described in a fund's prospectus, shares held for less than the 60-day holding period will be subject to the fund's redemption fee, whether held directly in your name or indirectly through an intermediary, such as a broker, bank, investment adviser, recordkeeper for Retirement Plan participants or any other third party. If you hold your shares through an intermediary's omnibus account, the intermediary is responsible for imposing the fee and remitting the fee to the fund.

The redemption fee will be charged and retained by a fund on shares sold before the end of the required holding period. The fund will use the "first-in, first-out" method to determine the holding period for the shares sold. Under this method, shares held the longest will be redeemed or exchanged first. The holding period commences on the day after your purchase order is effective. For example, the holding period for shares purchased on October 31 (trade date) begins on November 1 and ends on the 59th day, which is December 29. Thus, if you redeemed these shares on December 29, you would be assessed the fee, but you would not be assessed the fee if you redeemed on or after December 30.

A redemption fee generally is collected by deduction from the redemption proceeds, but may be imposed by billing you if the fee is not imposed as part of the redemption transaction.

A fund may postpone the effective date of the assessment of the redemption fee on the underlying shareholder accounts within an omnibus account if an intermediary requires additional time to collect the fund's redemption fee.

The fund may impose the redemption fee at the plan level for employee benefit plans that hold shares on behalf of a limited number of employees. Plan sponsors of such benefit plans that opt to impose redemption fees at the employee account level, rather than at the plan level, must enter into agreements with Dreyfus that obligate the sponsor to collect and remit redemption fees at the employee level and to provide to the fund, at its request, shareholder identity and transaction information.

The funds' prospectuses contain information on transactions for which the redemption fee is waived. The funds reserve the right to exempt additional transactions from the redemption fee.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge—Multi-Class Funds

Class C. A CDSC of 1% payable to the Distributor is imposed on any redemption of Class C shares within one year of the date of purchase. No CDSC will be imposed to the extent that the NAV of the Class C shares redeemed does not exceed (i) the current NAV of Class C shares of the fund acquired through reinvestment of fund dividends or capital gain distributions, plus (ii) increases in the NAV of your Class C shares above the dollar amount of all your payments for the purchase of Class C shares held by you at the time of redemption.

If the aggregate value of Class C shares redeemed has declined below their original cost as a result of the fund's performance, a CDSC may be applied to the then-current NAV rather than the purchase price.

In determining whether a CDSC is applicable to a redemption, the calculation will be made in a manner that results in the lowest possible rate. It will be assumed that the redemption is made first of amounts representing Class C shares acquired pursuant to the reinvestment of dividends and distributions; then of amounts representing the increase in NAV of Class C shares above the total amount of payments for the purchase of Class C shares made during the preceding year; and finally, of amounts representing the cost of shares held for the longest period.

For example, assume an investor purchased 100 shares of the fund at \$10 per share for a cost of \$1,000. Subsequently, the shareholder acquired five additional shares through the reinvestment of fund dividends. Within a year after the purchase the investor decided to redeem \$500 of the investment. Assuming at the time of the redemption the NAV had appreciated to \$12 per share, the value of the investor's shares would be \$1,260 (105 shares at \$12 per share). The CDSC would not be applied to the value of the reinvested dividend shares and the amount which represents appreciation (\$260). Therefore, \$240 of the \$500 redemption proceeds (\$500 minus \$260) would be charged at a rate of 1% for a total CDSC of \$2.40.

Waiver of CDSC. The CDSC may be waived in connection with (a) redemptions made within one year after the death or disability, as defined in Section 72(m)(7) of the Code, of the shareholder, (b) redemptions by employees participating in Retirement Plans or other programs, (c) redemptions as a result of a combination of any investment company with the fund by merger, acquisition of assets or otherwise, (d) a distribution following retirement under a tax-deferred retirement plan or upon attaining age 70½ in the case of an IRA or Keogh plan or custodial account pursuant to Section 403(b) of the Code and (e) redemptions pursuant to the Automatic Withdrawal Plan, as described under "Additional Information About Shareholder Services—Automatic Withdrawal Plan" in Part III of this SAI. If a fund's board determines to discontinue the waiver of the CDSC, the disclosure herein will be revised appropriately. Any fund shares subject to a CDSC which were purchased prior to the termination of such waiver will have the CDSC waived as provided in the fund's prospectus or this SAI at the time of the purchase of such shares.

To qualify for a waiver of the CDSC, at the time of redemption you must notify the Transfer Agent or your Service Agent must notify the Distributor. Any such qualification is subject to confirmation of your entitlement.

Redemption Through an Authorized Entity

Except as may be otherwise described in "How to Redeem Shares—Redemption Through an Authorized Entity" in Part II of this SAI, repurchase orders received by an Authorized Entity by the close of trading on the floor of the NYSE on any business day and transmitted to the Distributor or its designee in accordance with the Authorized

Entity's agreement with the Distributor are effected at the price determined as of the close of trading on the floor of the NYSE on that day. Otherwise, the shares will be redeemed at the next determined NAV. It is the responsibility of the Authorized Entity to transmit orders on a timely basis. The Authorized Entity may charge the shareholder a fee for executing the order. This repurchase arrangement is discretionary and may be withdrawn at any time.

Checkwriting Privilege

Certain funds provide redemption checks ("Checks") automatically upon opening an account, unless you specifically refuse the Checkwriting Privilege by checking the applicable "No" box on the Account Application. Checks will be sent only to the registered owner(s) of the account and only to the address of record. The Checkwriting Privilege may be established for an existing account by a separate signed Shareholder Services Form. The Account Application or Shareholder Services Form must be manually signed by the registered owner(s). Checks are drawn on your fund account and, except as may be otherwise described in "How to Redeem Shares–Checkwriting Privilege" in Part II of this SAI, may be made payable to the order of any person in the amount of \$500 or more. When a Check is presented to the Transfer Agent for payment, the Transfer Agent, as your agent, will cause the fund to redeem a sufficient number of full and fractional shares in your account to cover the amount of the Check. Potential fluctuations in the NAV of a non-money market fund should be considered in determining the amount of a Check. Dividends are earned until the Check clears. After clearance, a copy of the Check will be returned to you. You generally will be subject to the same rules and regulations that apply to checking accounts, although the election of this privilege creates only a shareholder-transfer agent relationship with the Transfer Agent. Except as may be otherwise described in "How to Redeem Shares–Checkwriting Privilege" in Part II of this SAI, Checks are free but the Transfer Agent will impose a fee for stopping payment of a Check upon your request or if the Transfer Agent cannot honor a Check due to insufficient funds or other valid reason. If the amount of the Check is greater than the value of the shares in your account, the Check will be returned marked "insufficient funds." Checks should not be used to close your account.

You should date your Checks with the current date when you write them. Please do not postdate your Checks. If you do, the Transfer Agent will honor, upon presentment, even if presented before the date of the Check, all postdated Checks which are dated within six months of presentment for payment if they are otherwise in good order. If you hold shares in a Dreyfus sponsored IRA account, you may be permitted to make withdrawals from your IRA account using checks furnished to you for this purpose.

Except with respect to money market funds, the Checkwriting Privilege will be terminated immediately, without notice, with respect to any account which is, or becomes, subject to backup withholding on redemptions. Any Check written on an account which has become subject to backup withholding on redemptions will not be honored by the Transfer Agent.

Wire Redemption Privilege

Except as may be otherwise described under "How to Redeem Shares–Wire Redemption Privilege" in Part II of this SAI, by using this privilege, you authorize the Transfer Agent to act on telephone, letter or online redemption instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be you, or a representative of your Service Agent, and reasonably believed by the Transfer Agent to be genuine. Ordinarily, a fund other than a money market fund will initiate payment for shares redeemed pursuant to the Wire Redemption Privilege on the next business day if the Transfer Agent receives a redemption request in proper form prior to the time as of which the fund calculates its NAV (as described in the prospectus); for a money market fund that receives a redemption request in proper form prior to the time as of which the fund calculates its NAV, payment will be initiated the same day and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day.

Except as may be otherwise described under "How to Redeem Shares–Wire Redemption Privilege" in Part II of this SAI, redemption proceeds (\$1,000 minimum) will be transferred by Federal Reserve wire only to the commercial bank account specified by you on the Account Application or Shareholder Services Form, or to a correspondent bank if your bank is not a member of the Federal Reserve System. Fees ordinarily are imposed by such bank and borne by the investor. Immediate notification by the correspondent bank to your bank is necessary to avoid a delay in crediting the funds to your bank account.

To change the commercial bank or account designated to receive redemption proceeds, a written request must be sent to the Transfer Agent. This request must be signed by each shareholder, with each signature guaranteed as described below under "Share Certificates; Medallion Signature Guarantees."

Redemption through Compatible Automated Facilities

Certain funds make available to institutions the ability to redeem shares through compatible automated interface or trading system facilities. Investors desiring to redeem shares in this manner should call Dreyfus Investments Division at 1-800-346-3621 to determine whether their automated facilities are compatible and to receive instructions for redeeming shares in this manner.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege

Except as may be otherwise described in "How to Redeem Shares—Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege" in Part II of this SAI, you may request by telephone (for regular accounts or IRAs) or online (for regular accounts only) that redemption proceeds (minimum \$500) be transferred between your fund account and your bank account. Except as may be otherwise described in "How to Redeem Shares—Transaction Fees" in Part II of this SAI or in the prospectus, transaction fees do not apply to Dreyfus TeleTransfer redemptions. Only a bank account maintained in a domestic financial institution which is an ACH member may be designated. You should be aware that if you have selected the Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege, any request for a Dreyfus TeleTransfer transaction will be effected through the ACH system unless more prompt transmittal specifically is requested. Redemption proceeds will be on deposit in your account at an ACH member bank ordinarily two business days after receipt of the redemption request. Shares held in an Education Savings Account may not be redeemed through the Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege. See "Additional Information About How to Buy Shares—Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege" above.

Reinvestment Privilege

Upon written request, you may reinvest up to the number of Class A shares of a Multi-Class Fund you have redeemed, within 45 days of redemption, at the then-prevailing NAV without a sales load, or reinstate your account for the purpose of exercising Fund Exchanges. Upon reinstatement, if such shares were subject to a CDSC, your account will be credited with an amount equal to the CDSC previously paid upon redemption of the shares reinvested. The Reinvestment Privilege may be exercised only once.

Share Certificates; Medallion Signature Guarantees

Effective July 1, 2011 each fund issues shares in book entry form only and no longer issues share certificates. Any certificates representing fund shares to be redeemed must be submitted with the redemption request. Written redemption requests must be signed by each shareholder, including each holder of a joint account, and each signature must be guaranteed. Signatures on endorsed certificates submitted for redemption also must be guaranteed as described below.

The Transfer Agent has adopted standards and procedures pursuant to which signature-guarantees in proper form generally will be accepted from participants in the NYSE Medallion Signature Program, the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program (STAMP) or the Stock Exchanges Medallion Program (SEMP). Guarantees must be signed by an authorized signatory of the guarantor. No other types of signature guarantees will be accepted. The Transfer Agent may request additional documentation from corporations, executors, administrators, trustees or guardians, and may accept other suitable verification arrangements from foreign investors, such as consular verification. For more information with respect to signature-guarantees, please call one of the telephone numbers listed on the cover.

Redemption Commitment

Each fund has committed itself to pay in cash all redemption requests by any fund shareholder of record, limited in amount during any 90-day period to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the value of the fund's net assets at the beginning of such period. Such commitment is irrevocable without the prior approval of the SEC. In the case of requests for redemption from the fund in excess of such amount, the fund's board reserves the right to make

payments in whole or in part in securities or other assets of the fund in case of an emergency or any time a cash distribution would impair the liquidity of the fund to the detriment of the existing shareholders. In such event, the securities would be valued in the same manner as the fund's portfolio is valued. If the recipient sells such securities, brokerage charges would be incurred.

Suspension of Redemptions

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed (a) during any period when the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings), (b) when the SEC determines that trading in the markets a fund ordinarily utilizes is restricted, or when an emergency exists as determined by the SEC so that disposal of the fund's investments or determination of its NAV is not reasonably practicable, or (c) for such other periods as the SEC by order may permit to protect fund shareholders.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

See "Shareholder Services" in Part II of this SAI to determine which sections of the discussion below apply to your fund.

Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder, the Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan and Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege enable investors to make regularly scheduled investments and may provide these investors with a convenient way to invest for long-term financial goals, but do not guarantee a profit and will not protect an investor against loss in a declining market.

Shareholder Services Forms and prospectuses of the funds may be obtained by visiting www.dreyfus.com or by calling 1-800-DREYFUS. To modify or terminate your participation in a service, call 1-800-DREYFUS. Except as otherwise stated, the shareholder services described below may be modified or terminated at any time.

Exchanges

You should obtain and review the prospectus of the fund and class, if applicable, into which an exchange is being made. Upon exchanging into a new account, the following shareholder services and privileges, as applicable, will be automatically carried over to the fund into which the exchange is made: Fund Exchanges, Checkwriting Privilege, Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege, Wire Redemption Privilege and the dividends and distributions payment options (except Dreyfus Dividend Sweep) selected by you.

The funds reserve the right to reject any exchange request in whole or in part. Fund Exchanges and the Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege are available to investors resident in any state in which shares of the fund being acquired may legally be sold. Shares may be exchanged only between accounts having certain identical identifying designations. The Fund Exchanges service or the Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege may be modified or terminated at any time upon notice to shareholders.

Fund Exchanges. Except as may be otherwise described in "Shareholder Services" in Part II of this SAI, you or clients of certain Service Agents may purchase, in exchange for shares of a fund, shares of the same class of another fund in the Dreyfus Family of Funds, or shares of certain other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. Fund exchanges are subject to any redemption fee applicable to the fund from which you are exchanging, as described in such fund's prospectus. You should review carefully the current prospectus of the fund from which your shares were exchanged and, if applicable, into which shares are exchanged to determine the sales load or CDSC chargeable upon the redemption of the shares and for information on conversion features. Shares of funds purchased by exchange will be purchased on the basis of relative NAV per share as follows:

- A. Exchanges for shares of funds offered without a sales load will be made without a sales load.
- B. Shares of funds purchased without a sales load may be exchanged for shares of other funds sold with a sales load, and the applicable sales load will be deducted.
- C. Shares of funds purchased with a sales load may be exchanged without a sales load for shares of other funds sold without a sales load.

D. Shares of funds purchased with a sales load, shares of funds acquired by a previous exchange from shares purchased with a sales load and additional shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends or distributions of any such funds (collectively referred to herein as "Purchased Shares") may be exchanged for shares of other funds sold with a sales load (referred to herein as "Offered Shares"), but if the sales load applicable to the Offered Shares exceeds the maximum sales load that could have been imposed in connection with the Purchased Shares (at the time the Purchased Shares were acquired), without giving effect to any reduced loads, the difference may be deducted.

E. Shares of funds subject to a CDSC that are exchanged for shares of another fund will be subject to the higher applicable CDSC of the two funds, and, for purposes of calculating CDSC rates and conversion periods, if any, will be deemed to have been held since the date the shares being exchanged were initially purchased.

To accomplish an exchange under item D above, you or your Service Agent acting on your behalf must notify the Transfer Agent of your prior ownership of fund shares and your account number. Any such exchange is subject to confirmation of your holdings through a check of appropriate records.

You also may exchange your Class A or Class C shares of a Multi-Class Fund that are subject to a CDSC for shares of the Worldwide Dollar Fund. The shares so purchased will be held in an Exchange Account. Exchanges of shares from an Exchange Account only can be made into certain other funds managed or administered by Dreyfus. No CDSC is charged when an investor exchanges into an Exchange Account; however, the applicable CDSC will be imposed when shares are redeemed from an Exchange Account or other applicable fund account. Upon redemption, the applicable CDSC will be calculated without regard to the time such shares were held in an Exchange Account. See "How to Redeem Shares" in Part II of this SAI. Redemption proceeds for Exchange Account shares are paid by federal wire or check only. Exchange Account shares also are eligible for the Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege and the Automatic Withdrawal Plan, each of which is described below.

As of the Effective Date, holders of Class A shares of a fund or the General Fund received by conversion from Class B shares, and holders of shares of the Worldwide Dollar Fund received in a prior exchange for a fund's Class B shares, may exchange such shares for Class A shares or no-load shares or classes of other funds managed or administered by Dreyfus, without the imposition of a front-end sales load or CDSC.

Except as may be otherwise described in "Shareholder Services" in Part II of this SAI, to request an exchange, you, or a Service Agent acting on your behalf, may give exchange instructions to the Transfer Agent in writing, by telephone or online. The ability to issue exchange instructions by telephone or online is given to all fund shareholders automatically, unless you check the applicable "No" box on the Account Application, indicating that you specifically refuse this privilege. Except as may be otherwise described in "Shareholder Services" in Part II of this SAI, by using this privilege, you authorize the Transfer Agent to act on telephonic and online instructions (including over the Dreyfus Express[®] voice response telephone system) from any person representing himself or herself to be you or a representative of your Service Agent and reasonably believed by the Transfer Agent to be genuine. Exchanges may be subject to limitations as to the amount involved or the number of exchanges permitted. Shares issued in certificate form are not eligible for telephone or online exchange. Unless otherwise stated in the prospectus, no fees currently are charged to shareholders directly in connection with exchanges, although the funds reserve the right, upon not less than 60 days' written notice, to charge shareholders a nominal administrative fee in accordance with rules promulgated by the SEC.

Exchanges of Class I or Class R shares held by a Retirement Plan may be made only between the investor's Retirement Plan account in one fund and such investor's Retirement Plan account in another fund.

When establishing a new account by exchange, the shares being exchanged must have a value of at least the minimum initial investment required for the fund into which the exchange is being made. For the BASIC funds, the shares being exchanged must have a current value of at least \$1,000.

During times of drastic economic or market conditions, Fund Exchanges may be temporarily suspended without notice, and exchange requests may be treated based on their separate components—redemption orders with a simultaneous request to purchase the other fund's shares. In such a case, the redemption request would be processed at the fund's next determined NAV, but the purchase order would be effective only at the NAV next determined after the fund being purchased receives the proceeds of the redemption, which may result in the purchase being delayed.

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege. Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege, which is available for existing accounts only, permits you to purchase (on a semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly or annual basis), in exchange for shares of a fund, shares of the same class of another fund in the Dreyfus Family of Funds or shares of certain other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds of which you are a shareholder. The amount you designate, which can be expressed either in terms of a specific dollar or share amount (\$100 minimum), will be exchanged automatically on the first and/or fifteenth day of the month according to the schedule you have selected. With respect to Class I or Class R shares held by a Retirement Plan, exchanges may be made only between the investor's Retirement Plan account in one fund and such investor's Retirement Plan account in another fund. Shares will be exchanged on the basis of relative NAV as described above under "Fund Exchanges." Enrollment in or modification or cancellation of this privilege is effective three business days following notification by you. Shares held under IRAs and Retirement Plans are eligible for this privilege. Exchanges of IRA shares may be made between IRA accounts and from regular accounts to IRA accounts, but not from IRA accounts to regular accounts. With respect to Retirement Plan accounts, exchanges may be made only among those accounts. Shares in certificate form are not eligible for this privilege.

Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder[®]

Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder[®] permits you to purchase fund shares (minimum of \$100 and a maximum of \$150,000 per transaction) at regular intervals selected by you. Fund shares are purchased by transferring funds from the bank account designated by you.

Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege

Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege enables you to purchase fund shares (minimum of \$100 and maximum of \$50,000 per transaction) by having federal salary, Social Security, or certain veterans', military or other payments from the U.S. Government automatically deposited into your fund account. When selecting this service for a fund other than a money market fund, you should consider whether Direct Deposit of your entire payment into a fund with a fluctuating NAV may be appropriate for you.

Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan

Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan permits you to purchase fund shares (minimum of \$100 per transaction) automatically on a regular basis. Depending upon your employer's direct deposit program, you may have part or all of your paycheck transferred to your existing Dreyfus account electronically through the ACH system at each pay period. To establish a Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan account, you must file an authorization form with your employer's payroll department. It is the sole responsibility of your employer to arrange for transactions under the Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan. Shares held through a Retirement Plan are not eligible for this privilege.

Dreyfus Dividend Options

Dreyfus Dividend Sweep. Dreyfus Dividend Sweep allows you to invest automatically your dividends or dividends and capital gain distributions, if any, from a fund in shares of the same class (if applicable) of another fund in the Dreyfus Family of Funds or shares of certain other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds of which you are a shareholder. Shares held through a Retirement Plan are not eligible for this privilege. Identically registered existing IRA accounts are eligible for this privilege. Shares of the other funds purchased pursuant to this privilege will be purchased on the basis of relative NAV per share as follows:

- A. Dividends and distributions paid by a fund may be invested without a sales load in shares of other funds offered without a sales load.
- B. Dividends and distributions paid by a fund that does not charge a sales load may be invested in shares of other funds sold with a sales load, and the applicable sales load will be deducted.
- C. Dividends and distributions paid by a fund that charges a sales load may be invested in shares of other funds sold with a sales load (Offered Shares), but if the sales load applicable to the Offered Shares exceeds the maximum sales load charged by the fund from which dividends or distributions are being swept (without giving effect to any reduced loads), the difference may be deducted.
- D. Dividends and distributions paid by a fund may be invested in shares of other funds that impose a CDSC and the applicable CDSC, if any, will be imposed upon redemption of such shares.

Dreyfus Dividend ACH. Dreyfus Dividend ACH permits you to transfer electronically dividends or dividends and capital gain distributions, if any, from a fund to a designated bank account. Only an account maintained at a domestic financial institution which is an ACH member may be so designated. Banks may charge a fee for this service.

Automatic Withdrawal Plan

The Automatic Withdrawal Plan permits you to request withdrawal of a specified dollar amount (minimum of \$50) on a specific day each month, quarter or semi-annual or annual period if you have a \$5,000 minimum account. Automatic Withdrawal Plan transactions that fall on a non-business day generally will be processed on the next business day. However, when the next business day is part of a new month, the transaction will be processed on the previous business day. For example, if you request that Automatic Withdrawal Plan transactions be processed on the 30th day of each month, and June 30th falls on a Sunday, the transaction will be processed on June 28th. Withdrawal payments are the proceeds from sales of fund shares, not the yield on the shares. If withdrawal payments exceed reinvested dividends and distributions, your shares will be reduced and eventually may be depleted. The Automatic Withdrawal Plan may be established by filing an Automatic Withdrawal Plan application with the Transfer Agent or by oral request from any of the authorized signatories on the account by calling 1-800-DREYFUS. Shares for which share certificates have been issued may not be redeemed through the Automatic Withdrawal Plan.

No CDSC with respect to Class C shares will be imposed on withdrawals made under the Automatic Withdrawal Plan, provided that any amount withdrawn under the plan does not exceed on an annual basis 12% of the greater of (1) the account value at the time of the first withdrawal under the Automatic Withdrawal Plan or (2) the account value at the time of the subsequent withdrawal. Withdrawals with respect to Class C shares under the Automatic Withdrawal Plan that exceed such amounts will be subject to a CDSC. Withdrawals of Class A shares subject to a CDSC under the Automatic Withdrawal Plan will be subject to any applicable CDSC. Purchases of additional Class A shares where the sales load is imposed concurrently with withdrawals of Class A shares generally are undesirable. Certain Retirement Plans, including Dreyfus-sponsored retirement plans, may permit certain participants to establish an automatic withdrawal plan from such Retirement Plans. Participants should consult their Retirement Plan sponsor and tax advisor for details. Such a withdrawal plan is different than the Automatic Withdrawal Plan.

Letter of Intent—Class A Shares

By submitting a Letter of Intent form, you become eligible for the reduced sales load on purchases of Class A shares based on the total number of shares of Eligible Shares purchased by you and any related Purchaser within a period of up to 13-months pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in the Letter of Intent. Eligible Shares purchased within 90 days prior to the submission of the Letter of Intent ("Pre-LOI Purchases") may be used to equal or exceed the amount specified in the Letter of Intent. A minimum initial purchase of \$5,000 is required. You can obtain a Letter of Intent form by calling 1-800-DREYFUS.

Each purchase you make from the date you submit the Letter of Intent until the earlier of (i) the date you fulfill the terms of the Letter of Intent by purchasing the minimum investment specified in the Letter of Intent (the "LOI Purchase Commitment") or (ii) the end of the 13-month period following the date you submit the Letter of Intent will be at the public offering price applicable to a single transaction in the amount of the LOI Purchase Commitment. The Transfer Agent will hold in escrow 5% of the minimum amount indicated in the Letter of Intent, which may be used for payment of a higher sales load if you do not fulfill the LOI Purchase Commitment. When you fulfill the LOI Purchase Commitment, the escrowed amount will be released and additional shares representing such amount will be credited to your account. In addition, when you fulfill the LOI Purchase Commitment, the Pre-LOI Purchases will be adjusted to reflect the sales load applicable to the LOI Purchase Commitment. The adjustment will be made in the form of additional shares credited to your account at the then-current offering price applicable to a single purchase in the amount of the LOI Purchase Commitment. If, however, total purchases at the end of the 13-month period are less than the LOI Purchase Commitment, the offering price of the shares you purchased (including shares representing the escrowed amount) during the 13-month period will be adjusted to reflect the sales load applicable to the aggregate purchases you actually made (which will reduce the number of

shares in your account), unless you have redeemed the shares in your account, in which case the Transfer Agent, as attorney-in-fact pursuant to the terms of the Letter of Intent, will redeem an appropriate number of Class A shares of the fund held in escrow to realize the difference between the sales load actually paid and the sales load applicable to the aggregate purchases actually made and any remaining shares will be credited to your account. Submitting a Letter of Intent does not bind you to purchase, or the fund to sell, the full amount indicated at the sales load in effect at the time of signing, but you must complete the intended purchase to obtain the reduced sales load. At the time you purchase Class A shares, you must indicate your intention to do so under a Letter of Intent. Purchases pursuant to a Letter of Intent will be made at the then-current NAV plus the applicable sales load in effect at the time such Letter of Intent was submitted.

Corporate Pension/Profit-Sharing and Retirement Plans

A fund may make available to corporations a variety of prototype pension and profit-sharing plans, including a 401(k) Salary Reduction Plan. In addition, certain funds make available Keogh Plans, IRAs (including regular IRAs, spousal IRAs for a non-working spouse, Roth IRAs, SEP-IRAs and rollover IRAs), Education Savings Accounts and 403(b)(7) Plans. Plan support services also are available. If you wish to purchase fund shares in conjunction with a Keogh Plan, a 403(b)(7) Plan, an IRA, including a SEP-IRA, or an Education Savings Account, you may request from the Distributor forms for adoption of such plans. Shares may be purchased in connection with these plans only by direct remittance to the entity acting as custodian. Such purchases will be effective when payments received by the Transfer Agent are converted into Federal Funds. Purchases for these plans may not be made in advance of receipt of funds. The entity acting as custodian for Keogh Plans, 403(b)(7) Plans, IRAs or Education Savings Accounts may charge a fee, payment of which could require the liquidation of shares. All fees charged are described in the appropriate form. You should read the prototype retirement plan and the appropriate form of custodial agreement for further details on eligibility, service fees and tax implications, and should consult a tax advisor.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT DISTRIBUTION PLANS, SERVICE PLANS AND SHAREHOLDER SERVICES PLANS

See "Distribution Plans, Service Plans and Shareholder Services Plans" in Part II of this SAI for more information about the Plan(s) adopted by your fund.

Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, which is applicable to certain Plans, provides, among other things, that an investment company may bear expenses of distributing its shares only pursuant to a plan adopted in accordance with the Rule. For each fund that has adopted a Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1, the board believes that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plan will benefit the fund and the class(es) of fund shares to which the Plan applies.

A quarterly report of the amounts expended under a fund's Plan, and the purposes for which such expenditures were incurred, must be made to the fund's board for its review. For a Plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1, the Plan provides that it may not be amended to increase materially the costs that holders of the fund's applicable class(es) of shares may bear pursuant to the Plan without the approval of the holders of such shares; other material amendments of the Plan must be approved by the board and by the board members who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the fund and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan or in any agreements entered into in connection with the Plan, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such amendments. For a Plan not adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1, the Plan provides that material amendments to the Plan must be approved by the board and by the board members who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the fund and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan or in any agreements entered into in connection with the Plan, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such amendments. Each Plan is subject to annual approval by such vote of the board members cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Plan. As to the relevant class of fund shares (if applicable), the Plan is generally terminable at any time by vote of a majority of the board members who are not "interested persons" with respect to the fund and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan or any agreements related to the Plan or, for a Plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1, by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of such class.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES AND RISKS

See the prospectus and "Investments, Investment Techniques and Risks" and "Investment Restrictions" in Part II of this SAI to determine which policies and risks apply to your fund.

The Funds of Funds invest all or substantially all of their investable assets in Underlying Funds and, therefore, the following descriptions of investments, investment techniques and risks apply primarily to the Underlying Funds, as applicable. To the extent a Fund of Fund's Underlying Funds invest as described below, the effect of investment risks generally would be experienced similarly for the Fund of Funds.

All Funds other than Money Market Funds

Equity Securities

Equity securities include common stocks and certain preferred stocks, convertible securities and warrants. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations can be pronounced. Changes in the value of a fund's investments will result in changes in the value of its shares and thus the fund's total return to investors.

Investing in equity securities poses risks specific to an issuer as well as to the particular type of company issuing the equity securities. For example, equity securities of small- or mid-capitalization companies tend to have more abrupt or erratic price swings than equity securities of larger, more established companies because, among other reasons, they trade less frequently and in lower volumes and their issuers typically are more subject to changes in earnings and prospects in that they are more susceptible to changes in economic conditions, may be more reliant on singular products or services and are more vulnerable to larger competitors. Equity securities of these types of companies may have a higher potential for gains, but also may be subject to greater risk of loss. If a fund, together with other investment companies and other clients advised by the Adviser and its affiliates, owns significant positions in portfolio companies, depending on market conditions, the fund's ability to dispose of some or all positions at a desirable time may be adversely affected. While common stockholders usually have voting rights on a number of significant matters, other types of equity securities, such as preferred stock, common limited partnership units and limited liability company interests, may not ordinarily have voting rights. An investment in securities of companies that have no earnings or have experienced losses is generally based on a belief that actual or anticipated products or services will produce future earnings. If the anticipated event is delayed or does not occur, or if investor perception about the company changes, the company's stock price may decline sharply and its securities may become less liquid. Investing in equity securities also poses risks specific to a particular industry, market or sector, such as technology, financial services, consumer goods or natural resources (e.g., oil and gas). To some extent, the prices of equity securities tend to move by industry, market or sector. When market conditions favorably affect, or are expected to favorably affect, an industry, the share prices of the equity securities of companies in that industry tend to rise. Conversely, negative news or a poor outlook for a particular industry can cause the share prices of such securities of companies in that industry to decline quickly.

Common Stock. Stocks and similar securities, such as common limited partnership units and limited liability company interests, represent shares of ownership in a company. After other claims are satisfied, common stockholders and other common equity owners participate in company profits on a pro-rata basis; profits may be paid out in dividends or reinvested in the company to help it grow. Increases and decreases in earnings are usually reflected in a company's common equity securities, so common equity securities generally have the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential of all corporate securities. Common stock may be received upon the conversion of convertible securities.

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock is a form of equity ownership in a corporation. Generally, preferred stock has a specified dividend and ranks after bonds and before common stocks in its claim on income for dividend payments and on assets should the company be liquidated. The market value of preferred stock generally increases when

interest rates decline and decreases when interest rates rise, but, as with debt securities, also is affected by the issuer's ability or perceived ability to make payments on the preferred stock. While most preferred stocks pay a dividend, a fund may purchase preferred stock where the issuer has omitted, or is in danger of omitting, payment of its dividend. Such investments would be made primarily for their capital appreciation potential. Certain classes of preferred stock are convertible, meaning the preferred stock is convertible into shares of common stock of the issuer. Holding convertible preferred stock can provide a steady stream of dividends and the option to convert the preferred stock to common stock.

Certain convertible preferred stocks may offer enhanced yield features. These preferred stocks may feature a mandatory conversion date and may have a capital appreciation limit expressed in terms of a stated price. Other types of convertible securities may be designed to provide the investor with high current income with some prospect of future capital appreciation and may have some built-in call protection. Investors may have the right to convert such securities into shares of common stock at a preset conversion ratio or hold them until maturity. Upon maturity they may convert into either cash or a specified number of shares of common stock.

Trust preferred securities are preferred stocks issued by a special purpose trust subsidiary backed by subordinated debt of the corporate parent. These securities typically bear a market rate coupon comparable to interest rates available on debt of a similarly rated company. Holders of trust preferred securities have limited voting rights to control the activities of the trust and no voting rights with respect to the parent company.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities include bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks or other securities that may be converted or exchanged (by the holder or by the issuer) into shares of the underlying common stock (or cash or securities of equivalent value) at a stated exchange ratio or predetermined price (the conversion price). Convertible securities have characteristics similar to both equity and fixed-income securities. Convertible securities generally are subordinated to other similar but non-convertible securities of the same issuer, although convertible bonds, as corporate debt obligations, enjoy seniority in right of payment to all equity securities, and convertible preferred stock is senior to common stock of the same issuer. Because of the subordination feature, however, convertible securities typically have lower ratings than similar non-convertible securities.

Although to a lesser extent than with fixed-income securities, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible securities tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock. A unique feature of convertible securities is that as the market price of the underlying common stock declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and so may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock increases, the prices of the convertible securities tend to rise as a reflection of the value of the underlying common stock. While no securities investments are without risk, investments in convertible securities generally entail less risk than investments in common stock of the same issuer.

Convertible securities provide for a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than common stocks, but there can be no assurance of current income because the issuers of the convertible securities may default on their obligations. A convertible security, in addition to providing fixed-income, offers the potential for capital appreciation through the conversion feature, which enables the holder to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying common stock. There can be no assurance of capital appreciation, however, because securities prices fluctuate. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality because of the potential for capital appreciation.

So-called "synthetic convertible securities" are comprised of two or more different securities, each with its own market value, whose investment characteristics, taken together, resemble those of convertible securities. An example is a non-convertible debt security and a warrant or option. The "market value" of a synthetic convertible is the combined value of its fixed-income component and its convertible component. For this reason, the values of a synthetic convertible and a true convertible security may respond differently to market fluctuations.

Warrants. A warrant is a form of derivative that gives the holder the right to subscribe to a specified amount of the issuing corporation's securities at a set price for a specified period of time. Warrants are subject to the same market risk as stocks, but may be more volatile in price. A fund's investment in warrants will not entitle it to receive

dividends or exercise voting rights and will become worthless if the warrants cannot be profitably exercised before the expiration dates. Warrants or other non-income producing equity securities may be received in connection with a fund's investments in corporate debt securities (further described below), or restructuring of investments. Bonds with warrants attached to purchase equity securities have many characteristics of convertible bonds and their prices may, to some degree, reflect the performance of the underlying stock.

IPOs. An IPO is a corporation's first offering of stock to the public. Shares are given a market value reflecting expectations for the corporation's future growth. Special rules of FINRA apply to the distribution of IPOs. Corporations offering IPOs generally have limited operating histories and may involve greater investment risk. Special risks associated with IPOs may include a limited number of shares available for trading, unseasoned trading, lack of investor knowledge of the company, and limited operating history, all of which may contribute to price volatility. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for a fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. In addition, some IPOs are involved in relatively new industries or lines of business, which may not be widely understood by investors. Some of the companies involved in new industries may be regarded as developmental stage companies, without revenues or operating income, or the near-term prospects of such. Foreign IPOs are subject to foreign political and currency risks. Many IPOs are issued by undercapitalized companies of small or microcap size. The prices of these companies' securities can be very volatile, rising and falling rapidly, sometimes based solely on investor perceptions rather than economic reasons.

Fixed-Income Securities

Fixed-income securities include interest-bearing securities, such as corporate debt securities. Interest-bearing securities are investments which promise a stable stream of income, although the prices of such securities are inversely affected by changes in interest rates and, therefore, are subject to interest rate risk, as well as the risk of unrelated market price fluctuations. Fixed-income securities may have various interest rate payment and reset terms, including fixed rate, adjustable rate, zero coupon, contingent, deferred, payment in kind and auction rate features. Certain securities, such as those with interest rates that fluctuate directly or indirectly based on multiples of a stated index, are designed to be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates and can subject the holders thereof to extreme reductions of yield and possibly loss of principal. Certain fixed-income securities may be issued at a discount from their face value or purchased at a price less than their stated face amount or at a price less than their issue price plus the portion of "original issue discount" previously accrued thereon, *i.e.*, purchased at a "market discount." The amount of original issue discount and/or market discount on certain obligations may be significant, and accretion of market discount together with original issue discount, will cause a fund to realize income prior to the receipt of cash payments with respect to these securities. To maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid liability for federal income taxes, a fund may be required to distribute such income accrued with respect to these securities and may have to dispose of portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate cash to satisfy these distribution requirements.

Failure of an issuer to make timely interest or principal payments, or a decline or perception of a decline in the credit quality of a fixed-income security (known as credit risk), can cause the security's price to fall, potentially lowering a fund's share price. The values of fixed-income securities also may be affected by changes in the credit rating of the issuer. Once the rating of a portfolio security has been changed, a fund will consider all circumstances deemed relevant in determining whether to continue to hold the security. Fixed-income securities rated below investment grade by the Rating Agencies may be subject to greater risks with respect to the issuing entity and to greater market fluctuations than certain lower yielding, higher-rated fixed-income securities. See "High Yield and Lower-Rated Securities" below for a discussion of those securities and see "Rating Categories" below for a general description of the Rating Agencies' ratings.

As a measure of a fixed-income security's cash flow, duration is an alternative to the concept of "term to maturity" in assessing the price volatility associated with changes in interest rates (known as interest rate risk). Generally, the longer the duration, the more volatility an investor should expect. For example, the market price of a bond with a duration of three years would be expected to decline 3% if interest rates rose 1%. Conversely, the market price of the same bond would be expected to increase 3% if interest rates fell 1%. The market price of a bond with a duration of six years would be expected to increase or decline twice as much as the market price of a bond with a three-year duration. Duration is a way of measuring a security's maturity in terms of the average time required to

receive the present value of all interest and principal payments as opposed to its term to maturity. The maturity of a security measures only the time until final payment is due; it does not take account of the pattern of a security's cash flows over time, which would include how cash flow is affected by prepayments and by changes in interest rates. Incorporating a security's yield, coupon interest payments, final maturity and option features into one measure, duration is computed by determining the weighted average maturity of a bond's cash flows, where the present values of the cash flows serve as weights. In computing the duration of a fund, the Adviser will estimate the duration of obligations that are subject to features such as prepayment or redemption by the issuer, put options retained by the investor or other imbedded options, taking into account the influence of interest rates on prepayments and coupon flows.

Average weighted maturity is the length of time, in days or years, until the securities held by a fund, on average, will mature or be redeemed by their issuers. The average maturity is weighted according to the dollar amounts invested in the various securities by the fund. In general, the longer a fund's average weighted maturity, the more its share price will fluctuate in response to changing interest rates. For purposes of calculating average effective portfolio maturity, a security that is subject to redemption at the option of the issuer on a particular date (the "call date") which is prior to the security's stated maturity may be deemed to mature on the call date rather than on its stated maturity date. The call date of a security will be used to calculate average effective portfolio maturity when the Adviser reasonably anticipates, based upon information available to it, that the issuer will exercise its right to redeem the security. The Adviser may base its conclusion on such factors as the interest rate paid on the security compared to prevailing market rates, the amount of cash available to the issuer of the security, events affecting the issuer of the security, and other factors that may compel or make it advantageous for the issuer to redeem a security prior to its stated maturity.

When interest rates fall, the principal on certain fixed-income securities, including mortgage-backed and certain asset-backed securities (discussed below), may be prepaid. The loss of higher yielding underlying mortgages and the reinvestment of proceeds at lower interest rates can reduce a fund's potential price gain in response to falling interest rates, reduce the fund's yield, or cause the fund's share price to fall. This is known as prepayment risk. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the effective duration of a fund's mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may lengthen due to a drop in prepayments of the underlying mortgages or other assets. This is known as extension risk and would increase the fund's sensitivity to rising interest rates and its potential for price declines.

U.S. Government Securities. U.S. Government securities are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government securities include Treasury bills, Treasury notes and Treasury bonds, which differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance. Treasury bills have initial maturities of one year or less; Treasury notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and Treasury bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years. Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities are supported by the full faith and credit of the Treasury; others by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others by discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality; and others only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality. These securities bear fixed, floating or variable rates of interest. While the U.S. Government currently provides financial support to such U.S. Government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so, since it is not so obligated by law. A security backed by the Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Neither the market value nor a fund's share price is guaranteed.

TIPS are issued by the Treasury and are designed to provide investors a long-term investment vehicle that is not vulnerable to inflation. The interest rate paid by TIPS is fixed, while the principal value rises or falls semi-annually based on changes in a published Consumer Price Index. Thus, if inflation occurs, the principal and interest payments on the TIPS are adjusted accordingly to protect investors from inflationary loss. During a deflationary period, the principal and interest payments decrease, although the TIPS' principal will not drop below its face value at maturity. In exchange for the inflation protection, TIPS generally pay lower interest rates than typical Treasury securities. Only if inflation occurs will TIPS offer a higher real yield than a conventional Treasury bond of the same maturity. The secondary market for TIPS may not be as active or liquid as the secondary market for conventional Treasury securities. Principal appreciation and interest payments on TIPS generally will be taxed annually as ordinary interest income or original issue discount for federal income tax calculations. As a result, any appreciation in principal generally will be counted as income in the year the increase occurs, even though the investor will not

receive such amounts until the TIPS are sold or mature. Principal appreciation and interest payments will be exempt from state and local income taxes. See also "Inflation-Indexed Securities" below.

Many states grant tax-free status to dividends paid to shareholders of a fund from interest income earned by that fund from direct obligations of the U.S. Government, subject in some states to minimum investment requirements that must be met by the fund. Investments in securities issued by the GNMA or FNMA, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government securities do not generally qualify for tax-free treatment.

On August 5, 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating for the United States of America to "AA+" from "AAA." The value of shares of a fund that may invest in U.S. Government obligations may be adversely affected by S&P's downgrade or any future downgrades of the U.S. Government's credit rating. While the long-term impact of the downgrade is uncertain, it could, for example, lead to increased volatility in the short-term.

Corporate Debt Securities. Corporate debt securities include corporate bonds, debentures, notes and other similar instruments, including certain convertible securities. Debt securities may be acquired with warrants attached to purchase additional fixed-income securities at the same coupon rate. A decline in interest rates would permit a fund to buy additional bonds at the favorable rate or to sell the warrants at a profit. If interest rates rise, the warrants would generally expire with no value. Corporate income-producing securities also may include forms of preferred or preference stock, which may be considered equity securities. The rate of interest on a corporate debt security may be fixed, floating or variable, and may vary inversely with respect to a reference rate such as interest rates or other financial indicators. The rate of return or return of principal on some debt obligations may be linked or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a foreign currency or currencies. Such securities may include those whose principal amount or redemption price is indexed to, and thus varies directly with, changes in the market price of certain commodities, including gold bullion or other precious metals.

Ratings of Securities. Subsequent to its purchase by a fund, an issue of rated securities may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below any minimum that may be required for purchase by a fund. Neither event will require the sale of such securities by the fund, but the Adviser will consider such event in determining whether the fund should continue to hold the securities. In addition, it is possible that a Rating Agency might not timely change its ratings of a particular issue to reflect subsequent events. To the extent the ratings given by a Rating Agency for any securities change as a result of changes in such organizations or their rating systems, a fund will attempt to use comparable ratings as standards for its investments in accordance with its investment policies.

High Yield and Lower-Rated Securities. Fixed-income securities rated below investment grade, such as those rated Ba by Moody's or BB by S&P and Fitch, and as low as those rated Caa/CCC by Rating Agencies at the time of purchase (commonly known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds), or, if unrated, deemed to be of comparable quality by the Adviser, though higher yielding, are characterized by higher risk. See "Rating Categories" below for a general description of securities ratings. These securities may be subject to certain risks with respect to the issuing entity and to greater market fluctuations than certain lower yielding, higher-rated securities. These securities generally are considered by the Rating Agencies to be, on balance, predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments in accordance with the terms of the obligation and generally will involve more credit risk than securities in the higher rating categories. The ratings of Rating Agencies represent their opinions as to the quality of the obligations which they undertake to rate. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are relative and subjective and are not absolute standards of quality and, although ratings may be useful in evaluating the safety or interest and principal payments, they do not evaluate the market value risk of such obligations. Although these ratings may be an initial criterion for selection of portfolio investments, the Adviser also will evaluate these securities and the ability of the issuers of such securities to pay interest and principal based upon financial and other available information. The success of a fund's investments in lower-rated securities may be more dependent on the Adviser's credit analysis than might be the case for investments in higher-rated securities.

Bond prices are inversely related to interest rate changes; however, bond price volatility also may be inversely related to coupon. Accordingly, below investment grade securities may be relatively less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher quality securities of comparable maturity, because of their higher coupon. This higher coupon is what the investor receives in return for bearing greater credit risk. The higher credit risk associated with below investment grade securities potentially can have a greater effect on the value of such securities than may be the case

with higher quality issues of comparable maturity, and will be a substantial factor in a fund's relative share price volatility. The prices of these securities can fall dramatically in response to negative news about the issuer or its industry. The market values of many of these securities also tend to be more sensitive to general economic conditions than are higher-rated securities and will fluctuate over time. Companies that issue certain of these securities often are highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. Therefore, the risk associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally is greater than is the case with the higher-rated securities. These securities may be particularly susceptible to economic downturns. For example, during an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of these securities may not have sufficient revenues to meet their interest payment obligations. The issuer's ability to service its debt obligations also may be affected adversely by specific corporate developments, forecasts, or the unavailability of additional financing. The risk of loss because of default by the issuer is significantly greater for the holders of these securities because such securities generally are unsecured and often are subordinated to other creditors of the issuer. It is likely that an economic recession also would disrupt severely the market for such securities and have an adverse impact on their value.

Because there is no established retail secondary market for many of these securities, a fund anticipates that such securities could be sold only to a limited number of dealers or institutional investors. To the extent a secondary trading market for these securities does exist, it generally is not as liquid as the secondary market for higher-rated securities. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on market price and yield and a fund's ability to dispose of particular issues when necessary to meet the fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event such as a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer. The lack of a liquid secondary market for certain securities also may make it more difficult for a fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing the fund's portfolio and calculating its NAV. Adverse conditions could make it difficult at times for a fund to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the fund's NAV. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of these securities. In such cases, the Adviser's judgment may play a greater role in valuation because less reliable, objective data may be available.

Certain funds may invest in these securities when their issuers will be close to, or already have entered, reorganization proceedings. As a result, it is expected that these securities will cease or will have ceased to meet their interest payment obligations, and accordingly would trade in much the same manner as an equity security. Consequently, a fund would intend to make such investments on the basis of potential appreciation in the price of these securities, rather than any expectation of realizing income. Reorganization entails a complete change in the structure of a business entity. An attempted reorganization may be unsuccessful, resulting in substantial or total loss of amounts invested. If reorganization is successful, the value of securities of the restructured entity may depend on numerous factors, including the structure of the reorganization, the market success of the entity's products or services, the entity's management, and the overall strength of the marketplace.

High yield, lower-rated securities acquired during an initial offering may involve special risks because they are new issues. A fund will not have any arrangement with any person concerning the acquisition of such securities.

Zero Coupon, Pay-In-Kind and Step-Up Securities. Zero coupon securities are issued or sold at a discount from their face value and do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity or a specified redemption date or cash payment date. Zero coupon securities also may take the form of notes and bonds that have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons, the coupons themselves and receipts or certificates representing interests in such stripped debt obligations and coupons. Zero coupon securities issued by corporations and financial institutions typically constitute a proportionate ownership of the issuer's pool of underlying Treasury securities. A zero coupon security pays no interest to its holders during its life and is sold at a discount to its face value at maturity. The amount of any discount varies depending on the time remaining until maturity or cash payment date, prevailing interest rates, liquidity of the security and perceived credit quality of the issuer. Pay-in-kind securities generally pay interest through the issuance of additional securities. Step-up coupon bonds are debt securities that typically do not pay interest for a specified period of time and then pay interest at a series of different rates. The amount of any discount on these securities varies depending on the time remaining until maturity or cash payment date, prevailing interest rates, liquidity of the security and perceived credit quality of the issuer. The market prices

of these securities generally are more volatile and are likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than the market prices of securities that pay cash interest periodically having similar maturities and credit qualities. In addition, unlike bonds that pay cash interest throughout the period to maturity, a fund will realize no cash until the cash payment date unless a portion of such securities are sold and, if the issuer defaults, the fund may obtain no return at all on its investment. Federal income tax law requires the holder of a zero coupon security or of certain pay-in-kind or step-up bonds to accrue income with respect to these securities prior to the receipt of cash payments. To maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid liability for federal income taxes, a fund may be required to distribute such income accrued with respect to these securities and may have to dispose of portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate cash to satisfy these distribution requirements.

The credit risk factors pertaining to high-yield, lower-rated securities (discussed above) also apply to lower-rated zero coupon, pay-in-kind and step-up securities. In addition to the risks associated with the credit rating of the issuers, the market prices of these securities may be very volatile during the period no interest is paid.

Inflation-Indexed Securities. Inflation-indexed securities, such as TIPS, are fixed-income securities whose value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Two structures are common. The Treasury and some other issuers utilize a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Most other issuers pay out the Consumer Price Index accruals as part of a semi-annual coupon.

Inflation-indexed securities issued by the Treasury have varying maturities and pay interest on a semi-annual basis equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-index bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. Other inflation-related bonds may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal amount.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed securities is tied to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers ("CPI-U"), which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI-U is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-indexed securities issued by a foreign government are generally adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index calculated by that government. There can be no assurance that the CPI-U or any foreign inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the United States.

The value of inflation-indexed securities is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if the rate of inflation rises at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed securities. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-index securities. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed security generally will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. While these securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the security's inflation measure.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities. Variable and floating rate securities provide for adjustment in the interest rate paid on the obligations. The terms of such obligations typically provide that interest rates are adjusted based upon an interest or market rate adjustment as provided in the respective obligations. The adjustment intervals may be regular, and range from daily up to annually, or may be event-based, such as based on a change in the prime rate. Variable rate obligations typically provide for a specified periodic adjustment in the interest rate, while floating rate obligations typically have an interest rate which changes whenever there is a change in the external interest or

market rate. Because of the interest rate adjustment feature, variable and floating rate securities provide a fund with a certain degree of protection against rises in interest rates, although the fund will participate in any declines in interest rates as well. Generally, changes in interest rates will have a smaller effect on the market value of variable and floating rate securities than on the market value of comparable fixed-income obligations. Thus, investing in variable and floating rate securities generally allows less opportunity for capital appreciation and depreciation than investing in comparable fixed-income securities.

Variable Rate Demand Notes. Variable rate demand notes include master demand notes, which are obligations that permit a fund to invest fluctuating amounts, at varying rates of interest, pursuant to direct arrangements between the fund, as lender, and the borrower. These obligations permit daily changes in the amounts borrowed. Because these obligations are direct lending arrangements between the lender and borrower, it is not contemplated that such instruments generally will be traded, and there generally is no established secondary market for these obligations, although they are redeemable on demand at face value, plus accrued interest. Accordingly, where these obligations are not secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements, the fund's right to redeem is dependent on the ability of the borrower to pay principal and interest on demand. Such obligations frequently are not rated by credit rating agencies. Changes in the credit quality of banks or other financial institutions providing any credit support or liquidity enhancements could cause losses to the fund.

Floating and Inverse Floating Rate Debt Instruments. The interest rate on a floating rate debt instrument ("floater") is a variable rate which is tied to another interest rate, such as a prime rate or Treasury bill rate. The interest rate on an inverse floating rate debt instrument resets in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the inverse floater is indexed or inversely to a multiple of the applicable index. An inverse floating rate debt instrument may exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation of similar credit quality, and investing in these instruments involves leveraging which may magnify gains or losses.

Participation Interests and Assignments. Short-term corporate or sovereign obligations denominated in U.S. and foreign currencies may be originated, negotiated and structured by a syndicate of lenders ("Co-Lenders"), consisting of commercial banks, thrift institutions, insurance companies, financial companies or other financial institutions one or more of which administers the security on behalf of the syndicate (the "Agent Bank"). Co-Lenders may sell such securities to third parties called "Participants." A fund investing in such securities may participate as a Co-Lender at origination or acquire an interest in the security from a Co-Lender or a Participant (collectively, "participation interests"). Co-Lenders and Participants interposed between a fund and the borrower (the "Borrower"), together with Agent Banks, are referred herein as "Intermediate Participants." A participation interest gives a fund an undivided interest in the security in the proportion that the fund's participation interest bears to the total principal amount of the security. These instruments may have fixed, floating or variable rates of interest.

A fund also may purchase a participation interest in a portion of the rights of an Intermediate Participant, which would not establish any direct relationship between the fund and the Borrower. The fund would be required to rely on the Intermediate Participant that sold the participation interest not only for the enforcement of the fund's rights against the Borrower but also for the receipt and processing of payments due to the fund under the security. The fund would have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the Intermediate Participant and only upon receipt of the payments from the Borrower. The fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the Borrower with the terms of the loan agreement nor any rights of set-off against the Borrower, and the fund may not directly benefit from any collateral supporting the obligation in which it has purchased the participation interest. Because it may be necessary to assert through an Intermediate Participant such rights as may exist against the Borrower, in the event the Borrower fails to pay principal and interest when due, the fund may be subject to delays, expenses and risks that are greater than those that would be involved if the fund would enforce its rights directly against the Borrower. Moreover, under the terms of a participation interest, a fund may be regarded as a creditor of the Intermediate Participant (rather than of the Borrower), so that the fund may also be subject to the risk that the Intermediate Participant may become insolvent. In the event of the insolvency of the Intermediate Participant, the fund may be treated as a general creditor of the Intermediate Participant and may not benefit from any set-off between the Intermediate Participant and the Borrower. Certain participation interests may be structured in a manner designed to avoid purchasers being subject to the credit risk of the Intermediate Participant, but even under such a structure, in the event of the Intermediate Participant's insolvency, the Intermediate Participant's servicing of the participation interests may be delayed and the assignability of the participation interest impaired. Similar risks may arise with respect to the Agent Bank if, for example, assets held by

the Agent Bank for the benefit of a fund were determined by the appropriate regulatory authority or court to be subject to the claims of the Agent Bank's creditors. In such case, the fund might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment in connection with the participation interest or suffer a loss of principal and/or interest. Further, in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the Borrower, the obligation of the Borrower to repay the loan may be subject to certain defenses that can be asserted by such Borrower as a result of improper conduct by the Agent Bank or Intermediate Participant.

A fund also may invest in the underlying loan to the Borrower through an assignment of all or a portion of such loan ("Assignments") from a third party. When the fund purchases Assignments from Co-Lenders it will acquire direct rights against the Borrower on the loan. Because Assignments are arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors, however, the rights and obligations acquired by the fund as the purchaser of an Assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning Co-Lender.

A fund may have difficulty disposing of participation interests and Assignments because to do so it will have to assign such securities to a third party. Because there is no established secondary market for such securities, it is anticipated that such securities could be sold only to a limited number of institutional investors. The lack of an established secondary market may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities and the fund's ability to dispose of particular participation interests or Assignments when necessary to meet the fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event such as a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the Borrower. The lack of an established secondary market for participation interests and Assignments also may make it more difficult for the fund to assign a value to these securities for purposes of valuing the fund's portfolio and calculating its NAV.

Mortgage-Related Securities. Mortgage-related securities are a form of derivative collateralized by pools of residential or commercial mortgages. Pools of mortgage loans are assembled as securities for sale to investors by various governmental, government-related and private organizations. These securities may include complex instruments such as collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") and stripped mortgage-backed securities, mortgage pass-through securities, interests in REMICs, adjustable rate mortgage loans, or other kinds of mortgage-backed securities, including those with fixed, floating and variable interest rates; interest rates based on multiples of changes in a specified index of interest rates; interest rates that change inversely to changes in interest rates; and those that do not bear interest.

Mortgage-related securities are subject to credit, prepayment and interest rate risk, and may be more volatile and less liquid, and more difficult to price accurately, than more traditional debt securities. Although certain mortgage-related securities are guaranteed by a third party (such as a U.S. Government agency or instrumentality with respect to government-related mortgage-backed securities) or otherwise similarly secured, the market value of the security, which may fluctuate, is not secured. Mortgage-backed securities issued by private issuers, whether or not such securities are subject to guarantees or another form of credit enhancement, may entail greater risk than securities directly or indirectly guaranteed by the U.S. Government. The market value of mortgage-related securities depends on, among other things, the level of interest rates, the securities' coupon rates and the payment history of the mortgagors of the underlying mortgages.

Mortgage-related securities generally are subject to credit risks associated with the performance of the underlying mortgage properties and to prepayment risk. In certain instances, the credit risk associated with mortgage-related securities can be reduced by third party guarantees or other forms of credit support. Improved credit risk does not reduce prepayment risk, which is unrelated to the rating assigned to the mortgage-related security. Prepayment risk may lead to pronounced fluctuations in value of the mortgage-related security. If a mortgage-related security is purchased at a premium, all or part of the premium may be lost if there is a decline in the market value of the security, whether resulting solely from changes in interest rates or from prepayments on the underlying mortgage collateral (the rates of which are highly dependent upon changes in interest rates, as discussed below). Mortgage loans are generally partially or completely prepaid prior to their final maturities as a result of events such as sale of the mortgaged premises, default, condemnation or casualty loss. Because these securities may be subject to extraordinary mandatory redemption in whole or in part from such prepayments of mortgage loans, a substantial portion of such securities may be redeemed prior to their scheduled maturities or even prior to ordinary call dates. Extraordinary mandatory redemption without premium could also result from the failure of the originating financial institutions to make mortgage loans in sufficient amounts within a specified time period. The ability of issuers of

mortgage-backed securities to make payments depends on such factors as rental income, occupancy levels, operating expenses, mortgage default rates, taxes, government regulations and appropriation of subsidies.

Certain mortgage-related securities, such as inverse floating rate CMOs, have coupons that move inversely to a multiple of a specific index, which may result in a form of leverage. As with other interest-bearing securities, the prices of certain mortgage-related securities are inversely affected by changes in interest rates. However, although the value of a mortgage-related security may decline when interest rates rise, the converse is not necessarily true, since in periods of declining interest rates the mortgages underlying the security are more likely to be prepaid. For this and other reasons, a mortgage-related security's stated maturity may be shortened by unscheduled prepayments on the underlying mortgages, and, therefore, it is not possible to predict accurately the security's return to a fund.

Moreover, with respect to certain stripped mortgage-backed securities, if the underlying mortgage securities experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, a fund may fail to fully recoup its initial investment even if the securities are rated in the highest rating category by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. During periods of rapidly rising interest rates, prepayments of mortgage-related securities may occur at slower than expected rates. Slower prepayments effectively may lengthen a mortgage-related security's expected maturity, which generally would cause the value of such security to fluctuate more widely in response to changes in interest rates. Were the prepayments on a fund's mortgage-related securities to decrease broadly, the fund's effective duration, and thus sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations, would increase. Commercial real property loans, however, often contain provisions that reduce the likelihood that such securities will be prepaid. The provisions generally impose significant prepayment penalties on loans and in some cases there may be prohibitions on principal prepayments for several years following origination.

Residential Mortgage-Related Securities. Residential mortgage-related securities representing participation interests in pools of one- to four-family residential mortgage loans issued or guaranteed by governmental agencies or instrumentalities, such as the GNMA, the FNMA and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), or issued by private entities, have been issued using a variety of structures, including multi-class structures featuring senior and subordinated classes. Some mortgage-related securities have structures that make their reactions to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict, making their value highly volatile.

Mortgage-related securities issued by GNMA include Ginnie Maes which are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by GNMA and such guarantee is backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Ginnie Maes are created by an "issuer," which is a Federal Housing Administration ("FHA") approved mortgagee that also meets criteria imposed by GNMA. The issuer assembles a pool of FHA, Farmers' Home Administration or Veterans' Administration ("VA") insured or guaranteed mortgages which are homogeneous as to interest rate, maturity and type of dwelling. Upon application by the issuer, and after approval by GNMA of the pool, GNMA provides its commitment to guarantee timely payment of principal and interest on the Ginnie Maes backed by the mortgages included in the pool. The Ginnie Maes, endorsed by GNMA, then are sold by the issuer through securities dealers. Ginnie Maes bear a stated "coupon rate" which represents the effective FHA-VA mortgage rate at the time of issuance, less GNMA's and the issuer's fees. GNMA is authorized under the National Housing Act to guarantee timely payment of principal and interest on Ginnie Maes. This guarantee is backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. GNMA may borrow Treasury funds to the extent needed to make payments under its guarantee. When mortgages in the pool underlying a Ginnie Mae are prepaid by mortgagors or by result of foreclosure, such principal payments are passed through to the certificate holders. Accordingly, the life of the Ginnie Mae is likely to be substantially shorter than the stated maturity of the mortgages in the underlying pool. Because of such variation in prepayment rates, it is not possible to predict the life of a particular Ginnie Mae. Payments to holders of Ginnie Maes consist of the monthly distributions of interest and principal less GNMA's and the issuer's fees. The actual yield to be earned by a holder of a Ginnie Mae is calculated by dividing interest payments by the purchase price paid for the Ginnie Mae (which may be at a premium or a discount from the face value of the certificate). Monthly distributions of interest, as contrasted to semi-annual distributions which are common for other fixed interest investments, have the effect of compounding and thereby raising the effective annual yield earned on Ginnie Maes.

Mortgage-related securities issued by FNMA, including FNMA Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (also known as "Fannie Maes"), are solely the obligations of FNMA and are not backed by or entitled to the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Fannie Maes are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by FNMA. Mortgage-related securities issued by FHLMC include FHLMC Mortgage Participation Certificates

(also known as "Freddie Macs" or "PCs"). Freddie Macs are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government or by any Federal Home Loan Bank and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the U.S. Government or of any Federal Home Loan Bank. Freddie Macs entitle the holder to timely payment of interest, which is guaranteed by FHLMC. FHLMC guarantees either ultimate collection or timely payment of all principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans. When FHLMC does not guarantee timely payment of principal, FHLMC may remit the amount due on account of its guarantee of ultimate payment of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage, but in no event later than one year after it becomes payable.

The Treasury has historically had the authority to purchase obligations of FNMA and FHLMC. In addition, in 2008, due to capitalization concerns, Congress provided the Treasury with additional authority to lend FNMA and FHLMC emergency funds and to purchase the companies' stock, as described below. In September 2008, the Treasury and the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") announced that FNMA and FHLMC had been placed in conservatorship. Since 2009, FNMA and FHLMC have received significant capital support through Treasury preferred stock purchases and Federal Reserve purchases of their mortgage-backed securities. While the Federal Reserve's purchases have terminated, the Treasury announced in December 2009 that it would continue its support for the entities' capital as necessary to prevent a negative net worth through at least 2012. While the Treasury is committed to offset negative equity at FNMA and FHLMC through its preferred stock purchases through 2012, no assurance can be given that the Federal Reserve, Treasury or FHFA initiatives discussed above will ensure that FNMA and FHLMC will remain successful in meeting their obligations with respect to the debt and mortgage-backed securities they issue beyond that date. In August 2012 it was reported that FNMA and FHLMC had collectively drawn \$190 billion in federal aid and paid \$46 billion in dividends since being placed in conservatorship in 2008. When a credit rating agency downgraded long-term U.S. Government debt in August 2011, the agency also downgraded FNMA and FHLMC's bond ratings, from AAA to AA+, based on their direct reliance on the U.S. Government (although that rating did not directly relate to their mortgage-backed securities). The U.S. Government's commitment to ensure that FNMA and FHLMC have sufficient capital to meet their obligations is, however, unaffected by the downgrade. Serious discussions among policymakers continue, however, as to whether FNMA and FHLMC should be nationalized, privatized, restructured, or eliminated altogether. FNMA and FHLMC also are the subject of several continuing class action lawsuits and investigations by federal regulators over certain accounting, disclosure or corporate governance matters, which (along with any resulting financial restatements) may continue to have an adverse effect on the guaranteeing entities. Importantly, the future of the entities is in serious question as the U.S. Government reportedly is considering multiple options, ranging on a spectrum from nationalization, privatization, consolidation or abolishment of the entities. Future legislative and regulatory action could alter the operations, ownership, structure and/or mission of these institutions, each of which may, in turn, impact the value of, and cash flows on, any mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by FNMA and FHLMC, including any such mortgage-backed securities held by a fund.

Commercial Mortgage-Related Securities. Commercial mortgage-related securities generally are multi-class debt or pass-through certificates secured by mortgage loans on commercial properties. These mortgage-related securities generally are constructed to provide protection to holders of the senior classes against potential losses on the underlying mortgage loans. This protection generally is provided by having the holders of subordinated classes of securities ("Subordinated Securities") take the first loss if there are defaults on the underlying commercial mortgage loans. Other protection, which may benefit all of the classes or particular classes, may include issuer guarantees, reserve funds, additional Subordinated Securities, cross-collateralization and over-collateralization. Commercial lending, however, generally is viewed as exposing the lender to a greater risk of loss than one- to four-family residential lending. Commercial lending, for example, typically involves larger loans to single borrowers or groups of related borrowers than residential one- to four-family mortgage loans. In addition, the repayment of loans secured by income-producing properties typically is dependent upon the successful operation of the related real estate project and the cash flow generated therefrom. Consequently, adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances are more likely to have an adverse impact on mortgage-related securities secured by loans on certain types of commercial properties than those secured by loans on residential properties. The risks that recovery or repossessed collateral might be unavailable or inadequate to support payments on commercial mortgage-related securities may be greater than is the case for non-multifamily residential mortgage-related securities.

Subordinated Securities. Subordinated Securities, including those issued or sponsored by commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, private mortgage insurance companies and other non-governmental issuers, have no governmental guarantee, and are subordinated in some manner as to the payment of principal and/or

interest to the holders of more senior mortgage-related securities arising out of the same pool of mortgages. The holders of Subordinated Securities typically are compensated with a higher stated yield than are the holders of more senior mortgage-related securities. On the other hand, Subordinated Securities typically subject the holder to greater risk than senior mortgage-related securities and tend to be rated in a lower rating category, and frequently a substantially lower rating category, than the senior mortgage-related securities issued in respect of the same pool of mortgages. Subordinated Securities generally are likely to be more sensitive to changes in prepayment and interest rates and the market for such securities may be less liquid than is the case for traditional fixed-income securities and senior mortgage-related securities.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs) and Multi-Class Pass-Through-Securities. CMOs are multiclass bonds backed by pools of mortgage pass-through certificates or mortgage loans. CMOs may be collateralized by: (1) Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, or Freddie Mac pass-through certificates; (2) unsecuritized mortgage loans insured by the FHA or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans' Affairs; (3) unsecuritized conventional mortgages; (4) other mortgage-related securities; or (5) any combination thereof.

Each class of CMOs, often referred to as a "tranche," is issued at a specific coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Principal prepayments on collateral underlying a CMO may cause it to be retired substantially earlier than the stated maturities or final distribution dates. The principal and interest on the underlying mortgages may be allocated among the several classes of a series of a CMO in many ways. One or more tranches of a CMO may have coupon rates which reset periodically at a specified increment over an index or market rate, such as LIBOR (or sometimes more than one index). These floating rate CMOs typically are issued with lifetime caps on the coupon rate thereon. Inverse floating rate CMOs constitute a tranche of a CMO with a coupon rate that moves in the reverse direction to an applicable index or market rate such as LIBOR. Accordingly, the coupon rate thereon will increase as interest rates decrease. Inverse floating rate CMOs are typically more volatile than fixed or floating rate tranches of CMOs.

Many inverse floating rate CMOs have coupons that move inversely to a multiple of the applicable indexes. The effect of the coupon varying inversely to a multiple of an applicable index creates a leverage factor. Inverse floating rate CMOs based on multiples of a stated index are designed to be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates and can subject the holders thereof to extreme reductions of yield and loss of principal. The markets for inverse floating rate CMOs with highly leveraged characteristics at times may be very thin. The ability of a fund to dispose of positions in such securities will depend on the degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities. It is impossible to predict the amount of trading interest that may exist in such securities, and therefore the future degree of liquidity. It should be noted that inverse floaters based on multiples of a stated index are designed to be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates and can subject the holders thereof to extreme reductions of yield and loss of principal.

As CMOs have evolved, some classes of CMO bonds have become more prevalent. The planned amortization class ("PAC") and targeted amortization class ("TAC"), for example, were designed to reduce prepayment risk by establishing a sinking-fund structure. PAC and TAC bonds assure to varying degrees that investors will receive payments over a predetermined period under varying prepayment scenarios. Although PAC and TAC bonds are similar, PAC bonds are better able to provide stable cash flows under various prepayment scenarios than TAC bonds because of the order in which these tranches are paid.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities. Stripped mortgage-backed securities are created by segregating the cash flows from underlying mortgage loans or mortgage securities to create two or more new securities, each with a specified percentage of the underlying security's principal or interest payments. Mortgage securities may be partially stripped so that each investor class receives some interest and some principal. When securities are completely stripped, however, all of the interest is distributed to holders of one type of security, known as an interest-only security ("IO") and all of the principal is distributed to holders of another type of security known as a principal-only security ("PO"). IOs and POs can be created in a pass-through structure or as tranches of a CMO. The yields to maturity on IOs and POs are very sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the related underlying mortgage assets. If the underlying mortgage assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, a fund may not fully recoup its initial investment in IOs. Conversely, if the underlying mortgage assets experience less than anticipated prepayments of principal, the yield on POs could be materially and adversely affected.

Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans ("ARMs"). ARMs eligible for inclusion in a mortgage pool will generally provide for a fixed initial mortgage interest rate for a specified period of time, generally for either the first three, six, twelve, thirteen, thirty-six, or sixty scheduled monthly payments. Thereafter, the interest rates are subject to periodic adjustment based on changes in an index. ARMs typically have minimum and maximum rates beyond which the mortgage interest rate may not vary over the lifetime of the loans. Certain ARMs provide for additional limitations on the maximum amount by which the mortgage interest rate may adjust for any single adjustment period. Negatively amortizing ARMs may provide limitations on changes in the required monthly payment. Limitations on monthly payments can result in monthly payments that are greater or less than the amount necessary to amortize a negatively amortizing ARM by its maturity at the interest rate in effect during any particular month.

Private Entity Securities. Mortgage-related securities may be issued by commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, private mortgage insurance companies and other non-governmental issuers. Timely payment of principal and interest on mortgage-related securities backed by pools created by non-governmental issuers often is supported partially by various forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance. The insurance and guarantees are issued by government entities, private insurers and the mortgage poolers. There can be no assurance that the private insurers or mortgage poolers can meet their obligations under the policies, so that if the issuers default on their obligations the holders of the security could sustain a loss. No insurance or guarantee covers a fund or the price of a fund's shares. Mortgage-related securities issued by non-governmental issuers generally offer a higher rate of interest than government-agency and government-related securities because there are no direct or indirect government guarantees of payment.

Other Mortgage-Related Securities. Other mortgage-related securities include securities other than those described above that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property, including a CMO tranche which collects any cash flow from collateral remaining after obligations to the other tranches have been met. Other mortgage-related securities may be equity or debt securities issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, homebuilders, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks, partnerships, trusts and special purpose entities of the foregoing.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities are a form of derivative instrument. Non-mortgage asset-backed securities are securities issued by special purpose entities whose primary assets consist of a pool of loans, receivables or other assets. Payment of principal and interest may depend largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and, in certain cases, supported by letters of credit, surety bonds or other forms of credit or liquidity enhancements. The value of these asset-backed securities also may be affected by the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the pool of assets, the originator of the loans or receivables or the financial institution providing the credit support.

The securitization techniques used for asset-backed securities are similar to those used for mortgage-related securities, including the issuance of securities in senior and subordinated classes (see "Mortgage-Related Securities–Commercial Mortgage-Related Securities" and "–Subordinated Securities" above). These securities include debt securities and securities with debt-like characteristics. The collateral for these securities has included home equity loans, automobile and credit card receivables, boat loans, computer leases, airplane leases, mobile home loans, recreational vehicle loans and hospital account receivables. Other types of asset-backed securities may be developed in the future. The purchase of non-mortgage asset-backed securities raises considerations peculiar to the financing of the instruments underlying such securities.

Asset-backed securities present certain risks of mortgage-backed securities, such as prepayment risk, as well as risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. Primarily, these securities may provide a less effective security interest in the related collateral than do mortgage-backed securities. Therefore, there is the possibility that recoveries on the underlying collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities.

Collateralized Debt Obligations. Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") are securitized interests in pools of—generally non-mortgage—assets. Assets called collateral usually comprise loans or debt instruments. A CDO may be called a collateralized loan obligation or collateralized bond obligation if it holds only loans or bonds, respectively. Investors bear the credit risk of the collateral. Multiple tranches of securities are issued by the CDO, offering investors various maturity and credit risk characteristics. Tranches are categorized as senior, mezzanine

and subordinated/equity, according to their degree of credit risk. If there are defaults or the CDO's collateral otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches take precedence over those of mezzanine tranches, and scheduled payments to mezzanine tranches take precedence over those to subordinated/equity tranches. Senior and mezzanine tranches are typically rated, with the former receiving ratings of A to AAA/Aaa and the latter receiving ratings of B to BBB/Baa. The ratings reflect both the credit quality of underlying collateral as well as how much protection a given tranche is afforded by tranches that are subordinate to it.

Municipal Securities.

Municipal Securities Generally. "Municipal securities" are debt securities or other obligations issued by states, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, or multistate agencies and authorities, and certain other specified securities, the interest from which is, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer, exempt from federal and, with respect to municipal securities in which certain funds invest, the personal income taxes of a specified state (referred to in this SAI as Municipal Bonds, Municipal Obligations, State Municipal Bonds or State Municipal Obligations, as applicable—see "Glossary" below). Municipal securities generally include debt obligations issued to obtain funds for various public purposes and include certain industrial development bonds issued by or on behalf of public authorities. Municipal securities are classified as general obligation bonds, revenue bonds and notes. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer's pledge of its full faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue bonds are payable from the revenue derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source, but not from the general taxing power. Tax-exempt industrial development bonds, in most cases, are revenue bonds that do not carry the pledge of the credit of the issuing municipality, but generally are guaranteed by the corporate entity on whose behalf they are issued. Notes are short-term instruments which are obligations of the issuing municipalities or agencies and are sold in anticipation of a bond issuance, collection of taxes or receipt of other revenues. Issues of municipal commercial paper typically represent short-term, unsecured, negotiable promissory notes. These obligations are issued by agencies of state and local governments to finance seasonal working capital needs of municipalities or to provide interim construction financing and are paid from general revenues of municipalities or are refinanced with long-term debt. In most cases, municipal commercial paper is backed by letters of credit, lending agreements, note repurchase agreements or other credit facility agreements offered by banks or other institutions. Municipal securities include municipal lease/purchase agreements which are similar to installment purchase contracts for property or equipment issued by municipalities.

Municipal securities bear fixed, floating or variable rates of interest, which are determined in some instances by formulas under which the municipal security's interest rate will change directly or inversely to changes in interest rates or an index, or multiples thereof, in many cases subject to a maximum and minimum. Certain municipal securities are subject to redemption at a date earlier than their stated maturity pursuant to call options, which may be separated from the related municipal security and purchased and sold separately. The purchase of call options on specific municipal securities may protect a fund from the issuer of the related municipal security redeeming, or other holder of the call option from calling away, the municipal security before maturity. The sale by a fund of a call option that it owns on a specific municipal security could result in the receipt of taxable income by the fund.

For a fund that invests less than 50% of its assets in municipal securities, dividends received by shareholders on fund shares which are attributable to interest income received by the fund from municipal securities generally will be subject to federal income tax. While, in general, municipal securities are tax exempt securities having relatively low yields as compared to taxable, non-municipal securities of similar quality, certain municipal securities are taxable obligations, offering yields comparable to, and in some cases greater than, the yields available on other permissible investments.

For the purpose of diversification under the 1940 Act, the identification of the issuer of municipal securities depends on the terms and conditions of the security. When the assets and revenues of an agency, authority, instrumentality or other political subdivision are separate from those of the government creating the subdivision and the security is backed only by the assets and revenues of the subdivision, such subdivision would be deemed to be the sole issuer. Similarly, in the case of an industrial development bond, if the bond is backed only by the assets and revenues of the non-governmental user, then such non-governmental user would be deemed to be the sole issuer. If, however, in

either case, the creating government or some other entity guarantees a security, such a guaranty would be considered a separate security and would be treated as an issue of such government or other entity.

Municipal securities include certain private activity bonds (a type of revenue bond issued by or on behalf of public authorities to raise money to finance various privately operated or public facilities and for which the payment of principal and interest is dependent solely on the ability of the facility's user to meet its financial obligations and the pledge, if any, of real and personal property so financed as security for such payment), the income from which is subject to AMT. Taxable municipal securities also may include remarketed certificates of participation. Certain funds may invest in these municipal securities if the Adviser determines that their purchase is consistent with a fund's investment objective. A municipal or other tax-exempt fund that invests substantially all of its assets in Municipal Bonds may invest more than 25% of the value of the fund's total assets in Municipal Bonds which are related in such a way that an economic, business or political development or change affecting one such security also would affect the other securities (e.g., securities the interest upon which is paid from revenues of similar types of projects, or securities whose issuers are located in the same state). A fund that so invests its assets may be subject to greater risk as compared to municipal or other tax-exempt funds that do not follow this practice.

Municipal securities may be repayable out of revenue streams generated from economically related projects or facilities or whose issuers are located in the same state. Sizable investments in these securities could increase risk to a fund should any of the related projects or facilities experience financial difficulties. An investment in a fund that focuses its investments in securities issued by a particular state or entities within that state may involve greater risk than investments in certain other types of municipal funds. You should consider carefully the special risks inherent in a fund's investment in such municipal securities. If applicable, you should review the information in "Risks of Investing in State Municipal Securities" in Part II of this SAI, which provides a brief summary of special investment considerations and risk factors relating to investing in municipal securities of a specific state.

The yields on municipal securities are dependent on a variety of factors, including general economic and monetary conditions, money market factors, conditions in the municipal securities market, size of a particular offering, maturity of the obligation and rating of the issue. The achievement of the investment objective of a municipal or other tax-exempt fund is dependent in part on the continuing ability of the issuers of municipal securities in which the fund invests to meet their obligations for the payment of principal and interest when due. Municipal securities historically have not been subject to registration with the SEC, although there have been proposals which would require registration in the future. Issuers of municipal securities, like issuers of corporate securities, may declare bankruptcy, and obligations of issuers of municipal securities are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. Many such bankruptcies historically have been of smaller villages, towns, cities and counties, but in November 2011 Jefferson County, Alabama (the state's most populous county) became the subject of the largest municipal bankruptcy ever in the U.S., at over \$4 billion in total indebtedness, surpassing in size the 1994 bankruptcy of Orange County, California. In addition, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (the state's capital) filed for bankruptcy in October 2011. Stockton, California also filed for bankruptcy in July 2012, making it the largest U.S. city in history to file for bankruptcy. The obligations of municipal issuers may become subject to laws enacted in the future by Congress or state legislatures, or referenda extending the time for payment of principal and/or interest, or imposing other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations or upon the ability of municipalities to levy taxes. There is also the possibility that, as a result of litigation or other conditions, the ability of any municipal issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its municipal securities may be materially affected.

Certain provisions in the Code relating to the issuance of municipal securities may reduce the volume of municipal securities qualifying for federal tax exemption. One effect of these provisions could be to increase the cost of the municipal securities available for purchase by a fund and thus reduce available yield. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors concerning the effect of these provisions on an investment in such a fund. Proposals that may restrict or eliminate the income tax exemption for interest on municipal securities may be introduced in the future. If any such proposal were enacted that would reduce the availability of municipal securities for investment by a fund so as to adversely affect fund shareholders, the fund would reevaluate its investment objective and policies and submit possible changes in the fund's structure to shareholders for their consideration. If legislation were enacted that would treat a type of municipal securities as taxable, a fund would treat such security as a permissible Taxable Investment or, with respect to a money market fund, Money Fund Taxable Investment (in each case, as discussed below), within the applicable limits set forth herein.

Instruments Related to Municipal Securities. The following is a description of certain types of investments related to municipal securities in which some funds may invest. A fund's use of certain of the investment techniques described below may give rise to taxable income.

- *Floating and Variable Rate Demand Notes and Bonds.* Floating and variable rate demand notes and bonds are tax exempt obligations ordinarily having stated maturities in excess of one year, but which permit the holder to demand payment of principal at any time, or at specified intervals. Variable rate demand notes include master demand notes. See "Fixed-Income Securities–Variable and Floating Rate Securities" above.
- *Tax Exempt Participation Interests.* A participation interest in municipal securities (such as industrial development bonds and municipal lease/purchase agreements) purchased from a financial institution gives a fund an undivided interest in the municipal security in the proportion that the fund's participation interest bears to the total principal amount of the municipal security. These instruments may have fixed, floating or variable rates of interest and generally will be backed by an irrevocable letter of credit or guarantee of a bank. For certain participation interests, a fund will have the right to demand payment, on not more than seven days' notice, for all or any part of the fund's participation interest in the municipal security, plus accrued interest. As to these instruments, a fund intends to exercise its right to demand payment only upon a default under the terms of the municipal security, as needed to provide liquidity to meet redemptions, or to maintain or improve the quality of its investment portfolio. See also "Fixed-Income Securities–Participation Interests and Assignments" above.
- *Municipal Lease Obligations.* Municipal lease obligations or installment purchase contract obligations (collectively, "lease obligations") have special risks not ordinarily associated with general obligation or revenue bonds. Leases and installment purchase or conditional sale contracts (which normally provide for title to the leased asset to pass eventually to the government issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. Although lease obligations do not constitute general obligations of the municipality for which the municipality's taxing power is pledged, a lease obligation ordinarily is backed by the municipality's covenant to budget for, appropriate and make the payments due under the lease obligation. However, lease obligations in which a fund may invest may contain "non-appropriation" clauses which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease or installment purchase payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis. Although "non-appropriation" lease obligations are secured by the leased property, disposition of the property in the event of foreclosure might prove difficult. Certain lease obligations may be considered illiquid. Determination as to the liquidity of such securities is made in accordance with guidelines established by the board. Pursuant to such guidelines, the board has directed the Adviser to monitor carefully a fund's investment in such securities with particular regard to: (1) the frequency of trades and quotes for the lease obligation; (2) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the lease obligation and the number of other potential buyers; (3) the willingness of dealers to undertake to make a market in the lease obligation; (4) the nature of the marketplace trades, including the time needed to dispose of the lease obligation, the method of soliciting offers and the mechanics of transfer; and (5) such other factors concerning the trading market for the lease obligation as the Adviser may deem relevant. In addition, in evaluating the liquidity and credit quality of a lease obligation that is unrated, the board has directed the Adviser to consider: (1) whether the lease can be canceled; (2) what assurance there is that the assets represented by the lease can be sold; (3) the strength of the lessee's general credit (*e.g.*, its debt, administrative, economic and financial characteristics); (4) the likelihood that the municipality will discontinue appropriating funding for the leased property because the property is no longer deemed essential to the operations of the municipality (*e.g.*, the potential for an "event of non-appropriation"); (5) the legal recourse in the event of failure to appropriate; and (6) such other factors concerning credit quality as the Adviser may deem relevant.
- *Tender Option Bonds.* A tender option bond is a municipal security (generally held pursuant to a custodial arrangement) having a relatively long maturity and bearing interest at a fixed rate substantially higher than prevailing short-term tax exempt rates, that has been coupled with the agreement of a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or other financial institution, pursuant to which such institution grants the security holders the option, at periodic intervals, to tender their securities to the institution and receive the face

value thereof. As consideration for providing the option, the financial institution receives periodic fees equal to the difference between the municipal security's fixed coupon rate and the rate, as determined by a remarketing or similar agent at or near the commencement of such period, that would cause the securities, coupled with the tender option, to trade at par on the date of such determination. Thus, after payment of this fee, the security holder effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term tax exempt rate. In certain instances and for certain tender option bonds, the option may be terminable in the event of a default in payment of principal or interest on the underlying municipal security and for other reasons. The funds expect to be able to value tender option bonds at par; however, the value of the instrument will be monitored to assure that it is valued at fair value. The quality of the underlying creditor or of the third party provider of the tender option, as the case may be, as determined by the Adviser, must be equivalent to the quality standard prescribed for the fund. In addition, the Adviser monitors the earning power, cash flow and other liquidity ratios of the issuers of such obligations.

- Pre-Refunded Municipal Securities. The principal and interest on pre-refunded municipal securities are no longer paid from the original revenue source for the securities. Instead, the source of such payments is typically an escrow fund consisting of U.S. Government securities. The assets in the escrow fund are derived from the proceeds of refunding bonds issued by the same issuer as the pre-refunded municipal securities. Issuers of municipal securities use this advance refunding technique to obtain more favorable terms with respect to bonds that are not yet subject to call or redemption by the issuer. For example, advance refunding enables an issuer to refinance debt at lower market interest rates, restructure debt to improve cash flow or eliminate restrictive covenants in the indenture or other governing instrument for the pre-refunded municipal securities. However, except for a change in the revenue source from which principal and interest payments are made, the pre-refunded municipal securities remain outstanding on their original terms until they mature or are redeemed by the issuer.
- Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Municipal Securities. Mortgage-backed municipal securities are municipal securities of issuers that derive revenues from mortgage loans on multiple family residences, retirement housing or housing projects for low- to moderate-income families. Certain of such securities may be single family mortgage revenue bonds issued for the purpose of acquiring from originating financial institutions notes secured by mortgages on residences located within the issuer's boundaries. Non-mortgage asset-based securities are securities issued by special purpose entities whose primary assets consist of a pool of loans, receivables or other assets. See "Fixed-Income Securities–Mortgage-Related Securities" and "Fixed-Income Securities–Asset-Backed Securities" above.
- Custodial Receipts. Custodial receipts represent the right to receive certain future principal and/or interest payments on municipal securities which underlie the custodial receipts. A number of different arrangements are possible. A fund also may purchase directly from issuers, and not in a private placement, municipal securities having characteristics similar to custodial receipts. These securities may be issued as part of a multi-class offering and the interest rate on certain classes may be subject to a cap or floor. See "Derivatives–Custodial Receipts" below.
- Indexed and Inverse Floating Rate Municipal Securities. Indexed rate municipal securities are securities that pay interest or whose principal amount payable upon maturity is based on the value of an index of interest rates. Interest and principal payable on certain securities also may be based on relative changes among particular indexes. So-called "inverse floating obligations" or "residual interest bonds" ("inverse floaters") are derivative instruments created by depositing municipal securities in a trust which divides the bond's income stream into two parts: (1) a short-term variable rate demand note; and (2) a residual interest bond (the inverse floater) which receives interest based on the remaining cash flow of the trust after payment of interest on the note and various trust expenses. The interest rate on the inverse floater varies inversely with a floating rate (which may be reset periodically by a "Dutch" auction, a remarketing agent or by reference a short-term tax-exempt interest rate index), usually moving in the opposite direction as the interest on the variable rate demand note.
A fund may either participate in structuring an inverse floater or purchase an inverse floater in the secondary market. When structuring an inverse floater, a fund will transfer to a trust fixed rate municipal securities held in the fund's portfolio. The trust then typically issues the inverse floaters and the variable

rate demand notes that are collateralized by the cash flows of the fixed rate municipal securities. In return for the transfer of the municipal securities to the trust, the fund receives the inverse floaters and cash associated with the sale of the notes from the trust. For accounting purposes, a fund treats these transfers as part of a secured borrowing or financing transaction (not a sale), and the interest payments and related expenses due on the notes issued by the trusts and sold to third parties as expenses and liabilities of the fund. Inverse floaters purchased in the secondary market are treated as the purchase of a security and not as a secured borrowing or financing transaction. Synthetically created inverse floating rate bonds evidenced by custodial or trust receipts are securities that have the effect of providing a degree of investment leverage, since they may increase or decrease in value in response to changes in market interest rates at a rate that is a multiple of the rate at which fixed rate securities increase or decrease in response to such changes.

An investment in inverse floaters may involve greater risk than an investment in a fixed rate municipal security. Because changes in the interest rate on the other security or index inversely affect the residual interest paid on the inverse floater, the value of an inverse floater is generally more volatile than that of a fixed rate municipal security. Inverse floaters have interest rate adjustment formulas which generally reduce or, in the extreme, eliminate the interest paid to a fund when short-term interest rates rise, and increase the interest paid to the fund when short-term interest rates fall. Investing in inverse floaters involves leveraging which may magnify the fund's gains or losses. Although volatile, inverse floaters typically offer the potential for yields exceeding the yields available on fixed rate municipal securities with comparable credit quality, coupon, call provisions and maturity. These securities usually permit the investor to convert the floating rate to a fixed rate (normally adjusted downward), and this optional conversion feature may provide a partial hedge against rising rates if exercised at an opportune time. Investments in inverse floaters may be illiquid.

- Zero Coupon, Pay-In-Kind and Step-Up Municipal Securities. Zero coupon municipal securities are issued or sold at a discount from their face value and do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity or a specified redemption date or cash payment date. Zero coupon securities also may take the form of municipal securities that have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons, the coupons themselves and receipts or certificates representing interest in such stripped debt obligations and coupons. Pay-in-kind municipal securities generally pay interest through the issuance of additional securities. Step-up municipal securities typically do not pay interest for a specified period of time and then pay interest at a series of different rates. See "Fixed-Income Securities—Zero Coupon, Pay-In-Kind and Step-Up Securities."
- Special Taxing Districts. Some municipal securities may be issued in connection with special taxing districts. Special taxing districts are organized to plan and finance infrastructure development to induce residential, commercial and industrial growth and redevelopment. The bond financing methods, such as tax increment finance, tax assessment, special services district and Mello-Roos bonds, generally are payable solely from taxes or other revenues attributable to the specific projects financed by the bonds without recourse to the credit or taxing power of related or overlapping municipalities. They often are exposed to real estate development-related risks and can have more taxpayer concentration risk than general tax-supported bonds, such as general obligation bonds. Further, the fees, special taxes or tax allocations and other revenues that are established to secure such financings generally are limited as to the rate or amount that may be levied or assessed and are not subject to increase pursuant to rate covenants or municipal or corporate guarantees. The bonds could default if development failed to progress as anticipated or if larger taxpayers failed to pay the assessments, fees and taxes as provided in the financing plans of the districts.
- Stand-By Commitments. Under a stand-by commitment, a fund obligates a broker, dealer or bank to repurchase, at the fund's option, specified securities at a specified price prior to such securities' maturity date and, in this respect, stand-by commitments are comparable to put options. The exercise of a stand-by commitment, therefore, is subject to the ability of the seller to make payment on demand. The funds will acquire stand-by commitments solely to facilitate portfolio liquidity and do not intend to exercise their rights thereunder for trading purposes. A fund may pay for stand-by commitments if such action is deemed necessary, thus increasing to a degree the cost of the underlying municipal security and similarly decreasing such security's yield to investors. Gains realized in connection with stand-by commitments will

be taxable. For a fund that focuses its investments in New Jersey Municipal Bonds, the fund will acquire stand-by commitments only to the extent consistent with the requirements for a "qualified investment fund" under the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act.

- Structured Notes. Structured notes typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions and, therefore, may not have an active trading market. When a fund purchases a structured note, it will make a payment of principal to the counterparty. Some structured notes have a guaranteed repayment of principal while others place a portion (or all) of the principal at risk. The possibility of default by the counterparty or its credit provider may be greater for structured notes than for other types of money market instruments.

Taxable Investments (municipal or other tax-exempt funds only). From time to time, on a temporary basis other than for temporary defensive purposes (but not to exceed 20% of the value of the fund's net assets) or for temporary defensive purposes, a fund may invest in taxable short-term investments (Taxable Investments, as defined in Part II of this SAI under "Investments, Investments Techniques and Risks"). Dividends paid by a fund that are attributable to income earned by the fund from Taxable Investments will be taxable to investors. When a fund invests for temporary defensive purposes, it may not achieve its investment objective.

Funding Agreements. In a funding agreement (sometimes referred to as a Guaranteed Interest Contract or "GIC"), a fund contributes cash to a deposit fund of an insurance company's general account, and the insurance company then credits the fund, on a monthly basis, guaranteed interest that is based on an index. This guaranteed interest will not be less than a certain minimum rate. Because the principal amount of a funding agreement may not be received from the insurance company on seven days notice or less, the agreement is considered to be an illiquid investment.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

A REIT is a corporation, or a business trust that would otherwise be taxed as a corporation, which meets the definitional requirements of the Code. The Code permits a qualifying REIT to deduct dividends paid, thereby effectively eliminating corporate level federal income tax and making the REIT a pass-through vehicle for federal income tax purposes. To meet the definitional requirements of the Code, a REIT must, among other things, invest substantially all of its assets in interests in real estate (including mortgages and other REITs) or cash and government securities, derive most of its income from rents from real property or interest on loans secured by mortgages on real property, and distribute to shareholders annually a substantial portion of its otherwise taxable income.

REITs are characterized as equity REITs, mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs. Equity REITs, which may include operating or finance companies, own real estate directly and the value of, and income earned by, the REITs depends upon the income of the underlying properties and the rental income they earn. Equity REITs also can realize capital gains (or losses) by selling properties that have appreciated (or depreciated) in value. Mortgage REITs can make construction, development or long-term mortgage loans and are sensitive to the credit quality of the borrower. Mortgage REITs derive their income from interest payments on such loans. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both equity and mortgage REITs, generally by holding both ownership interests and mortgage interests in real estate. The value of securities issued by REITs is affected by tax and regulatory requirements and by perceptions of management skill. They also are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers or tenants, self-liquidation and the possibility of failing to qualify for tax-free status under the Code or to maintain exemption from the 1940 Act.

Money Market Instruments

When the Adviser determines that adverse market conditions exist, a fund may adopt a temporary defensive position and invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments, including U.S. Government securities, bank obligations, repurchase agreements and commercial paper. During such periods, the fund may not achieve its investment objective(s). A fund also may purchase money market instruments when it has cash reserves or in anticipation of taking a market position.

Investing in money market instruments is subject to certain risks. Money market instruments (other than certain U.S. Government securities) are not backed or insured by the U.S. Government, its agencies or its instrumentalities. Accordingly, only the creditworthiness of an issuer, or guarantees of that issuer, support such instruments.

Bank Obligations. See "Bank Obligations" below under "Money Market Funds."

Repurchase Agreements. See "Repurchase Agreements" below under "Money Market Funds."

Commercial Paper. Commercial paper represents short-term, unsecured promissory notes issued in bearer form by banks or bank holding companies, corporations and finance companies used to finance short-term credit needs and may consist of U.S. dollar-denominated obligations of domestic issuers and foreign currency-denominated obligations of domestic or foreign issuers. Commercial paper may be backed only by the credit of the issuer or may be backed by some form of credit enhancement, typically in the form of a guarantee by a commercial bank. Commercial paper backed by guarantees of foreign banks may involve additional risk due to the difficulty of obtaining and enforcing judgments against such banks and the generally less restrictive regulations to which such banks are subject.

Foreign Securities

Foreign securities include the securities of companies organized under the laws of countries other than the United States and those issued or guaranteed by governments other than the U.S. Government or by foreign supranational entities. They also include securities of companies whose principal trading market is in a country other than the United States or of companies (including those that are located in the United States or organized under U.S. law) that derive a significant portion of their revenue or profits from foreign businesses, investments or sales, or that have a majority of their assets outside the United States. They may be traded on foreign securities exchanges or in the foreign over-the-counter markets. Supranational entities include international organizations designated or supported by governmental entities to promote economic reconstruction or development and international banking institutions and related government agencies. Examples include the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), the European Coal and Steel Community, the Asian Development Bank and the InterAmerican Development Bank. Obligations of the World Bank and certain other supranational organizations are supported by subscribed but unpaid commitments of member countries. There is no assurance that these commitments will be undertaken or complied with in the future.

Investing in the securities of foreign issuers, as well as instruments that provide investment exposure to foreign securities and markets, involves risks that are not typically associated with investing in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of domestic issuers. Investments in foreign issuers may be affected by changes in currency rates (*i.e.*, affecting the value of assets as measured in U.S. dollars), changes in foreign or U.S. laws or restrictions applicable to such investments and in exchange control regulations (*e.g.*, currency blockage). A decline in the exchange rate of the currency (*i.e.*, weakening of the currency against the U.S. dollar) in which a portfolio security is quoted or denominated relative to the U.S. dollar would reduce the value of the portfolio security. A change in the value of such foreign currency against the U.S. dollar also will result in a change in the amount of income available for distribution. If a portion of a fund's investment income may be received in foreign currencies, such fund will be required to compute its income in U.S. dollars for distribution to shareholders, and therefore the fund will absorb the cost of currency fluctuations. After the fund has distributed income, subsequent foreign currency losses may result in the fund having distributed more income in a particular fiscal period than was available from investment income, which could result in a return of capital to shareholders. In addition, if the exchange rate for the currency in which a fund receives interest payments declines against the U.S. dollar before such income is distributed as dividends to shareholders, the fund may have to sell portfolio securities to obtain sufficient cash to enable the fund to pay such dividends. Commissions on transactions in foreign securities may be higher than those for similar transactions on domestic stock markets, and foreign custodial costs are higher than domestic custodial costs. In addition, clearance and settlement procedures may be different in foreign countries and, in certain markets, such procedures have on occasion been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, thus making it difficult to conduct such transactions.

Foreign securities markets generally are not as developed or efficient as those in the United States. Securities of some foreign issuers are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. issuers. Similarly, volume

and liquidity in most foreign securities markets are less than in the United States and, at times, volatility of price can be greater than in the United States.

Because evidences of ownership of foreign securities usually are held outside the United States, additional risks of investing in foreign securities include possible adverse political and economic developments, seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits and adoption of governmental restrictions that might adversely affect or restrict the payment of principal and interest on the foreign securities to investors located outside the country of the issuer, whether from currency blockage, exchange control regulations or otherwise. Foreign securities held by a fund may trade on days when the fund does not calculate its NAV and thus may affect the fund's NAV on days when shareholders have no access to the fund.

Emerging Markets. The risks associated with investing in foreign securities are often heightened for investments in emerging market countries. These heightened risks include: (1) greater risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation and nationalization, and less social, political and economic stability; (2) the small size of the markets for securities of emerging market issuers and a low or nonexistent volume of trading, resulting in lack of liquidity and in price volatility; (3) certain national policies which may restrict the investment opportunities including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests; and (4) the absence of developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment and private property. The purchase and sale of portfolio securities in certain emerging market countries may be constrained by limitations as to daily changes in the prices of listed securities, periodic trading or settlement volume and/or limitations on aggregate holdings of foreign investors. In certain cases, such limitations may be computed based upon the aggregate trading by or holdings of a fund, its Adviser and its affiliates and their respective clients and other service providers. A fund may not be able to sell securities in circumstances where price, trading or settlement volume limitations have been reached. These limitations may have a negative impact on the fund's performance and may adversely affect the liquidity of the fund's investment to the extent that it invests in certain emerging market countries. In addition, some emerging market countries may have fixed or managed currencies which are not free-floating against the U.S. dollar. Further, certain emerging market countries' currencies may not be internationally traded. Certain of these currencies have experienced a steady devaluation relative to the U.S. dollar. If a fund does not hedge the U.S. dollar value of securities it owns denominated in currencies that are devalued, the fund's NAV will be adversely affected. Many emerging market countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, adverse effects on the economies and securities markets of certain of these countries.

Brazil. A fund that invests significantly in Brazilian securities or currency will be subject to certain political, economic, legal and currency risks which have contributed to a high level of price volatility in the Brazilian equity and currency markets and could adversely affect investments in the fund. Brazil is dependent upon commodity prices and international trade and suffers from high inflation rates. Brazil continues to suffer from chronic structural public sector deficits. Disparities of wealth, the pace and success of democratization and capital market development, and ethnic and racial disaffection have led to social and labor unrest, and violence. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses.

The Brazilian government has exercised, and continues to exercise, significant influence over the Brazilian economy, which may have significant effects on Brazilian companies and on market conditions and prices of Brazilian securities. The Brazilian economy has been characterized by frequent, and occasionally drastic, intervention by the Brazilian government. The Brazilian government has often changed monetary, taxation, credit, tariff and other policies to influence the core of Brazil's economy. The Brazilian government's actions to control inflation and affect other economic policies have often involved, among others, the setting of wage and price controls, blocking access to bank accounts, fluctuation of the base interest rates, imposing exchange controls and limiting imports into Brazil. Brazil has historically experienced high rates of inflation and may continue to do so in the future. An increase in prices for commodities, the depreciation of the Brazilian currency (the *real*) and future government measures seeking to maintain the value of the *real* in relation to the U.S. dollar may trigger increases in inflation in Brazil and may slow the rate of growth of the Brazilian economy. Inflationary pressures also may limit the ability of certain Brazilian issuers to access foreign financial markets and may lead to further government intervention in the economy, including the introduction of government policies that may adversely affect the overall performance of the Brazilian economy, which in turn could adversely affect a fund's investments. Furthermore, the depreciation of the

real relative to the U.S. dollar could create additional inflationary pressures in Brazil and lead to increases in interest rates, which may adversely affect the Brazilian economy as a whole. Conversely, appreciation of the *real* relative to the U.S. dollar may lead to the deterioration of Brazil's current account and balance of payments as well as limit the growth of exports.

The market for Brazilian securities is influenced by the flow of international capital, and economic and market conditions of certain countries, especially emerging market countries in Central and South America. Adverse economic conditions or developments in other emerging market countries have at times significantly affected the availability of credit in the Brazilian economy and resulted in considerable outflows of funds and declines in the amount of foreign currency invested in Brazil. Crises in other emerging market countries also may increase investors' risk aversion, which may adversely impact the market value of the securities issued by Brazilian companies, including securities in which a fund may invest.

Investments in Brazilian securities may be subject to certain restrictions on foreign investment. Brazilian law provides that whenever a serious imbalance in Brazil's balance of payments exists or is anticipated, the Brazilian government may impose temporary restrictions on the remittance to foreign investors of the proceeds of their investment in Brazil and on the conversion of Brazilian currency into foreign currency. The likelihood of such restrictions may be affected by the extent of Brazil's foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign currency in the foreign exchange markets on the date a payment is due, the size of Brazil's debt service burden relative to the economy as a whole and political constraints to which Brazil may be subject.

Certain Asian Emerging Market Countries. The performance of a fund that concentrates its investments in Asian emerging market countries is expected to be closely tied to social, political and economic conditions within Asia and to be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds. Many Asian economies are characterized by over-extension of credit, frequent currency fluctuation, devaluations and restrictions, rising unemployment, rapid fluctuations in inflation, reliance on exports and less efficient markets. Currency devaluation in one Asian country can have a significant effect on the entire region. The legal systems in many Asian countries are still developing, making it more difficult to obtain and/or enforce judgments.

Furthermore, increased political and social unrest in some Asian countries could cause economic and market uncertainty throughout the region. The auditing and reporting standards in some Asian emerging market countries may not provide the same degree of shareholder protection or information to investors as those in developed countries. In particular, valuation of assets, depreciation, exchange differences, deferred taxation, contingent liability and consolidation may be treated differently than under the auditing and reporting standards of developed countries.

Certain Asian emerging market countries are undergoing a period of growth and change which may result in trading volatility and difficulties in the settlement and recording of securities transactions, and in interpreting and applying the relevant law and regulations. The securities industries in these countries are comparatively underdeveloped. Stockbrokers and other intermediaries in Asian emerging market countries may not perform as well as their counterparts in the United States and other more developed securities markets. Certain Asian emerging market countries may require substantial withholding on dividends paid on portfolio securities and on realized capital gains. There can be no assurance that repatriation of the fund's income, gains or initial capital from these countries can occur.

India. Investments in India involve certain risks and special considerations. Such risks include but are not limited to: (a) social, economic and political uncertainty, including war; (b) the ability to sustain strong economic growth; (c) greater price fluctuations and market volatility; (d) less liquidity and smaller capitalization of securities markets; (e) currency exchange rate fluctuations; (f) interest rate fluctuations; (g) government involvement in and control over the economy; (h) government decisions to discontinue support of economic reform programs; (i) differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; and (j) the availability and effectiveness of the Indian legal system. A fund that invests predominantly in the securities of Indian issuers may be subject to increased liquidity risks. This could inhibit the fund's ability to meet a large number of shareholder redemption requests in the event of economic, political or religious turmoil in India or neighboring regions or deterioration in relations between the United States and India.

Political, economic and social factors, changes in Indian law or regulations and the status of India's relations with other countries may adversely affect the value of a fund's assets. Certain developments (such as the possibility of nationalization, expropriations or taxation amounting to confiscation, political changes, governmental regulation, social instability, diplomatic disputes or other similar developments), which are beyond the control of a fund and the Adviser, could adversely affect the fund's performance.

India's political, social and economic stability is related to its developing status. Although India has experienced significant growth and is projected to undergo significant growth in the future, there can be no assurance that such growth will continue. Future actions of the Indian central government or the respective Indian state governments could have a significant effect on the Indian economy, which could adversely affect private sector companies, market conditions and prices and the performance of a fund's investments in India. The occurrence of social unrest or external tensions could adversely affect India's political and economic stability and, consequently, adversely affect a fund's performance.

India is a country that comprises diverse religious and ethnic groups. It is the world's most populous democracy and has a well-developed political system. Ethnic issues and border disputes, however, have given rise to ongoing tension in the relations between India and Pakistan, particularly over the region of Kashmir. In addition, cross-border terrorism could weaken regional stability in South Asia, thereby hurting investor sentiment. The Indian government has confronted separatist movements in several Indian states. If the Indian government is unable to control the violence and disruption associated with these tensions, the results could destabilize the economy and, consequently, adversely affect a fund's investments.

While fiscal and legislative reforms have led to economic liberalization and stabilization in India over the past fifteen years, the possibility that these reforms may be halted or reversed could significantly and adversely affect the value of investments in India. A fund's investments in India could also be adversely affected by changes in laws and regulations or the interpretations thereof, including those governing foreign direct investment, anti-inflationary measures, laws governing rates and methods of taxation, and restrictions on currency conversion, imports and sources of supplies.

Although the Indian primary and secondary equity markets have grown rapidly over the last few years and the clearing, settlement and registration systems available to effect trades on the Indian stock markets have improved, these processes may still not be on par with those in more developed markets. The securities markets in India are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than the major securities markets in the United States. The securities industry in India is comparatively underdeveloped, which may result in difficulties relating to settlement and recording of transactions and in interpreting and applying relevant securities laws and regulations. The Indian stock exchanges have been subject to broker defaults, failed trades and settlement delays in the past.

Foreign investment in the securities of issuers in India is usually restricted or controlled to some degree. In addition, the availability of financial instruments with exposure to Indian financial markets may be substantially limited by the restrictions on Foreign Institutional Investors ("FIIs"), such as Dreyfus, and sub-accounts. Only registered FIIs and sub-accounts and non-Indian mutual funds that comply with certain statutory conditions may make direct portfolio investments in exchange-traded Indian securities. FIIs and their sub-accounts are required to register with and be approved by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), and must continue to satisfy certain requirements imposed by SEBI. There can be no guarantee that Dreyfus or a fund will satisfy these requirements to continue their FII and sub-account status, respectively. FIIs and their sub-accounts are required to observe certain investment restrictions which may limit a fund's ability to invest in issuers or to fully pursue its investment objective. Income, gains and initial capital with respect to such investments are freely repatriable, subject to payment of applicable Indian taxes. India's guidelines under which foreign investors may invest in Indian securities are new and evolving. There can be no assurance that these foreign investment or exchange control regimes will not change in a way that makes it more difficult or impossible for a fund to implement its investment strategy or repatriate its income, gains and initial capital from India.

The Adviser will take into account the effects on returns of local taxation. India may require withholding on dividends paid on portfolio securities and on realized capital gains. In the past, these taxes have sometimes been substantial. There can be no assurance that restrictions on repatriation of a fund's income, gains or initial capital from India will not occur.

A high proportion of the shares of many Indian issuers are held by a limited number of persons and financial institutions, which may limit the number of shares available for investment. In addition, further issuances, or the perception that such issuances may occur, of securities by Indian issuers in which a fund has invested could dilute the earnings per share of the fund's investment and could adversely affect the market price of such securities. Sales of securities by such issuer's major shareholders, or the perception that such sales may occur, may also significantly and adversely affect the market price of such securities and, in turn, a fund's investment. Moreover, a limited number of issuers represent a disproportionately large percentage of market capitalization and trading value in India.

The ability of a fund to invest in Indian securities, exchange Indian rupees into U.S. dollars and repatriate investment income, capital and proceeds of sales realized from their investments in Indian securities is subject to the Indian Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, and the rules, regulations and notifications issued thereunder. There can be no assurance that the Indian government in the future, whether for purposes of managing its balance of payments or for other reasons, will not impose restrictions on foreign capital remittances abroad or otherwise modify the exchange control regime applicable to foreign institutional investors in such a way that may adversely affect the ability of a fund to repatriate its income and capital. If for any reason a fund is unable, through borrowing or otherwise, to distribute an amount equal to substantially all of its investment company taxable income (as defined for U.S. tax purposes, without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) within the applicable time periods, the fund would cease to qualify for the favorable tax treatment afforded to regulated investment companies under the Code.

Depository Receipts and New York Shares. Securities of foreign issuers in the form of ADRs, EDRs and GDRs and other forms of depository receipts may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities into which they may be converted. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company which evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. EDRs are receipts issued in Europe, and GDRs are receipts issued outside the United States typically by non-U.S. banks and trust companies that evidence ownership of either foreign or domestic securities. Generally, ADRs in registered form are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, EDRs in bearer form are designed for use in Europe, and GDRs in bearer form are designed for use outside the United States. New York Shares are securities of foreign companies that are issued for trading in the United States. New York Shares are traded in the United States on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter market.

Depository receipts may be purchased through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depository. A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited security. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities, and the depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts in respect of the deposited securities. Purchases or sales of certain ADRs may result, indirectly, in fees being paid to the Depository Receipts Division of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliate of the Manager, by brokers executing the purchases or sales.

Securities of foreign issuers that are represented by ADRs or that are listed on a U.S. securities exchange or traded in the U.S. over-the-counter markets are not subject to many of the special considerations and risks discussed in the prospectus and this SAI that apply to foreign securities traded and held abroad. A U.S. dollar investment in ADRs or shares of foreign issuers traded on U.S. exchanges may be impacted differently by currency fluctuations than would an investment made in a foreign currency on a foreign exchange in shares of the same issuer.

Sovereign Debt Obligations. Investments in sovereign debt obligations involve special risks which are not present in corporate debt obligations. The foreign issuer of the sovereign debt or the foreign governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and a fund may have limited recourse in the event of a default. During periods of economic uncertainty, the market prices of sovereign debt, and the NAV of a fund, to the extent it invests in such securities, may be more volatile than prices of U.S. debt issuers. In the past, certain foreign countries have encountered difficulties in servicing their debt obligations, withheld payments of principal and interest and declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on their sovereign debt.

A sovereign debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient

foreign exchange, the relative size of the debt service burden, the sovereign debtor's policy toward principal international lenders and local political constraints. Sovereign debtors may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and other entities to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. The failure of a sovereign debtor to implement economic reforms, achieve specified levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of third party commitments to lend funds to the sovereign debtor, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debts.

Moreover, no established secondary markets may exist for many of the sovereign debt obligations in which a fund may invest. Reduced secondary market liquidity may have an adverse effect on the market price and a fund's ability to dispose of particular instruments when necessary to meet its liquidity requirements or in response to specific economic events such as a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer. Reduced secondary market liquidity for certain sovereign debt obligations also may make it more difficult for a fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing its portfolio. Market quotations are generally available on many sovereign debt obligations only from a limited number of dealers and may not necessarily represent firm bids of those dealers or prices of actual sales.

Sovereign Debt Obligations of Emerging Market Countries. Investing in foreign government obligations and the sovereign debt of emerging market countries creates exposure to the direct or indirect consequences of political, social or economic changes in the countries that issue the securities or in which the issuers are located. The ability and willingness of sovereign obligors in emerging market countries or the governmental authorities that control repayment of their external debt to pay principal and interest on such debt when due may depend on general economic and political conditions within the relevant country. Certain countries in which a fund may invest have historically experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates, exchange rate trade difficulties and extreme poverty and unemployment. Many of these countries also are characterized by political uncertainty or instability. Additional factors which may influence the ability or willingness to service debt include a country's cash flow situation, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of its debt service burden to the economy as a whole and its government's policy towards the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other international agencies. The ability of a foreign sovereign obligor to make timely payments on its external debt obligations also will be strongly influenced by the obligor's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credits and investments, fluctuations in interest rates and the extent of its foreign reserves. A governmental obligor may default on its obligations. If such an event occurs, a fund may have limited legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. In some cases, remedies must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself, and the ability of the holder of foreign sovereign debt securities to obtain recourse may be subject to the political climate in the relevant country. In addition, no assurance can be given that the holders of commercial bank debt will not contest payments to the holders of other foreign sovereign debt obligations in the event of default under their commercial bank loan agreements. Sovereign obligors in emerging market countries are among the world's largest debtors to commercial banks, other governments, international financial organizations and other financial institutions. These obligors, in the past, have experienced substantial difficulties in servicing their external debt obligations, which led to defaults on certain obligations and the restructuring of certain indebtedness. Restructuring arrangements have included, among other things, reducing and rescheduling interest and principal payments by negotiating new or amended credit agreements or converting outstanding principal and unpaid interest to Brady Bonds (discussed below), and obtaining new credit to finance interest payments. Holders of certain foreign sovereign debt securities may be requested to participate in the restructuring of such obligations and to extend further loans to their issuers. There can be no assurance that the Brady Bonds and other foreign sovereign debt securities in which a fund may invest will not be subject to similar restructuring arrangements or to requests for new credit which may adversely affect the fund's holdings. Obligations of the World Bank and certain other supranational organizations are supported by subscribed but unpaid commitments of member countries. There is no assurance that these commitments will be undertaken or complied with in the future.

Brady Bonds. "Brady Bonds" are securities created through the exchange of existing commercial bank loans to public and private entities in certain emerging markets for new bonds in connection with debt restructurings. In light of the history of defaults of countries issuing Brady Bonds on their commercial bank loans, investments in Brady Bonds may be viewed as speculative. Brady Bonds may be fully or partially collateralized or uncollateralized, are issued in various currencies (but primarily in U.S. dollars) and are actively traded in over-the-

counter secondary markets. Brady Bonds with no or limited collateralization of interest or principal payment obligations have increased credit risk, and the holders of such bonds rely on the willingness and ability of the foreign government to make payments in accordance with the terms of such Brady Bonds. U.S. dollar-denominated collateralized Brady Bonds, which may be fixed rate bonds or floating rate bonds, generally are collateralized by Treasury zero coupon bonds having the same maturity as the Brady Bonds. One or more classes of securities ("structured securities") may be backed by, or represent interests in, Brady Bonds. The cash flow on the underlying instruments may be apportioned among the newly-issued structured securities to create securities with different investment characteristics such as varying maturities, payment priorities and interest rate provisions, and the extent of the payments made with respect to structured securities is dependent on the extent of the cash flow on the underlying instruments. See "Derivatives-Structured Securities" below.

Eurodollar and Yankee Dollar Investments. Eurodollar instruments are bonds of foreign corporate and government issuers that pay interest and principal in U.S. dollars generally held in banks outside the United States, primarily in Europe. Yankee Dollar instruments are U.S. dollar-denominated bonds typically issued in the United States by foreign governments and their agencies and foreign banks and corporations. Eurodollar Certificates of Deposit are U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit issued by foreign branches of domestic banks; Eurodollar Time Deposits are U.S. dollar-denominated deposits in a foreign branch of a U.S. bank or in a foreign bank; and Yankee Certificates of Deposit are U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit issued by a U.S. branch of a foreign bank and held in the United States. These investments involve risks that are different from investments in securities issued by U.S. issuers, including potential unfavorable political and economic developments, foreign withholding or other taxes, seizure of foreign deposits, currency controls, interest limitations or other governmental restrictions which might affect payment of principal or interest.

Investment Companies

The 1940 Act, subject to a fund's own more restrictive limitations, if applicable, limits a fund's investment in securities issued by registered and unregistered investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (discussed below), subject to certain exceptions (including those that apply for a Fund of Funds' investment in Underlying Funds), currently is limited to: (1) 3% of the total voting stock of any one investment company; (2) 5% of the fund's total assets with respect to any one investment company; and (3) 10% of the fund's total assets in the aggregate. As a shareholder of another investment company, a fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the other investment company's expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses would be in addition to the advisory fees and other expenses that the fund bears directly in connection with its own operations. A fund also may invest its uninvested cash reserves or cash it receives as collateral from borrowers of its portfolio securities in connection with the fund's securities lending program, in shares of one or more money market funds advised by the Manager. Such investments will not be subject to the limitations described above.

Private Investment Funds. As with investments in registered investment companies, if a fund invests in a private investment fund, such as a "hedge fund" or private equity fund, the fund will be charged its proportionate share of the advisory fees, including any incentive compensation and other operating expenses, of the private investment fund. These fees, which can be substantial, would be in addition to the advisory fees and other operating expenses incurred by the fund. In addition, private investment funds are not registered with the SEC and may not be registered with any other regulatory authority. Accordingly, they are not subject to certain regulatory requirements and oversight to which registered issuers are subject. There may be very little public information available about their investments and performance. Moreover, because sales of shares of private investment funds are generally restricted to certain qualified purchasers, such shares may be illiquid and it could be difficult for the fund to sell its shares at an advantageous price and time. Finally, because shares of private investment funds are not publicly traded, a fair value for the fund's investment in these companies typically will have to be determined under policies approved by the board.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs)

Most ETFs are designed to provide investment results that generally correspond to the price and yield performance of the component securities or commodities of a benchmark index. These may include S&P Depositary Receipts ("SPDRs"), DIAMONDS, Nasdaq-100 Index Tracking Stock (also referred to as "Nasdaq-100 Shares") and iShares exchange-traded funds ("iShares"), such as iShares Russell 2000 Growth Index Fund. ETFs usually are units of

beneficial interest in an investment trust or represent undivided ownership interests in a portfolio of securities or commodities. For an ETF with a securities index benchmark, the ETF's portfolio typically consists of all or substantially all of the component securities of, and in substantially the same weighting as, the relevant benchmark index. The benchmark indexes of SPDRs, DIAMONDS and Nasdaq-100 Shares are the S&P 500 Stock Index, the Dow Jones Industrial Average and the Nasdaq-100 Index, respectively. The benchmark index for iShares varies, generally corresponding to the name of the particular iShares fund. ETFs are listed on an exchange and trade in the secondary market on a per-share basis.

The values of ETFs are subject to change as the values of their respective component securities or commodities fluctuate according to market volatility. Investments in ETFs that are designed to correspond to an index of securities involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investments in a portfolio of such securities, including the risk that the general level of securities prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the value of ETFs invested in by a fund. Similarly, investments in ETFs that are designed to correspond to commodity returns involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investment in commodities. Moreover, investments in ETFs designed to correspond to indexes of securities may not exactly match the performance of a direct investment in the respective indexes to which they are intended to correspond due to the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or other extraordinary circumstances, such as discrepancies with respect to the weighting of securities.

Exchange-Traded Notes

Exchange-traded notes ("ETNs") are senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities whose returns are linked to the performance of a particular market benchmark or strategy minus applicable fees. ETNs are traded on an exchange (*e.g.*, the NYSE) during normal trading hours. However, investors can also hold the ETN until maturity. At maturity, the issuer pays to the investor a cash amount equal to the principal amount, subject to adjustment for the market benchmark or strategy factor.

ETNs do not make periodic coupon payments or provide principal protection. ETNs are subject to credit risk, and the value of the ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying market benchmark or strategy remaining unchanged. The value of an ETN may also be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying assets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced underlying asset. When a fund invests in an ETN, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN. These fees and expenses generally reduce the return realized at maturity or upon redemption from an investment in an ETN; therefore, the value of the index underlying the ETN must increase significantly in order for an investor in an ETN to receive at least the principal amount of the investment at maturity or upon redemption. A fund's decision to sell ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

Derivatives

Depending on the fund, derivatives may be used for a variety of reasons, including to (1) hedge to seek to mitigate certain market, interest rate or currency risks; (2) to manage the maturity or the interest rate sensitivity (sometimes called duration) of fixed-income securities; (3) to provide a substitute for purchasing or selling particular securities to reduce portfolio turnover, to seek to obtain a particular desired return at a lower cost to a fund than if the fund had invested directly in an instrument yielding the desired return, such as when a fund "equitizes" available cash balances by using a derivative instrument to gain exposure to relevant equity investments or markets consistent with its investment objective and policies, or for other reasons; or (4) to seek to increase potential returns. Generally, a derivative is a financial contract whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index, and may relate to stocks, bonds, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates and related indexes. Derivatives may provide a cheaper, quicker or more specifically focused way to invest than "traditional" securities would. Examples of derivative instruments include options contracts, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward contracts, swap agreements, credit derivatives, structured securities and participatory notes. Whether or not a fund may use some or all of these derivatives varies by fund. In addition, a fund's portfolio managers may decide not to employ some or all of these strategies, and there is no assurance that any derivatives strategy used by the fund will succeed.

Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative and the portfolio as a whole. Derivatives permit a fund to increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, to which its portfolio is exposed in much the same way as the fund can increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, of its portfolio by making investments in specific securities. However, derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on the fund's performance. Derivatives involve greater risks than if a fund had invested in the reference obligation directly.

An investment in derivatives at inopportune times or when market conditions are judged incorrectly may lower return or result in a loss. A fund could experience losses if its derivatives were poorly correlated with underlying instruments or the fund's other investments or if the fund were unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives.

Derivatives may be purchased on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as over-the-counter derivatives. Exchange-traded derivatives, primarily futures contracts and options, generally are guaranteed by the clearing agency that is the issuer or counterparty to such derivatives. This guarantee usually is supported by a variation margin payment system operated by the clearing agency in order to reduce overall credit risk. As a result, unless the clearing agency defaults, there is relatively little counterparty credit risk associated with derivatives purchased on an exchange. In contrast, no clearing agency guarantees over-the-counter derivatives. Therefore, each party to an over-the-counter derivative bears the risk that the counterparty will default. Accordingly, the Adviser will consider the creditworthiness of counterparties to over-the-counter derivatives in the same manner as it would review the credit quality of a security to be purchased by a fund. Over-the-counter derivatives are less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives since the other party to the transaction may be the only investor with sufficient understanding of the derivative to be interested in bidding for it. Derivatives that are considered illiquid will be subject to a fund's limit on illiquid investments.

Some derivatives may involve leverage (*e.g.*, an instrument linked to the value of a securities index may return income calculated as a multiple of the price movement of the underlying index). This economic leverage will increase the volatility of these instruments as they may increase or decrease in value more quickly than the underlying security, index, futures contract, currency or other economic variable. Pursuant to regulations and/or published positions of the SEC, a fund may be required to segregate permissible liquid assets, or engage in other measures approved by the SEC or its staff, to "cover" the fund's obligations relating to its transactions in derivatives. For example, in the case of futures contracts or forward contracts that are not contractually required to cash settle, a fund must set aside liquid assets equal to such contracts' full notional value (generally, the total numerical value of the asset underlying a future or forward contract at the time of valuation) while the positions are open. With respect to futures contracts or forward contracts that are contractually required to cash settle, however, a fund is permitted to set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the fund's daily marked-to-market net obligation (*i.e.*, the fund's daily net liability) under the contracts, if any, rather than such contracts' full notional value. By setting aside assets equal to only its net obligations under cash-settled derivatives, a fund may employ leverage to a greater extent than if the fund were required to segregate assets equal to the full notional value of such contracts. Requirements to maintain cover might impair a fund's ability to sell a portfolio security, meet redemption requests or other current obligations, or make an investment at a time when it would otherwise be favorable to do so, or require that the fund sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time.

Successful use of certain derivatives may be a highly specialized activity that requires skills that may be different than the skills associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market factors, or a counterparty defaults, investment performance would diminish compared with what it would have been if derivatives were not used. Successful use of derivatives by a fund also is subject to the Adviser's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant market and, to the extent the transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, to ascertain the appropriate correlation between the securities or position being hedged and the price movements of the corresponding derivative position. For example, if a fund enters into a derivative position to hedge against the possibility of a decline in the market value of securities held in its portfolio and the prices of such securities instead increase, the fund will lose part or all of the benefit of the increased value of securities which it has hedged because it will have offsetting losses in the derivative position.

Options and futures prices can also diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments, even if the underlying instruments match a fund's investments well. Options and futures contracts prices are affected by such factors as current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument, and the time remaining until expiration of the contract, which may not affect security prices the same way. Imperfect correlation may also result from differing levels of demand in the options and futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how options and futures and securities are traded, or from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading halts. A fund may purchase or sell options and futures contracts with a greater or lesser value than the securities it wishes to hedge or intends to purchase in order to attempt to compensate for differences in volatility between the contract and the securities, although this may not be successful in all cases. If price changes in a fund's options or futures positions are poorly correlated with its other investments, the positions may fail to produce anticipated gains or result in losses that are not offset by gains in other investments.

The funds, except the CPO Funds, have claimed exclusions from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the CEA and, therefore, are not subject to registration or regulation as a CPO under the CEA. On February 9, 2012, the CFTC adopted amendments to its rules that may affect the ability of the funds to continue to claim this exclusion. The funds may be limited in their ability to use futures contracts or options thereon or engage in swap transactions and potentially certain types of forward transactions if the funds continued to claim the exclusion. Under the amendments, in order to be eligible to continue to claim this exclusion, if a fund uses commodity interests (such as futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swap agreements) other than for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined by the CFTC) the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish these positions (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions and excluding the amount by which options are "in-the-money" at the time of purchase) may not exceed 5% of a fund's NAV, or, alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of those positions, as determined at the time the most recent position was established, may not exceed 100% of the fund's NAV (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). In addition to meeting one of the foregoing trading limitations, a fund may not market itself as a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets. If a fund were no longer able to claim the exclusion, the Manager would become subject to registration and regulation as a CPO with respect to that fund. In the event that the Manager is required to register as a CPO with respect to a fund, the fund's disclosure and operations would need to comply with all applicable CFTC regulations, in addition to all applicable SEC regulations. Compliance with these additional registration and regulatory requirements may increase fund expenses. The funds and the Manager are continuing to analyze the effect of these rule changes, including available no-action relief from the CFTC, on the funds.

The CPO Funds no longer claim exclusions from the definition of CPO and, as a result, are not subject to the trading and marketing limitations discussed above with respect to their use of commodity instruments. In accordance with CFTC guidance, the Manager has registered as a CPO with the National Futures Association and will operate the CPO Funds in compliance with applicable CFTC regulations, in addition to all applicable SEC regulations. On February 24, 2012, the CFTC proposed amendments to its regulations regarding the recordkeeping, reporting and disclosure requirements applicable to registered investment companies, such as the CPO Funds, whose advisers will be subject to CPO registration effective January 1, 2013, in order to "harmonize" those CFTC regulations with certain SEC regulations (the "Harmonization Proposal"). The Manager and the CPO Funds will be subject to the CFTC's recordkeeping, reporting and disclosure requirements within 60 days following the effectiveness of final CFTC rule amendments implementing the Harmonization Proposal. As the Harmonization Proposal has not yet been finalized by the CFTC, the ability of the Manager and the CPO Funds to comply with those requirements, and the resulting impact on fund expenses, is uncertain. The Manager and the CPO Funds are continuing to analyze the potential effects of the Harmonization Proposal and, depending on the final CFTC regulations, may take various actions including restricting the type and use of commodity instruments by the CPO Funds, to permit the CPO Funds to reclaim exclusions from the definition of CPO and avoid regulation by the CFTC.

It is possible that developments in the derivatives markets, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the ability to terminate existing derivatives positions or to realize amounts to be received in such transactions.

Futures Transactions. A futures contract is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell a security or other asset for a set price on a future date. When a fund sells a futures contract, it incurs an obligation to deliver a specified amount of the obligation underlying the futures contract at a specified time in the future for an agreed upon

price. With respect to index futures, no physical transfer of the securities underlying the index is made. Rather, the parties settle by exchanging in cash an amount based on the difference between the contract price and the closing value of the index on the settlement date. An option on a futures contract gives the holder of the option the right to buy from or sell to the writer of the option a position in a futures contract at a specified price on or before a specified expiration date. When a fund writes an option on a futures contract, it becomes obligated, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option. If the fund has written a call option, it assumes a short futures position. If the fund has written a put option, it assumes a long futures position. When a fund purchases an option on a futures contract, it acquires the right, in return for the premium it pays, to assume a position in a futures contract (a long position if the option is a call and a short position if the option is a put). The purchase of futures or call options on futures can serve as a long hedge, and the sale of futures or the purchase of put options on futures can serve as a short hedge. Writing call options on futures contracts can serve as a limited short hedge, using a strategy similar to that used for writing call options on securities or indexes. Similarly, writing put options on futures contracts can serve as a limited long hedge.

Futures contracts are traded on exchanges, so that, in most cases, either party can close out its position on the exchange for cash, without delivering the security or other asset. Although some futures contracts call for making or taking delivery of the underlying securities or other asset, generally these obligations are closed out before delivery by offsetting purchases or sales of matching futures contracts (same exchange, underlying asset, and delivery month). Closing out a futures contract sale is effected by purchasing a futures contract for the same aggregate amount of the specific type of financial instrument with the same delivery date. If an offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, a fund realizes a capital gain, or if it is more, a fund realizes a capital loss. Conversely, if an offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, a fund realizes a capital gain, or if it is less, a fund realizes a capital loss. Transaction costs also are included in these calculations.

Engaging in these transactions involves risk of loss to a fund which could adversely affect the value of the fund's net assets. No assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially leading to substantial losses.

A fund may engage in futures transactions in foreign markets to the extent consistent with applicable law and the fund's ability to invest in foreign securities. Foreign futures markets may offer advantages such as trading opportunities or arbitrage possibilities not available in the United States. Foreign markets, however, may have greater risk potential than domestic markets. For example, some foreign exchanges are principal markets so that no common clearing facility exists and an investor may look only to the broker for performance of the contract. In addition, any profits that a fund might realize in trading could be eliminated by adverse changes in the currency exchange rate, or the fund could incur losses as a result of those changes.

Futures contracts and options on futures contracts include those with respect to securities, securities indexes, interest rates and foreign currencies and Eurodollar contracts, to the extent a fund can invest in the underlying reference security, instrument or asset.

Security Futures Contract. A security future obligates a fund to purchase or sell an amount of a specific security at a future date at a specific price.

Index Futures Contract. An index future obligates a fund to pay or receive an amount of cash based upon the change in value of the index based on the prices of the securities that comprise the index.

Interest Rate Futures Contract. An interest rate future obligates a fund to purchase or sell an amount of a specific debt security at a future date at a specific price (or, in some cases, to settle an equivalent amount in cash).

Foreign Currency Futures Contract. A foreign currency future obligates a fund to purchase or sell an amount of a specific currency at a future date at a specific price.

Eurodollar Contracts. A Eurodollar contract is a U.S. dollar-denominated futures contract or option thereon which is linked to the LIBOR, although foreign currency-denominated instruments are available from time to time. Eurodollar futures contracts enable purchasers to obtain a fixed rate for the lending of funds and sellers to obtain a fixed rate for borrowings. Certain funds might use Eurodollar futures contracts and options thereon to hedge against changes in LIBOR, to which many interest rate swaps and fixed-income instruments are linked.

Options. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying security, securities or other asset at the exercise price at any time during the option period, or at a specific date. Conversely, a put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying security, securities or other asset at the exercise price at any time during the option period, or at a specific date. A fund receives a premium from writing an option which it retains whether or not the option is exercised.

A covered call option written by a fund is a call option with respect to which the fund owns the underlying security or otherwise covers the transaction such as by segregating permissible liquid assets. The principal reason for writing covered call options is to realize, through the receipt of premiums, a greater return than would be realized on the underlying securities alone.

Options may be traded on U.S. or, to the extent a fund may invest in foreign securities, foreign securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter market. There is no assurance that sufficient trading interest to create a liquid secondary market on a securities exchange will exist for any particular option or at any particular time, and for some options no such secondary market may exist. A liquid secondary market in an option may cease to exist for a variety of reasons. In the past, for example, higher than anticipated trading activity or order flow, or other unforeseen events, at times have rendered certain of the clearing facilities inadequate and resulted in the institution of special procedures, such as trading rotations, restrictions on certain types of orders or trading halts or suspensions in one or more options. There can be no assurance that similar events, or events that may otherwise interfere with the timely execution of customers' orders, will not recur. In such event, it might not be possible to effect closing transactions in particular options. If, as a covered call option writer, a fund is unable to effect a closing purchase transaction in a secondary market, it will not be able to sell the underlying security until the option expires or it delivers the underlying security upon exercise or it otherwise covers its position.

Call and put options in which a fund may invest include the following, in each case, to the extent that a fund can invest in such securities or instruments (or securities underlying an index, in the case of options on securities indexes).

Options on Securities. Call and put options on specific securities (or groups or "baskets" of specific securities), including equity securities (including convertible securities), U.S. Government securities, municipal securities, mortgage-related securities, asset-backed securities, foreign sovereign debt, corporate debt securities or Eurodollar instruments, convey the right to buy or sell, respectively, the underlying securities at prices which are expected to be lower or higher than the current market prices of the securities at the time the options are exercised.

Options on Securities Indexes. An option on an index is similar to an option in respect of specific securities, except that settlement does not occur by delivery of the securities comprising the index. Instead, the option holder receives an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the option is based is greater in the case of a call, or less, in the case of a put, than the exercise price of the option. Thus, the effectiveness of purchasing or writing index options will depend upon price movements in the level of the index rather than the price of a particular security.

Foreign Currency Options. Call and put options on foreign currency convey the right to buy or sell the underlying currency at a price which is expected to be lower or higher than the spot price of the currency at the time the option is exercised or expires.

Swap Transactions. Swap agreements involve the exchange by a fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive payments at specified dates based upon or calculated by reference to changes in specified prices or rates (e.g., interest rates in the case of interest rate swaps) based on a specified amount (the "notional") amount. Some swaps are, and more in the future will be, centrally cleared. Swaps that are centrally cleared are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organizations involved in the transaction. For example, a

fund could lose margin payments it has deposited with a clearing organization as well as the net amount of gains not yet paid by the clearing organization if the clearing organization breaches its agreement with the fund or becomes insolvent or goes into bankruptcy. In the event of bankruptcy of the clearing organization, the fund may be entitled to the net amount of gains the fund is entitled to receive plus the return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the clearing organization's other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the fund. Swap agreements also may be two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year.

Swap agreements will tend to shift investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if a fund agreed to exchange payments in U.S. dollars for payments in a foreign currency, the swap agreement would tend to decrease the fund's exposure to U.S. interest rates and increase its exposure to foreign currency and interest rates. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a fund's investments and its share price and yield.

Most swap agreements entered into are cash settled and calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a "net basis." Thus, a fund's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement generally will be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). A fund's current obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by the segregation of permissible liquid assets of the fund. A fund will enter into swap agreements only with counterparties that meet certain standards of creditworthiness (generally, such counterparties would have to be eligible counterparties under the terms of the Manager's repurchase agreement guidelines).

A swap option is a contract (sometimes called "swaptions") that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation) in return for payment of a premium, to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement, at some designated future time on specified terms. A cash-settled option on a swap gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to receive an amount of cash equal to the value of the underlying swap as of the exercise date. These options typically are entered into with institutions, including securities brokerage firms. Depending on the terms of the particular option agreement, a fund generally will incur a greater degree of risk when it writes a swap option than it will incur when it purchases a swap option. When a fund purchases a swap option, it risks losing only the amount of the premium it has paid should it decide to let the option expire unexercised. However, when a fund writes a swap option, upon exercise of the option the fund will become obligated according to the terms of the underlying agreement.

The swaps market has been an evolving and largely unregulated market. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including new regulatory requirements, could limit or prevent a fund's ability to utilize swap agreements or options on swaps as part of its investment strategy, terminate existing swap agreements or realize amounts to be received under such agreements, which could negatively affect the fund. As discussed above, some swaps currently are, and more in the future will be, centrally cleared, which affects how swaps are transacted. In particular, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, enacted on July 21, 2010 (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), has resulted in new clearing and exchange-trading requirements for swaps and other over-the-counter derivatives. The Dodd-Frank Act also requires the CFTC and/or the SEC, in consultation with banking regulators, to establish capital requirements for swap dealers and major swap participants as well as requirements for margin on uncleared derivatives, including swaps, in certain circumstances that will be clarified by rules proposed by the CFTC and/or the SEC. In addition, the CFTC and the SEC are reviewing the current regulatory requirements applicable to derivatives, including swaps, and it is not certain at this time how the regulators may change these requirements. For example, some legislative and regulatory proposals would impose limits on the maximum position that could be held by a single trader in certain contracts and would subject certain derivatives transactions to new forms of regulation that could create barriers to certain types of investment activity. Other provisions would expand entity registration requirements; impose business conduct, reporting and disclosure requirements on dealers, recordkeeping on counterparties such as the funds; and require banks to move some derivatives trading units to a non-guaranteed (but capitalized) affiliate separate from the deposit-taking bank or divest them altogether. While some provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act have either already been implemented through rulemaking by the CFTC and/or the SEC or must be implemented through future rulemaking by those and other federal agencies, and any regulatory or legislative activity may not necessarily have a direct, immediate effect upon the funds, it is possible that, when compliance with these rules is required, they could potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of a fund to use certain derivatives as a part of its investment strategy, increase the cost of entering into derivatives

transactions or require more assets of the fund to be used for collateral in support of those derivatives than is currently the case. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which a fund engages in derivative transactions also could prevent the funds from using derivatives or affect the pricing or other factors relating to these transactions, or may change the availability of certain derivatives. Specific swap agreements (and options thereon) include currency swaps; index swaps; interest rate swaps (including interest rate locks, caps, floors and collars); credit default swaps; and total return swaps (including equity swaps), in each case, to the extent that a fund can invest in the underlying reference security, instrument or asset (or fixed-income securities, in the case of interest rate swaps, or securities underlying an index, in the case of index swaps).

Currency Swap Transactions. A currency swap agreement involves the exchange of principal and interest in one currency for the same in another currency.

Index Swap Transactions. An index swap agreement involves the exchange of cash flows associated with a securities or other index.

Interest Rate Swap Transactions. An interest rate swap agreement involves the exchange of cash flows based on interest rate specifications and a specified principal amount, often a fixed payment for a floating payment that is linked to an interest rate.

An interest rate lock transaction (which may also be known as a forward rate agreement) is a contract between two parties to make or receive a payment at a future date determined on the basis of a specified interest rate or yield of a particular security (the "contracted interest rate") over a predetermined time period, with respect to a stated notional amount. These transactions typically are entered as a hedge against interest rate changes. One party to the contract locks in the contracted interest rate to seek to protect against an interest rate increase, while the other party seeks to protect against a possible interest rate decline. The payment at maturity is determined by the difference between the contracted interest rate and the then-current market interest rate.

In an interest rate cap one party receives payments at the end of each period in which a specified interest rate on a specified principal amount exceeds an agreed rate; conversely, in an interest rate floor one party may receive payments if a specified interest rate on a specified principal amount falls below an agreed rate. Caps and floors have an effect similar to buying or writing options. Interest rate collars involve selling a cap and purchasing a floor, or vice versa, to protect a fund against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels.

Credit Default Swap Transactions. Credit default swap agreements and similar agreements may have as reference obligations debt securities that are or are not currently held by a fund. The protection "buyer" in a credit default contract may be obligated to pay the protection "seller" an up front payment or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided generally that no credit event on a reference obligation has occurred. If a credit event occurs, the seller generally must pay the buyer the "par value" (full notional value) of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity described in the swap, or the seller may be required to deliver the related net cash amount, if the swap is cash settled.

Total Return Swap Transactions. In a total return swap agreement one party makes payments based on a set rate, either fixed or variable, while the other party makes payments based on the return of an underlying asset, which includes both the income it generates and any capital gains, and recovers any capital losses from the first party. The underlying reference asset of a total return swap may include an equity index, loans or bonds.

Credit Linked Securities. Credit linked securities are issued by a limited purpose trust or other vehicle that, in turn, invests in a derivative instrument or basket of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps or interest rate swaps, to obtain exposure to certain fixed-income markets or to remain fully invested when more traditional income producing securities are not available. Like an investment in a bond, an investment in these credit linked securities represents the right to receive periodic income payments (in the form of distributions) and payment of principal at the end of the term of the security. However, these payments are conditioned on the issuer's receipt of payments from, and the issuer's potential obligations to, the counterparties to certain derivative instruments entered into by the issuer of the credit linked security. For example, the issuer may sell one or more credit default swaps entitling the issuer to receive a stream of payments over the term of the swap agreements provided that no event of default has

occurred with respect to the referenced debt obligation upon which the swap is based. If a default occurs, the stream of payments may stop and the issuer would be obligated to pay the counterparty the par (or other agreed upon value) of the referenced debt obligation.

Credit Derivatives. Credit derivative transactions include those involving default price risk derivatives and credit spread derivatives. Default price risk derivatives are linked to the price of reference securities or loans after a default by the issuer or borrower, respectively. Credit spread derivatives are based on the risk that changes in credit spreads and related market factors can cause a decline in the value of a security, loan or index. Credit derivatives may take the form of options, swaps, credit-linked notes and other over-the-counter instruments. The risk of loss in a credit derivative transaction varies with the form of the transaction. For example, if a fund purchases a default option on a security, and if no default occurs with respect to the security, the fund's loss is limited to the premium it paid for the default option. In contrast, if there is a default by the grantor of a default option, a fund's loss will include both the premium it paid for the option and the decline in value of any underlying security that the default option hedged (if the option was entered into for hedging purposes). If a fund is a buyer of credit protection in a credit default swap agreement and no credit event occurs, the fund recovers nothing if the swap is held through its termination date. However, if a credit event occurs, the fund may elect to receive the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity that may have little or no value. As a seller of credit protection, a fund generally receives an upfront payment or a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the swap, which typically is between six months and three years, provided that there is no credit event. If a credit event occurs, generally the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity that may have little or no value. Unlike credit default swaps, credit-linked notes are funded balance sheet assets that offer synthetic credit exposure to a reference entity in a structure designed to resemble a synthetic corporate bond or loan. Credit-linked notes are frequently issued by special purpose vehicles that would hold some form of collateral securities financed through the issuance of notes or certificates to a fund. The fund receives a coupon and par redemption, provided there has been no credit event of the reference entity. The vehicle enters into a credit swap with a third party in which it sells default protection in return for a premium that subsidizes the coupon to compensate the fund for the reference entity default risk. A fund will enter into credit derivative transactions only with counterparties that meet certain standards of creditworthiness (generally, such counterparties would have to be eligible counterparties under the terms of the Manager's repurchase agreement guidelines).

Structured Securities and Hybrid Instruments

Structured Securities. Structured securities are securities whose cash flow characteristics depend upon one or more indexes or that have embedded forwards or options or securities where a fund's investment return and the issuer's payment obligations are contingent on, or highly sensitive to, changes in the value of underlying assets, indexes, interest rates or cash flows ("embedded index"). When a fund purchases a structured security, it will make a payment of principal to the counterparty. Some structured securities have a guaranteed repayment of principal while others place a portion (or all) of the principal at risk. Guarantees are subject to the risk of default by the counterparty or its credit provider. The terms of such structured securities normally provide that their principal and/or interest payments are to be adjusted upwards or downwards (but not ordinarily below zero) to reflect changes in the embedded index while the structured securities are outstanding. As a result, the interest and/or principal payments that may be made on a structured security may vary widely, depending upon a variety of factors, including the volatility of the embedded index and the effect of changes in the embedded index on principal and/or interest payments. The rate of return on structured securities may be determined by applying a multiplier to the performance or differential performance of the embedded index. Application of a multiplier involves leverage that will serve to magnify the potential for gain and the risk of loss. Structured securities may be issued in subordinated and unsubordinated classes, with subordinated classes typically having higher yields and greater risks than an unsubordinated class. Structured securities may not have an active trading market.

Hybrid Instruments. A hybrid instrument can combine the characteristics of securities, futures, and options. For example, the principal amount or interest rate of a hybrid instrument could be tied (positively or negatively) to the price of a benchmark, e.g., currency, securities index or another interest rate. The interest rate or the principal amount payable at maturity of a hybrid security may be increased or decreased, depending on changes in the value of the benchmark. Hybrids can be used as an efficient means of pursuing a variety of investment strategies, including currency hedging, duration management, and increased total return. Hybrids may not bear interest or pay

dividends. The value of a hybrid or its interest rate may be a multiple of a benchmark and, as a result, may be leveraged and move (up or down) more steeply and rapidly than the benchmark. These benchmarks may be sensitive to economic and political events, such as currency devaluations, which cannot be readily foreseen by the purchaser of a hybrid. Under certain conditions, the redemption value of a hybrid could be zero. Thus, an investment in a hybrid may entail significant market risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a traditional, U.S. dollar-denominated bond that has a fixed principal amount and pays a fixed rate or floating rate of interest.

Participatory Notes. Participatory notes are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to replicate the performance of certain securities or markets. Participatory notes are a type of equity-linked derivative which generally are traded over-the-counter. The performance results of participatory notes will not replicate exactly the performance of the securities or markets that the notes seek to replicate due to transaction costs and other expenses. Investments in participatory notes involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the shares of the companies the notes seek to replicate. Participatory notes constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, and a fund is relying on the creditworthiness of such banks or broker-dealers and has no rights under a participatory note against the issuers of the securities underlying such participatory notes.

Custodial Receipts. Custodial receipts, which may be underwritten by securities dealers or banks, represent the right to receive certain future principal and/or interest payments on a basket of securities which underlie the custodial receipts, or, in some cases, the payment obligation of a third party that has entered into an interest rate swap or other arrangement with the custodian. Underlying securities may include U.S. Government securities, municipal securities or other types of securities in which a fund may invest. A number of different arrangements are possible. In a typical custodial receipt arrangement, an issuer or a third party owner of securities deposits such securities obligations with a custodian in exchange for custodial receipts. These custodial receipts are typically sold in private placements and are designed to provide investors with pro rata ownership of a portfolio of underlying securities. For certain securities law purposes, custodial receipts may not be considered obligations of the underlying securities held by the custodian. As a holder of custodial receipts, a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses charged to the custodial account. Although under the terms of a custodial receipt a fund typically would be authorized to assert its rights directly against the issuer of the underlying obligation, the fund could be required to assert through the custodian bank those rights as may exist against the underlying issuers. Thus, in the event an underlying issuer fails to pay principal and/or interest when due, the fund may be subject to delays, expenses and risks that are greater than those that would have been involved if the fund had purchased a direct obligation of the issuer. In addition, in the event that the custodial account in which the underlying securities have been deposited is determined to be an association taxable as a corporation, instead of a non-taxable entity, the yield on the underlying securities would be reduced in recognition of any taxes paid. Certain custodial receipts may be synthetic or derivative instruments that have interest rates that reset inversely to changing short-term rates and/or have embedded interest rate floors and caps that require the issuer to pay an adjusted interest rate if market rates fall below or rise above a specified rate. Because some of these instruments represent relatively recent innovations, and the trading market for these instruments is less developed than the markets for more traditional types of instruments, it is uncertain how these instruments will perform under different economic and interest-rate scenarios. Also, because these instruments may be leveraged, their market values may be more volatile than other types of fixed-income instruments and may present greater potential for capital gain or loss. The possibility of default by an issuer or the issuer's credit provider may be greater for these derivative instruments than for other types of instruments.

Combined Transactions. Certain funds may enter into multiple transactions, including multiple options, futures, swap, currency and/or interest rate transactions, and any combination of options, futures, swaps, currency and/or interest rate transactions ("combined transactions"), instead of a single transaction, as part of a single or combined strategy when, in the opinion of the Adviser, it is in the best interests of the fund to do so. A combined transaction will usually contain elements of risk that are present in each of its component transactions. Although combined transactions are normally entered into based on the Adviser's judgment that the combined strategies will reduce risk or otherwise more effectively achieve the desired portfolio management goal, it is possible that the combination will instead increase such risks or hinder achievement of the portfolio management objective.

Future Developments. A fund may take advantage of opportunities in derivatives transactions which are not presently contemplated for use by the fund or which are not currently available but which may be developed, to the extent such opportunities are both consistent with the fund's investment objective and legally permissible for the fund. Before a fund enters into such transactions or makes any such investment, the fund will provide appropriate disclosure in its prospectus or this SAI.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Investments in foreign currencies, including investing directly in foreign currencies, holding financial instruments that provide exposure to foreign currencies, or investing in securities that trade in, or receive revenues in, foreign currencies, are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar.

Depending on the fund, foreign currency transactions could be entered into for a variety of purposes, including: (1) to fix in U.S. dollars, between trade and settlement date, the value of a security a fund has agreed to buy or sell; (2) to hedge the U.S. dollar value of securities the fund already owns, particularly if it expects a decrease in the value of the currency in which the foreign security is denominated; or (3) to gain or reduce exposure to the foreign currency for investment purposes. Foreign currency transactions may involve, for example, a fund's purchase of foreign currencies for U.S. dollars or the maintenance of short positions in foreign currencies. A short position would involve the fund agreeing to exchange an amount of a currency it did not currently own for another currency at a future date in anticipation of a decline in the value of the currency sold relative to the currency the fund contracted to receive. A fund may engage in cross currency hedging against price movements between currencies, other than the U.S. dollar, caused by currency exchange rate fluctuations. In addition, a fund might seek to hedge against changes in the value of a particular currency when no derivative instruments on that currency are available or such derivative instruments are more expensive than certain other derivative instruments. In such cases, the fund may hedge against price movements in that currency by entering into transactions using derivative instruments on another currency or a basket of currencies, the values of which the Adviser believes will have a high degree of positive correlation to the value of the currency being hedged. The risk that movements in the price of the derivative instrument will not correlate perfectly with movements in the price of the currency being hedged is magnified when this strategy is used.

Currency hedging may substantially change a fund's investment exposure to changes in currency exchange rates and could result in losses if currencies do not perform as the Adviser anticipates. There is no assurance that a fund's currency hedging activities will be advantageous to the fund or that the Adviser will hedge at an appropriate time.

The cost of engaging in foreign currency exchange contracts for the purchase or sale of a specified currency at a specified future date ("forward contracts") varies with factors such as the currency involved, the length of the contract period and the market conditions then prevailing. Because forward contracts are usually entered into on a principal basis, no fees or commissions are involved. Generally, secondary markets do not exist for forward contracts, with the result that closing transactions can be made for forward contracts only by negotiating directly with the counterparty to the contract. As with other over-the-counter derivatives transactions, forward contracts are subject to the credit risk of the counterparty.

Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. They generally are determined by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets and the relative merits of investments in different countries, actual or perceived changes in interest rates and other complex factors, as seen from an international perspective. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by intervention, or failure to intervene, by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or by currency controls or political developments in the United States or abroad.

The value of derivative instruments on foreign currencies depends on the value of the underlying currency relative to the U.S. dollar. Because foreign currency transactions occurring in the interbank market might involve substantially larger amounts than those involved in the use of foreign currency derivative instruments, a fund could be disadvantaged by having to deal in the odd lot market (generally consisting of transactions of less than \$1 million) for the underlying foreign currencies at prices that are less favorable than for round lots.

There is no systematic reporting of last sale information for foreign currencies or any regulatory requirement that quotations available through dealers or other market sources be firm or revised on a timely basis. Quotation information generally is representative of very large transactions in the interbank market and thus might not reflect odd-lot transactions where rates might be less favorable. The interbank market in foreign currencies is a global, round-the-clock market.

Settlement of transactions involving foreign currencies might be required to take place within the country issuing the underlying currency. Thus, a fund might be required to accept or make delivery of the underlying foreign currency in accordance with any U.S. or foreign regulations regarding the maintenance of foreign banking arrangements by U.S. residents and might be required to pay any fees, taxes and charges associated with such delivery assessed in the issuing country.

Commodities

Commodities are assets that have tangible properties, such as oil, metals, livestock or agricultural products. Historically, commodity investments have had a relatively high correlation with changes in inflation and a relatively low correlation to stock and bond returns. Commodity-related instruments provide exposure, which may include long and/or short exposure, to the investment returns of physical commodities that trade in commodities markets, without investing directly in physical commodities. A fund may invest in commodity-related securities and other instruments, such as certain ETFs, that derive value from the price movement of commodities, or some other readily measurable economic variable dependent upon changes in the value of commodities or the commodities markets. However, the ability of a fund to invest directly in commodities and certain commodity-related securities and other instruments is subject to significant limitations in order to enable the fund to maintain its status as a regulated investment company under the Code.

The value of commodity-related instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, volatility of the underlying benchmark, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, acts of terrorism, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The value of commodity-related instruments will rise or fall in response to changes in the underlying commodity or related index. Investments in commodity-related instruments may be subject to greater volatility than non-commodity based investments. A liquid secondary market may not exist for certain commodity-related instruments, and there can be no assurance that one will develop. Commodity-related instruments also are subject to credit and interest rate risks that in general affect the values of debt securities.

Short-Selling

In these transactions, a fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market value of the security. A fund may make short sales to hedge positions, for duration and risk management, to maintain portfolio flexibility or to seek to enhance returns. To complete a short sale transaction, a fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The fund is obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing it subsequently at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by the fund, which would result in a loss or gain, respectively. In certain cases, purchasing a security to cover a short position can itself cause the price of the security to rise, thereby exacerbating any loss, especially in an environment where others are taking the same actions. A fund also may make short sales "against the box," in which the fund enters into a short sale of a security it owns or has the immediate and unconditional right to acquire at no additional cost at the time of the sale.

Until a fund closes its short position or replaces the borrowed security, the fund will: (1) segregate permissible liquid assets in an amount that, together with the amount provided as collateral, always equals the current value of the security sold short; or (2) otherwise cover its short position through offsetting positions.

Lending Portfolio Securities

Fund portfolio securities may be lent to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions needing to borrow securities to complete certain transactions. In connection with such loans, a fund would remain the owner of the loaned

securities and continue to be entitled to payments in amounts equal to the interest, dividends or other distributions payable on the loaned securities. A fund also has the right to terminate a loan at any time. Any voting rights that accompany the loaned securities generally pass to the borrower of the securities, but the fund retains the right to recall a security and may then exercise the security's voting rights. In order to vote the proxies of securities out on loan, the securities must be recalled prior to the established record date. A fund may recall the loan to vote proxies if a material issue affecting the fund's investment is to be voted upon. Subject to a fund's own more restrictive limitations, if applicable, an investment company is limited in the amount of portfolio securities it may loan to 33-1/3% of its total assets (including the value of all assets received as collateral for the loan). A fund will receive collateral consisting of cash or cash equivalents or, to the extent a permissible investment for the fund, U.S. Government securities or irrevocable letters of credit, which will be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities. If the collateral consists of a letter of credit or securities, the borrower will pay the fund a loan premium fee. If the collateral consists of cash, the fund will reinvest the cash and pay the borrower a pre-negotiated fee or "rebate" from any return earned on the investment. A fund may participate in a securities lending program operated by the Lending Agent. The Lending Agent will receive a percentage of the total earnings of the fund derived from lending its portfolio securities. Should the borrower of the securities fail financially, the fund may experience delays in recovering the loaned securities or exercising its rights in the collateral. Loans are made only to borrowers that are deemed by the Adviser to be of good financial standing. In a loan transaction, a fund will also bear the risk of any decline in value of securities acquired with cash collateral. A fund will minimize this risk by limiting the investment of cash collateral to money market funds advised by the Manager, repurchase agreements or other high quality instruments with short maturities, in each case to the extent it is a permissible investment for the fund.

Borrowing Money

The 1940 Act, subject to a fund's own more restrictive limitations, if applicable, permits an investment company to borrow in an amount up to 33-1/3% of the value of its total assets. Such borrowings may be for temporary or emergency purposes or for leveraging. If borrowings are for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes, when such borrowings exceed 5% of the value of a fund's total assets the fund will not make any additional investments.

Borrowing Money for Leverage. Leveraging (buying securities using borrowed money) exaggerates the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of a fund's investments. These borrowings will be subject to interest costs which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased; in certain cases, interest costs may exceed the return received on the securities purchased. For borrowings for investment purposes, the 1940 Act requires a fund to maintain continuous asset coverage (total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of the amount borrowed. If the required coverage should decline as a result of market fluctuations or other reasons, the fund may be required to sell some of its portfolio securities within three days to reduce the amount of its borrowings and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to sell securities at that time. A fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowing or pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements may be entered into with banks, broker/dealers or other financial institutions. This form of borrowing involves the transfer by a fund of an underlying debt instrument in return for cash proceeds based on a percentage of the value of the security. The fund retains the right to receive interest and principal payments on the security. At an agreed upon future date, the fund repurchases the security at principal plus accrued interest. As a result of these transactions, the fund is exposed to greater potential fluctuations in the value of its assets and its NAV per share. These borrowings will be subject to interest costs which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased; in certain cases, interest costs may exceed the return received on the securities purchased. To the extent a fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, the fund will segregate permissible liquid assets at least equal to the aggregate amount of its reverse repurchase obligations, plus accrued interest, in certain cases, in accordance with SEC guidance. The SEC views reverse repurchase transactions as collateralized borrowings by a fund.

Forward Commitments. The purchase or sale of securities on a forward commitment (including "TBA" (to be announced)), when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, means delivery and payment take place at a future date at a predetermined price and/or yield. Typically, no interest accrues to the purchaser until the security is delivered. When purchasing a security on a forward commitment basis, a fund assumes the risks of ownership of the security, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations, and takes such fluctuations into account when determining its NAV. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed-delivery basis can involve the additional risk that the yield available in the market when the delivery takes place actually may be higher than that obtained in the transaction itself. The sale of securities on a forward commitment or delayed-delivery basis involves the risk that the prices available in the market on the delivery date may be greater than those obtained in the sale transaction.

Debt securities purchased on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed-delivery basis are subject to changes in value based upon the perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and changes, real or anticipated, in the level of interest rates (*i.e.*, appreciating when interest rates decline and depreciating when interest rates rise). Securities purchased on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed-delivery basis may expose a fund to risks because they may experience declines in value prior to their actual delivery. A fund will make commitments to purchase such securities only with the intention of actually acquiring the securities, but the fund may sell these securities or dispose of the commitment before the settlement date if it is deemed advisable as a matter of investment strategy. A fund would engage in forward commitments to increase its portfolio's financial exposure to the types of securities in which it invests. If the fund is fully or almost fully invested when forward commitment purchases are outstanding, such purchases may result in a form of leverage. Leveraging the portfolio in this manner will increase the fund's exposure to changes in interest rates and may result in greater potential fluctuation in the value of the fund's net assets and its NAV per share. A fund will segregate permissible liquid assets at least equal at all times to the amount of the fund's purchase commitments.

Forward Roll Transactions. In a forward roll transaction, a fund sells a security, such as a mortgage-related security, to a bank, broker-dealer or other financial institution and simultaneously agrees to purchase a similar security from the institution at a later date at an agreed upon price. During the period between the sale and purchase, the fund will not be entitled to receive interest and principal payments on the securities sold by the fund. Proceeds of the sale typically will be invested in short-term instruments, particularly repurchase agreements, and the income from these investments, together with any additional fee income received on the sale, will be expected to generate income for the fund exceeding the yield on the securities sold. Forward roll transactions involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by the fund may decline below the purchase price of those securities. A fund will segregate permissible liquid assets at least equal to the amount of the repurchase price (including accrued interest).

In a mortgage "dollar roll" transaction, a fund sells mortgage-related securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts to purchase substantially similar securities on a specified future date. The mortgage-related securities that are purchased will be of the same type and will have the same interest rate as those securities sold, but generally will be supported by different pools of mortgages with different prepayment histories than those sold. A fund forgoes principal and interest paid during the roll period on the securities sold in a dollar roll, but the fund is compensated by the difference between the current sales price and the lower prices of the future purchase, as well as by any interest earned on the proceeds of the securities sold. The fund could be compensated also through the receipt of fee income equivalent to a lower forward price. The dollar rolls entered into by a fund normally will be "covered." A covered roll is a specific type of dollar roll for which there is an offsetting cash position or a cash equivalent security position that matures on or before the forward settlement date of the related dollar roll transaction. Covered rolls are not treated as borrowings or other senior securities and will be excluded from the calculation of a fund's borrowings and other senior securities.

Illiquid Securities

Illiquid Securities Generally. The 1940 Act, subject to a fund's own more restrictive limitations, if applicable, limits funds other than money market funds to 15% of net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities, which are securities that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the value ascribed to them by a fund, may include securities that are not readily marketable, such as securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale that do not have readily available market quotations, repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice and certain privately negotiated

derivatives transactions and securities used to cover such derivatives transactions. As to these securities, there is a risk that, should a fund desire to sell them, a ready buyer will not be available at a price the fund deems representative of their value, which could adversely affect the value of a fund's net assets.

Section 4(2) Paper and Rule 144A Securities. "Section 4(2) paper" consists of commercial obligations issued in reliance on the so-called "private placement" exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. Section 4(2) paper is restricted as to disposition under the federal securities laws, and generally is sold to institutional investors that agree that they are purchasing the paper for investment and not with a view to public distribution. Any resale by the purchaser must be pursuant to registration or an exemption therefrom. Section 4(2) paper normally is resold to other institutional investors through or with the assistance of the issuer or investment dealers who make a market in the Section 4(2) paper, thus providing liquidity. "Rule 144A securities" are securities that are not registered under the Securities Act but that can be sold to qualified institutional buyers in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act. Rule 144A securities generally must be sold to other qualified institutional buyers. If a particular investment in Section 4(2) paper or Rule 144A securities is not determined to be liquid, that investment will be included within the percentage limitation on investment in illiquid securities. Investing in Rule 144A securities could have the effect of increasing the level of fund illiquidity to the extent that qualified institutional buyers become, for a time, uninterested in purchasing these securities from a fund or other holders. Liquidity determinations with respect to Section 4(2) paper and Rule 144A securities will be made by the fund's board or by the Adviser pursuant to guidelines established by the board. The fund's board or the Adviser will consider availability of reliable price information and other relevant information in making such determinations.

Non-Diversified Status

A fund's classification as a "non-diversified" investment company means that the proportion of the fund's assets that may be invested in the securities of a single issuer is not limited by the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act generally requires a "diversified" investment company, with respect to 75% of its total assets, to invest not more than 5% of such assets in securities of a single issuer. Since a relatively high percentage of a fund's assets may be invested in the securities of a limited number of issuers or industries, the fund may be more sensitive to changes in the market value of a single issuer or industry. However, to meet federal tax requirements, at the close of each quarter a fund may not have more than 25% of its total assets invested in any one issuer and, with respect to 50% of its total assets, not more than 5% of its total assets invested in any one issuer. These limitations do not apply to U.S. Government securities or investments in certain other investment companies.

Investments in the Technology Sector

The technology sector has been among the most volatile sectors of the stock market. Many technology companies involve greater risks because their revenues and earnings tend to be less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses) and their share prices tend to be more volatile. Certain technology companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or may depend on a limited management group. In addition, these companies are strongly affected by worldwide technological developments, and their products and services may not be economically successful or may quickly become outdated. Investor perception may play a greater role in determining the day-to-day value of technology stocks than it does in other sectors. Investments made in anticipation of future products and services may decline dramatically in value if the anticipated products or services are delayed or cancelled.

Investments in the Real Estate Sector

An investment in securities of real estate companies may be susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting that sector. An investment in real estate companies, while not an investment in real estate directly, involves risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate. These risks include: declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increased competition; increases in property taxes and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; losses due to costs resulting from the clean-up of environmental problems; liability to third parties for damages resulting from environmental problems; casualty or condemnation losses; limitations on rents; changes in neighborhood values and the appeal of properties to tenants; changes in interest

rates; financial condition of tenants, buyers and sellers of real estate; and quality of maintenance, insurance and management services. An economic downturn could have a material adverse effect on the real estate markets and on real estate companies.

Real property investments are subject to varying degrees of risk. The yields available from investments in real estate depend on the amount of income and capital appreciation generated by the related properties. Income and real estate values may also be adversely affected by such factors as applicable laws (e.g., the Americans with Disabilities Act and tax laws), interest rate levels and the availability of financing. If the properties do not generate sufficient income to meet operating expenses, including, where applicable, debt service, ground lease payments, tenant improvements, third party leasing commissions and other capital expenditures, the income and ability of the real estate company to make payments of any interest and principal on its debt securities will be adversely affected. In addition, real property may be subject to the quality of credit extended and defaults by borrowers and tenants. The performance of the economy in each of the regions and countries in which the real estate owned by a portfolio company is located affects occupancy, market rental rates and expenses and, consequently, has an impact on the income from such properties and their underlying values. The financial results of major local employers also may have an impact on the cash flow and value of certain properties. In addition, certain real estate investments are relatively illiquid and, therefore, the ability of real estate companies to vary their portfolios promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions is limited. A real estate company may also have joint venture investments in certain of its properties and, consequently, its ability to control decisions relating to such properties may be limited.

Investments in the Natural Resources Sector

Many companies in the natural resources sector may experience more price volatility than securities of companies in other industries. Some of the commodities that these industries use or provide are subject to limited pricing flexibility because of supply and demand factors. Others are subject to broad price fluctuations as a result of the volatility of the prices for certain raw materials and the instability of supplies of other materials. These factors can affect the profitability of companies in the natural resources sector and, as a result, the value of their securities. To the extent a fund invests in the securities of companies with substantial natural resource assets, the fund will be exposed to the price movements of natural resources.

Money Market Funds

The money market funds attempt to increase yields by trading to take advantage of short-term market variations. This policy is expected to result in high portfolio turnover but should not adversely affect a fund since the funds usually do not pay brokerage commissions when purchasing short-term obligations. The value of the portfolio securities held by a fund will vary inversely to changes in prevailing interest rates and, therefore, are subject to the risk of market price fluctuations. Thus, if interest rates have increased from the time a security was purchased, such security, if sold, might be sold at a price less than its cost. Similarly, if interest rates have declined from the time a security was purchased, such security, if sold, might be sold at a price greater than its purchase cost. In any event, if a security was purchased at face value and held to maturity and was paid in full, no gain or loss would be realized. The values of fixed-income securities also may be affected by changes in the credit rating or financial condition of the issuing entities.

Ratings of Securities

If, subsequent to its purchase by a fund, (a) a portfolio security ceases to be rated in the highest rating category by at least two rating organizations (or one rating organization if the instrument was rated by only one such organization) or the board determines that it is no longer of comparable quality or (b) the Adviser becomes aware that any portfolio security not so highly rated or any unrated security has been given a rating by any rating organization below the rating organization's second highest rating category, the board will reassess promptly whether such security continues to present minimal credit risks and will cause the fund to take such action as it determines is in the best interest of the fund and its shareholders; provided that the reassessments required by clauses (a) and (b) are not required if the portfolio security is disposed of or matures within five business days of the specified event and, in the case of events specified in clause (b), the board is subsequently notified of the Adviser's actions. To the extent

the ratings given by a Rating Agency for securities change as a result of changes in such organizations or their rating systems, a fund will attempt to use comparable ratings as standards for its investments in accordance with the investment policies described in such fund's prospectus and this SAI. The ratings of the Rating Agencies represent their opinions as to the quality of the securities which they undertake to rate. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are relative and subjective and are not absolute standards of quality. Although these ratings may be an initial criterion for selection of portfolio investments, the Adviser also will evaluate these securities and the creditworthiness of the issuers of such securities based upon financial and other available information.

Treasury Securities

Treasury securities include Treasury bills, Treasury notes and Treasury bonds that differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance. Treasury bills have initial maturities of one year or less; Treasury notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and Treasury bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years.

U.S. Government Securities

U.S. Government securities are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities are supported by the full faith and credit of the Treasury; others by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others by discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality; and others only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality. These securities bear fixed, floating or variable rates of interest. Interest rates may fluctuate based on generally recognized reference rates or the relationship of rates. While the U.S. Government currently provides financial support to such U.S. Government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so, since it is not so obligated by law. A security backed by the Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Neither the market value nor a fund's share price is guaranteed.

Many states grant tax-free status to dividends paid to shareholders of a fund from interest income earned by that fund from direct obligations of the U.S. Government, subject in some states to minimum investment requirements that must be met by the fund. Investments in securities issued by the GNMA or FNMA, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government securities do not generally qualify for tax-free treatment.

Repurchase Agreements

A repurchase agreement is a contract under which a fund would acquire a security for a relatively short period subject to the obligation of the seller, typically a bank, broker/dealer or other financial institution, to repurchase and the fund to resell such security at a fixed time and at a price higher than the purchase price (representing the fund's cost plus interest). The repurchase agreement thereby determines the yield during the purchaser's holding period, while the seller's obligation to repurchase is secured by the value of the underlying security. The fund's custodian or sub-custodian engaged in connection with tri-party repurchase agreement transactions will have custody of, and will segregate, securities acquired by the fund under a repurchase agreement. In connection with its third party repurchase transactions, a fund will engage only eligible sub-custodians that meet the requirements set forth in Section 17(f) of the 1940 Act. The value of the underlying securities (or collateral) will be at least equal at all times to the total amount of the repurchase obligation, including the interest factor. The fund bears a risk of loss if the other party to the repurchase agreement defaults on its obligations and the fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights to dispose of the collateral securities. This risk includes the risk of procedural costs or delays in addition to a loss on the securities if their value should fall below their repurchase price. Repurchase agreements are considered by the staff of the SEC to be loans by the fund that enters into them. Repurchase agreements could involve risks in the event of a default or insolvency of the other party to the agreement, including possible delays or restrictions upon a fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities. A fund may engage in repurchase agreement transactions that are collateralized by U.S. Government securities (which are deemed to be "collateralized fully" pursuant to the 1940 Act) or, for certain funds, to the extent consistent with the fund's investment policies, collateralized by securities other than U.S. Government securities ("credit collateral"). Transactions that are collateralized fully enable the fund to look to the collateral for diversification purposes under the 1940 Act. Conversely, transactions secured with credit collateral require the fund to look to the counterparty to the repurchase agreement for determining diversification. Because credit collateral is subject to certain credit and liquidity risks

that U.S. Government securities are not subject to, the amount of collateral posted in excess of the principal value of the repurchase agreement is expected to be higher in the case of repurchase agreements secured with credit collateral compared to repurchase agreements secured with U.S. Government securities. In an attempt to reduce the risk of incurring a loss on a repurchase agreement, a fund will require that additional securities be deposited with it if the value of the securities purchased should decrease below resale price. See "Fixed-Income Securities—High Yield and Lower-Rated Securities" above under "All Funds other than Money Market Funds" for a discussion of certain risks of credit collateral rated below investment grade. The funds may jointly enter into one or more repurchase agreements in accordance with an exemptive order granted by the SEC pursuant to Section 17(d) of the 1940 Act and Rule 17d-1 thereunder. Any joint repurchase agreements must be collateralized fully by U.S. Government securities.

Bank Obligations

Bank obligations include certificates of deposit ("CDs"), time deposits ("TDs"), bankers' acceptances and other short-term obligations issued by domestic or foreign banks or thrifts or their subsidiaries or branches and other banking institutions. CDs are negotiable certificates evidencing the obligation of a bank to repay funds deposited with it for a specified period of time. TDs are non-negotiable deposits maintained in a banking institution for a specified period of time (in no event longer than seven days) at a stated interest rate. Bankers' acceptances are credit instruments evidencing the obligation of a bank to pay a draft drawn on it by a customer. These instruments reflect the obligation both of the bank and the drawer to pay the face amount of the instrument upon maturity. The other short-term obligations may include uninsured, direct obligations bearing fixed, floating or variable interest rates. TDs and CDs may be issued by domestic or foreign banks or their subsidiaries or branches. A fund may purchase CDs issued by banks, savings and loan associations and similar institutions with less than \$1 billion in assets, the deposits of which are insured by the FDIC, provided the fund purchases any such CD in a principal amount of no more than an amount that would be fully insured by the Deposit Insurance Fund administered by the FDIC. Interest payments on such a CD are not insured by the FDIC. A fund would not own more than one such CD per such issuer.

Domestic commercial banks organized under federal law are supervised and examined by the Comptroller of the Currency and are required to be members of the Federal Reserve System and to have their deposits insured by the FDIC. Domestic banks organized under state law are supervised and examined by state banking authorities but are members of the Federal Reserve System only if they elect to join. In addition, state banks whose CDs may be purchased by a fund are insured by the FDIC (although such insurance may not be of material benefit to the fund, depending on the principal amount of the CDs of each bank held by the fund) and are subject to federal examination and to a substantial body of federal law and regulation. As a result of federal and state laws and regulations, domestic branches of domestic banks whose CDs may be purchased by the fund generally, among other things, are required to maintain specified levels of reserves and are subject to other supervision and regulation designed to promote financial soundness. However, not all of such laws and regulations apply to the foreign branches of domestic banks.

Obligations of foreign subsidiaries or branches of domestic banks may be general obligations of the parent banks in addition to the issuing subsidiary or branch, or may be limited by the terms of a specific obligation and governmental regulation. Such obligations and obligations of foreign banks or their subsidiaries or branches are subject to different risks than are those of domestic banks. These risks include foreign economic and political developments, foreign governmental restrictions that may adversely affect payment of principal and interest on the obligations, foreign exchange controls, seizure of assets, declaration of a moratorium and foreign withholding and other taxes on interest income. Foreign subsidiaries and branches of domestic banks and foreign banks are not necessarily subject to the same or similar regulatory requirements that apply to domestic banks, such as mandatory reserve requirements, loan limitations, and accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping requirements. In addition, less information may be publicly available about a foreign subsidiary or branch of a domestic bank or about a foreign bank than about a domestic bank.

Obligations of U.S. branches of foreign banks may be general obligations of the parent bank in addition to the issuing branch, or may be limited by the terms of a specific obligation or by federal or state regulation as well as governmental action in the country in which the foreign bank has its head office. A U.S. branch of a foreign bank with assets in excess of \$1 billion may or may not be subject to reserve requirements imposed by the Federal

Reserve System or by the state in which the branch is located if the branch is licensed in that state. In addition, federal branches licensed by the Comptroller of the Currency and branches licensed by certain states may be required to: (1) pledge to the regulator, by depositing assets with a designated bank within the state, a certain percentage of their assets as fixed from time to time by the appropriate regulatory authority; and (2) maintain assets within the state in an amount equal to a specified percentage of the aggregate amount of liabilities of the foreign bank payable at or through all of its agencies or branches within the state.

In view of the foregoing factors associated with the purchase of CDs and TDs issued by foreign subsidiaries or branches of domestic banks, or by foreign banks or their branches or subsidiaries, the Adviser carefully evaluates such investments on a case-by-case basis.

Bank Securities

To the extent a money market fund's investments are concentrated in the banking industry, the fund will have correspondingly greater exposure to the risk factors which are characteristic of such investments. Sustained increases in interest rates can adversely affect the availability or liquidity and cost of capital funds for a bank's lending activities, and a deterioration in general economic conditions could increase the exposure to credit losses. In addition, the value of and the investment return on the fund's shares could be affected by economic or regulatory developments in or related to the banking industry, which industry also is subject to the effects of competition within the banking industry as well as with other types of financial institutions. A fund, however, will seek to minimize its exposure to such risks by investing only in debt securities which are determined to be of the highest quality.

Floating and Variable Rate Obligations

Floating and variable rate demand notes and bonds are obligations ordinarily having stated maturities in excess of 397 days but which permit the holder to demand payment of principal at any time, or at specified intervals not exceeding 397 days, in each case upon not more than 30 days' notice. Frequently these obligations are secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements secured by banks. Variable rate demand notes include master demand notes (see "Fixed-Income Securities–Variable and Floating Rate Securities" above under "All Funds other than Money Market Funds").

Participation Interests

A participation interest purchased from a financial institution gives a fund an undivided interest in a security in the proportion that the fund's participation interest bears to the total principal amount of the security. If the participation interest is unrated, or has been given a rating below that which is permissible for purchase by the fund, the participation interest will be backed by an irrevocable letter of credit or guarantee of a bank, or the payment obligation otherwise will be collateralized by U.S. Government securities, or, in the case of unrated participation interests, the Adviser must have determined that the instrument is of comparable quality to those instruments in which the fund may invest. See "Fixed-Income Securities–Participation Interests and Assignments" above under "All Funds other than Money Market Funds."

Asset-Backed Securities

A fund may purchase asset-backed securities, which are securities issued by special purpose entities whose primary assets consist of a pool of mortgages, loans, receivables or other assets. Payment of principal and interest may depend largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and, in certain cases, supported by letters of credit, surety bonds or other forms of credit or liquidity enhancements. The value of these asset-backed securities also may be affected by the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the pool of assets, the originator of the loans or receivables or the financial institution providing the credit support.

Commercial Paper

Commercial paper represents short-term, unsecured promissory notes issued to finance short-term credit needs. The commercial paper purchased by a fund will consist only of direct obligations issued by domestic and foreign entities.

The other corporate obligations in which a fund may invest consist of high quality, U.S. dollar-denominated short-term bonds and notes (which may include variable rate master demand notes).

Investment Companies

See "Investment Companies" above under "All Funds other than Money Market Funds."

Foreign Securities

Foreign securities may include U.S. dollar-denominated securities issued by foreign subsidiaries or foreign branches of domestic banks, domestic and foreign branches of foreign banks, foreign government obligations and commercial paper issued by foreign issuers.

Foreign government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governments or any of their political subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities and debt obligations of supranational entities. Supranational entities include organizations designated or supported by governmental entities to promote economic reconstruction or development and international banking institutions and related government agencies. Examples include the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), the European Coal and Steel Community, the Asian Development Bank and the InterAmerican Development Bank.

A fund investing in foreign securities, including foreign government obligations, may be subject to additional investment risks with respect to these securities or obligations that are different in some respects from those incurred by a money market fund which invests only in debt obligations of U.S. domestic issuers. See, as applicable, "Foreign Securities" and "Foreign Securities–Sovereign Debt Obligations" above under "All Funds other than Money Market Funds."

Municipal Securities

See "Fixed-Income Securities–Municipal Securities–Municipal Securities Generally" above under "All Funds other than Money Market Funds."

Derivative Products. The value of certain derivative products is tied to underlying municipal securities. A fund investing in derivative products will purchase only those derivative products that are consistent with its investment objective and policies and comply with the quality, maturity, liquidity and diversification standards of Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. The principal types of derivative products include tax exempt participation interests, tender option bonds and custodial receipts (see "Fixed-Income Securities–Municipal Securities–Instruments Related to Municipal Securities" above under "All Funds other than Money Market Funds") and structured notes (see "Derivative Instruments–Structured Securities and Hybrid Instruments–Structured Securities" above under "All Funds other than Money Market Funds").

Stand-By Commitments. See "Fixed-Income Securities–Municipal Securities–Stand-By Commitments" above under "All Funds other than Money Market Funds."

Taxable Investments (municipal or other tax-exempt funds only)

From time to time, on a temporary basis other than for temporary defensive purposes (but not to exceed 20% of the value of the fund's net assets) or for temporary defensive purposes, a fund may invest in taxable short-term investments (Money Fund Taxable Investments, as defined in Part II of this SAI). Dividends paid by a fund that are attributable to income earned by the fund from Money Fund Taxable Investments will be taxable to investors. When a fund invests for temporary defensive purposes, it may not achieve its investment objective. If a fund purchases Money Fund Taxable Investments, it will value them using the amortized cost method and comply with the provisions of Rule 2a-7 relating to purchases of taxable instruments.

Illiquid Securities

The 1940 Act, subject to a fund's own more restrictive limitations, if applicable, limits money market funds to 5% of total assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities, which are securities that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the value ascribed to them by a fund, may include securities that are not readily marketable, such as securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale that do not have readily available market quotations, and repurchase agreements providing for settlement in

more than seven days after notice. As to these securities, there is a risk that, should a fund desire to sell them, a ready buyer will not be available at a price the fund deems representative of their value, which could adversely affect the value of a fund's net assets. See "Illiquid Securities—Section 4(2) Paper and Rule 144A Securities" above under "All Funds other than Money Market Funds."

Borrowing Money

The 1940 Act, subject to a fund's own more restrictive limitations, if applicable, permits an investment company to borrow in an amount up to 33-1/3% of the value of its total assets. Such borrowings may be for temporary or emergency purposes or for leveraging. If borrowings are for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes, when such borrowings exceed 5% of the value of a fund's total assets the fund will not make any additional investments.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. See "Borrowing Money—Reverse Repurchase Agreements" above under "All Funds other than Money Market Funds."

Forward Commitments. The purchase of portfolio securities on a forward commitment (including "TBA" (to be announced)), when-issued or delayed-delivery basis means that delivery and payment take place in the future after the date of the commitment to purchase. See "Borrowing Money—Forward Commitments" above under "All Funds other than Money Market Funds."

Interfund Borrowing and Lending Program. Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the SEC, a fund may lend money to, and/or borrow money from, certain other funds advised by the Manager or its affiliates. All interfund loans and borrowings must comply with the conditions set forth in the exemptive order, which are designed to ensure fair and equitable treatment of all participating funds. A fund's participation in the Interfund Borrowing and Lending Program must be consistent with its investment policies and limitations. A fund will borrow through the Interfund Borrowing and Lending Program only when the costs are equal to or lower than the costs of bank loans, and will lend through the Program only when the returns are higher than those available from an investment in repurchase agreements. Interfund loans and borrowings are normally expected to extend overnight, but can have a maximum duration of seven days. Loans may be called on one day's notice. Any delay in repayment to a lending fund could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional borrowing costs.

Lending Portfolio Securities

See "Lending Portfolio Securities" above under "All Funds other than Money Market Funds."

RATING CATEGORIES

The following is a description of certain ratings assigned by S&P, Moody's, Fitch and DBRS.

S&P

An S&P issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P's view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Issue credit ratings can be either long-term or short-term. Short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. In the U.S., for example, that means obligations with an original maturity of no more than 365 days—including commercial paper. Short-term ratings also are used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long-term obligations. The result is a dual rating, in which the short-term rating addresses the put feature, in addition to the usual long-term rating. Medium-term notes are assigned long-term ratings.

Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings. Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on S&P's analysis of the following considerations: likelihood of payment—capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation; nature of and provisions of the obligation; and protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights. Issue ratings are an assessment of default risk, but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

An obligation rated "**AAA**" has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

An obligation rated "**AA**" differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

An obligation rated "**A**" is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

An obligation rated "**BBB**" exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

Obligations rated "**BB**," "**B**," "**CCC**," "**CC**" and "**C**" are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. "**BB**" indicates the least degree of speculation and "**C**" the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

An obligation rated "**BB**" is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

An obligation rated "**B**" is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated "**BB**," but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

An obligation rated "**CCC**" is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

An obligation rated "**CC**" is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.

A "**C**" rating is assigned to obligations that are currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, obligations that have payment arrearages allowed by the terms of the documents or obligations of an issuer that is the subject of a bankruptcy petition or similar action which have not experienced a payment default. Among others, the "**C**" rating may be assigned to subordinated debt, preferred stock or other obligations on which cash payments have been suspended in accordance with the instrument's terms or when preferred stock is the subject of a distressed exchange offer, whereby some or all of the issue is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.

An obligation rated "**D**" is in payment default. The "**D**" rating category is used when payments on an obligation, including a regulatory capital instrument, are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The "**D**" rating also will be

used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized. An obligation's rating is lowered to "D" upon completion of a distressed exchange offer, whereby some or all of the issue is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.

Note: The ratings from "AA" to "CCC" may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

An "NR" indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings. A short-term obligation rated "A-1" is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

A short-term obligation rated "A-2" is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

A short-term obligation rated "A-3" exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

A short-term obligation rated "B" is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. Ratings of "B-1," "B-2," and "B-3" may be assigned to indicate finer distinctions within the "B" category. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

A short-term obligation rated "B-1" is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, but the obligor has a relatively stronger capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

A short-term obligation rated "B-2" is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, and the obligor has an average speculative-grade capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

A short-term obligation rated "B-3" is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, and the obligor has a relatively weaker capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

A short-term obligation rated "C" is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

A short-term obligation rated "D" is in payment default. The "D" rating category is used when payments on an obligation, including a regulatory capital instrument, are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The "D" rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

Municipal Short-Term Note Ratings Definitions. An S&P U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P's opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P analysis will review the following considerations: amortization schedule—the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and source of payment—the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Note rating symbols are as follows:

SP-1 Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2 Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

SP-3 Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

Moody's

Long-Term Obligation Ratings and Definitions. Moody's long-term obligation ratings are opinions of the relative credit risk of fixed-income obligations with an original maturity of one year or more. They address the possibility that a financial obligation will not be honored as promised. Such ratings reflect both the likelihood of default and any financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Obligations rated "**Aaa**" are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal credit risk.

Obligations rated "**Aa**" are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

Obligations rated "**A**" are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Obligations rated "**Baa**" are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium-grade and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Obligations rated "**Ba**" are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.

Obligations rated "**B**" are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Obligations rated "**Caa**" are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Obligations rated "**Ca**" are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

Obligations rated "**C**" are the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Short-Term Ratings. Moody's short-term ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to honor short-term financial obligations. Ratings may be assigned to issuers, short-term programs or to individual short-term debt instruments. Such obligations generally have an original maturity not exceeding thirteen months, unless explicitly noted.

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

P-1 Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2 Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3 Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

NP Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

U.S. Municipal Short-Term Debt and Demand Obligation Ratings.

Short-Term Obligation Ratings. There are three rating categories for short-term municipal obligations that are considered investment grade. These ratings are designated as Municipal Investment Grade ("MIG") and are divided into three levels—MIG 1 through MIG 3. In addition, those short-term obligations that are of speculative quality are designated SG, or speculative grade. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation.

MIG 1 This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2 This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3 This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

SG This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Demand Obligation Ratings. In the case of variable rate demand obligations ("VRDOs"), a two-component rating is assigned; a long- or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody's evaluation of the degree of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody's evaluation of the degree of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand ("demand feature"), using a variation of the MIG rating scale, the Variable Municipal Investment Grade or VMIG rating.

When either the long- or short-term aspect of a VRDO is not rated, that piece is designated NR, e.g., Aaa/NR or NR/VMIG 1. VMIG rating expirations are a function of each issue's specific structural or credit features.

VMIG 1 This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 2 This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 3 This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

SG This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

Fitch

Corporate Finance Obligations – Long-Term Rating Scales. Ratings of individual securities or financial obligations of a corporate issuer address relative vulnerability to default on an ordinal scale. In addition, for financial obligations in corporate finance, a measure of recovery given default on that liability also is included in the

rating assessment. This notably applies to covered bond ratings, which incorporate both an indication of the probability of default and of the recovery given a default of this debt instrument.

The relationship between issuer scale and obligation scale assumes an historical average recovery of between 30%- 50% on the senior, unsecured obligations of an issuer. As a result, individual obligations of entities, such as corporations, are assigned ratings higher, lower or the same as that entity's issuer rating.

Highest credit quality: "**AAA**" ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

Very high credit quality: "**AA**" ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

High credit quality: "**A**" ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

Good credit quality: "**BBB**" ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

Speculative: "**BB**" ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.

Highly speculative: "**B**" ratings indicate that material credit risk is present.

Substantial credit risk: "**CCC**" ratings indicate that substantial credit risk is present.

Very high levels of credit risk: "**CC**" ratings indicate very high levels of credit risk.

Exceptionally high levels of credit risk: "**C**" indicates exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned "D" ratings, but are instead rated in the "B" to "C" rating categories, depending upon their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. This approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Note: The modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the "AAA" obligation rating category, or to corporate finance obligation ratings in the categories below "B."

Structured, Project & Public Finance Obligations – Long-Term Rating Scales. Ratings of structured finance, project finance and public finance obligations on the long-term scale, including the financial obligations of sovereigns, consider the obligations' relative vulnerability to default. These ratings are typically assigned to an individual security or tranche in a transaction and not to an issuer.

Highest credit quality: "**AAA**" ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

Very high credit quality: "**AA**" ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

High credit quality: "**A**" ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

Good credit quality: "**BBB**" ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

Speculative: "**BB**" ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time.

Highly speculative: "**B**" ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

Substantial credit risk: "**CCC**" indicates that default is a real possibility.

Very high levels of credit risk: "**CC**" indicates that default of some kind appears probable.

Exceptionally high levels of credit risk: "**C**" indicates that default appears imminent or inevitable.

Default: "**D**" indicates a default. Default generally is defined as one of the following: failure to make payment of principal and/or interest under the contractual terms of the rated obligation; the bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other winding-up or cessation of the business of an issuer/obligor; or the coercive exchange of an obligation, where creditors were offered securities with diminished structural or economic terms compared with the existing obligation.

Short-Term Ratings Assigned to Obligations in Corporate, Public and Structured Finance. A short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity or security stream and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as "short-term" based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign and structured obligations, and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets.

Highest short-term credit quality: "**F1**" indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

Good short-term credit quality: "**F2**" indicates good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

Fair short-term credit quality: "**F3**" indicates that the intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

Speculative short-term credit quality: "**B**" indicates minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

High short-term default risk: "**C**" indicates that default is a real possibility.

Restricted default: "**RD**" indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Applicable to entity ratings only.

Default: "**D**" indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a specific short-term obligation.

DBRS

Long Term Obligations. The DBRS long-term rating scale provides an opinion on the risk of default. That is, the risk that an issuer will fail to satisfy its financial obligations in accordance with the terms under which an obligation has been issued. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer, and the relative ranking of claims. All ratings categories other than AAA and D also contain subcategories "(high)" and "(low)." The absence of either a "(high)" or "(low)" designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category.

Long-term debt rated "**AAA**" is considered to be of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

Long-term debt rated "**AA**" is considered to be of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from AAA only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events. Long-term debt rated "**A**" is considered to be of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than AA. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable. Long-term debt rated "**BBB**" is considered to be of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

Long-term debt rated "**BB**" is considered to be of speculative, non-investment-grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of future obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.

Long-term debt rated "**B**" is considered to be of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.

Long-term debt rated "**CCC**," "**CC**" or "**C**" is of very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although CC and C ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default, or subordinated to obligations rated in the CCC to B range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the C category.

A "**D**" rating implies a financial obligation has not been met or it is clear that a financial obligation will not be met in the near future or a debt instrument has been subject to a distressed exchange. A downgrade to D may not immediately follow an insolvency or restructuring filing as grace periods or extenuating circumstances may exist.

Commercial Paper and Short Term Debt. The DBRS short-term debt rating scale provides an opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer and the relative ranking of claims. The R-1 and R-2 rating are further denoted by the subcategories "(high)," "(middle)" and "(low)."

Short-term debt rated "**R-1 (high)**" is considered to be of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

Short-term debt rated "**R-1 (middle)**" is considered to be of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from R-1 (high) by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

Short-term debt rated "**R-1 (low)**" is considered to be of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

Short-term debt rated "**R-2 (high)**" is considered to be at the upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

Short-term debt rated "**R-2 (middle)**" is considered to be of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.

Short-term debt rated "**R-2 (low)**" is considered to be at the lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer's ability to meet such obligations.

Short-term debt rated "**R-3**" is considered to be at the lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

Short-term debt rated "R-4" is considered to be of speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is uncertain.

Short-term debt rated "R-5" is considered to be of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as they fall due.

A security rated "D" implies that a financial obligation has not been met or it is clear that a financial obligation will not be met in the near future, or a debt instrument has been subject to a distressed exchange. A downgrade to D may not immediately follow an insolvency or restructuring filing as grace periods, other procedural considerations or extenuating circumstances may exist.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE BOARD

Boards' Oversight Role in Management

The boards' role in management of the funds is oversight. As is the case with virtually all investment companies (as distinguished from operating companies), service providers to the funds, primarily the Manager and its affiliates, have responsibility for the day-to-day management of the funds, which includes responsibility for risk management (including management of investment risk, valuation risk, issuer and counterparty credit risk, compliance risk and operational risk). As part of their oversight, the boards, acting at their scheduled meetings, or the Chairman, acting between board meetings, regularly interacts with and receives reports from senior personnel of the Manager and its affiliates, service providers, including the Manager's Chief Investment Officer (or a senior representative of his office), the funds' and the Manager's Chief Compliance Officer and portfolio management personnel. The boards' audit committee (which consists of all Independent Board Members) meets during its regularly scheduled and special meetings, and between meetings the audit committee chair is available to the funds' independent registered public accounting firm and the funds' Chief Financial Officer. The boards also receive periodic presentations from senior personnel of Dreyfus and its affiliates regarding risk management generally, as well as periodic presentations regarding specific operational, compliance or investment areas, such as business continuity, anti-money laundering, personal trading, valuation, credit, investment research and securities lending. As warranted, the boards also receive informational reports from the boards' independent legal counsel (and, if applicable, separate counsel to the fund) regarding regulatory compliance and governance matters. The boards have adopted policies and procedures designed to address certain risks to the funds. In addition, the Manager and other service providers to the funds have adopted a variety of policies, procedures and controls designed to address particular risks to the funds. Different processes, procedures and controls are employed with respect to different types of risks. However, it is not possible to eliminate all of the risks applicable to the funds, and the boards' risk management oversight is subject to inherent limitations.

Board Composition and Leadership Structure

The 1940 Act requires that at least 40% of the board members be Independent Board Members and as such are not affiliated with the Manager. To rely on certain exemptive rules under the 1940 Act, a majority of the funds' board members must be Independent Board Members, and for certain important matters, such as the approval of investment advisory agreements or transactions with affiliates, the 1940 Act or the rules thereunder require the approval of a majority of the Independent Board Members. Currently, except as noted in Part I of this SAI, all of the funds' board members, including the Chairman of the Boards, are Independent Board Members. The boards have determined that their leadership structure, in which the Chairman of the Boards is not affiliated with the Manager, is appropriate in light of the specific characteristics and circumstances of the funds, including, but not limited to: (i) the services that the Manager and its affiliates provide to the funds and potential conflicts of interest that could arise from these relationships; (ii) the extent to which the day-to-day operations of the funds are conducted by fund officers and employees of the Manager and its affiliates; and (iii) the boards' oversight role in management of the funds.

Additional Information About the Boards and Their Committees

Board members are elected to serve for an indefinite term. The boards have standing audit, nominating and compensation committees, each comprised of Independent Board Members. The functions of the audit committees

are (i) to oversee the funds' accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the funds' financial statements and (ii) to assist in the boards' oversight of the integrity of the funds' financial statements, the funds' compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and the independent registered public accounting firm's qualifications, independence and performance. The nominating committees are responsible for selecting and nominating persons as members of the boards for election or appointment by the boards and for election by shareholders. In evaluating potential nominees, including any nominees recommended by shareholders, a committee takes into consideration various factors listed in the nominating committee charter. The nominating committees will consider recommendations for nominees from shareholders submitted to the Secretary of the Dreyfus Family of Funds, c/o The Dreyfus Corporation Legal Department, 200 Park Avenue, 8th Floor East, New York, New York 10166, which include information regarding the recommended nominee as specified in the nominating committee charter. The function of the compensation committees is to establish appropriate compensation for serving on the boards. The boards (other than the boards of the money market funds) also have standing pricing committees comprised of any one board member; the function of the pricing committee is to assist in valuing fund investments.

MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Manager

The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of BNY Mellon. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, a global financial services company focused on helping clients manage and service their financial assets, operating in 36 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading investment management and investment services company, uniquely focused to help clients manage and move their financial assets in the rapidly changing global marketplace. BNY Mellon Investment Management is one of the world's leading investment management organizations, and one of the top U.S. wealth managers, encompassing BNY Mellon's affiliated investment management firms, wealth management services and global distribution companies. Additional information is available at www.bnymellon.com.

Pursuant to a management or advisory agreement applicable to each fund, the Manager generally maintains office facilities on behalf of the funds, and furnishes statistical and research data, clerical help, data processing, bookkeeping and internal auditing and certain other required services to the funds (including, when a fund does not have a separate administration agreement, accounting and administration services).

As further described below under "Distributor," Dreyfus may pay the Distributor or financial intermediaries for shareholder or other services from Dreyfus' own assets, including past profits but not including the management fee paid by the funds. The Distributor may use part or all of such payments to pay Service Agents. Dreyfus also may make such advertising and promotional expenditures, using its own resources, as it from time to time deems appropriate.

Sub-Advisers

See the prospectus to determine if any of the information about Sub-Advisers (below and elsewhere in this SAI) applies to your fund.

For funds with one or more Sub-Advisers, the Manager or the fund has entered into a Sub-Advisory Agreement with each Sub-Adviser. A Sub-Adviser provides day-to-day investment management of a fund's portfolio (or a portion thereof allocated by the Manager), and certain related services.

The following is a list of persons (to the extent known by the fund) who are deemed to control each Sub-Adviser by virtue of ownership of stock or other interests of the Sub-Adviser. Companies listed are in the asset management or other financial services business. For BNY Mellon ARX, Mellon Capital, Newton, Standish, TBCAM, Urdang and Walter Scott, which are all wholly-owned subsidiaries of BNY Mellon, see "The Manager" above for ownership information.

CCM: Andrew S. Cupps

Geneva: Amy S. Croen, William A. Priebe and Linda J. Priebe

Hamon: Hamon Investment Management Holdings Limited, Hamon Investment Holdings Ltd., The Hamon Investment Group Pte Limited and Simon Associates Ltd.; Hamon also is an affiliate of BNY Mellon

Iridian: Alhero LLC, Article I Family Trust under Harold J. Levy 2009 Irrevocable Trust dated 5/28/09 (Shari B. Levy Trustee), Article I Family Trust under David L. Cohen 2008 Irrevocable Trust dated 4/22/08 (Jay Cohen, Michael Greene & Jeffrey Elliott, Trustees), Arovid Associates LLC, David L. Cohen, Harold J. Levy and LLMD LLC

Kayne: Virtus Partners, Inc. and Virtus Investment Partners, Inc. ("Virtus")

King: Roger E. King

Lombardia: George G. Castro, Alvin W. Marley and Lombardia Capital Partners, Inc.

Neuberger Berman: Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., Neuberger Berman Group LLC, Neuberger Berman Holdings LLC and NBSH Acquisition, LLC

Nicholas: AEN, L.P., NIC LLC, Catherine Charlotte Nicholas Trust dated 9/15/94 (Catherine Charlotte Nicholas, Trustee), Catherine C. Somhegyi Nicholas and Arthur E. Nicholas

Riverbridge: Mark A. Thompson

Sarofim & Co.: The Sarofim Group, Inc. and Fayez S. Sarofim

TS&W: OM Group (UK) Limited, Old Mutual plc, Old Mutual (US) Holdings, Inc. and TS&W Investment GP LLC

Vulcan: C.T. Fitzpatrick

Walthausen: John B. Walthausen

Portfolio Allocation Manager

EACM, a wholly-owned subsidiary of BNY Mellon, has been engaged as the Portfolio Allocation Manager for certain funds as described in the prospectus. EACM is responsible for evaluating and recommending Sub-Advisers for these funds. It is expected that differences in investment returns among the portions of a fund managed by different Sub-Advisers will cause the actual percentage of the fund's assets managed by each Sub-Adviser to vary over time.

Portfolio Managers and Portfolio Manager Compensation

See the prospectus to determine which portions of the information provided below apply to your fund.

For funds other than money market funds, an Affiliated Entity or the Sub-Adviser(s), as applicable, provide the funds with portfolio managers who are authorized by the board to execute purchases and sales of securities. For the TBCAM Stock Funds, portfolio managers are employed by the Manager. Portfolio managers are compensated by the company that employs them, and are not compensated by the funds. Each fund's portfolio managers are listed in Part I of this SAI.

The following provides information about the compensation policies for portfolio managers.

Alcentra. Alcentra's compensation arrangements include a fixed salary, discretionary cash bonus and a number of long term incentive plans that are structured to align an employee's interest with the firm's longer term goals. Portfolio managers are compensated in line with portfolio performance, rather than the growth of assets under

management. Other factors that may be taken into consideration include asset selection and trade execution and management of portfolio risk.

BNY Mellon ARX. A portfolio manager's cash compensation is comprised primarily of a market-based base salary and variable incentives paid (biannually) from BNY Mellon ARX's profits. The primary objectives of BNY Mellon ARX's compensation structure are to motivate and reward continued growth and profitability and to attract and retain high-performing individuals. BNY Mellon ARX evaluates portfolio managers not only for their direct performance results, but also for their contribution to BNY Mellon ARX.

CCM. Through Andrew Cupps' ownership of the firm, he participates directly in the revenue of the firm, which is determined by the performance of the firm's accounts, including the relevant funds, and the assets under management by the firm. He also is compensated with a base salary.

EACM. Employees at EACM, including investment professionals (e.g., portfolio managers), generally receive two forms of compensation: a base salary and a discretionary annual bonus (based on the firm's profitability and their performance). The discretionary bonus is based upon an individual's overall performance, with as much emphasis (for the relevant personnel) on contribution to the risk monitoring and quality control areas as there is on generating superior performance. Personal performance and firm performance are roughly equally weighted. As part of EACM's retention plan for key management personnel, a portion of each annual bonus pool also is invested in an offshore fund of hedge funds managed by EACM and vests over a period of three years.

Geneva. Total compensation for the portfolio management team, in which each member is a principal of the firm, includes a base salary plus a fixed percentage of Geneva's profits based on ownership. Geneva believes that its compensation plan allows for the portfolio management team to focus on delivering long-term performance for its clients. Geneva also offers eligible employees the opportunity to participate in a company sponsored 401(k) retirement plan.

Hamon. Portfolio manager compensation is comprised of a market-based salary and an annual incentive plan. Under the annual incentive plan, portfolio managers may receive a bonus of up to two times their annual salary, at the discretion of management. In determining the amount of the bonus, significant consideration is given to the portfolio manager's investment portfolio performance over a one-year period (weighted 75%) and a three-year period (weighted 25%) compared to peer groups and relevant indexes. Other factors considered are individual qualitative performance, asset size and revenue growth of the product and funds managed by the portfolio manager.

Iridian. Iridian's compensation structure includes the following components: base salary, 401(k) retirement plan, and annual bonus if warranted by the overall financial success of the firm. Bonuses are based on performance.

Kayne. Kayne's compensation structure includes a base salary, an incentive bonus opportunity and a benefits package.

Base Salary. Kayne pays each of its portfolio managers a fixed base salary, which is designed to be competitive in light of the individual's experience and responsibilities. Kayne management uses compensation survey results of investment industry compensation conducted by an independent third party in evaluating competitive market compensation for its investment management professionals.

Incentive Bonus. Incentive bonus pools at Kayne are based upon individual firm profits and in some instances overall Virtus profitability. Individual payments are assessed using comparisons of actual investment performance with specific peer group or index measures established at the beginning of each calendar year. Performance of a fund managed is measured over one-, three and five-year periods. Generally, an individual manager's participation is based on the performance of the funds/accounts managed as weighted roughly by total assets in each of these funds/accounts. In certain instances, comparison of portfolio risk factors to peer or index risk factors, as well as achievement of qualitative goals, also may be components of the individual payment potential. The short-term incentive payment is generally paid in cash, but a portion may be made in Virtus Restricted Stock Units.

Other Benefits. Portfolio managers at Kayne also are eligible to participate in broad-based plans offered generally to employees of Virtus and its affiliates, including 401(k), health and other employee benefit plans. While portfolio

manager compensation contains a performance component, this component is adjusted by Kayne to reward investment personnel for managing within the stated framework and for not taking unnecessary risk.

King. Total compensation for the portfolio management team, of which each member is a principal of King, includes a fixed annual salary and may include a discretionary annual bonus.

Lombardia. Lombardia's compensation packages for its portfolio managers are comprised of base salaries and performance bonuses. For performance bonuses, each investment professional is evaluated by Lombardia's compensation committee using a combination of quantitative and subjective factors. The quantitative weight is 65% and the subjective weight is 35%. The quantitative measure is based on an internal attribution report broken down by analyst and focused on stock selection. Given that each of Lombardia's products has a stock picking strategy, Lombardia believes that this is the best measure of added value. Lombardia's compensation committee then considers three factors: (i) new idea generation, (ii) teamwork and (iii) work ethic. New idea generation is intended to capture the quality and frequency of new idea generation. This factor credits or penalizes ideas that do not make it into the portfolios. Teamwork and work ethic will be measured both within individual teams and across the organization. The compensation of Alvin W. Marley, a 25% owner of the firm, also is based on overall firm profitability.

Mellon Capital. The primary objectives of the Mellon Capital compensation plans are to:

- Motivate and reward superior investment and business performance
- Motivate and reward continued growth and profitability
- Attract and retain high-performing individuals critical to the on-going success of Mellon Capital
- Create an ownership mentality for all plan participants

Cash compensation is comprised primarily of a market-based base salary and (variable) incentives (cash and deferred). Base salary is determined by the employees' experience and performance in the role, taking into account the ongoing compensation benchmark analyses. Base salary is generally a fixed amount that may change as a result of an annual review, upon assumption of new duties, or when a market adjustment of the position occurs. Funding for the Mellon Capital Annual and Long Term Incentive Plan is through a pre-determined fixed percentage of overall Mellon Capital profitability. Therefore, all bonus awards are based initially on Mellon Capital's financial performance. Annual incentive opportunities are pre-established for each individual, expressed as a percentage of base salary ("target awards"). These targets are derived based on a review of competitive market data for each position annually. Annual awards are determined by applying multiples to this target award. Awards are 100% discretionary. Factors considered in awards include individual performance, team performance, investment performance of the associated portfolio(s) (including both short and long term returns) and qualitative behavioral factors. Other factors considered in determining the award are the asset size and revenue growth/retention of the products managed (if applicable). Awards are paid partially in cash with the balance deferred through the Long Term Incentive Plan.

Participants in the Long Term Incentive Plan have a high level of accountability and a large impact on the success of the business due to the position's scope and overall responsibility. This plan provides for an annual award, payable in cash after a three-year cliff vesting period, as well as a grant of BNY Mellon Restricted Stock for senior level roles.

The same methodology described above is used to determine portfolio manager compensation with respect to the management of mutual funds and other accounts. Mutual fund portfolio managers are also eligible for the standard retirement benefits and health and welfare benefits available to all Mellon Capital employees. Certain portfolio managers may be eligible for additional retirement benefits under several supplemental retirement plans that Mellon Capital provides to restore dollar-for-dollar the benefits of management employees that had been cut back solely as a result of certain limits due to tax laws. These plans are structured to provide the same retirement benefits as the standard retirement benefits. In addition, mutual fund portfolio managers whose compensation exceeds certain limits may elect to defer a portion of their salary and/or bonus under the BNY Mellon Deferred Compensation Plan for Employees.

Neuberger Berman. Neuberger Berman's compensation philosophy is one that focuses on rewarding performance and incentivizing its employees. Neuberger Berman also is focused on creating a compensation process that is fair, transparent, and competitive with the market. Compensation for portfolio managers is more heavily weighted on the variable portion of total compensation and reflects individual performance, overall contribution to the team, collaboration with colleagues across Neuberger Berman and, most importantly, overall investment performance. The bonus for a portfolio manager is determined by using a formula which may or may not contain a discretionary component. The discretionary component is determined on the basis of a variety of criteria including investment performance (including the pre-tax three-year track record in order to emphasize long-term performance), utilization of central resources (including research, sales and operations/support), business building to further the longer term sustainable success of the investment team, effective team/people management and overall contribution to the success of Neuberger Berman. In addition, compensation of portfolio managers at other comparable firms is considered, with an eye toward remaining competitive with the market. The terms of long-term retention incentives at Neuberger Berman are as follows:

Employee-Owned Equity. An integral part of the management buyout of Neuberger Berman in 2009 was implementing an equity ownership structure which embodies the importance of incentivizing and retaining key investment professionals. The senior portfolio managers on the mutual fund teams are key shareholders in the equity ownership structure. On a yearly basis over the subsequent five years, the equity ownership allocations will be re-evaluated and re-allocated based on performance and other key metrics. A set percentage of employee equity and preferred stock is subject to vesting.

Contingent Compensation Plan. Neuberger Berman also has established the Neuberger Berman Group Contingent Compensation Plan pursuant to which a certain percentage of an employee's compensation is deemed contingent and vests over a three-year period. Under the plan, most participating employees who are members of mutual fund investment teams will receive a cash return on their contingent compensation with a portion of such return being determined based on the team's investment performance, as well as the performance of a portfolio of other investment funds managed by Neuberger Berman Group investment professionals.

Restrictive Covenants. Portfolio managers who have received equity interests have agreed to certain restrictive covenants, which impose obligations and restrictions with respect to confidential information and employee and client solicitation.

Certain portfolio managers may manage products other than mutual funds, such as high-net-worth separate accounts. For the management of these accounts, a portfolio manager may generally receive a percentage of pre-tax revenue determined on a monthly basis less certain deductions (e.g., a "finder's fee" or "referral fee" paid to a third party). The percentage of revenue a portfolio manager receives will vary based on certain revenue thresholds.

Newton. Portfolio manager compensation is primarily comprised of a market-based salary, annual cash bonus and participation in the Newton Long Term Incentive Plan. The level of variable compensation (annual cash bonus and Newton Long Term Incentive Plan) ranges from 0% of base salary to in excess of 200% of base salary, depending upon corporate profits, team performance and individual performance. The annual cash bonus is discretionary. Portfolio manager awards are heavily weighted towards their investment performance relative to both benchmarks and peer comparisons and individual qualitative performance. Awards also are reviewed against market data from industry compensation consultants such as McLagan Partners to ensure comparability with competitors. The portfolio managers also are eligible to participate, at the discretion of management, in the Newton Long Term Incentive Plan. This plan provides for an annual cash award that vests after four years. The value of the award may change during the vesting period based upon changes in Newton's operating income. Portfolio managers also are eligible to join the BNY Mellon Group Personal Pension Plan. Employer contributions are invested in individual member accounts. The value of the fund is not guaranteed and fluctuates based on market factors.

Nicholas. Portfolio managers are partners of the firm. Nicholas' compensation structure for its portfolio managers specifically aligns their goals with that of Nicholas' clients, rewards investment performance and promotes teamwork through their partnership in the firm. Portfolio managers typically receive a base salary and, as partners of the firm, proportionately share in the aggregate profits of Nicholas. In addition to cash compensation, portfolio managers receive a benefit package.

Riverbridge. Riverbridge has three levels of compensation for investment team members. Investment team members are compensated with a base compensation believed to be industry competitive relative to their level of responsibility. The second level of compensation is predicated on the overall performance of the investment team and individual contributions to the team. The chief investment officer makes a qualitative evaluation of the performance of the individual team member that contemplates contributions made for the current year and considers contributions made during the course of the last several years. Evaluation factors include, but are not limited to, the performance of the relevant funds and other accounts managed relative to expectations for how those funds and accounts should have performed, given their objective, policies, strategies and limitations, and the market environment during the measurement period. This performance factor is not based on the value of assets held in the portfolio strategy. Additional factors considered include quality of research conducted, contributions made to the overall betterment of the investment team and contribution to the betterment of the firm. The actual variable compensation may be more or less than the target amount, based on how well the individual satisfies the objectives stated above. Multi-year time periods are used to evaluate the individual performance of investment team members. Riverbridge stresses superior long-term performance and accordingly benchmarks portfolio managers' performance against comparable peer managers and the appropriate strategy benchmark. The third level of compensation is ownership in the firm. Riverbridge also has adopted a 401(k) Safe Harbor Plan that allows employees to contribute the maximum amount allowed by law. Generally, all employees are eligible to participate in the plan. Riverbridge matches annually the employee's contribution in an amount equal to 100% of the elective deferrals up to 3% of each employee's compensation, and an additional 50% on deferrals on the next 2% of each employee's compensation.

Sarofim & Co. The portfolio managers are compensated through (i) payment of a fixed annual salary and discretionary annual bonus that may be based on a number of factors, including fund performance, the performance of other accounts and the overall performance of Sarofim & Co. over various time frames, including one-year, two-year and three-year periods, and (ii) the possible issuance of stock options and incentive stock options. The fixed annual salary amounts and the discretionary annual bonus amounts constitute the largest component of the portfolio managers' compensation, and these amounts are determined annually through a comprehensive review process pursuant to which executive officers and the members of Sarofim & Co.'s board of directors review and consider the accomplishments and development of each portfolio manager, especially with respect to those client accounts involving the portfolio manager. A lesser component of the portfolio managers' compensation results from the possible issuance of stock options and incentive stock options. Portfolio managers are sometimes granted stock options and incentive stock options to acquire shares of the capital stock of The Sarofim Group, Inc., the ultimate corporate parent of Sarofim & Co. The decisions as to whether to issue such options and to whom the options are to be issued are made in conjunction with the annual salary and bonus review process, and the options are issued pursuant to a stock option plan adopted by The Sarofim Group, Inc. The options are not based on the particular performance or asset value of any particular client account or of all client accounts as a group, but rather the performance and accomplishments of the individual to whom the option is to be granted. There are various aspects of the review process that are designed to provide objectivity, but, in the final analysis, the evaluation is a subjective one that is based upon a collective overall assessment. There are, however, no specified formulas or benchmarks tied to the particular performance or asset value of any particular client account or of all client accounts as a group.

Standish. The portfolio managers' compensation is comprised primarily of a market-based salary and an incentive compensation plan (annual and long-term). Funding for the Standish Incentive Plan is through a pre-determined fixed percentage of overall company profitability. Therefore, all bonus awards are based initially on Standish's overall performance as opposed to the performance of a single product or group. All investment professionals are eligible to receive incentive awards. Cash awards are payable in the February month end pay of the following year. Most of the awards granted have some portion deferred for three years in the form of deferred cash, BNY Mellon equity, interests in investment vehicles (consisting of investments in a range of Standish products), or a combination of the above. Individual awards for portfolio managers are discretionary, based on both individual and multi-sector product risk adjusted performance relative to both benchmarks and peer comparisons over one year, three year and five year periods. Also considered in determining individual awards are team participation and general contributions to Standish. Individual objectives and goals are also established at the beginning of each calendar year and are taken into account. Portfolio managers whose compensation exceeds certain levels may elect to defer portions of their base salaries and/or incentive compensation pursuant to BNY Mellon's Elective Deferred Compensation Plan.

TBCAM.

Investment Professionals. With the exception of the most senior portfolio managers of TBCAM, investment professionals' cash compensation is comprised primarily of a market-based salary and incentive compensation, including both annual and long-term incentive awards. Annual cash and long-term incentive opportunities are pre-established for each individual based upon competitive industry compensation benchmarks. Incentive pools are distributed to the respective product teams (in the aggregate) based upon product performance relative to firm-wide financial performance. Further allocations are made to individual team members by the product portfolio manager based upon individual contribution, individual investment performance, and other qualitative factors.

Select Senior Portfolio Managers. Select senior portfolio managers participate in a more formal structured compensation plan. This plan is designed to compensate TBCAM's investment professionals for superior investment performance and business results. It is a two stage model: an opportunity range is determined based on the level of current business (assets under management, revenue) and an assessment of long-term business value (growth, retention, development). A significant portion of the opportunity awarded is structured and based upon the one-year, three-year and five-year (three-year and five-year weighted more heavily) pre-tax performance of a portfolio manager's accounts relative to the performance of the appropriate peer groups. Other factors considered in determining the award are individual qualitative performance based on discretionary factors (*e.g.*, leadership, teamwork, etc.) and the asset size and revenue growth or retention of the products managed. In addition, awards for portfolio managers that manage alternative strategies are partially based on a portion of the fund's realized performance fee.

Incentive compensation awards are generally subject to management discretion and pool funding availability. Funding for The Boston Company Annual Incentive Plan and Long Term Retention Incentive Plan is through a pre-determined fixed percentage of overall TBCAM profitability. Awards are generally paid in cash on an annual basis, however many investment professionals receive a portion of their annual incentive award in deferred vehicles.

TS&W. For each portfolio manager, TS&W's compensation structure includes the following components: base salary, annual bonus, deferred profit sharing and the ability to participate in a voluntary income deferral plan.

Base Salary. Each portfolio manager is paid a fixed base salary, which varies among portfolio managers depending on the experience and responsibilities of the portfolio manager as well as the strength or weakness of the employment market at the time the portfolio manager is hired or upon any renewal period.

Bonus. Each portfolio manager is eligible to receive an annual bonus. Targeted bonus amounts vary among portfolio managers based on the experience level and responsibilities of the portfolio manager. Bonus amounts are discretionary and tied to overall performance versus individual objectives. Performance versus peer groups and benchmarks are taken into consideration. For capacity constrained products, like small cap value, the small cap portfolio manager has an incentive program tied to the revenue generated in that product area.

Deferred Profit Sharing. All employees are eligible to receive annual profit sharing contributions under a qualified profit sharing plan, subject to IRS limitations. Discretionary contributions are made on an annual basis at the sole discretion of TS&W.

Deferred Compensation Plan. Portfolio managers meeting certain requirements also are eligible to participate in a voluntary, nonqualified deferred compensation plan that allows participants to defer a portion of their income on a pre-tax basis and potentially earn tax-deferred returns.

Equity Plan. Key employees may be awarded deferred TS&W equity grants. In addition, key employees may purchase TS&W equity directly.

Urdang. The portfolio managers' compensation is comprised of a market-based salary and incentive compensation, including both annual and long-term retention incentive awards. Portfolio managers' incentive opportunities are 100% discretionary and are pre-established for each individual based upon competitive industry compensation benchmarks.

In addition to annual incentives, portfolio managers also are eligible to participate in Urdang's Long Term Incentive Cash Award Plan. This plan provides for an annual award, payable to participants (generally senior level executives) 50% in deferred cash and 50% in BNY Mellon Restricted Stock. These awards have a three-year cliff vest, with the participant becoming 100% vested on the third anniversary of the grant date, provided the employee remains an employee of the company. The deferred cash portion is generally invested by Urdang in affiliated mutual funds.

Vulcan. Vulcan's compensation structure includes the following components: base salary, bonus based on contribution to the research process, retirement plan, medical benefits and substantial ownership in the firm.

Walter Scott. Compensation generally consists of base salary, bonus, and various long-term incentive compensation vehicles, if eligible. In addition, portfolio managers are eligible for the standard retirement benefits and health and welfare benefits available to all BNY Mellon employees and those of its affiliated sub-advisers.

In the case of portfolio managers responsible for managing a fund and managed accounts, the method used to determine their compensation is generally the same for all funds and investment accounts. A portfolio manager's base salary is determined by the portfolio manager's experience and performance in the role, taking into account BNY Mellon's analysis of current industry compensation norms and market data to ensure that the portfolio managers are paid a competitive base salary. A portfolio manager's base salary is generally a fixed amount that may change as a result of periodic reviews, upon assumption of new duties, or when a market adjustment of the position occurs.

A portfolio manager's bonus, which varies from year to year, is determined by a number of factors. One factor is gross, pre-tax performance of the fund(s) managed by the portfolio manager relative to expectations for how the fund(s) should have performed, given its/their objectives, policies, strategies and limitations, and the market environment during the measurement period. This performance factor is not based on the value of assets held in the portfolio(s) of the fund(s). For each fund, the performance factor depends on how the portfolio manager performs relative to the fund's benchmark and the fund's peer group, over one-year and three-year time periods. While the performance of other accounts managed by a portfolio manager is taken into consideration, because all accounts managed by the portfolio manager are managed in a similar manner, performance of the fund(s) managed by the portfolio manager is considered to be the most reliable proxy for a portfolio manager's overall performance. Additional factors include the portfolio manager's contributions to the investment management functions within his or her specialty, contributions to the development of other investment professionals and supporting staff, and overall contributions to strategic planning and decisions for the investment group. The bonus is paid on an annual basis.

Walthausen. All members of Walthausen have common stock ownership in the firm. This is a founding principle of the firm, which Walthausen believes maximizes the alignment of goals for the firm and its clients. As the firm grows, Walthausen intends to expand ownership to new team members after an initial review period. Walthausen's compensation structure consists of base salary, bonus and profit sharing. Each member of the investment team receives a base salary which is commensurate with past experience and role within the firm. Bonuses are similarly awarded for performance. As the firm grows, Walthausen intends to allocate profits across ownership levels.

Certain Conflicts of Interest with Other Accounts

Portfolio managers may manage multiple accounts for a diverse client base, including mutual funds, separate accounts (assets managed on behalf of institutions such as pension funds, insurance companies and foundations), bank common trust accounts and wrap fee programs ("Other Accounts").

Potential conflicts of interest may arise because of an Adviser's or portfolio manager's management of a fund and Other Accounts. For example, conflicts of interest may arise with both the aggregation and allocation of securities transactions and allocation of limited investment opportunities, as an Adviser may be perceived as causing accounts it manages to participate in an offering to increase the Adviser's overall allocation of securities in that offering, or to increase the Adviser's ability to participate in future offerings by the same underwriter or issuer. Allocations of bunched trades, particularly trade orders that were only partially filled due to limited availability, and allocation of investment opportunities generally, could raise a potential conflict of interest, as an Adviser may have an incentive to allocate securities that are expected to increase in value to preferred accounts. IPOs, in particular, are frequently of very limited availability. Conflicts of interest may also exist with respect to portfolio managers who also manage

performance-based fee accounts, such as deciding which securities to allocate to a fund versus the performance-based fee account. Additionally, portfolio managers may be perceived to have a conflict of interest if there are a large number of Other Accounts, in addition to the fund, that they are managing on behalf of an Adviser. The Advisers periodically review each portfolio manager's overall responsibilities to ensure that he or she is able to allocate the necessary time and resources to effectively manage the fund. In addition, an Adviser could be viewed as having a conflict of interest to the extent that the Adviser or its affiliates and/or portfolio managers have a materially larger investment in Other Accounts than their investment in the fund.

Other Accounts may have investment objectives, strategies and risks that differ from those of the relevant fund. For these or other reasons, the portfolio managers may purchase different securities for the fund and the Other Accounts, and the performance of securities purchased for the fund may vary from the performance of securities purchased for Other Accounts. The portfolio managers may place transactions on behalf of Other Accounts that are directly or indirectly contrary to investment decisions made for the fund, which could have the potential to adversely impact the fund, depending on market conditions. In addition, if a fund's investment in an issuer is at a different level of the issuer's capital structure than an investment in the issuer by Other Accounts, in the event of credit deterioration of the issuer, there may be a conflict of interest between the fund's and such Other Accounts' investments in the issuer.

A potential conflict of interest may be perceived to arise if transactions in one account closely follow related transactions in another account, such as when a purchase increases the value of securities previously purchased by the other account, or when a sale in one account lowers the sale price received in a sale by a second account.

BNY Mellon and its affiliates, including the Manager, Sub-Advisers affiliated with the Manager and others involved in the management, sales, investment activities, business operations or distribution of the funds, are engaged in businesses and have interests other than that of managing the funds. These activities and interests include potential multiple advisory, transactional, financial and other interests in securities, instruments and companies that may be directly or indirectly purchased or sold by the funds or the funds' service providers, which may cause conflicts that could disadvantage the funds.

BNY Mellon and its affiliates may have deposit, loan and commercial banking or other relationships with the issuers of securities purchased by the funds. BNY Mellon has no obligation to provide to the Manager or the funds, or effect transaction on behalf of the funds in accordance with, any market or other information, analysis, or research in its possession. Consequently, BNY Mellon (including, but not limited to, BNY Mellon's central Risk Management Department) may have information that could be material to the management of the funds and may not share that information with relevant personnel of the Manager. Accordingly, the Manager has informed management of the funds that in making investment decisions it does not obtain or use material inside information that BNY Mellon or its affiliates may possess with respect to such issuers.

Code of Ethics. The funds, the Manager, the Sub-Advisers and the Distributor each have adopted a Code of Ethics that permits its personnel, subject to such respective Code of Ethics, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by a fund. The Code of Ethics subjects the personal securities transactions of employees to various restrictions to ensure that such trading does not disadvantage any fund. In that regard, portfolio managers and other investment personnel employed by the Manager or an Affiliated Entity or a Sub-Adviser affiliated with the Manager must preclear and report their personal securities transactions and holdings, which are reviewed for compliance with the Code of Ethics and also are subject to the oversight of BNY Mellon's Investment Ethics Committee. Portfolio managers and other investment personnel may be permitted to purchase, sell or hold securities which also may be or are held in fund(s) they manage or for which they otherwise provide investment advice.

Distributor

The Distributor, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dreyfus, located at 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166, serves as each fund's distributor on a best efforts basis pursuant to an agreement, renewable annually, with the fund or the corporation or trust of which it is a part. The Distributor also serves as distributor for the other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds and BNY Mellon Funds Trust.

Depending on your fund's distribution arrangements and share classes offered, not all of the language below may be applicable to your fund (see the prospectus and "How to Buy Shares" in Part II of this SAI to determine your fund's arrangements and share classes).

The Distributor compensates from its own assets certain Service Agents for selling Class A shares subject to a CDSC and Class C shares at the time of purchase. The proceeds of the CDSCs and fees pursuant to a fund's 12b-1 Plan, in part, are used to defray the expenses incurred by the Distributor in connection with the sale of the applicable class of a fund's shares. The Distributor also may act as a Service Agent and retain sales loads and CDSCs and 12b-1 Plan fees. For purchases of Class A shares subject to a CDSC and Class C shares, the Distributor generally will pay Service Agents on new investments made through such Service Agents a commission of up to 1% of the NAV of such shares purchased by their clients.

The Distributor may pay Service Agents that have entered into agreements with the Distributor a fee based on the amount invested in fund shares through such Service Agents by employees participating in Retirement Plans, or other programs. Generally, the Distributor may pay such Service Agents a fee of up to 1% of the amount invested through the Service Agents. The Distributor, however, may pay Service Agents a higher fee and reserves the right to cease paying these fees at any time. The Distributor will pay such fees from its own funds, other than amounts received from a fund, including past profits or any other source available to it. Sponsors of such Retirement Plans or the participants therein should consult their Service Agent for more information regarding any such fee payable to the Service Agent.

Dreyfus or the Distributor may provide additional cash payments out of its own resources to financial intermediaries that sell shares of a fund or provide other services. Such payments are separate from any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees or other expenses paid by the fund to those intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by you or the fund, the fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. These additional payments may be made to Service Agents, including affiliates, that provide shareholder servicing, sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the Service Agent. Cash compensation also may be paid from Dreyfus' or the Distributor's own resources to Service Agents for inclusion of a fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list or in other sales programs. These payments sometimes are referred to as "revenue sharing." From time to time, Dreyfus or the Distributor also may provide cash or non-cash compensation to Service Agents in the form of: occasional gifts; occasional meals, tickets or other entertainment; support for due diligence trips; educational conference sponsorships; support for recognition programs; and other forms of cash or non-cash compensation permissible under broker-dealer regulations. In some cases, these payments or compensation may create an incentive for a Service Agent to recommend or sell shares of a fund to you. In addition, the Distributor may provide additional and differing compensation from its own assets to certain of its employees who promote the sale of select funds to certain Service Agents, who in turn may recommend such funds to their clients. In some cases, these payments may create an incentive for the employees of the Distributor to promote a fund for which the Distributor provides a higher level of compensation. Please contact your Service Agent for details about any payments it may receive in connection with the sale of fund shares or the provision of services to a fund.

Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent and Custodian

The Transfer Agent, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dreyfus, located at 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166, is each fund's transfer and dividend disbursing agent. Pursuant to a transfer agency agreement with the funds, the Transfer Agent arranges for the maintenance of shareholder account records for the funds, the handling of certain communications between shareholders and the funds and the payment of dividends and distributions payable by the funds. For these services, the Transfer Agent receives a monthly fee computed on the basis of the number of shareholder accounts it maintains for each fund during the month, and is reimbursed for certain out-of-pocket expenses. The funds, other than the Index Funds, also may make payments to certain financial intermediaries, including affiliates, who provide sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services to beneficial owners of fund shares.

The Custodian, an affiliate of the Manager, located at One Wall Street, New York, New York 10286, serves as custodian for the investments of the funds. The Custodian has no part in determining the investment policies of the funds or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the funds. Pursuant to a custody agreement applicable to each fund, the Custodian holds each fund's securities and keeps all necessary accounts and records. For its custody services, the Custodian receives a monthly fee based on the market value of each fund's assets held in custody and receives certain securities transaction charges.

DETERMINATION OF NAV

See the prospectus and "Investments, Investment Techniques and Risks" in Part II of this SAI to determine which sections of the discussion below apply to your fund.

Valuation of Portfolio Securities (funds other than money market funds)

A fund's equity securities, including option contracts (but not including investments in other open-end registered investment companies), generally are valued at the last sale price on the day of valuation on the securities exchange or national securities market on which such securities primarily are traded. Securities listed on NASDAQ markets generally will be valued at the official closing price. If there are no transactions in a security, or no official closing prices for a NASDAQ market-listed security on that day, the security will be valued at the average of the most recent bid and asked prices. Bid price is used when no asked price is available. Open short positions for which there is no sale price on a given day are valued at the lowest asked price. Investments in other open-end investment companies are valued at their reported NAVs each day, except that shares of ETFs generally are valued at the last sale price on the day of valuation on the securities exchange on which the shares are primarily traded.

Substantially all of a fund's debt securities and instruments, including interest rate, credit default and total return swaps and options thereon, are valued by one or more independent pricing services (the "Service") approved by the board. When, in the judgment of the Service, quoted bid prices for investments are readily available and are representative of the bid side of the market, these investments are valued at the mean between the quoted bid prices (as obtained by the Service from dealers in such securities) and asked prices (as calculated by the Service based upon its evaluation of the market for such securities). The value of other debt securities and instruments is determined by the Service based on methods which include consideration of: yields or prices of securities of comparable quality, coupon, maturity and type; indications as to values from dealers; and general market conditions. The Service's procedures are reviewed by fund officers under the general supervision of the board. Overnight and certain other short-term debt securities and instruments (excluding Treasury bills) will be valued by the amortized cost method, which approximates value, unless a Service provides a valuation for such security or, in the opinion of the board or a committee or other persons designated by the board, the amortized cost method would not represent fair value.

Market quotations of foreign securities in foreign currencies and any fund assets or liabilities initially expressed in terms of foreign currency are translated into U.S. dollars at the spot rate, and foreign currency forward contracts are valued at the forward rate obtained from a Service approved by the board. If a fund has to obtain prices as of the close of trading on various exchanges throughout the world, the calculation of the fund's NAV may not take place contemporaneously with the determination of prices of certain of the fund's portfolio securities. Fair value of foreign equity securities may be determined with the assistance of a pricing service using correlations between the movement of prices of foreign securities and indexes of domestic securities and other appropriate indicators, such as closing market prices of relevant ADRs and futures contracts. The valuation of a security based on this fair value process may differ from the security's most recent closing price and from the prices used by other mutual funds to calculate their NAVs. Foreign securities held by a fund may trade on days that the fund is not open for business, thus affecting the value of the fund's assets on days when fund investors have no access to the fund.

Generally, over-the-counter option contracts will be valued by the Service at the average of the most recent bid and asked quotations obtained from the Service. Futures contracts will be valued at the most recent settlement price. Restricted securities, as well as securities or other assets for which recent market quotations or official closing prices are not readily available or are determined by a fund not to reflect accurately fair value (such as when the value of a security has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded (for example, a foreign exchange or market) but before the fund calculates its NAV), or which are not valued by the Service, are valued at fair value as determined in good faith based on procedures approved by the board. Fair value of investments may be determined by the board or its pricing committee or the fund's valuation committee using such information as it deems appropriate. The factors that may be considered when fair valuing a security include fundamental analytical data, the nature and duration of restrictions on disposition, an evaluation of the forces that influence the market in which the securities are purchased and sold, and public trading in similar securities of the issuer or comparable issuers. The valuation of a security based on fair value procedures may differ from the prices used by other mutual funds to calculate their NAVs.

Valuation of Portfolio Securities (money market funds only)

In the case of a money market fund that uses amortized cost pricing to value its portfolio securities, the valuation of the fund's portfolio securities is based upon their amortized cost which does not take into account unrealized gains or losses. This involves valuing an instrument at its cost and thereafter assuming a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium, regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of the instrument. While this method provides certainty in valuation, it may result in periods during which value, as determined by amortized cost, is higher or lower than the price the fund would receive if it sold the instrument. Boards overseeing money market funds have established, as a particular responsibility within the overall duty of care owed to fund investors, procedures reasonably designed to stabilize the funds' price per share as computed for the purpose of purchases and redemptions at \$1.00. Such procedures include review of the funds' portfolio holdings by the board, at such intervals as it may deem appropriate, to determine whether the funds' NAV calculated by using available market quotations or market equivalents (including valuations obtained from a Service) deviates from \$1.00 per share based on amortized cost. Other investments and assets will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the board.

Calculation of NAV

Fund shares are sold on a continuous basis. Except as otherwise described in the prospectus, NAV per share of each fund and each class of a Multi-Class Fund is determined as of the close of trading on the floor of the NYSE (usually 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on each day the NYSE is open for regular business. For purposes of determining NAV, certain options and futures contracts may be valued 15 minutes after the close of trading on the floor of the NYSE. The NAV per share of a fund is computed by dividing the value of the fund's net assets (*i.e.*, the value of its assets less liabilities) by the total number of shares of such fund outstanding.

Fund expenses and fees, including management fees and fees pursuant to Plans (reduced by the fund's expense limitation, if any), are accrued daily and taken into account for the purpose of determining the NAV of a fund's shares. For funds with more than one class of shares, because of the differences in operating expenses incurred by each class of shares of a fund, the per share NAV of each class of shares of the fund will differ. The NAV of each class of a fund with more than one class of shares is computed by dividing the value of the fund's net assets represented by such class (*i.e.*, the value of its assets less liabilities) by the total number of shares of such class outstanding.

Expense Allocations

Except as may be otherwise described in "Certain Expense Arrangements and Other Disclosures" in Part II of this SAI, all expenses incurred in the operation of the series of a fund company are borne by the fund company. Expenses attributable to a particular series of a fund company are charged against the assets of that series; other expenses of the fund company are allocated among the series on the basis determined by the board, including, but not limited to, proportionately in relation to the net assets of each series. In addition, each class of shares of a fund with more than one class bears any class specific expenses allocated to such class, such as expenses related to the distribution and/or shareholder servicing of such class.

NYSE and Transfer Agent Closings

The holidays (as observed) on which both the NYSE and the Transfer Agent are closed currently are: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. In addition, the NYSE is closed on Good Friday.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Dividends automatically are reinvested in additional shares of the fund from which they were paid at NAV without a sales load (if applicable), or, at your option, paid in cash. If a fund investor elects to receive dividends and distributions in cash, and the investor's dividend or distribution check is returned to the fund as undeliverable or remains uncashed for six months, the fund reserves the right to reinvest such dividends or distributions and all future dividends and distributions payable to you in additional fund shares at NAV. No interest will accrue on amounts represented by uncashed distribution or redemption checks.

For a fund that declares dividends each business day, if you redeem all shares in your account at any time during a month, all dividends to which you are entitled will be paid to you along with the proceeds of the redemption. If an omnibus accountholder indicates in a partial redemption request that a portion of any accrued dividends to which such account is entitled belongs to an underlying accountholder who has redeemed all shares in his or her account, such portion of the accrued dividends will be paid to the omnibus accountholder along with the proceeds of the redemption.

Dividends and distributions among share classes in the same fund may vary due to the different expenses of such share classes.

Funds Other Than Money Market Funds

Any dividend or distribution paid shortly after an investor's purchase of fund shares may have the effect of reducing the aggregate NAV of the shares below the cost of the investment. Such a dividend or distribution would be a return of capital in an economic sense, although taxable as stated in the prospectus and this SAI. In addition, the Code provides that if a shareholder holds shares of a fund for six months or less and has (or is deemed to have) received a capital gain distribution with respect to such shares, any loss incurred on the sale of such shares will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain distribution received or deemed to have been received. The Code further provides that if a shareholder holds shares of a municipal or other tax-exempt fund for six months or less and has received an exempt-interest dividend with respect to such shares, any loss incurred on the sale of such shares generally will be disallowed to the extent of the exempt-interest dividend received.

A fund may make distributions on a more frequent basis than is described in its prospectus to comply with the distribution requirements of the Code, in all events in a manner consistent with the provisions of the 1940 Act. A fund may not make distributions from net realized securities gains unless capital loss carryovers, if any, have been utilized or have expired.

For a bond fund that declares dividends daily (see Part II of this SAI under "Dividends and Distributions"), dividends accrue beginning one day after the date of purchase and through the date a redemption is effective. When determining a fund's dividend rate on a weekend or holiday, the fund will use the dividend rate on the business day following the weekend or holiday. All expenses are accrued daily and deducted before declaration of dividends to shareholders.

Money Market Funds

Dividends accrue beginning on the date of purchase (provided purchase payments are received by wire prior to the time as of which the fund calculates its NAV on such day (as described in the prospectus)) and through the day prior to the date a redemption is effective. A fund's earnings for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays are declared as dividends on the preceding business day. Dividends usually are paid on the last calendar day of each month. All expenses are accrued daily and deducted before declaration of dividends to shareholders.

Dividends from net realized short-term capital gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but the funds may make distributions on a more frequent basis to comply with the distribution requirements of the Code, in all events in a manner consistent with the provisions of the 1940 Act. A fund will not make distributions from net realized capital gains unless capital loss carryovers, if any, have been utilized or have expired. The funds do not expect to realize any long-term capital gains or losses.

TAXATION

See the prospectus and "Investment Policies and Restrictions" in Part II of this SAI to determine which sections of the discussion below apply to your funds.

The following is only a general summary of some of the important federal income tax considerations generally affecting the funds and their shareholders. No attempt is made to present a complete explanation of the federal tax treatment of the funds' activities or, except to the extent specifically addressed herein, to discuss state and local tax matters affecting the funds or their shareholders. Shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors for more detailed information concerning the tax implications of investments in the funds.

Taxation of the Funds

Each fund intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Code and intends to continue to so qualify if such qualification is in the best interests of its shareholders. As a RIC, a fund will pay no federal income tax on its net investment income and net realized capital gains to the extent that such income and gains are distributed to shareholders in accordance with applicable provisions of the Code. To qualify as a RIC, a fund must, among other things: (a) derive in each taxable year (the "gross income test") at least 90% of its gross income from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stocks, securities or foreign currencies or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stocks, securities or currencies, and (ii) net income from interests in "qualified publicly traded partnerships" ("QPTPs," as defined below); (b) diversify its holdings (the "asset diversification test") so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the fund's assets is represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. Government securities, the securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the fund's total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other RICs) of a single issuer, two or more issuers that the fund controls and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses or one or more QPTPs; and (c) distribute with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of the sum of its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction) and net tax-exempt interest income, if any, for such year.

In general, for purposes of the gross income test described above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized by a RIC. However, as noted above, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a QPTP is qualifying income for purposes of the gross income test. A QPTP is defined as a partnership (i) interests in which are traded on an established securities market or readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof and (ii) that derives at least 90% of its gross income from certain enumerated passive income sources described in Code section 7704(d), but does not include a partnership that derives 90% of its gross income from sources described in Code section 851(b)(2)(A). Although income from a QPTP is qualifying income for purposes of the gross income test, investment in QPTPs cannot exceed 25% of a fund's assets.

Gains from foreign currencies (including foreign currency options, foreign currency swaps, foreign currency futures and foreign currency forward contracts) currently constitute qualifying income for purposes of the gross income test. However, the Treasury has the authority to issue regulations (possibly with retroactive effect) treating a RIC's foreign currency gains as non-qualifying income for purposes of the gross income test to the extent that such income is not directly related to the RIC's principal business of investing in stock or securities.

A RIC that fails the gross income test for a taxable year shall nevertheless be considered to have satisfied the test for such year if (i) the RIC satisfies certain procedural requirements, and (ii) the RIC's failure to satisfy the gross income test is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect. However, in such case, a tax is imposed on the RIC for the taxable year in which, absent the application of the above cure provision, it would have failed the gross income test equal to the amount by which (x) the RIC's non-qualifying gross income exceeds (y) one-ninth of the RIC's qualifying gross income, each as determined for purposes of applying the gross income test for such year.

A RIC that fails the asset diversification test as of the end of a quarter shall nevertheless be considered to have satisfied the test as of the end of such quarter in the following circumstances. If the RIC's failure to satisfy the asset diversification test at the end of the quarter is due to the ownership of assets the total value of which does not exceed the lesser of (i) one percent of the total value of the RIC's assets at the end of such quarter and (ii) \$10,000,000 (a "*de minimis* failure"), the RIC shall be considered to have satisfied the asset diversification test as of the end of such quarter if, within six months of the last day of the quarter in which the RIC identifies that it failed the asset diversification test (or such other prescribed time period), the RIC either disposes of assets in order to satisfy the asset diversification test, or otherwise satisfies the asset diversification test.

In the case of a failure to satisfy the asset diversification test at the end of a quarter under circumstances that do not constitute a *de minimis* failure, a RIC shall nevertheless be considered to have satisfied the asset diversification test as of the end of such quarter if (i) the RIC satisfies certain procedural requirements; (ii) the RIC's failure to satisfy

the asset diversification test is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect; and (iii) within six months of the last day of the quarter in which the RIC identifies that it failed the asset diversification test (or such other prescribed time period), the RIC either disposes of the assets that caused the asset diversification failure, or otherwise satisfies the asset diversification test. However, in such case, a tax is imposed on the RIC, at the highest prescribed corporate income tax rate, on the net income generated by the assets that caused the RIC to fail the asset diversification test during the period for which the asset diversification test was not met. In all events, however, such tax will not be less than \$50,000.

If a fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, the fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from current or accumulated earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Some portions of such distributions may be eligible for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders and may be eligible for a preferential maximum tax rate in respect of "qualified dividends" in the case of shareholders taxed as individuals, provided in both cases, the shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements in respect of the fund's shares (as described below). In addition, a fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment.

A nondeductible excise tax at a rate of 4% will be imposed on the excess, if any, of a fund's "required distribution" over its actual distributions in any calendar year. Generally, the required distribution is 98% of a fund's ordinary income for the calendar year plus 98.2% of its capital gain net income, determined under prescribed rules for this purpose, recognized during the one-year period ending on October 31st of such year (or December 31st of that year if the fund is permitted to so elect and so elects) plus undistributed amounts from prior years. Each fund generally intends to make distributions sufficient to avoid imposition of the excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

Although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a RIC with respect to items attributable to an interest in a QPTP. A fund's investments in partnerships, including in QPTPs, may result in a fund being subject to state, local or foreign income, franchise or withholding tax liabilities.

Taxation of Fund Distributions (Funds Other Than Municipal or Other Tax-Exempt Funds)

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income generally are taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the distributing fund's earnings and profits, regardless of whether you receive your distributions in cash or have them reinvested in additional fund shares. Taxes on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long a fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her shares. In general, a fund will recognize long-term capital gain or loss on assets it has owned (or is deemed to have owned) for more than one year, and short-term capital gain or loss on investments it has owned (or is deemed to have owned) for one year or less. Distributions of "net capital gain," that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses, that are properly characterized by the fund as capital gain dividends ("capital gain dividends") will generally be taxable to a shareholder receiving such distributions as long-term capital gain. Long-term capital gains are generally taxable to individuals at a maximum rate of 20%, with lower rates potentially applicable to taxpayers depending on their income levels. These rates may increase depending on whether legislation is or has been enacted, and, if so, in what form. Distributions of net short-term capital gains that exceed net long-term capital losses will generally be taxable as ordinary income. The determination of whether a distribution is from capital gains is generally made taking into account available net capital loss carryforwards, if any. If a RIC has a "net capital loss" (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains) for a taxable year, that portion of the RIC's net capital loss consisting of the excess (if any) of the RIC's net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the RIC's next taxable year, and that portion of the RIC's net capital loss consisting of the excess (if any) of the RIC's net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the RIC's next taxable year. Any such capital losses of a RIC may be carried forward to succeeding taxable years of the RIC without limitation. Net capital loss carryforwards of a RIC arising in taxable years of the RIC beginning on or before December 22, 2010 (the date of enactment of the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010) may be applied against any net realized capital gains of the RIC in each succeeding year, or until their respective expiration dates, whichever is first.

Distributions are taxable to shareholders even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a fund before a shareholder's investment (and thus were included in the price the shareholder paid for his or her shares). Distributions are taxable regardless of whether shareholders receive them in cash or in additional shares. Distributions declared and payable by a fund during October, November or December to shareholders of record on a date in any such month and paid by the fund during the following January generally will be treated for federal tax purposes as paid by the fund and received by shareholders on December 31st of the year in which the distributions are declared rather than the calendar year in which they are received.

A fund may elect to retain its net capital gain or a portion thereof for investment and be taxed at corporate rates on the amount retained. In such case, the fund may designate its retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders who will be treated as if each received a distribution of his or her pro rata share of such gain, with the result that each shareholder in the fund will (i) be required to report his or her pro rata share of such gain on his or her tax return as long-term capital gain, (ii) receive a refundable tax credit for his or her pro rata share of the tax paid by the fund on the gain and (iii) increase the tax basis for his or her shares in the fund by an amount equal to the deemed distribution less the tax credit.

In general, dividends (other than capital gain dividends) paid by a fund to U.S. individual shareholders may be eligible for preferential tax rates applicable to long-term capital gain to the extent that the fund's income consists of dividends paid by U.S. corporations and certain "qualified foreign corporations" on shares that have been held by the fund for at least 61 days during the 121-day period commencing 60 days before the shares become ex-dividend. Dividends paid on shares held by a fund will not be taken into account in determining the applicability of the preferential maximum tax rate to the extent that the fund is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Dividends paid by REITs are not generally eligible for the preferential maximum tax rate. Further, a "qualified foreign corporation" does not include any foreign corporation, which for its taxable year in which its dividend was paid, or the preceding taxable year, is a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC," discussed below). In order to be eligible for the preferential rate, the shareholder in the fund must have held his or her shares in the fund for at least 61 days during the 121-day period commencing 60 days before the fund shares become ex-dividend. Additional restrictions on a shareholder's qualification for the preferential rate may apply.

In general, dividends (other than capital gain dividends) paid by a fund to U.S. corporate shareholders may be eligible for the dividends received deduction to the extent that the fund's income consists of dividends paid by U.S. corporations (other than REITs) on shares that have been held by the fund for at least 46 days during the 91-day period commencing 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend. Dividends paid on shares held by a fund will not be taken into account for this purpose if the stock on which the dividend is paid is considered to be "debt-financed" (generally, acquired with borrowed funds), or to the extent that the fund is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Moreover, the dividend received deduction may be disallowed or reduced if the corporate shareholder fails to satisfy the foregoing holding period and other requirements with respect to its shares of the fund or by application of the Code.

If a fund makes a distribution that is or is considered to be in excess of its current and accumulated "earnings and profits" for the relevant period, the excess distribution will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of a shareholder's tax basis in his or her shares, and thereafter as capital gain. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces a shareholder's basis in his or her shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of such shares.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, an additional 3.8% Medicare tax will be imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a RIC and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of RIC shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts. The tax applies to the lesser of (i) such net investment income (or, in the case of an estate or trust, its undistributed net investment income), and (ii) the excess, if any, of such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (or, in the case of an estate or trust, its "adjusted gross income") over a threshold amount.

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of Shares

A sale, exchange or redemption of shares in a fund will give rise to a gain or loss. Any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than 12 months. Otherwise, the gain or loss on the taxable disposition of fund shares will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss.

However, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of fund shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any capital gain dividends received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to the shares.

Further, all or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of fund shares will be disallowed if other substantially identical shares of the fund are purchased (including by means of a dividend reinvestment plan) within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

As discussed below under "Funds Investing in Municipal Securities," any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares in a municipal or other tax-exempt fund that have been held for six months or less will be disallowed to the extent of any exempt-interest dividends received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to the shares. This loss disallowance rule, however, does not apply with respect to a regular dividend paid by a RIC which declares exempt-interest dividends on a daily basis in an amount equal to at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest and distributes such dividends on a monthly or more frequent basis.

Generally, if a shareholder sells or redeems shares of a fund within 90 days of their original acquisition, the shareholder cannot claim a loss on the original shares attributable to the amount of their load charge if the load charge is reduced or waived on a future purchase of shares of any fund (on account of the prior load charge), but instead is required to reduce the basis of the original shares by the amount of their load charge and carry over that amount to increase the basis of the newly acquired fund shares. This rule applies only if the acquisition of the new fund shares occurs on or before January 31 of the calendar year following the year in which the original shares were sold or redeemed.

If a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to a fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of the applicable regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

The funds (or their administrative agent) are required to report to the IRS and furnish to fund shareholders the cost basis information and holding period for fund shares purchased on or after January 1, 2012, and redeemed on or after that date. The funds will permit fund shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including average cost. In the absence of an election by a shareholder, the funds will use the average cost method with respect to that shareholder. The cost basis method a shareholder elects may not be changed with respect to a redemption of shares after the settlement date of the redemption. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the new cost basis reporting rules apply to them.

PFICs

Funds that invest in foreign securities may own shares in certain foreign entities that are treated as PFICs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A fund that owns shares of a PFIC may be subject to U.S. federal income tax (including interest charges) on distributions received from the PFIC or gains from a disposition of shares in the PFIC. To avoid this treatment, each fund owning PFIC shares may make an election to mark the gains (and to a limited extent losses) in a PFIC "to market" as though it had sold and repurchased its holdings in the PFIC on the last day of the fund's taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss.

Alternatively, a fund may in certain cases elect to treat a PFIC as a "qualified electing fund" (a "QEF"), in which case the fund will be required to include in its income annually its share of the QEF's income and net capital gains, regardless of

whether the fund receives any distribution from the QEF. If the QEF incurs a loss for a taxable year, the loss will not pass through to the fund and, accordingly, cannot offset other income and/or gains of the fund. A fund may not be able to make the QEF election with respect to many PFICs because of certain requirements that the PFICs would have to satisfy.

The mark-to-market and QEF elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed by a fund to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections therefore may require a fund to liquidate investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirements, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect the fund's total return. Dividends paid by PFICs generally will not be eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income (which is relevant to the extent qualified dividend income is afforded preferential tax rates).

Non-U.S. Taxes

Investment income that may be received by a fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to foreign withholding and other taxes. Tax treaties between the United States and certain countries may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If more than 50% of the value of a fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of stock or securities of foreign corporations, or if at least 50% of the value of a fund's total assets at the close of each quarter of its taxable year is represented by interests in other RICs (as is the case for a Fund of Funds), that fund may elect to "pass through" to its shareholders the amount of foreign taxes paid or deemed paid by that fund. If that fund so elects, each of its shareholders would be required to include in gross income, even though not actually received, his or her pro rata share of the foreign taxes paid or deemed paid by that fund, but would be treated as having paid his or her pro rata share of such foreign taxes and would therefore be allowed to either deduct such amount in computing taxable income or use such amount (subject to various Code limitations) as a foreign tax credit against federal income tax (but not both). For purposes of the foreign tax credit limitation rules of the Code, each shareholder would treat as foreign source income his or her pro rata share of such foreign taxes plus the portion of dividends received from the fund representing income derived from foreign sources. No deduction for foreign taxes could be claimed by an individual shareholder who does not itemize deductions. In certain circumstances, a shareholder that (i) has held shares of the fund for less than a specified minimum period during which it is not protected from risk of loss or (ii) is obligated to make payments related to the dividends will not be allowed a foreign tax credit for foreign taxes deemed imposed on dividends paid on such shares. Additionally, the fund must also meet this holding period requirement with respect to its foreign stocks and securities in order for "creditable" taxes to flow-through. Each shareholder should consult his or her own tax advisor regarding the potential application of foreign tax credits.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the time a fund accrues income or receivables or expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time that fund actually collects such income or receivables or pays such liabilities are generally treated as ordinary income or loss. Similarly, gains or losses on foreign currency forward contracts and the disposition of debt securities denominated in a foreign currency, to the extent attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the acquisition and disposition dates, also are treated as ordinary income or loss.

Financial Products

A fund's investments in options, futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps and derivatives, as well as any of its other hedging, short sale or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (including notional principal contract, constructive sale, straddle, wash sale, short sale and other rules), the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the fund (including, potentially, without a corresponding receipt of cash with which to make required distributions), defer fund losses, cause adjustments in the holding periods of fund securities, convert capital gains into ordinary income, render dividends that would otherwise be eligible for the dividends received deduction or preferential rates of taxation (if any) ineligible for such treatment, convert long-term capital gains into short-term capital gains and convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders of a fund. In addition, because the tax rules applicable to derivative financial instruments are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance could be

retroactive) may affect whether a fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the applicable requirements, to maintain its qualification as a RIC and avoid fund-level taxation.

Payments with Respect to Securities Loans

A fund's participation in loans of securities may affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders. With respect to any security subject to a securities loan, any (i) amounts received by a fund in place of dividends earned on the security during the period that such security was not directly held by a fund may not give rise to qualified dividend income and (ii) withholding taxes accrued on dividends during the period that such security was not directly held by a fund will not qualify as a foreign tax paid by such fund and therefore cannot be passed through to shareholders even if the fund meets the requirements described in "Non-U.S. Taxes," above.

Securities Issued or Purchased at a Discount and Payment-in-Kind Securities

A fund's investments, if any, in securities issued or purchased at a discount, as well as certain other securities (including zero coupon obligations and certain redeemable preferred stock), may require the fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. Similarly, a fund's investment in payment-in-kind securities will give rise to income which is required to be distributed even though the fund receives no payment in cash on the security during the year. In order to generate sufficient cash to make its requisite distributions, a fund may be required to borrow money or sell securities in its portfolio that it otherwise would have continued to hold.

Inflation-Indexed Treasury Securities

The taxation of inflation-indexed Treasury securities is similar to the taxation of conventional bonds. Both interest payments and the difference between original principal and the inflation-adjusted principal generally will be treated as interest or original issue discount income subject to taxation. Interest payments generally are taxable when received or accrued. The inflation adjustment to the principal generally is subject to tax in the year the adjustment is made, not at maturity of the security when the cash from the repayment of principal is received. Accordingly, as in the case of securities issued or purchased at a discount and zero coupon obligations, a fund's investments in inflation-indexed Treasury securities may require the fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. Decreases in the indexed principal in a given year generally (i) will reduce the amount of interest income otherwise includible in income for that year in respect of the Treasury security, (ii) to the extent not treated as an offset to current income under (i), will constitute an ordinary loss to the extent of prior year inclusions of interest, original issue discount and market discount in respect of the security that exceed ordinary losses in respect of the security in such prior years, and (iii) to the extent not treated as an offset to current income under (i) or an ordinary loss under (ii), can be carried forward as an ordinary loss to reduce interest, original issue discount and market discount in respect of the security in subsequent taxable years. If inflation-indexed Treasury securities are sold prior to maturity, capital losses or gains generally are realized in the same manner as traditional debt instruments. Special rules apply in respect of inflation-indexed Treasury securities issued with more than a prescribed *de minimis* amount of disclosure or premium.

Certain Higher-Risk and High Yield Securities

Certain funds may invest in lower-quality fixed-income securities, including debt obligations of issuers not currently paying interest or that are in default. Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or are in default present special tax issues for a fund. Tax rules are not entirely clear on the treatment of such debt obligations, including as to whether and to what extent a fund should recognize market discount on such a debt obligation, when a fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent a fund may take deductions for bad debts or worthless securities and how a fund shall allocate payments received on obligations in default between principal and interest. These and other related issues would be addressed by each fund if it invests in such securities as part of the fund's efforts to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a RIC and does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Funds Investing in Municipal Securities (Municipal or Other Tax-Exempt Funds)

It is anticipated that substantially all of the ordinary dividends to be paid by municipal or other tax-exempt funds that invest substantially all of their assets in U.S. municipal securities will constitute "exempt-interest dividends."

Such exempt-interest dividends will be exempt from federal income taxes. It is possible, however, that a portion of the income dividends from such funds will not be exempt from federal income taxes. Municipal or other tax-exempt funds may realize capital gains from the sale or other disposition of municipal securities or other securities. Distributions by such funds of capital gains will be treated in the same manner as capital gains as described under "Taxation of Fund Distributions." Recipients of Social Security and/or certain railroad retirement benefits who receive dividends from municipal bond or other tax-exempt funds may have to pay taxes on a portion of their benefits. Shareholders will receive a Form 1099-DIV, Form 1099-INT or other IRS forms, as required, reporting the taxability of all dividends. Certain municipal or other tax-exempt funds may invest in municipal securities the income from which is subject to AMT. Such funds will advise shareholders of the percentage of dividends, if any, which should be included in the computation of AMT. Because the ordinary dividends of municipal or other tax-exempt funds are expected to be exempt-interest dividends, any interest on money a shareholder of such a fund borrows that is directly or indirectly used to purchase shares in the fund will not be deductible. Further, entities or persons that are "substantial users" (or persons related to "substantial users") of facilities financed by private activity bonds or industrial development bonds should consult their tax advisors before purchasing shares of these funds. The income from such bonds may not be tax-exempt for such substantial users. There also may be collateral federal income tax consequences regarding the receipt of exempt-interest dividends by shareholders such as S corporations, financial institutions and property and casualty insurance companies. A shareholder falling into any such category should consult its tax advisor concerning its investment in a fund that is intended to generate exempt-interest dividends.

As a general rule, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares in a municipal or other tax-exempt fund that have been held for six months or less will be disallowed to the extent of any exempt-interest dividends received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to the shares. This loss disallowance rule, however, does not apply with respect to a regular dividend paid by a RIC which declares exempt-interest dividends on a daily basis in an amount equal to at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest and distributes such dividends on a monthly or more frequent basis.

If at least 50% of the value of a fund's total assets at the close of each quarter of its taxable year is represented by interests in other RICs (such as a Fund of Funds), the fund may pass through to its shareholders its exempt interest income in the form of dividends that are exempt from federal income tax.

Proposals have been and may be introduced before Congress that would restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption of interest on municipal securities. If such a proposal were enacted, the availability of such securities for investment by a fund that would otherwise invest in tax-exempt securities and the value of such a fund's portfolio would be affected. In that event, such a fund would reevaluate its investment objective and policies.

The treatment under state and local tax law of dividends from a fund that invests in municipal securities may differ from the federal income tax treatment of such dividends under the Code.

Investing in Mortgage Entities

Special tax rules may apply to the investments by a fund in entities which invest in or finance mortgage debt. Such investments include residual interests in REMICs and interests in a REIT which qualifies as a taxable mortgage pool under the Code or has a qualified REIT subsidiary that is a taxable mortgage pool under the Code. Although it is the practice of each fund not to make such investments, there is no guarantee that a fund will be able to avoid an inadvertent investment in REMIC residual interests or a taxable mortgage pool.

Such investments may result in a fund receiving excess inclusion income ("EII") in which case a portion of its distributions will be characterized as EII and shareholders receiving such distributions, including shares held through nominee accounts, will be deemed to have received EII. This can result in the funds being required to pay tax on the portion of its EII that is allocated to disqualified organizations, including certain cooperatives, agencies or instrumentalities of a government or international organization, and tax-exempt organizations that are not subject to tax on unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI"). In addition, such amounts generally cannot be offset by net operating losses, will be treated as UBTI to tax-exempt organizations that are not disqualified organizations, and will be subject to a 30% withholding tax for shareholders who are not U.S. persons, notwithstanding any otherwise applicable exemptions or rate reductions in any relevant tax treaties.

Special tax consequences also apply where charitable remainder trusts invest in RICs that invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in REMICs or in taxable mortgage pools. Furthermore, any investment in residual interests of a REMIC can create complex tax consequences to both a fund and its shareholders, especially if a fund has state or local governments or other tax-exempt organizations as shareholders.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Under current law, each fund serves to "block" (that is, prevent the attribution to shareholders of) UBTI from being realized by its tax-exempt shareholders (including, among others, individual retirement accounts, 401(k) accounts, Keogh plans, pension plans and certain charitable entities). Notwithstanding the foregoing, a tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of its investment in a fund if shares in the fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Section 514(b) of the Code. As noted above, a tax-exempt shareholder may also recognize UBTI if a fund recognizes EII derived from direct or indirect investments in residual interests in REMICs or taxable mortgage pools. If a charitable remainder annuity trust or a charitable remainder unitrust (each as defined in Section 664 of the Code) has UBTI for a taxable year, a 100% excise tax on the UBTI is imposed on the trust.

Backup Withholding

Each fund generally is required to withhold and remit to the Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and redemption proceeds paid to a shareholder who fails to properly furnish the fund with a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify to the applicable fund that he or she is not subject to such withholding. Corporate shareholders, certain foreign persons and other shareholders specified in the Code and applicable regulations are generally exempt from backup withholding, but may need to provide documentation to the fund to establish such exemption.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

Foreign (Non-U.S.) Shareholders

Dividends paid by a fund to non-U.S. shareholders are generally subject to withholding tax at a 30% rate or a reduced rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty, if any, to the extent derived from investment income and short-term capital gains. In order to obtain a reduced rate of withholding, a non-U.S. shareholder will be required to provide an IRS Form W-8BEN or other applicable tax form certifying its entitlement to benefits under a treaty. The withholding tax does not apply to regular dividends paid to a non-U.S. shareholder who provides a Form W-8ECI, certifying that the dividends are effectively connected with the non-U.S. shareholder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States. Instead, the effectively connected dividends will be subject to regular U.S. income tax as if the non-U.S. shareholder were a U.S. shareholder. A non-U.S. corporation receiving effectively connected dividends may also be subject to additional "branch profits tax" imposed at a rate of 30% (or, if applicable, a lower treaty rate). A non-U.S. shareholder who fails to provide an IRS Form W-8BEN or other applicable form may be subject to backup withholding at the appropriate rate. All non-U.S. shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the appropriate tax forms to provide to a fund to claim a reduced rate or exemption from U.S. federal withholding taxes, and the proper completion of those forms.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, for taxable years of a fund beginning before January 1, 2014, properly reported dividends are generally exempt from U.S. withholding tax where they (i) are paid in respect of a fund's "qualified net interest income" (generally, the fund's U.S. source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which the fund is at least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income) or (ii) are paid in respect of a fund's "qualified short-term capital gains" (generally, the excess of the fund's net short-term capital gain over the fund's long-term capital loss for such taxable year). However, depending on its circumstances, a fund may report all, some or none of its potentially eligible dividends as such qualified net interest income or as qualified short-term capital gains and/or treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for this exemption from withholding. In order to qualify for this exemption from withholding, a non-U.S. shareholder will need to comply with applicable certification requirements relating to its non-U.S. status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN or other applicable form). In the case of shares of a fund held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if a fund designates the payment

as qualified net interest income or qualified short-term capital gain. Non-U.S. shareholders should contact their intermediaries with respect to the application of these rules to their accounts.

In general, and subject to the exceptions described below, U.S. withholding tax will not apply to any gain or income realized by a non-U.S. shareholder in respect of any distributions of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses, exempt-interest dividends or upon the sale or other disposition of shares of a fund.

For non-U.S. shareholders of a fund, a distribution by a fund that is attributable to the fund's receipt of certain capital gain distributions from a REIT and, for calendar years before 2014, gains from sales or exchanges of "United States real property interests" ("USRPIs") generally will be treated as "effectively connected" real property gain that is subject to tax in the hands of the non-U.S. shareholder at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. shareholders (subject to a special AMT in the case of nonresident alien individuals), a potential 30% branch profits tax in the hands of a non-U.S. shareholder that is a corporation and a 35% withholding tax (which can be credited against the non-U.S. shareholder's direct U.S. tax liabilities) if the fund is a "United States real property holding corporation" (as such term is defined in the Code, and referred to herein as a "USRPHC") or would be but for the operation of certain exclusions. An exception to such treatment is provided if the non-U.S. shareholder has not owned more than 5% of the class of stock of the fund in respect of which the distribution was made at any time during the one-year period ending on the date of the distribution. In that case, the distribution generally is treated as an ordinary dividend subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or lower treaty rate). In addition, non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to certain tax filing requirements if the fund is a USRPHC.

Gains from the disposition of fund shares by a non-U.S. shareholder will be subject to withholding tax and treated as income effectively connected to a U.S. trade or business if at any time during the five-year period ending on the date of disposition (or if shorter, the non-U.S. shareholder's holding period for the shares), the fund was a USRPHC and the foreign shareholder actually or constructively held more than 5% of the outstanding shares of the fund. Notwithstanding the foregoing, gains recognized upon a disposition of fund shares in calendar years before 2014 will not be subject to U.S. income or withholding taxes if the fund is "domestically controlled" (as such term is defined in the Code).

Non-U.S. shareholders that engage in certain "wash sale" and/or substitute dividend payment transactions the effect of which is to avoid the receipt of distributions from a fund that would be treated as gain effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business generally will be treated as having received such distributions. All shareholders of a fund should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the foregoing rule.

For calendar years before 2014, a distribution of a USRPI in redemption of a non-U.S. shareholder's shares of a fund generally will cause that fund to recognize gain if the fund is considered "domestically controlled." If a fund is required to recognize gain, the amount of gain recognized will equal a percentage of the excess of the fair market value of the distributed USRPI over the fund's adjusted basis in the distributed USRPI, with such percentage based on the greatest foreign ownership percentage of the fund during the five-year period ending on the date of the redemption.

The Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act

Under provisions of The Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act, P.L. 111-147 (the "HIRE Act"), certain payments of U.S. source interest, dividends, and other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits and income, as well as gross proceeds from the sale or disposition of property of a type that can produce U.S. source dividends or interest (all such payments, "withholdable payments"), which are made to a "foreign financial institution," which term may include certain non-U.S. shareholders of a fund, may be subject to a 30% withholding tax, if the foreign financial institution does not, among other things, comply, under an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury or his/her delegate or the terms of an applicable intergovernmental agreement entered into by the United States and the country where such non-U.S. shareholder resides or does business, with prescribed due diligence requirements necessary to determine which of its accounts (including equity interests in the foreign financial institution) are held by specified United States persons or United States owned foreign entities (such accounts, "United States accounts"), and prescribed reporting requirements in respect of its United States accounts. Further, a 30% withholding tax may apply in respect of "passthru payments" made by a foreign financial institution to certain accountholders that do not comply with reasonable information requests aimed at enabling the foreign financial institution to identify its United States accounts and meet applicable reporting obligations. The HIRE Act

will further impose a 30% withholding tax on certain payments to non-financial foreign entities. The scope of the applicable HIRE Act provisions is not entirely clear and no assurance can be given that some or all of the income of a fund, and/or certain of the fund's shareholders will not be subject to any of the above described withholding taxes or that information will not be required to be reported to the IRS in respect of a shareholder's interest in the fund. To comply with the requirements of the HIRE Act, a fund may, in appropriate circumstances, require shareholders to provide information and tax documentation regarding their direct and indirect owners, and direct and indirect owners of certain entity shareholders will be required to waive the application of any non-US laws which, but for such waiver, would prevent such entity from reporting information in respect of United States accounts in accordance with the applicable provisions of the HIRE Act or any agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the Code. While the withholding tax provisions of the HIRE Act were to have been fully effective beginning in 2013, the Treasury and the IRS have indicated that there will be a phased-in implementation of these provisions.

The HIRE Act also imposes information reporting requirements on individuals (and, to the extent provided in future regulations, certain domestic entities) that hold any interest in a "specified foreign financial asset" if the aggregate value of all such assets held by such individual exceeds \$50,000. Significant penalties can apply upon a failure to make the required disclosure and in respect of understatements of tax attributable to undisclosed foreign financial assets. The scope of this reporting requirement is not entirely clear and all shareholders should consult their own tax advisors as to whether reporting may be required in respect of their indirect interests in certain investments of a fund.

All non-U.S. shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a fund.

Possible Legislative Changes

The tax consequences described herein may be affected (possibly with retroactive effect) by various legislative bills and proposals that may be initiated in Congress. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the status of any proposed legislation and the effect, if any, on their investment in a fund.

Other Tax Matters

Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the suitability of shares of a fund as an investment through such plans and the precise effect of such an investment in their particular tax situation.

Dividends, distributions and gains from the sale of fund shares may be subject to state, local and foreign taxes. Many states grant tax-free status to dividends paid to shareholders of a fund from interest income earned by that fund from direct obligations of the U.S. Government, subject in some states to minimum investment requirements that must be met by the fund. Investments in securities issued by the GNMA or FNMA, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government securities do not generally qualify for tax-free treatment. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding specific questions as to federal, state, local and, where applicable, non-U.S. taxes.

Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of an investment in shares and the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a fund.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

This section, other than "Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings," does not apply to the Funds of Funds' investments in Underlying Funds. The Funds of Funds will not pay brokerage commissions or sales loads to buy and sell shares of Underlying Funds.

The Manager assumes general supervision over the placement of securities purchase and sale orders on behalf of the funds. The funds, except for the money market funds and the TBCAM Stock Funds, are managed by dual employees of the Manager and an Affiliated Entity or employ a Sub-Adviser. Those funds use the research facilities, and are subject to the internal policies and procedures, of the applicable Affiliated Entity or Sub-Adviser

and execute portfolio transactions through the trading desk of the Affiliated Entity or Sub-Adviser, as applicable (collectively with Dreyfus' trading desk (for the money market funds only), the "Trading Desk"). All portfolio transactions of the money market funds and the TBCAM Stock Funds are placed on behalf of each fund by the Manager.

Trading the Funds' Portfolio Securities

In managing money market funds, the Manager will draw upon BNY Mellon Cash Investment Strategies ("CIS"). CIS is a division of the Manager that provides investment and credit risk management services and approves all money market fund eligible securities for the fund and for other investment companies and accounts managed by the Manager or its affiliates that invest primarily in money market instruments. CIS, through a team of professionals who contribute a combination of industry analysis and fund-specific expertise, monitors all issuers approved for investment by such investment companies and other accounts by analyzing third party inputs, such as financial statements and media sources, ratings releases and company meetings, as well as internal research. CIS investment and credit professionals also utilize inputs and guidance from BNY Mellon's central Risk Management Department (the "Risk Department") as part of the investment process. These inputs and guidance focus primarily on concentration levels and market and credit risks and are based upon independent analysis done by the Risk Department relating to fundamental characteristics such as the sector, sovereign, tenor and rating of investments or potential investment. The Risk Department also may perform stress and scenario testing on various money market type portfolios advised by CIS or BNY Mellon and its other affiliates, and provides various periodic and ad-hoc reporting to the investment and credit professionals at CIS. In the event a security is removed from the "approved" credit list after being purchased by the fund, the fund is not required to sell that security.

Debt securities purchased and sold by a fund generally are traded on a net basis (*i.e.*, without a commission) through dealers acting for their own account and not as brokers, or otherwise involve transactions directly with the issuer of the instrument. This means that a dealer makes a market for securities by offering to buy at one price and sell at a slightly higher price. The difference between the prices is known as a "spread." Other portfolio transactions may be executed through brokers acting as agents, which are typically paid a commission.

The Trading Desk generally has the authority to select brokers (for equity securities) or dealers (for fixed-income securities) and the commission rates or spreads to be paid. Allocation of brokerage transactions is made in the best judgment of the Trading Desk and in a manner deemed fair and reasonable. In choosing brokers or dealers, the Trading Desk evaluates the ability of the broker or dealer to execute the transaction at the best combination of price and quality of execution.

In general, brokers or dealers involved in the execution of portfolio transactions on behalf of a fund are selected on the basis of their professional capability and the value and quality of their services. The Trading Desk seeks to obtain best execution by choosing brokers or dealers to execute transactions based on a variety of factors, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) price; (ii) liquidity; (iii) the nature and character of the relevant market for the security to be purchased or sold; (iv) the quality and efficiency of the broker's or dealer's execution; (v) the broker's or dealer's willingness to commit capital; (vi) the reliability of the broker or dealer in trade settlement and clearance; (vii) the level of counterparty risk (*i.e.*, the broker's or dealer's financial condition); (viii) the commission rate or the spread; (ix) the value of research provided; (x) the availability of electronic trade entry and reporting links; and (xi) the size and type of order (*e.g.*, foreign or domestic security, large block, illiquid security). In selecting brokers or dealers no factor is necessarily determinative; however, at various times and for various reasons, certain factors will be more important than others in determining which broker or dealer to use. Seeking to obtain best execution for all trades takes precedence over all other considerations.

Investment decisions for one fund or account are made independently from those for other funds or accounts managed by the portfolio managers. Under the Trading Desk's procedures, portfolio managers and their corresponding Trading Desks may, but are not required to, seek to aggregate (or "bunch") orders that are placed or received concurrently for more than one fund or account, and available investments or opportunities for sales will be allocated equitably to each. In some cases, this policy may adversely affect the size of the position obtained or sold or the price paid or received by a fund. When transactions are aggregated, but it is not possible to receive the same price or execution on the entire volume of securities purchased or sold, the various prices may be averaged, and the fund will be charged or credited with the average price.

The portfolio managers will make investment decisions for the funds as they believe are in the best interests of the funds. Investment decisions made for a fund may differ from, and may conflict with, investment decisions made for other funds and accounts advised by the Manager and its Affiliated Entities or a Sub-Adviser. Actions taken with respect to such other funds or accounts may adversely impact a fund, and actions taken by a fund may benefit the Manager or its Affiliated Entities or a Sub-Adviser or other funds or accounts advised by the Manager or an Affiliated Entity or Sub-Adviser. Funds and accounts managed by the Manager, an Affiliated Entity or a Sub-Adviser may own significant positions in an issuer of securities which, depending on market conditions, may affect adversely the ability to dispose of some or all of such positions. Regulatory restrictions (including, but not limited to, those related to the aggregation of positions among other funds and accounts) and internal BNY Mellon policies, guidance or limitations (including, but not limited to, those related to the aggregation of positions among all fiduciary accounts managed or advised by BNY Mellon and all its affiliates (including the Manager and its Affiliated Entities) and the aggregate exposure of such accounts) may restrict investment activities of the funds. While the allocation of investment opportunities among a fund and other funds and accounts advised by the Manager and its Affiliated Entities may raise potential conflicts because of financial, investment or other interests of BNY Mellon or its personnel (or, with respect to a fund advised by a Sub-Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and its affiliates), the portfolio managers will make allocation decisions consistent with the interests of the fund and other funds and accounts and not solely based on such other interests. Portfolio managers may deem it appropriate for one fund or account they manage to sell a security while another fund or account they manage is purchasing the same security. Under such circumstances, the portfolio managers may arrange to have the purchase and sale transactions effected directly between the funds and/or accounts ("cross transactions"). Cross transactions will be effected in accordance with procedures adopted pursuant to Rule 17a-7 under the 1940 Act.

The Manager, an Affiliated Entity or a Sub-Adviser may buy for a fund securities of issuers in which other funds or accounts advised by the Manager, the Affiliated Entity or the Sub-Adviser may have, or are making, an investment in the same issuer that are subordinate or senior to the securities purchased for the fund. For example, a fund may invest in debt securities of an issuer at the same time that other funds or accounts are investing, or currently have an investment, in equity securities of the same issuer. To the extent that the issuer experiences financial or operational challenges which may impact the price of its securities and its ability to meet its obligations, decisions by the Manager, an Affiliated Entity or a Sub-Adviser relating to what actions are to be taken may raise conflicts of interests, and the Manager, the Affiliated Entity or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, may take actions for certain funds or accounts that have negative impacts on other funds or accounts.

Portfolio turnover may vary from year to year as well as within a year. In periods in which extraordinary market conditions prevail, portfolio managers will not be deterred from changing a fund's investment strategy as rapidly as needed, in which case higher turnover rates can be anticipated which would result in greater brokerage expenses. The overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid is evaluated by the Trading Desk based upon its knowledge of available information as to the general level of commissions paid by other institutional investors for comparable services. Higher portfolio turnover rates usually generate additional brokerage commissions and transaction costs, and any short-term gains realized from these transactions are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

To the extent that a fund invests in foreign securities, certain of such fund's transactions in those securities may not benefit from the negotiated commission rates available to funds for transactions in securities of domestic issuers. For funds that permit foreign exchange transactions, such transactions are made with banks or institutions in the interbank market at prices reflecting a mark-up or mark-down and/or commission.

The Manager (and, where applicable, an Affiliated Entity or a Sub-Adviser) may utilize the services of an affiliate to effect certain client transactions when it determines that the use of such affiliate is consistent with its fiduciary obligations, including its obligation to obtain best execution, and the transactions are in the best interests of its clients. Procedures have been adopted in conformity with Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act to provide that all brokerage commissions paid by the funds to the Manager (or, where applicable, an Affiliated Entity or a Sub-Adviser) are reasonable and fair.

For funds that invest in municipal securities, portfolio securities are purchased from and sold to parties acting as either principal or agent. Newly-issued securities ordinarily are purchased directly from the issuer or from an

underwriter; other purchases and sales usually are placed with those dealers from which it appears that the best price or execution will be obtained. Usually no brokerage commissions as such are paid by a fund for such purchases and sales, although the price paid usually includes an undisclosed compensation to the dealer acting as agent. The prices paid to underwriters of newly-issued securities usually include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and purchases of after-market securities from dealers ordinarily are executed at a price between the bid and asked price.

Soft Dollars

The term "soft dollars" is commonly understood to refer to arrangements where an investment adviser uses client (or fund) brokerage commissions to pay for research and brokerage services to be used by the investment adviser. Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act provides a "safe harbor" that permits investment advisers to enter into soft dollar arrangements if the investment adviser determines in good faith that the amount of the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided. Eligible products and services under Section 28(e) include those that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the investment adviser in the performance of its investment decision-making responsibilities.

Subject to the policy of seeking best execution, the funds may execute transactions with brokerage firms that provide research services and products, as defined in Section 28(e). Any and all research products and services received in connection with brokerage commissions will be used to assist the applicable Affiliated Entity or Sub-Adviser in its investment decision-making responsibilities, as contemplated under Section 28(e). Under certain conditions, higher brokerage commissions may be paid in connection with certain transactions in return for research products and services.

The products and services provided under these arrangements permit the Trading Desk to supplement its own research and analysis activities, and provide it with information from individuals and research staff of many securities firms. Such services and products may include, but are not limited to, the following: fundamental research reports (which may discuss, among other things, the value of securities, or the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, or the availability of securities or the purchasers or sellers of securities, or issuers, industries, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and performance); current market data and news; statistical data; technical and portfolio analyses; economic forecasting and interest rate projections; and historical information on securities and companies. The Trading Desk also may use client brokerage commission arrangements to defray the costs of certain services and communication systems that facilitate trade execution (such as on-line quotation systems, direct data feeds from stock exchanges and on-line trading systems) or functions related thereto (such as clearance and settlement). Some of the research products or services received by the Trading Desk may have both a research function and a non-research or administrative function (a "mixed use"). If the Trading Desk determines that any research product or service has a mixed use, the Trading Desk will allocate in good faith the cost of such service or product accordingly. The portion of the product or service that the Trading Desk determines will assist it in the investment decision-making process may be paid for in soft dollars. The non-research portion is paid for by the Trading Desk in hard dollars.

The Trading Desk generally considers the amount and nature of research, execution and other services provided by brokerage firms, as well as the extent to which such services are relied on, and attempts to allocate a portion of the brokerage business of its clients on the basis of that consideration. Neither the services nor the amount of brokerage given to a particular brokerage firm are made pursuant to any agreement or commitment with any of the selected firms that would bind the Trading Desk to compensate the selected brokerage firm for research provided. The Trading Desk endeavors, but is not legally obligated, to direct sufficient commissions to broker/dealers that have provided it with research and other services to ensure continued receipt of research the Trading Desk believes is useful. Actual commissions received by a brokerage firm may be more or less than the suggested allocations.

There may be no correlation between the amount of brokerage commissions generated by a particular fund or account and the indirect benefits received by that fund or client. The Affiliated Entity or Sub-Adviser may receive a benefit from the research services and products that is not passed on to a fund in the form of a direct monetary benefit. Further, research services and products may be useful to the Affiliated Entity or Sub-Adviser in providing investment advice to any of the funds or other accounts it advises. Information made available to the Affiliated Entity or Sub-Adviser from brokerage firms effecting securities transactions for another fund or account may be utilized on behalf of a fund. Thus, there may be no correlation between the amount of brokerage commissions generated by a particular fund and the indirect benefits received by that fund. Information so received is in addition

to, and not in lieu of, services required to be performed by the Affiliated Entity or Sub-Adviser and fees are not reduced as a consequence of the receipt of such supplemental information. Although the receipt of such research services does not reduce the normal independent research activities of the Affiliated Entity or Sub-Adviser, it enables it to avoid the additional expenses that might otherwise be incurred if it were to attempt to develop comparable information through its own staff.

IPO Allocations

Certain funds may participate in IPOs. In deciding whether to purchase an IPO, a fund's portfolio manager(s) generally consider the capitalization characteristics of the security, as well as other characteristics of the security, and identifies funds and accounts with investment objectives and strategies consistent with such a purchase. Generally, as more IPOs involve small- and mid-cap companies, the funds and accounts with a small- and mid-cap focus may participate in more IPOs than funds and accounts with a large-cap focus. The Affiliated Entity or Sub-Adviser (as applicable), when consistent with the fund's and/or account's investment guidelines, generally will allocate shares of an IPO on a pro rata basis. In the case of "hot" IPOs, where the Affiliated Entity or Sub-Adviser only receives a partial allocation of the total amount requested, those shares will be distributed fairly and equitably among participating funds or accounts managed by the Affiliated Entity or Sub-Adviser. "Hot" IPOs raise special allocation concerns because opportunities to invest in such issues are limited as they are often oversubscribed. The distribution of the partial allocation among funds and/or accounts will be based on relative NAVs. Shares will be allocated on a pro rata basis to all appropriate funds and accounts, subject to a minimum allocation based on trading, custody and other associated costs. International hot IPOs may not be allocated on a pro rata basis due to transaction costs, market liquidity and other factors unique to international markets.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

The funds have adopted policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of fund portfolio holdings and any ongoing arrangements to make available information about fund portfolio holdings. It is the policy of the Manager to protect the confidentiality of fund portfolio holdings and prevent the selective disclosure of non-public information about such holdings. The policy requires that consideration always be given as to whether disclosure of information about fund portfolio holdings is in the best interests of fund shareholders, and that any conflicts of interest between the interests of fund shareholders and those of the Manager or its affiliates be addressed in a manner that places the interests of fund shareholders first.

Each fund, or its duly authorized service providers, publicly discloses its portfolio holdings in accordance with regulatory requirements, such as periodic portfolio disclosure in filings with the SEC. Each non-money market fund, or its duly authorized service providers, may publicly disclose its complete schedule of portfolio holdings at month-end, with a one-month lag at www.dreyfus.com. In addition, fifteen days following the end of each calendar quarter, each non-money market fund, or its duly authorized service providers, may publicly disclose on the website its complete schedule of portfolio holdings as of the end of such quarter. Each money market fund will disclose daily, on www.dreyfus.com, the fund's complete schedule of holdings as of the end of the previous business day. The schedule of holdings will remain on the website until the fund files its Form N-Q or Form N-CSR for the period that includes the date of the posted holdings.

If a fund's portfolio holdings are released pursuant to an ongoing arrangement with any party, such fund must have a legitimate business purpose for doing so, and neither the fund, nor the Manager or its affiliates may receive any compensation in connection with an arrangement to make available information about the fund's portfolio holdings. Funds may distribute portfolio holdings to mutual fund evaluation services such as S&P, Morningstar or Lipper Analytical Services; due diligence departments of broker-dealers and wirehouses that regularly analyze the portfolio holdings of mutual funds before their public disclosure; and broker-dealers that may be used by the fund, for the purpose of efficient trading and receipt of relevant research, provided that: (a) the recipient does not distribute the portfolio holdings to persons who are likely to use the information for purposes of purchasing or selling fund shares or fund portfolio holdings before the portfolio holdings become public information; and (b) the recipient signs a written confidentiality agreement.

A fund may also disclose any and all portfolio holdings information to its service providers and others who generally need access to such information in the performance of their contractual duties and responsibilities and are subject to duties of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on non-public information, imposed by law and/or

contract. These service providers include the fund's custodian, independent registered public accounting firm, investment adviser, administrator, and each of their respective affiliates and advisors.

Disclosure of portfolio holdings may be authorized only by the Chief Compliance Officer for the fund, and any exceptions to this policy are reported quarterly to the board.

SUMMARY OF THE PROXY VOTING POLICY, PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES OF THE DREYFUS FAMILY OF FUNDS

The boards have delegated to Dreyfus the authority to vote proxies of companies held in a fund's portfolio. Dreyfus, through its participation in BNY Mellon's Proxy Policy Committee (the "PPC"), applies BNY Mellon's Proxy Voting Policy, related procedures and voting guidelines when voting proxies on behalf of a fund.

Dreyfus recognizes that an investment adviser is a fiduciary that owes its clients a duty of utmost good faith and full and fair disclosure of all material facts. Dreyfus further recognizes that the right to vote proxies is an asset, just as the economic investment represented by the shares is an asset. An investment adviser's duty of loyalty precludes an adviser from subrogating its clients' interests to its own. Accordingly, in voting proxies, Dreyfus seeks to act solely in the best financial and economic interests of the funds. With regard to voting proxies of foreign companies, Dreyfus weighs the cost of voting, and potential inability to sell, the shares against the benefit of voting the shares to determine whether or not to vote.

Dreyfus seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest through its participation in the PPC, which applies detailed, pre-determined proxy voting guidelines in an objective and consistent manner across client accounts, based on internal and external research and recommendations provided by third party vendors, and without consideration of any client relationship factors. Further, Dreyfus and its affiliates engage a third party as an independent fiduciary to vote all proxies for BNY Mellon securities and proxies of mutual funds sponsored by Dreyfus or its affiliates (including the Dreyfus Family of Funds), and may engage an independent fiduciary to vote proxies of other issuers in Dreyfus' and its affiliates' discretion.

Each proxy is reviewed, categorized and analyzed in accordance with the PPC's written guidelines in effect from time to time. The guidelines are reviewed periodically and updated as necessary to reflect new issues and changes to the PPC's policies on specific issues. Items that can be categorized will be voted in accordance with any applicable guidelines or referred to the PPC, if the applicable guidelines so require. Proposals for which a guideline has not yet been established, such as, for example, new proposals arising from emerging economic or regulatory issues, are referred to the PPC for discussion and vote. Additionally, the PPC may elect to review any proposal where it has identified a particular issue for special scrutiny in light of new information. The PPC will also consider specific interests and issues raised by Dreyfus on behalf of a fund, which interests and issues may require that a vote for a fund be cast differently from the collective vote in order to act in the best interests of such fund.

Dreyfus believes that a shareholder's role in the governance of a publicly-held company is generally limited to monitoring the performance of the company and its managers and voting on matters which properly come to a shareholder vote. Dreyfus carefully reviews proposals that would limit shareholder control or could affect shareholder values.

Dreyfus generally opposes proposals that seem designed to insulate management unnecessarily from the wishes of a majority of the shareholders and that would lead to a determination of a company's future by a minority of its shareholders. Dreyfus generally supports proposals that seem to have as their primary purpose providing management with temporary or short-term insulation from outside influences so as to enable them to bargain effectively with potential suitors and otherwise achieve identified long-term goals to the extent such proposals are discrete and not bundled with other proposals.

On questions of social responsibility where economic performance does not appear to be an issue, Dreyfus attempts to ensure that management reasonably responds to the social issues. Responsiveness is measured by management's efforts to address the particular social issue including, where appropriate, assessment of the implications of the proposal to the ongoing operations of the company. Dreyfus pays particular attention to repeat issues where management has failed in its commitment to take specific actions. With respect to a fund having investment policies

that require proxies to be cast in a certain manner on particular social responsibility issues, Dreyfus votes such issues in accordance with those investment policies.

Information regarding how Dreyfus voted proxies for the funds during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30

TRANSFER AGENCY AGREEMENT

by and between

EACH INVESTMENT COMPANY LISTED ON SCHEDULE B HERETO

and

DREYFUS TRANSFER, INC.

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TRANSFER AGENCY AGREEMENT

This Transfer Agency Agreement ("**Agreement**") is made as of May 29, 2012 by and between Dreyfus Transfer, Inc., a Maryland corporation ("**DTI**"), and each Investment Company listed on Schedule B. Capitalized terms, and certain noncapitalized terms, not otherwise defined shall have the meanings set forth in Schedule A (Schedule A also contains an index of defined terms providing the location of all defined terms). The term "**Fund**" as used in this Agreement means, as applicable, (i) each Investment Company listed on Schedule B which is not further divided into one or more Portfolios, and (ii) each Portfolio listed on Schedule B of those Investment Companies which are further divided into Portfolios; in each case each Fund shall be considered in its individual and separate capacity. For clarification: All Schedules and Exhibits to this Agreement and the Fee Agreement and the Service Level Agreement (each as defined below) constitute a part of this Agreement without the need to specifically incorporate each by reference; the terms "party" and "parties" exclusively mean DTI and the Funds; and the term "third party" means all persons and entities other than DTI and the Funds.

Background

- A. DTI is registered as a transfer agent under the 1934 Act, and each Fund is an investment company registered under the 1940 Act, or portfolios thereof.
- B. The Investment Companies listed on Schedule B wish to retain DTI to perform various transfer agency, registrar, dividend disbursing and shareholder servicing services for and on behalf of each of the Portfolios listed on Schedule B, as such Schedule B may be amended from time to time, and DTI wishes to furnish such services.
- C. Each Fund acknowledges that DTI has entered into a Sub-Transfer Agency Agreement with BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc. ("**BNYM**"), dated as of May 24, 2012 (the "**Sub-Agreement**"), for the performance by BNYM and its permitted successors and assigns, on behalf of DTI, of certain of the Services (as defined below) and other obligations of DTI under this Agreement.
- D. Each Fund acknowledges that, pursuant to the Sub-Agreement, DTI utilizes certain components of the BNYM System to perform certain of the Services, including using the BNYM System to access the data and information maintained in the BNYM System.

Terms

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and mutual covenants herein contained, and intending to be legally bound hereby, the parties hereto agree to the statements made in the preceding paragraphs and as follows:

1. Appointment.

- (a) Each Fund hereby engages DTI to provide the transfer agency, registrar, dividend disbursing and shareholder servicing services set forth in Sections 2 and 3 (the "**Services**") to and on behalf of the Fund. DTI accepts such engagement and agrees in connection with such engagement to furnish the Services, utilizing the BNYM System where appropriate for the Service being provided. DTI shall be under no duty to provide any service to or on behalf of a Fund except as specifically set forth in Section 2 or Section 3 or as DTI and the Fund may specifically agree in a written amendment to this Agreement. Except as the parties may otherwise mutually agree in a written amendment to this Agreement, DTI shall not

bear, or otherwise be responsible for, any fees, costs or expenses charged by any third party service providers engaged by a Fund or by any other third party service provider to a Fund not engaged by DTI.

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(b) DTI shall provide the Services, including giving the Funds access to the Licensed Systems, on all days the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for trading, and, in accordance with the following criteria, on certain days the NYSE is scheduled to be open for trading but does not open for any trading:

- (i) If the closing of the NYSE on a scheduled trading day is announced at least one Business Day (as defined below) in advance by the NYSE, then DTI will provide all Services in accordance with this Agreement to the extent commercially reasonable under circumstances where some trading markets are open and some trading markets are closed;
- (ii) If the closing of the NYSE on a scheduled trading day is not announced at least one Business Day in advance, DTI shall run the nightly cycle and provide such other Services as are commercially reasonable under the circumstances and, if applicable, under its business continuity plan; and
- (iii) With respect to Good Friday, if the NYSE is closed for trading: DTI agrees to attempt to develop and implement in accordance with and subject to Section 3(i), a manual process to provide the equivalent of a nightly processing cycle for transactions on Good Friday in the Funds designated on Schedule D.

A "**Business Day**" as used herein shall mean a day the NYSE is open for trading and, in respect of provision of particular Services, such days as such Services are provided in accordance with 1(b)(i), (ii) or (iii).

(c) (1) In the event a Fund requests in writing that DTI provide to the Fund a new or modified service due to the adoption (or the announcement of the adoption) of a new or modified law, rule, regulation or legal process ("**New Legal Requirement**") or due to a new or modified industry practice, standard, specification, operation or process ("**New Operations Requirement**", and together with New Legal Requirement, "**New Industry Requirement**"), that a consensus of participants in the open-end investment company industry, as evidenced by communications of the Investment Company Institute or a trade association of similar size and diversity of membership, determines is a service that transfer agents will be expected to provide to open-end investment companies ("**New General Industry Service**"), or in the absence of such a determination DTI determines to provide a new or modified service in response to a New Industry Requirement, whether or not a Fund provides the above-described written request, and a Fund determines that it will utilize the new or modified service ("**New Fund Industry Service**"; and together with New General Industry Service, a "**New Industry Service**"), and a Fund does not request any modification or enhancement to the New Industry Service, and during the design, development and implementation of the New Industry Service no modification or enhancement to the New Industry Service, any Service or the BNYM System is required by the Fund and no modification to the implementation process is required by the Fund, then DTI will use its best efforts to provide the New Industry Service, subject to the following:

- (i) With respect to a New Industry Service provided by DTI that is attributable to a New Legal Requirement, if such New Industry Service increases DTI's costs, DTI and the Funds shall confer and agree upon a new fee to cover the amount necessary, but not more than such amount, to reimburse DTI for its increased costs; and
- (ii) With respect to a New Industry Service provided by DTI that is attributable to a New Operations Requirement, if such New Industry Service increases DTI's costs, then the Funds will pay such fees for the provision of the service by DTI after implementation as the parties shall mutually agree in writing, or in the absence of such agreement, such amount necessary to reimburse DTI for its increased costs.

(2) In the event that:

- (I) following the adoption (or the announcement of the adoption) of a New Legal Requirement there does not occur within a reasonable time thereafter a determination that a New Industry Service must be developed and the Funds reasonably determine that the Funds' compliance with the New Legal Requirement necessitates a modification or addition to a Service or the BNYM System and so notifies and requests such of DTI in writing;
- (II) following the adoption (or the announcement of the adoption) of a New Legal Requirement there occurs within a reasonable time thereafter a determination that a New Industry Service must be developed and the Funds reasonably determine that the Funds' compliance with the New Legal Requirement necessitates a modification or addition to the New Industry Service, a Service, the BNYM System or the process of implementing the New Industry Service;
- (III) following the adoption (or the announcement of the adoption) of a New Operations Requirement there does not occur within a reasonable time thereafter a determination that a New Industry Service must be developed and the Funds reasonably determine that a modification or addition to a Service or the BNYM System is required for the Funds in response to the New Operations Requirement in order to maintain a critical Fund function or service and DTI, acting in good faith, agrees with such determination; or
- (IV) following the adoption (or the announcement of the adoption) of a New Operations Requirement there occurs within a reasonable time thereafter a determination that a New Industry Service must be developed and the Funds reasonably determine that a modification or addition to the New Industry Service, a Service, the BNYM System or the process of implementing the New Industry Service is required for the Funds in response to the New Operations Requirement in order to maintain a critical Fund function or service and DTI, acting in good faith, agrees with such determination;

then in the case of either (I), (II), (III) or (IV) (each a "**New Fund Service**"), DTI will use its best efforts to provide the New Fund Service and provide it on an ongoing basis subject to the following:

- (i) to the extent any of such design, development, implementation and ongoing servicing will involve the performance of services appropriate and reasonable for the Technology Personnel to perform, the Technology Personnel will perform all such work in accordance with and subject to all terms of Section 3(d)(2); and
- (ii) to the extent any of such design, development, implementation and ongoing servicing will require work other than that described in clause (i), the Funds will pay to DTI fees and reimburse reasonable expenses incurred in connection with such work in accordance with (A) the Fee Agreement, (B) in the event provisions in the Fee Agreement are not reasonably applicable to the work performed or provided by DTI, reasonable fees and expenses as agreed to by the parties, or (C) in the event provisions in the Fee Agreement are not reasonably applicable to the work performed or provided by DTI and the parties do not agree in writing to applicable fees and reimbursable expenses, such amount necessary to reimburse DTI for its incremental costs in providing the New Fund Service.

For clarification: If due to a New Legal Requirement or a New Operations Requirement of the type described in clause (III) or (IV) of this Section 1(c)(2) the Funds request and DTI provides both a New Industry Service and a New Fund Service, fees and reimbursable expenses payable by the Funds shall be determined under Section 1(c)(1) with respect to the New Industry Service and under Section 1(c)(2) with respect to the New Fund Service.

(d) (1) In the event a Fund requests in writing that DTI provide a service to the Fund that is not a service governed by Section 1(c) and that is in any way different from the Services or Licensed Services ("**Requested Service**"), DTI will negotiate in good faith with the Funds regarding the terms of a written amendment to this Agreement mutually acceptable to the parties in their discretion providing for the development and implementation of the Requested Service, including applicable fees and reimbursable expenses, and the fee, reimbursable expense and other terms to be applicable to the ongoing performance of the Requested Service, and DTI will use commercially reasonable efforts to perform or provide the work provided for in the written amendment. To the extent any of such work involves the performance of services appropriate and reasonable for the Technology Personnel, the Technology Personnel will perform all such work in accordance with and subject to all terms of Section 3(d)(2) unless the parties agree otherwise in the written amendment.

(2) DTI will not be obligated to agree to any such written amendment if it determines in its reasonable sole discretion that the Requested Service is "**Commercially Infeasible**", which is hereby defined to mean that the Requested Service (i) is not reasonably consistent with or related to the Services at the time of the request, (ii) is in conflict or inconsistent with or violates to any degree a law, rule, regulation, or order or legal process of any nature, (iii) imposes on DTI a risk, liability or obligation it determines to be detrimental or adverse to DTI or its interests or rights, (iv) imposes costs and expenses on DTI that are not adequately recovered by fees and expense payments that the Funds indicate they are willing to pay and DTI reasonably anticipates disputes with respect to the fees and expenses it will invoice, (v) requires a material increase in required resources that may not be reasonably obtainable in the general commercial marketplace, (vi) is reasonably likely to result in a diversion of resources, disruption in established work flows, course of operations or implementation or effectiveness of controls, or (vii) DTI lacks sufficient information, analysis or legal advice to determine that the conditions in clauses (ii) and (iii) do not exist and the Funds decline to reimburse DTI for the expenses as they are incurred of engaging the resources to make such determination.

(3) For clarification: Notwithstanding the written amendment referred to in this Section 1(d), DTI will not be liable for any failure to provide a service or for any delay in providing a service under this Section 1(d), whether or not it includes work performed by the Technology Personnel, if despite DTI's commercially reasonable efforts the service later becomes technically infeasible or DTI or BNYM does not possess the resources required for the development, implementation or provision of such service and such resources cease or fail to be reasonably available in the regular commercial marketplace at reasonable prices.

(e) DTI represents and agrees that it will use commercially reasonable efforts to read investment company trade periodicals of general circulation which report current events in the investment company industry and agrees that it will periodically assess the need to modify, or to recommend the modification of, the BNYM System and the Services in response to such events, but in no event shall this Section 1(e) be interpreted to require a modification of the BNYM System or a Service solely as a result of such reading and assessing.

(f) DTI agrees to maintain, at all times during the term of this Agreement, the following insurance policies, issued by a qualified insurance carrier with a Best's rating of "A" or better, in at least the following minimum amounts after or over deductibles:

- (i) an Investment Company Asset Protection Bond providing coverage for, among other things, employee dishonesty, loss of money/securities, and forgery, in the amount necessary to satisfy the requirements of Rule 17g-1(d) under the 1940 Act; and
- (ii) a professional liability policy providing errors and omissions coverage in the amount of \$5 million.



Such bond and policy may be in the form of joint bonds and policies insuring the Funds and DTI and its Affiliates, and in the case of (i) above, DTI may rely on such bonds maintained by the Funds. DTI will periodically review its insurance limits and increase or decrease coverage (or make no changes to its coverage) as it determines in its reasonable sole discretion to be appropriate given the size and scope of its operations and the cost of such insurance. DTI will notify the Funds in advance of any reduction in coverage.

(g) In the event a Fund requests in writing that a third party, designated by the Fund, which is not a competitor of BNYM in any aspect of the transfer agency or shareholder servicing business ("**Proposed Service Provider**"), perform one or more of the Services instead of DTI, DTI agrees that it will negotiate in good faith the terms of a written amendment to this Agreement, including terms providing for a reduction in fees, related to a transfer of the particular Services identified in the written request to the Proposed Service Provider; provided, however, the Funds may not transfer, and DTI shall not be obligated to agree to transfer, or to transfer, any Services to any Proposed Service Provider, or to transmit or provide any data or information, including Dreyfus Data, to the Proposed Service Provider, and the Funds shall be prohibited from transmitting or providing any data or information, including Dreyfus Data, to the Proposed Service Provider if DTI reasonably determines that loss of fees associated with the requested service transfer will reduce more than insignificantly the revenue upon which DTI based its Fees, service levels, staffing or any other component of its service commitment to DTI in this Agreement.

(h) DTI represents and warrants to the Funds that:

- (i) It is a corporation duly organized and existing and in good standing under the laws of the State of Maryland.
- (ii) It is duly registered as a transfer agent under Section 17A(c)(2) of the 1934 Act, and it will remain so registered for the duration of this Agreement. It will promptly notify the Funds in the event of any material change in its status as a registered transfer agent.
- (iii) It is duly qualified to carry on its business in the State of New York and in all other jurisdictions in which the failure to be so registered would materially and adversely affect its ability to perform this Agreement.
- (iv) It is empowered under Applicable Law and by its Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws to enter into and perform the Services.
- (v) All requisite corporate proceedings have been taken to authorize it to enter into and perform this Agreement.
- (vi) It has and will continue to have access to the necessary facilities, equipment and personnel to perform its duties and obligations under this Agreement.
- (vii) It is and will be in material compliance with all Applicable Law; provided, however, for clarification, this Section 1(h)(vii) shall not be interpreted to require DTI to change the performance of any Service (or the Written Procedures that may govern a Service) due to a change in the Applicable Law of a Fund, except to the extent provided for in Section 1(c).

(i) Each Fund represents and warrants to DTI that:

- (i) It is either a corporation duly organized and existing and in good standing under the laws of the State of Maryland or a business trust duly organized and existing and in good standing under the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
- (ii) Each Fund is an investment company registered under the 1940 Act, or series thereof.
- (iii) It is duly qualified to carry on its business in the State of New York and in all other jurisdictions in which the failure to be so registered would materially and adversely affect its ability to perform this Agreement.

- (iv) It is empowered under Applicable Law and by its Articles of Incorporation or Declaration of Trust, as applicable, and By-Laws to enter into and perform this Agreement.
- (v) All requisite corporate proceedings have been taken to authorize it to enter into and perform this Agreement.
- (vi) It is and will be in material compliance with all Fund Applicable Law.

2. Records.

(a) DTI will maintain books and records in the form, manner and for such periods as may be required for a Fund by the Securities Laws as constituted on the Effective Date with respect to the Services ("**Books And Records Laws**"), including but not limited to, those books and records required to be maintained pursuant to, and in accordance with, subparagraphs (1) and (2)(iv) of paragraph (b) of Rule 31a-1 under the 1940 Act and Rules 17Ad-6 and 17Ad-7 under the 1934 Act, as such rules are constituted on the Effective Date. Fund books and records maintained on the BNYM System or otherwise shall accurately reflect in accordance with the DTI Procedures the orders, instructions, and other information received by DTI from (i) Authorized Persons, (ii) the Third Party Institution, (iii) each broker-dealer or other financial intermediary with clients invested in a Fund ("**Dealer**"), (iv) Fund shareholders or (v) other appropriate persons or entities.

(b) Fund books and records will be preserved and safely stored (at the Funds' expense as a Reimbursable Expense) in accordance with the Written Procedures and Documentation. DTI will maintain Fund books and records for any retention period required by the Books And Records Laws or such longer period as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties from time to time in a written amendment to this Agreement, the Written Procedures or the Documentation. At or after the expiration of the applicable retention period for particular Fund books and records under Books And Records Laws DTI will (i) if requested by a Fund, deliver a copy of the relevant books and records to the Fund, and (ii) in all cases, destroy all copies of the books and records in accordance with DTI's normal archival and document destruction policies and procedures. DTI will not destroy Fund books and records other than in accordance with the immediately preceding sentence without the consent of the Fund (which consent will not be unreasonably withheld). If a Fund requests delivery of books and records under this Section 2(b), the Fund shall reimburse DTI for its out-of-pocket expenses for delivery and handling and pay the applicable Fees for the personnel or other resources used by DTI in responding to the request, except that services in response to the request shall be performed to the extent appropriate and reasonable by the Technology Personnel in accordance with and subject to all terms of Section 3(d)(2).

(c) The books and records pertaining to a Fund, which DTI is responsible hereunder for maintaining, shall be the property of the Fund and a true, accurate and complete copy shall be surrendered (*i.e.*, delivered) promptly to the Fund upon request, subject to Section 2(b) with respect to retention and destruction. Authorized Persons shall have access to all such books and records at all times during DTI's normal business hours and Authorized Persons shall have access to the books and records of the relevant Fund at all times during DTI's normal business hours. If a Fund requests delivery of books and records under this Section 2(c), the Fund shall reimburse DTI for its out-of-pocket expenses for delivery and handling and pay applicable Fees for personnel or other resources used by or on behalf of DTI in responding to the request, except that services in response to the request shall be performed to the extent appropriate and reasonable by the Technology Personnel in accordance with and subject to all terms of Section 3(d)(2). Notwithstanding the foregoing, DTI will, at no expense to the Funds, supply shareholder lists to a Fund upon receiving a request from an Authorized Person.

(d) In case of any request or demand for the inspection of the stock books of a Fund or any other Fund books or records for which DTI is responsible hereunder for maintaining, other than pursuant to Section 2(c), DTI will notify the Fund and permit access only if so instructed in Written Instructions, if provided. DTI reserves the right to exhibit the stock books or other Fund books or records to any third party in the event it is advised by its counsel that it may be held liable under Applicable Law if it fails to do so, but DTI shall have no duty to a Fund under any circumstances to consult with counsel with

respect to the exhibition or non-exhibition of stock books or such other Fund books or records; provided, however, that in any such event DTI shall notify the Fund in a timely manner after it has exhibited Fund stock books or other books or records of a Fund to any third party.

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3. Services.

(a) Transfer Agent, Registrar, Dividend Disbursing, and Shareholder Servicing:

The following terms shall apply without exception to all services described in this Section 3(a):

DTI shall provide the services described in this Section 3(a) to the extent applicable to a particular Fund and, notwithstanding any other provision in this Agreement, in accordance with (i) the Written Procedures, and (ii) subject to Sections 1(c), 1(d) and 9(d) hereof: (A) the Fund's Prospectus, and (B) Applicable Law. In the event of any conflict between a Written Procedure, and a provision of this Section 3(a), the Written Procedure shall prevail. In the absence of an applicable Written Procedure, DTI's duty to perform the services described in this Section 3(a) shall be satisfied if it employs an Industry Standard (as defined in Section 14) or takes other commercially reasonable measures.

(1) Establishment and Maintenance of Shareholder Accounts

- (i) Review new account applications; correspond with applicant to complete or correct information.
- (ii) Upon receipt of required information, establish each shareholder account in the BNYM System and maintain such account.
- (iii) Capture and retain signatures of account owners or other persons authorized to act on account.
- (iv) For existing accounts, change account information, such as address and beneficiary information, when properly instructed by the record owner of the account or other authorized person.
- (v) Purge closed accounts from the BNYM System.
- (vi) Process account Dealer/branch/rep changes on accounts.
- (vii) Subject to Sections 10 and 14, support exception processing.

(2) Purchases, Redemptions and Transfers of Shares

- (i) Record the issuance of Shares of each Fund and maintain, pursuant to SEC Rule 17Ad-10(e), a record of the total number of full and fractional Shares of each Fund authorized, issued, and outstanding.
- (ii) Process instructions received in good order for the purchase of Shares upon receipt of payment and in connection therewith issue the appropriate number of Shares to, and hold such Shares in, the appropriate shareholder account.
- (iii) Process redemption instructions received in good order, notify the Funds' custodian bank ("**Fund Custodian**") of such redemptions, make appropriate adjustments to Shares held in shareholder accounts to reflect such redemptions, and remit redemption proceeds upon receipt of such from the Fund Custodian to the shareholder or other authorized person in accordance with the redemption instructions.



- (iv) Transfer Shares as directed by transfer instructions received in good order.
- (v) Process instructions received in good order with respect to shareholder privileges and services set forth in the Fund's Prospectus, including:
 - (A) Checkwriting,
 - (B) Exchanges, and
 - (C) Automatic purchase and redemption plans (*e.g.*, Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege, Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder, Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege, Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan, Dreyfus Dividend Sweep, Dreyfus Dividend ACH and Automatic Withdrawal Plan).
- (vi) The parties acknowledge that, as of the Effective Date, no Fund authorizes the issuance of certificates to evidence Shares, but prior to the Effective Date one or more Funds did authorize the issuance of certificates to evidence Shares. If a Fund authorizes the issuance of Share certificates subsequent to the Effective Date, DTI will perform all activities listed in clauses (A) through (D) below with respect to such certificated Shares. DTI will also perform the activities listed in clauses (B) through (D) below with respect to certificated Shares authorized prior to the Effective Date:
 - (A) transfer certificated Shares,
 - (B) maintain a record of outstanding certificated Shares,
 - (C) cancel certificates tendered in a redemption or exchanged for book-entry Shares,
 - (D) place a stop notice against any Shares represented by a certificate reported to be lost or stolen, comply with all Securities Laws applicable to the reporting of such loss or alleged misappropriation and remove the stop notice only upon (y) the shareholder's pledge of a lost instrument bond or such other appropriate indemnity bond issued by a surety company approved by DTI and (z) completion of a release and indemnification agreement signed by the shareholder to protect DTI and the Fund.
- (vii) Support wire hierarchy.
- (viii) Support wire bulking, netting, and individual wire remittance.
- (ix) Support manual rush wire processing.
- (x) Process prior day manual faxed trades.
- (xi) Process transfer logs and manual ACATs.
- (xii) Process manual same-day net settlement trades.
- (xiii) Support and confirm order clearance processing.
- (xiv) Process adjustments.
- (xv) Process AM and PM exchanges.
- (xvi) Support lockbox processing.

(xvii) Support redemption draft processing.

(xviii) Support ACH credit and debit processing.

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- (xix) Identify and report large trades.
- (xx) Provide real-time pending trades for internal Fund portfolio management reporting purposes.
- (xxi) Monitor and resolve manual open orders.
- (xxii) Support investment, redemption, and exchange restrictions.
- (xxiii) Support exception processing, subject to Sections 10 and 14 hereof.

(3) Dividends and Distributions. Upon receipt by DTI of Written Instructions (or for Funds that pay a daily dividend, electronic instructions that comply with the DTI Procedures) containing all requisite information that may be reasonably requested by DTI, including payment directions and authorization, DTI shall issue Shares in payment of the dividend or distribution, or, upon shareholder election, pay such dividend or distribution in cash, if provided for in a Fund's Prospectus. Cash payments shall be distributed to shareholders in accordance with the options provided by a Fund's Prospectus upon receipt of all proper instructions and required documentation from a shareholder. If requested by DTI, a Fund shall furnish a certified resolution of the Fund's Board of Directors/Trustees or authorized Fund officer declaring and authorizing the payment of a dividend or other distribution but DTI shall have no duty to request such. Issuance of Shares or payment of a dividend or distribution as provided for in this Section 3(a)(3), as well as payments upon redemption as described in Section 3(a)(2), shall be made after deduction and payment of any and all amounts required to be withheld in accordance with any applicable tax laws or other Applicable Law. DTI shall (i) mail or E-deliver, as applicable, to each Fund's shareholders such tax forms and other information, or permissible substitute notice, relating to dividends and distributions paid by the Fund as are required to be filed and mailed by Applicable Law; and (ii) prepare, maintain and file with the Internal Revenue Service ("**IRS**") and other appropriate taxing authorities reports relating to all dividends by the Fund paid to its shareholders (above threshold amounts stipulated by Applicable Law) as required by tax or other laws, rules or regulations; provided, however, notwithstanding the foregoing and notwithstanding any other provision of this Section 3(a)(3) or this Agreement: (A) DTI's exclusive obligations with respect to any written statement that Section 19(a) of the 1940 Act may require to be issued with respect to a Fund ("**19(a) Statement**") shall be, upon receipt of specific Written Instructions to such effect, to receive from the Fund the information which is to be printed or displayed on the statement, to print or display such information on appropriate paper stock and to mail or E-deliver such statement to shareholders, and (B) DTI's sole obligation with respect to any dividend or distribution that Section 19(a) of the 1940 Act may require be accompanied by such a written statement shall be to act strictly in accordance with the express terms of this Section 3(a)(3) and shall not include any duties with respect to the determination of the appropriateness of providing a 19(a) Statement or of its contents, such duties being exclusively the Fund's.

(4) Research and Problem Resolution.

- (i) In a commercially reasonable manner, research and respond to each research request regarding shareholder accounts and activity therein reasonably submitted by a Fund; and
- (iii) Engage in commercially reasonable conduct and employ commercially reasonable measures to resolve any problems identified as a result of the research conducted in accordance with clause (i).

(5) Communications to Shareholders. This Section 3(a)(5) should be interpreted in conjunction with Section 3(a)(10) setting forth the print/mail/E-delivery services to be performed by DTI.

- (i) Prepare and deliver to shareholders, Dealers, and other third parties, as applicable, confirmations of purchase, sales, and other confirmable transactions in shareholder accounts that contain the information required by SEC Rule 10b-10, and disclosures required under NASD Rule 2830 (or its successor rule of FINRA), as provided to DTI by the Funds.

- (ii) Prepare and deliver to shareholders and Dealers and other third parties, as applicable and properly authorized, monthly, quarterly, and year-end statements of account activity and holdings ("**Periodic Statements**").
- (iii) Calculate shareholder account-specific performance using "Internal Rate of Return" methodology or other mutually agreed-upon methodology and display such performance information on Periodic Statements.
- (iv) Prepare and deliver to shareholders the tax forms, information, notices and statement expressly provided for in Section (a)(3).
- (v) Prepare and deliver year-end and other Federal and state tax forms, including IRS Forms 1099, 1042, 1042S, 5498, 5498-ESA, 1099Q, 1099R, 1099DIV and 1099B ("**Tax Forms**"), to Fund shareholders except that DTI shall have no duty to prepare and deliver Tax Forms as follows: If a Fund in Written Instructions specifically designates Fund shareholders that are not to receive one or more Tax Forms ("**Excluded Shareholders**") and specifically designates the Federal and state tax forms not to be received by each specified Excluded Shareholder ("**Excluded Tax Forms**"), DTI shall comply with such Written Instructions and thereafter have no duty under this Section 3(a)(5)(v) with respect to the Excluded Shareholders and Excluded Tax Forms.
- (vi) Reply directly to shareholder and Dealer inquiries, except those concerning matters not related to the Services.
- (vii) Provide standardized correspondence on rejected transactions.
- (viii) Deliver Fund Summary Prospectus to shareholder with confirmation of initial purchase of Fund Shares.
- (ix) Deliver Fund Summary Prospectus to a shareholder with confirmation of the first purchase of Fund Shares occurring on or after the date of a Fund Summary Prospectus or revision thereof or supplement thereto.
- (x) Provide capability to print or display messages on confirmations, statements and tax forms, with capacity to be determined in accordance with specifications agreed upon in writing by the parties.
- (xi) Provide capability to insert items into package containing confirmations, statements and tax forms, with capacity to be determined in accordance with specifications agreed upon in writing by the parties.
- (6) Records
 - (i) Maintain records of the accounts for each shareholder showing the following information as applicable to each registration type:
 - (A) Name, address, date of birth and U.S. Tax Identification or Social Security number; additional "know-your-customer" information as specified on the form of account application; banking information; persons authorized to act on account; beneficiaries; and dividend/capital gain distribution method;

- (B) Number and class of Shares held and number and class of Shares for which certificates, if any, have been issued, including certificate numbers and denominations;
 - (C) Historical information regarding the account of each shareholder, including dividends and distributions paid and the date and price for all transactions on a shareholder's account;
 - (D) Any stop or restraining order placed against a shareholder's account;
 - (E) Any correspondence relating to the current maintenance of a shareholder's account;
 - (F) Information with respect to tax withholdings; and
 - (G) Any information required in order for DTI to perform any calculations required by this Agreement.
- (ii) Retain in image form for applicable document retention periods a copy of source documents, including account applications, and all shareholder and Dealer correspondence.
 - (iii) Provide capability for maintenance of microfilm/fiche, CD Rom and other electronic records, and generation of CD Rom and electronic records, with the particular records to be retained using such mediums as specified in the DTI Procedures.
 - (iv) Retain such other records as specified in the Written Procedures.
- (7) Lost Shareholders. Perform such services as are required in order to comply with the provisions of SEC Rule 17Ad-17 under the 1934 Act (the "**Lost Shareholder Rule**"), including, but not limited to:
- (i) documentation of search policies and procedures;
 - (ii) execution of required searches;
 - (iii) tracking results and maintaining data sufficient to comply with the Lost Shareholder Rule; and
 - (iv) preparation and submission of data required under the Lost Shareholder Rule.

For purposes of clarification: DTI has no obligation to perform the lost shareholder services for broker-controlled accounts, omnibus accounts and similar accounts with respect to which DTI does not receive or maintain information which would permit it to determine whether the account owner is a "lost securityholder", as that term is defined in the Lost Shareholder Rule.

(8) Unclaimed Property Services.

(i) Subject to the further provisions of this Section 3(a)(8), DTI shall employ commercially reasonable measures on behalf of a Fund to comply with the unclaimed property laws and regulations of the United States (as defined below) ("**Unclaimed Property Laws**") with respect to Eligible Property (as defined below). In connection with its performance of the foregoing services ("**Unclaimed Property Services**"), DTI and its contractors and subcontractors shall be entitled to rely on the advice of counsel with respect to the unclaimed property laws and shall not be liable for conduct undertaken in accordance with such advice. For purposes of the foregoing:

(A) "**United States**" means the states of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands and any territory or commonwealth of the United States of America with a formal local government substantially equivalent to a state government which subsequent to the Effective Date adopts a statute substantially similar to the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act of 1995 (or its then current successor).

- (B) "**Eligible Property**" means property beneficially owned by a person or entity other than the Fund and held in a bank account maintained for or on behalf of the Fund, or property held in a Fund shareholder account, which is (i) subject to reporting or escheat under an Unclaimed Property Law, (ii) of a nature or type or classification reasonably related to the services performed by DTI under this Agreement (such as cash amounts representing non-negotiated dividend checks and Shares in abandoned shareholder accounts), and (iii) under the control of DTI or BNYM.
- (ii) DTI shall have no liability for any Loss arising (i) from any inaccuracy in, or from the absence of any data or information from, any records of a Fund provided to DTI and used to perform the Unclaimed Property Services; and (ii) from any other failure of any party, other than DTI or BNYM pursuant to this Section 3(a)(8), to comply with an Unclaimed Property Law or to perform a service required for accurate, timely and complete future compliance with an Unclaimed Property Law (collectively, "**Compliance Failures**"). DTI will in good faith attempt to rectify Compliance Failures of which it becomes aware in a reasonable manner, but shall have no liability for actions taken to rectify Compliance Failures unless such actions constitute reckless disregard or intentional misconduct of DTI.
- (iii) Each Fund shall be the "holder" under all Unclaimed Property Laws, as that term is defined therein, and DTI shall act solely as agent of the Fund in performing the Unclaimed Property Services. Each Fund hereby authorizes DTI, in connection with performing Unclaimed Property Services, to sign reports, to sign letters, to communicate with government representatives, current and former shareholders (except to the extent provided otherwise with respect to shareholders by Written Procedures) and other appropriate third parties and otherwise to act in all manners on behalf of and in the name of the Fund and to utilize all tax identification numbers or other appropriate identifying numbers or data of a Fund ("**Identification Data**") in the scope and manner DTI reasonably determines to be appropriate to perform the Unclaimed Property Services. Each Fund agrees to execute and deliver to DTI all documentation or instruments reasonably requested by DTI to evidence such authorization but agrees that the authority of DTI to act on behalf of and in the name of the Fund as described above and to use the Identification Data shall not be diminished or revoked by the absence of such documentation or instruments, and each Fund irrevocably releases DTI from any and all Claims against DTI on the grounds of absence of such authority. Each Fund grants to DTI the authority to grant authorization for BNYM to act on behalf of the Fund in each instance that authorizations and actions on behalf of the Fund are contained in and contemplated by this Section 3(a)(8)(iii). This Section 3(a)(8)(iii) shall survive any termination of this Agreement.
- (iv) Each Fund agrees, upon the reasonable request of DTI, to:
- (A) execute and deliver to DTI in a timely manner any reports, forms, documents and instruments reasonably determined by DTI to be appropriate in connection with its performance of the Unclaimed Property Services;
 - (B) respond in a timely manner to requests from DTI for information and to review information or reports related to the Unclaimed Property Services; and
 - (C) provide an electronic template of Fund letterhead for use in communications to Fund shareholders or former shareholders related to the Unclaimed Property Services.



(v) Each Fund agrees that upon any termination of this Agreement the Fund will cause all Eligible Property in bank accounts maintained by DTI or BNYM on the Fund's behalf to be transferred to the Fund or to a successor service provider and DTI may delay completion of Conversion Actions until arrangements reasonably satisfactory to DTI for such transfers have been made.

(9) Tax Favored Accounts.

(A) Certain definitions:

(i) "**Beneficiary**" means each person, entity, estate, trust or charitable organization named as a beneficiary to a Tax Favored Account pursuant to DTI Account Documentation.

(ii) "**DTI Account Documentation**" means:

(aa) account documentation (x) governing the terms of a shareholder account established and, as of the Effective Date, maintained in one or more of the Funds, (y) that includes, among other things, a custody account agreement, related disclosure materials and forms, some of which require, pursuant to provisions of the Code, that a qualified financial institution perform the activities contemplated by such documentation for a custodian, and (z) that qualifies the governed shareholder accounts as being one of the following types of accounts under the Code: (I) a Traditional, SEP (including SAR SEP), Roth or SIMPLE individual retirement account, (II) an account in a 401(k), money purchase or profit sharing plan, (III) a 403(b)(7) account, or (IV) a Coverdell educational savings account, all of the foregoing within the meaning of, as applicable, Sections 401, 403, 408 or 530 of the Code; and

(bb) the account documentation described in clause (aa) as it may be modified from time to time in accordance with Section 3(a)(9)(C).

(iii) "**Eligible Assets**" means with respect to Tax Favored Accounts, Shares of the Funds and such other assets as DTI, the TFA Custodian (as defined below) and BNYM may mutually agree.

(iv) "**Tax Favored Accounts**" means the accounts of the types listed in Section 3(a)(9)(A)(ii) which are established using DTI Account Documentation and which hold, or pending settlement of a purchase transaction are established to hold, only Eligible Assets.

(v) "**in good order**" means in accordance with all applicable requirements set forth in the DTI Procedures, including receipt of any required supporting documentation.

(vi) "**Owner**" means (i) during the lifetime of the individual or "participant" for whom the Tax Favored Account is initially established, maintained and registered in the name of, such individual or "participant", and (ii) subsequent to the death of any such individual, the Beneficiary of the particular Tax Favored Account during such time as the Tax Favored Account serves as a conduit account for death distributions under the minimum required distribution rules of the Code for inherited Tax Favored Accounts, or the legal representatives of such Beneficiary.

(vii) "**TFA Authorized Person**" means (A) an Owner, and (B) any other person authorized pursuant to DTI Procedures, in writing and to DTI's reasonable satisfaction, to act on behalf of an Owner or otherwise with respect to a Tax Favored Account.

(B) The Funds authorize DTI to arrange for BNY Mellon Bank, or another qualified institution, to serve as custodian for the Tax Favored Accounts (the "**TFA Custodian**").

(C) DTI shall be responsible for ensuring that the DTI Account Documentation complies in all respects with all requirements of the Code and Applicable Law. Any modification to the DTI Account Documentation ("**Proposed TFA Documentation Change**") that requires a modification or addition to the services performed by DTI shall be deemed a request by a Fund governed by Sections 1(c) or 1(d) of this Agreement, as applicable, including a modification or addition to DTI services attributable to a Proposed TFA Documentation Change required by a New Legal Requirement.

(D) In consideration for DTI furnishing any one or more of the services provided for in this Section 3(a)(9), whether alone or in combination with others, the Funds agree to pay to DTI the related Fees and Reimbursable Expenses as set forth in the Fee Agreement. In lieu of the Funds paying such Fees and Reimbursable Expenses, the Funds may direct DTI in a Written Instruction to collect some or all of such Fees and Reimbursable Expenses from the assets in relevant Tax Favored Accounts and following appropriate and timely disclosure to Owners in accordance with Applicable Law (the form and content of which and any minimum advance notification requirements applicable thereto shall also be provided in the Written Instruction), DTI shall thereafter look solely to assets in the Tax Favored Accounts for satisfaction of applicable Fees and Reimbursable Expenses arising after the appropriate and timely disclosure to Owners and the Funds shall not thereafter be responsible for such Fees and Reimbursable Expenses, including those not collectable by DTI from the Tax Favored Accounts, provided however, the Funds shall again become responsible for the Fees and Reimbursable Expenses associated with the services provided to Tax Favored Accounts if it in a subsequent Written Instruction directs DTI to waive or forgive such Fees or Reimbursable Expenses or otherwise to cease collecting such Fees and Reimbursable Expenses from the assets in the Tax Favored Accounts.

(E) In addition to performing the services that other sections of this Agreement provide for with respect to Fund shareholder accounts, DTI shall provide the following additional services for Tax Favored Accounts in accordance with all DTI Procedures:

- (i) Upon receipt of a properly completed application for a Tax Favored Account, establish a Tax Favored Account in the particular Fund designated by the applicant and maintain it thereafter in accordance with this Agreement;
- (ii) Use contributions to purchase Eligible Assets in accordance with:
 - (aa) Specific instructions from a TFA Authorized Person accompanying the contribution ("**Specific Instructions**");
 - (bb) In the absence of Specific Instructions, in accordance with standing instructions from a TFA Authorized Person, if any, in effect for the particular Tax Favored Account ("**Standing Instructions**");
 - (cc) In the absence of Specific Instructions and Standing Instructions, in accordance with DTI Procedures; and
 - (dd) In the absence of Specific Instructions, Standing Instructions and DTI Procedures, DTI will return the contribution to the sending party;
- (iii) DTI will purchase additional units of Eligible Assets with all proceeds of dividend payments and capital gains and other distributions by a Fund, unless Standing Instructions direct a different disposition of such proceeds;
- (iv) Process exchanges of Shares in accordance with instructions of a TFA Authorized Person, subject to DTI Procedures;



- (v) Effect distributions in accordance with instructions from a TFA Authorized Person and the DTI Procedures;
- (vi) Send a confirmation of each transaction in accordance with DTI Procedures;
- (vii) With respect solely to individual Accounts: notify an Owner in the year the Owner attains age 70½, and annually thereafter, of the requirements under the Code regarding required minimum distributions ("**RMDs**") and provide for functionality in the BNYM System to calculate and recalculate RMD amounts;
- (viii) Upon the death of an Owner, process transfers and distributions in accordance with instructions received in good order;
- (ix) Send blank designation of beneficiary forms to Owners in accordance with DTI Procedures and process designation of beneficiary forms completed and received in good order;
- (x) Process instructions for rollovers, direct rollovers, conversions, reconversions, recharacterizations, and return of excess contributions; and non-reportable transfers of assets (or the proceeds of liquidated assets) to a successor custodian or successor trustee when directed in such instructions, subject to DTI Procedures, after all amounts necessary to satisfy all obligations outstanding with respect to the particular Owner and Tax Favored Account (including any claims asserted by third parties) have been paid, withheld or reserved, as appropriate under the circumstances;
- (xi) If an instruction for a transaction is not received in good order, DTI will send correspondence to the party who sent the instruction notifying the party, to the extent an intent to effect a particular transaction can be reasonably discerned from the instruction, of the information, documentation or other materials required to render the instruction in good order;
- (xii) Distribute to such parties as the TFA Custodian may direct, all information, documents and materials reasonably determined by the TFA Custodian to be required in connection with its role as a custodian under the Code and, upon the consent of DTI, with such consent not to be unreasonably withheld, such other information, documents and materials as the TFA Custodian may direct, provided the TFA Custodian provides all such information, documents and materials the number of days in advance of the distribution date as DTI shall reasonably specify.
- (xiii) Prepare and file in the TFA Custodian's name all reports or returns required to be filed by a TFA Custodian with respect to the Tax Favored Accounts, including an annual fair market value report, required minimum distribution notice, Forms 1096, 1099R, 1099Q, 945, 5498 and 5498-ESA, and withholding remittance forms.
- (xiv) Prepare and distribute to each Owner and to such other parties as may be indicated in the DTI Procedures, an annual consolidated statement, a quarterly consolidated statement for the first, second and third calendar quarters of each year and, if requested by the TFA Custodian with reasonable advance notice, a monthly consolidated statement, in all cases detailing all account activity occurring during the period covered by the statement.
- (xv) Subject to Sections 1(c) and 1(d) and Section 9(d), maintain in accordance with requirements of the Code applicable to the TFA Custodian with respect to the activities contemplated by this Section 3(a)(9), a record of all transactions in the Tax Favored Accounts contemplated by this Agreement, including contributions, distributions, disbursements, and including with respect to distributions, the category of the distribution under the Code and the method of distribution;

- (xvi) Research in the books and records maintained pursuant to this Agreement questions regarding Tax Favored Accounts from the TFA Custodian.
 - (xvii) Perform federal and state retirement account tax withholding on distributions from all Tax Favored Accounts as required by Applicable Law.
 - (xviii) Prepare and distribute to Owners any required notices regarding federal and state taxes and tax withholding requirements (if any) in accordance with, and at the times provided under, Applicable Law, including but not limited to, any notices required under Section 3405 of the Code.
 - (xix) At the request of an employer, monitor contributions to accounts to determine any excess contribution amounts and return such excess contribution amounts to the employer in accordance with DTI Procedures.
- (F) For clarification: notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, DTI shall have no obligation or liability of any nature with respect to any of the following:
- (i) Investment decisions of any nature;
 - (ii) Effecting distributions of RMDs absent express instructions from an Owner or, where provided for in DTI Procedures, express instructions received from the Funds in accordance with the terms of such procedures;
 - (iii) Except as the parties may agree to in DTI Procedures, furnish any of the services provided for in Section 3(a)(9)(E), or any other services other than the services expressly provided for in Section 3 herein, to any account established pursuant to any account documentation other than the DTI Account Documentation, notwithstanding that such accounts may qualify as any of the accounts listed at Sections 3(a)(9)(A)(ii)(aa); or
 - (v) Provide separate accounting or subaccounting of any nature regarding the monies or assets in a Tax Favored Account other than the single-account recordkeeping services expressly provided for in Section 3 herein, other than in this Section 3(a)(9)(F)(v), including without limitation separate accounting, subaccounting or establishing sources or contributors of contributions to a Tax Favored Account, earnings in the Tax Favored Account differentiated or allocated in any fashion, any pre-tax or after-tax categorizations, or disbursement, or any other categorization or classification of assets in a retirement account commonly referred to as "buckets" in the retirement plan services business, except that DTI will (i) record and maintain participant contribution, employer contribution and rollover or transfer contribution amounts in a manner permitting calculation of year-to-date participant contributions, year-to-date employer contributions, life-to-date participant contributions and life-to-date employer contributions from that information ("**Down-To-Date Calculations**"), and (ii) provide capability for printing the Down-To-Date Calculations on shareholder statements and confirmations and reporting the Down-To-Date Calculations to the Funds at the frequency specified in the DTI Procedures. (For clarification: the Down-To-Date Calculations may be based solely on contribution information. The Down-To-Date Calculations will not reflect certain adjustments made to contribution information after the information is initially received by DTI, such as manual (key-stroke) correction of errors in contribution amounts and the return of excess contribution amounts, if any.)
- (10) Print/Mail and E-delivery.
- (i) Provide print/mail services in accordance with the applicable Written Procedures. Such Written Procedures shall include, as appropriate, overview of the services, technical requirements, file layouts, design, production and

information management, programming, development work, capacity requirements and other information necessary to implement and perform the print/mail/E-delivery services.

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- (ii) Subject in all cases to provisions in the Written Procedures, print/mail services shall include:
 - (A) output development services, including programming occurring in accordance with Sections 1(c), 1(d) or 9(d); output processing; printing; folding, collating; inserting; mailing/shipping; E-delivery; and copies/images, with respect to
 - (B) checks, confirmations/transaction advices, letters, statements, reports, tax forms, and similar items ("**Print Items**").
- (iii) Upon notice from a Fund of a Quality Error (as defined below), research the reported Quality Error, determine root cause and report back to the Fund the results of its research. If reasonably required by the Fund, reprint, reproduce and resend the Package affected by the particular Quality Error at no cost to the Fund. For purposes of the foregoing: a "**Quality Error**" is defined as any error during the process that results in an individual Print Item or Package not meeting the standards set out in the applicable Written Procedure or service level set forth in the Service Level Agreement; and a "**Package**" means one mail piece consisting of print image(s), insert(s), if any, and an envelope or one set of E-delivered items in lieu of such mail piece.
- (iv) DTI will generate audit file output as part of the normal processing of the data from the application data file, if the Written Procedures provide for such (the "**Audit File**"), and will make such Audit File output available to the Funds via facsimile or other mutually agreed upon means. The Funds shall provide DTI written approval (facsimile or e-mail permitted) of the Audit File within six (6) hours after receipt thereof.
- (v) DTI will retain copies of Print Items mailed or E-delivered to shareholders and third parties, or the ability to recreate such items, in accordance with Written Procedures.
- (11) Reports. DTI shall:
 - (i) Produce and make available for transmission intraday transaction reports, if applicable, and daily files and corresponding reconciliation reports each Business Day following the Business Day of activity, such reports to include:
 - (A) new accounts
 - (B) account maintenance items
 - (C) closed accounts
 - (D) current holdings per account
 - (E) Fund profile information
 - (F) financial detail per account
 - (G) monthly average daily balance by Fund and shareholder account.
 - (ii) Make available through the BNYM System each Business Day following the Business Day of activity, for that day and the prior day, daily journals and reports that reflect activity for each Business Day and load such reports that have been mutually agreed upon into COLD.
 - (iii) Provide or make available ad hoc reports through DRAS and provide the capability to add or remove tables in DRAS.

- (iv) Provide periodic shareholder lists and statistics.
 - (v) Provide such other reports as may be mutually agreed upon.
- (12) Set-up and Maintenance of Dealer Files. Set up and maintain Dealer files, including:
- (i) Set up files for new Dealers, new Dealer branches and new Dealer representatives and process changes to existing Dealer files, existing Dealer branch files and existing Dealer representative files.
 - (ii) Following the close of business each Business Day, transmit to the Funds a file containing new Dealer branches added, and changes to existing Dealer branches occurring, that Business Day.
 - (iii) Establish and maintain Dealer/branch mail matrix.
 - (iv) Establish and maintain NSCC (as defined at Section 3(a)(15) below) cross-reference for Dealers and correspondent/clearing relationships.
 - (v) Support changes to the foregoing required by Dealer terminations, suspensions, and mergers.
- (13) 12b-1 Fees/Service Fees/Trailer Fees/Load Schedules. Calculate, pay, and otherwise provide operational support (including through the BNYM System where determined appropriate by DTI and subject to Section 1(c) above) for 12b-1 fees, services fees, trailer fees, and sales loads, including:
- (i) Establish and maintain default fee schedules.
 - (ii) Establish and maintain override fee schedules.
 - (iii) Support fee waivers.
 - (iv) Support suppression of fee schedules.
 - (v) Transmit schedule additions and changes nightly to the Funds.
 - (vi) Pursuant to the month end recalculation process: apply schedules to monthly average daily value of accounts at corresponding override level to calculate payments and remit payments via wire, ACH, NSCC Comm/SERV or check, including checks mailed to special addresses or sent via overnight delivery.
 - (vii) Support check pull process, branch wires, ACH transfers, and checks, including checks mailed to special addresses or sent via overnight delivery.
 - (viii) Transmit payment information monthly to the Funds.
 - (ix) Provide and store reports of payments and non-payments monthly to the Funds.
 - (x) Establish, maintain, and apply front-end load and dealer reallowance schedules.
 - (xi) Establish, maintain, and apply indirect load schedules (contingent deferred sales charges, including those applied to Shares for which a front-end load was waived or not applicable).
 - (xii) Support load grandfathering of Shares.
 - (xiii) Track privileged and non-privileged Shares (in respect of the payment of front-end loads on Share exchanges).
 - (xiv) Support rights of accumulation and letter of intent processing.
 - (xv) Support contingent deferred sales charge and redemption fee processing and reporting.
 - (xvi) Generate and deliver 12b-1 fee and commission statements.
- (14) Dealer Interfaces. DTI shall develop and implement Dealer interfaces with the BNYM System in accordance with the Documentation, or if not provided for therein, in accordance with Section 1(d) and provide access to and use of DAZL and AdvisorCentral.

(15) National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC").

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- (i) Accept and effectuate the registration and maintenance of accounts through the NSCC Networking programs ("**Networking**") and the purchase, redemption, transfer and exchange of Shares in such accounts through the NSCC's Fund/SERV program in accordance with instructions transmitted to and received by transmission from NSCC on behalf of authorized Dealers or other intermediaries on a Fund dealer file maintained by or on behalf of DTI.
- (ii) Issue instructions to a Fund's banks for the settlement of transactions between the Fund and NSCC (acting on behalf of its broker-dealer and bank participants, defined to be "**NSCC Participants**").
- (iii) Provide account and transaction information from a Fund's records on FSR to the NSCC for NSCC Participants in accordance with NSCC's Networking and Fund/SERV rules.
- (iv) Maintain shareholder accounts on FSR through Networking.
- (v) Support all NSCC services (*e.g.*, Fund/SERV, Networking, Profile, TORA, Comm/SERV and Omni/SERV).
- (vi) Identify and resolve Fund/SERV, Networking, ACATS and Comm/SERV rejects, including manually.
- (vii) Support soft and hard reject processing.
- (viii) Communicate with Dealers regarding rejects.
- (ix) Support waiver processing.
- (x) Support all Matrix levels.
- (xi) Monitor and resolve open orders and paid & waiting trades.
- (xii) Process B50, B51, and B52 records via standard BNYM System processes.
- (xiii) Establish and maintain Fund profiles and DTCC Security Master for NSCC processing.
- (xiv) Support Profile I prices, rates, and distribution information.
- (xv) Take commercially reasonable measures to retrieve sharelot data for omnibus account transfers into non-omnibus accounts.
- (xvi) Upon the reasonable request and sufficient advance notice of a Fund, provide sharelot data for transfers into omnibus accounts.
- (xvii) Support trust and third party administrator processing via the NSCC.
- (xviii) Support TORA processing via standard BNYM System process.
- (xix) Provide reporting, including reports of raw data from NSCC files.
- (xx) Support price protection requests.

(xxi) Communicate bad price information to Dealers and facilitate settlements due to bad price.

(xxii) Upon the reasonable request and sufficient advance notice of a Fund, support broker to broker conversions and Networking to omnibus conversions.

(16) Tax Services

(i) Where required by the Code, withhold taxes (including backup withholding taxes) on U.S. residents and non-resident alien accounts, report such withheld taxes to relevant shareholders and the IRS and remit such withheld taxes to the IRS. Adjust non-resident alien withholding to reflect qualified interest income received by the Funds.

(ii) Prepare and file IRS Form 1099 and other tax reporting forms required by the IRS with respect to dividends and distributions. Prepare and file any required state tax reporting with respect to dividends and distributions.

(iii) Provide due diligence process for IRS Form W-9 and W-8 solicitations and encode shareholder records with properly returned information.

(iv) Perform cost basis accounting accumulation and report the basis of redeemed Shares as required by the Code.

(v) Retain tax reporting information from processed transactions in appropriate data files for preparation of IRS forms and information returns.

(vi) Provide system and work stream to comply with the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("**FATCA**"), including but not limited to:

(A) During the account opening process, collect and store in an easily searchable and viewable file information required to comply with FATCA account classification requirements.

(B) Initiate, monitor and maintain requests for FATCA documentation from account holders, including the ability to electronically record a review of FATCA documentary evidence (*e.g.*, who reviewed, what was reviewed, when).

(C) Monitor and report to the Funds changes to account holder information which impacts their FATCA classification.

(D) In compliance with FATCA, withhold taxes at the rate required by FATCA on payments made to non-participating foreign financial institutions and non-financial foreign entities ("**NFFE**") and remit such withheld taxes to the IRS.

(E) Prepare tax reporting forms required by FATCA, including those relating to US owners of NFFEs.

(17) Ancillary Services.

(i) Maintain a daily record and produce a daily report for each Fund of all transactions and receipts and disbursements of money and securities (the "**Supersheet**") and after the close of business each Business Day deliver the Supersheet for each Fund for the prior and current Business Day (inclusive of estimates) to the Funds. The Supersheet shall include:

(A) Gain/loss information

- (C) Dividend payable, accrual, liquidations and dividend rate
 - (D) Redemption fees
 - (E) Number of accounts
 - (F) Dealer and distribution commissions
-
- (ii) Prepare and transmit files containing data and information from the Supersheet as provided in Written Procedures. Transmit Supersheet summary information to the Funds' designated accounting system provider in prescribed format and schedule.
 - (iii) Perform the research reasonably requested by the Funds.
 - (iv) Perform settlement activities with the Fund Custodian as set forth in applicable Written Procedures.
 - (v) Reconcile Fund demand deposit accounts ("**DDAs**") daily and implement reasonable DDA reconciliation controls.
 - (vi) Match wires and trades.
 - (vii) Provide due money reports and open subscription and redemption detail in accordance with scheduling as set forth in Written Procedures.
 - (viii) Administer the gain-loss policy as provided in this Agreement or Written Procedures.
 - (ix) Perform daily dividend accrual reconciliation.
 - (x) Automatically accept Fund price information nightly via PRAT into the BNYM System, including net asset value, daily rate, 1/7/30 day yields, daily income earned and such other pricing components as provided in Written Procedures.
 - (xi) Prepare shareholder lists in conjunction with proxy solicitations.
 - (xii) Perform Remediation Services as appropriate under the circumstances.
 - (xiii) Resolve "wire/no trade" items as set forth in Written Procedures.
 - (xiv) Provide standard reporting relating to largest shareholders as required for compliance and tax reasons.
 - (xv) Provide reports relating to NAV error correction and process adjustments as directed by the Funds.
 - (xvi) Provide audit confirmation letters.
 - (xvii) Perform NAV error correction process in accordance with the DTI Procedures.
 - (xviii) Provide end-of-day information variance exception notification.
- (18) Legal Process.

(i) In the event (A) DTI directly receives a Legal Process Item (as defined below) that has been properly served, (B) a Fund receives a Legal Process Item that has been properly served and delivers the Legal Process Item to DTI, or (C) a Fund accepts service of a Legal Process item that has not been properly served and elects to deliver the Legal Process Item to DTI for processing, then in all such cases DTI shall take the actions that are appropriate for the Legal Process Items, including without limitation furnishing information and documentation, redeeming Shares and disbursing the proceeds, placing transactional restrictions on and removing transactional restrictions from accounts, seeking to limit or reduce by any reasonable means the scope and coverage of a Legal Process Item and seeking an extension of the period to respond, all by the response date specified in the Legal Process Item, or by the response date indicated by an applicable extension.

(ii) **"Legal Process Items"** means (I) solely to the extent relating to property of a Fund shareholder in a Fund account or property in a Fund shareholder account, all orders of attachment, restraining notices, temporary restraining orders, orders to show cause, writs of attachment, forfeiture orders, garnishments, levies, executions, and judgments, and all other orders for the restraint or seizure assets by the government or civil litigants; (II) all grand jury subpoenas, criminal trial or "stand-by" subpoenas, investigative subpoenas, commissioner's subpoenas, IRS summonses, and any requests for information or testimony by any governmental entity whether state or federal, including the SEC Division of Enforcement and FINRA; and (III) civil subpoenas.

(19) Proxy. In conjunction with proxy solicitations, prepare shareholder lists and certify them as accurate as of a specified record date.

(20) Non-Custodial Retirement Plan Services. DTI shall perform the services specified in the Written Procedures for non-custodial retirement plans identified in the Written Procedures.

(21) Translation. Translate any instructions or documents submitted in a foreign language.

(22) Support of "Blue Sky" Reporting.

(i) Record in the BNYM System the states and countries where Shares of each Fund are registered, qualified or exempt, in accordance with information regarding such provided by the Funds ("**Blue Sky Information**").

(ii) Reject transactions in states and countries in which Shares are not registered, qualified or exempt, as shown in the Blue Sky Information.

(iii) Transmit to the Funds' "Blue Sky" vendor a daily file of Share transaction information as specified in Written Procedures, such that the vendor may provide reports to the Funds for "Blue Sky" monitoring.

(iv) Upon Written Instruction from the Funds, reverse Share transactions in states and countries in which Shares are not properly registered, qualified or exempt.

(23) Proper Instructions.

(i) In accordance with Written Procedures, DTI shall (i) require proper forms of instructions, signatures and signature guarantees and any necessary documents supporting the opening of shareholder accounts, transfers, redemptions and other shareholder account transactions, and (ii) reject orders or instructions not in good order, all in accordance with the applicable Fund Prospectus, Written Procedures and Applicable Law.

(ii) In accordance with, but only to the extent expressly provided for in Written Procedures, DTI may accept telefaxed or scanned and e-mailed instructions and documents from authorized Dealers.

(b) **Anti-Money Laundering Program Services**. DTI will provide the services described in subsections (1) through (10) of this Section 3(b) ("**AML Services**"). DTI will provide for the creation, maintenance and retention of all records as required by Applicable Law in connection with provision of the Services described in this Section 3(b).

(1) Anti-Money Laundering.

(A) DTI shall provide for the establishment, maintenance and monitoring of accounts of investors in the Funds and perform reasonable actions necessary to assist the Funds in complying with Section 352 of the USA PATRIOT Act, as follows:

- (i) DTI shall establish and implement written policies, procedures and internal controls reasonably designed to help prevent the Funds from being used for money laundering or the financing of terrorist activities, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, procedures for the ongoing surveillance of shareholder accounts, designed to detect money laundering activity, that take into account the money laundering risk level for an account or group of accounts, *e.g.*, foreign vs. domestic accounts or public vs. private companies. The procedures for the ongoing surveillance of shareholder accounts shall be set forth in the DTI Procedures.
- (ii) DTI shall provide for independent testing, by an employee who is not responsible for the operation of DTI's anti-money laundering ("**AML**") program or by an outside party, for compliance with DTI's written AML policies and procedures;
- (iii) DTI shall designate a person or persons responsible for implementing and monitoring the operation and internal controls of DTI's AML program; and
- (iv) DTI shall provide ongoing training of DTI personnel relating to the prevention of money-laundering activities.

(B) Upon the reasonable request of a Fund, DTI shall provide to the Fund: (x) a copy of DTI's written AML policies and procedures; (y) at the option of DTI, a copy of a written assessment or report prepared by the party performing the independent testing for compliance, or a summary thereof, or a certification that the findings of the independent party are satisfactory; and (z) a summary of the AML training provided for appropriate DTI personnel.

(C) Without limiting or expanding subsections (A) or (B) above, the parties agree this Section 3(b)(1) relates solely to Fund compliance with Section 352 of the USA PATRIOT Act and does not relate to any other obligation the Funds may have under the USA PATRIOT Act, including without limitation Section 326 thereof.

(2) Foreign Account Due Diligence.

(A) DTI acknowledges that, pursuant to the Funds' AML Program and Prospectuses, a Fund account may not be established for a "foreign financial institution." All of the existing Fund "foreign financial institution" accounts were opened prior to February 5, 2008, the applicability date of the final rule regarding Special Due Diligence Programs for Certain Foreign Accounts. However, to assist the Funds in complying with requirements regarding a due diligence program for existing "foreign financial institution" accounts in accordance with applicable regulations promulgated by U.S. Department of Treasury under Section 312 of the USA PATRIOT Act ("**FFI Regulations**"), DTI will provide the following:

- (i) Implement and operate a due diligence program that includes appropriate, specific, risk-based and, where required by Applicable Law, enhanced policies, procedures and controls that are reasonably designed to enable a Fund to detect and report, on an ongoing basis, any known or suspected money laundering activity conducted through or involving any correspondent account maintained, administered or managed by the Fund for a Foreign Financial Institution (as defined in 31 CFR 1010.605(f)) ("**Foreign Financial Institution**");

- (ii) Conduct due diligence to identify and detect any Foreign Financial Institution accounts in connection with account maintenance;
 - (iii) Assess the money laundering risk presented by each such Foreign Financial Institution account, based on a consideration of all appropriate relevant factors (as generally outlined in 31 CFR 1010.610), and assign a risk category to each such Foreign Financial Institution account and determine whether any such Foreign Financial Institution account is subject to the enhanced due diligence set forth in 31 CFR 1010.610(b);
 - (iv) Apply risk-based procedures and controls to each such Foreign Financial Institution account reasonably designed to detect and report known or suspected money laundering activity, including a periodic review of the Foreign Financial Institution account activity sufficient to determine consistency with information obtained about the type, purpose and anticipated activity of the account;
 - (v) Implement procedures to be followed in circumstances in which the appropriate due diligence cannot be performed with respect to a Foreign Financial Institution account including when to suspend transaction activity, deliver a suspicious activity referral to DTI or close the account;
 - (vi) Adopt and operate enhanced due diligence policies for certain Foreign Financial Institution accounts in compliance with 31 CFR 1010.610; and
 - (vii) Report to the Funds about measures taken under (i)-(vi) above.
- (B) Nothing in Section 3(b)(2) shall be construed to require DTI to provide performance of any course of conduct that is not required for Fund compliance with the FFI Regulations.
- (C) Without limiting or expanding subsections (A) or (B) above, the parties agree this Section 3(b)(2) relates solely to Fund compliance with Section 312 of the USA PATRIOT Act and does not relate to any other obligation the Funds may have under the USA PATRIOT Act, including without limitation Section 326 thereof.
- (3) Customer Identification Program.
- (A) To assist the Funds in complying with requirements regarding a customer identification program in accordance with applicable regulations promulgated by U.S. Department of Treasury under Section 326 of the USA PATRIOT Act ("**CIP Regulations**"), DTI will perform, or provide for the performance of, the following:
- (i) Implement procedures which require that prior to establishing a new account in a Fund DTI obtain the name, date of birth (for natural persons only), address and government-issued identification number (collectively, the "**Data Elements**") for the "**Customer**" (defined for purposes of this Agreement as provided in 31 CFR 1024.100(c)) associated with the new account.
 - (ii) Attempt to reasonably verify the identity of each new Customer promptly before or after each corresponding new account is opened, as follows:

Natural Persons. DTI shall compare the Customer's name and at least one other item of identifying information against information obtained from a consumer reporting agency, public database, or other independent source. If DTI is presented with circumstances that increase the risk that it will be unable to verify the true identity of the Customer using non-documentary means, e.g., for non-U.S. persons that do not have a taxpayer identification number, DTI may use documentary procedures, such as obtaining a copy of a government-issued document evidencing nationality or residence, e.g., a passport.

Customers Other Than Natural Persons. DTI shall obtain copies of the relevant portions of documents showing the existence of the entity, such as certified articles of incorporation, a government-issued business license, a partnership agreement, or trust instrument. If DTI is presented with circumstances that increase the risk that DTI will be unable to verify the true identity of the Customer through documents, DTI may use non-documentary procedures, such as contacting the Customer or comparing the Customer's identifying information with information obtained from a consumer reporting agency, public database, or other source. If DTI determines that the nature of the entity or its business presents a higher degree of risk that it will not know the Customer's true identity using the verification methods described above, DTI shall also obtain identifying information for individuals with authority or control over the account, including persons authorized to effect transactions in the account, and shall verify the identity of these individuals in order to verify the Customer's true identity.

- (iii) Implement procedures to be followed in circumstances in which a reasonable belief about the true identity of a Customer cannot be formed, including when to refuse to open the account, suspend transaction activity, deliver a suspicious activity referral to the Funds or close the account, in accordance with the DTI Procedures.
- (iv) Determine, within a reasonable period of time after the account is opened, or earlier, if required by federal law or regulation or federal directive issued in connection with the applicable list, whether each new Customer appears on any list of known or suspected terrorists or terrorist organizations issued by any federal government agency and designated as such by the Department of the Treasury in consultation with the federal functional regulators, and follow all federal directives issued in connection with such lists.
- (v) Record the Data Elements and maintain records relating to verification of new Customers consistent with 31 CFR 1024.220(a)(3).
- (vi) Regularly report to the Funds about measures taken under (i)-(v) above.
- (vii) Work with the Funds to notify, consistent with 31 CFR 1024.220(a)(5), prospective Customers subscribing for Shares via the Internet or telephone about the program conducted by the Funds in accordance with the CIP Regulations.

(B) Nothing in Section 3(b)(3) shall be construed to require DTI to provide performance of any course of conduct that is not required for Fund compliance with the CIP Regulations, including by way of illustration not limitation the collection of Data Elements or verification of identity for individuals opening Fund accounts through Dealers which use the facilities of the NSCC.

(4) FinCEN Requests Under USA PATRIOT Act Section 314(a). The Funds hereby engage DTI to provide the services set forth in this subsection (3)(b)(4) with respect to FinCEN Section 314(a) information requests ("**Information Requests**") received by a Fund. Upon receipt by DTI of an Information Request, including those delivered by a Fund in compliance with the 314(a) Procedures (as defined below), DTI will compare appropriate information contained in the Information Request against relevant information contained in account records maintained for the relevant Fund. Information relating to

potential matches resulting from these comparisons, after review by DTI for quality assurance purposes ("**Comparison Results**"), will be made available to the Funds in a timely manner. DTI will have responsibility for filing reports with FinCEN that may be appropriate based on the Comparison Results. In addition, a potential match will be analyzed by DTI in conjunction with other relevant activity contained in records for the particular relevant account. If DTI determines that further investigation is warranted because the activity might constitute "suspicious activity", as that term is used for purposes of the USA PATRIOT Act, then DTI will deliver a suspicious activity referral to the Funds' AML Compliance Officer and will perform the services set forth in Section 3(b)(6)(C). "**314(a) Procedures**" means the DTI Procedures governing the delivery and processing of Information Requests transmitted to DTI, including without limitation requirements governing the timeliness, content, completeness, format and mode of transmissions to DTI.

(5) U.S. Government List Matching Services.

(A) In accordance with the schedule set forth in subsection (B) below, DTI will compare Appropriate List Matching Data (as defined in subsection (C) below) contained in databases maintained for the Funds ("**Fund Data**") to "**U.S. Government Lists**", which is hereby defined to mean the following:

- (i) data promulgated in connection with the list of Specially Designated Nationals published by the Office of Foreign Asset Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury ("**OFAC**") and any other sanctions lists or programs administered by OFAC to the extent such lists or programs remain operative and applicable to the Funds ("**OFAC Lists**");
- (ii) data promulgated in connection with the list of Non-Cooperative Countries and Territories ("**NCCT List**") published by the Financial Action Task Force;
- (iii) data promulgated in connection with determinations by the Director (the "**Director**") of FinCEN that a foreign jurisdiction, institution, class of transactions, type of account or other matter is a primary money laundering concern ("**PMLC Determination**"); and
- (iv) data promulgated in connection with any other lists, programs or determinations (a) which DTI determines to be substantially similar in purpose to any of the foregoing lists, programs or determinations, or (b) which DTI, pursuant to Section 1(c) or Section 1(d), adds to the service described in this Section 3(b)(5).

(B) For the two weeks following the Effective Date, DTI will perform the list matching service described in Section 3(b)(5)(A) above at account opening and on a weekly basis thereafter. After the second week following the Effective Date, DTI will perform the list matching service described in Section 3(b)(5)(A) above at account opening and on a daily basis thereafter.

(C) In the event that following a comparison of Fund Data to a U.S. Government List as described in subsection (A) DTI determines that any Fund Data constitutes a "match" with the U.S. Government List in accordance with the criteria applicable to the particular U.S. Government List, DTI:

- (i) will notify the relevant Fund(s) of such match;
- (ii) will timely send any other notifications required by Applicable Law by virtue of the match;
- (iii) if a match to an OFAC List, will to the extent required by Applicable Law take, or assist the relevant Fund(s) in taking, appropriate steps to block any transactions or attempted transactions to the extent such action may be required by such Applicable Law;

- (iv) if a match to the NCCT List or a PMLC Determination, will to the extent required by Applicable Law conduct a suspicious activity review of accounts related to the match and if suspicious activity is detected will deliver a suspicious activity referral to the relevant Funds(s);
 - (v) if a match to a PMLC Determination, will assist the Funds in taking the appropriate special measures imposed by the Director; and
 - (vi) will take, or assist the relevant Fund(s) in taking, any other appropriate actions required by Applicable Law.
- (D) "**Appropriate List Matching Data**" means (i) account registration and alternate payee data, to the extent made appropriate by statutes, rules or regulations governing the U.S. Government Lists, (ii) data determined by DTI in good faith in light of statutes, rules or regulations governing the U.S. Government Lists to be necessary to provide the services described in this Section 3(b)(5), and (iii) data the parties agree in writing to be necessary to provide the services described in this Section 3(b)(5).
- (6) Suspicious Activity Report Filing Services.
- (A) The Funds hereby engage DTI as their agent during performance of the Services to monitor activities occurring with respect to the Funds and if in the course of such monitoring it determines that any of such activities could indicate the existence of suspicious activity and that an investigation of the potential suspicious activity is warranted, then DTI will deliver a suspicious activity referral to the Funds' AML Compliance Officer and perform the services set forth in subsection (C) below.
- (B) If DTI determines, based on preliminary criteria, after a review of a Legal Process Item and related account materials conducted in accordance with Section 3(a)(18), that the information in the Legal Process Item and related account materials could indicate the existence of suspicious activity and that an investigation of the potential suspicious activity is warranted, then DTI will deliver a suspicious activity referral to the Funds' AML Compliance Officer and perform the services set forth in subsection (C) below.
- (C) Upon its receipt of a potential match pursuant to Section 3(b)(4), a determination of potential suspicious activity pursuant to subsection (A) above or a Legal Process Item pursuant to subsection (B) above, DTI will conduct the appropriate suspicious activity analysis and if it determines after such analysis that suspicious activity may be indicated, DTI will consult with the Funds' AML Compliance Officer to determine jointly whether a suspicious activity report ("SAR") should be filed on behalf of the Fund. If DTI and the Funds' AML Compliance Officer jointly determine that a SAR should be filed, DTI will prepare and file a SAR on behalf of the Fund and the following provisions shall apply:
- (i) DTI will use reasonable efforts to (aa) coordinate with the Funds' AML Compliance Officer the filing of a SAR as required by Applicable Law, (bb) prepare and file the SAR as agent for a Fund and maintain documents supporting the SAR, (cc) if appropriate under regulatory guidance and procedures, file a joint SAR as agent for a Fund and any other designated financial institutions and (dd) provide the relevant Fund with a copy of the SAR within a reasonable time after filing. To the extent permitted by Applicable Law, DTI may share information related to the AML Services hereunder with its supervising parent entities and financial institutions subject to a joint SAR filing, and any other institution within its corporate

organizational structure, as permitted by Applicable Law, FinCEN guidance and appropriate company policies and procedures.

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- (ii) Each party will promptly notify the other party (as permitted by Applicable Law) if any further communication is received from the U.S. Department of the Treasury or any law enforcement agencies regarding the SAR. The parties will reasonably cooperate and assist each other in responding to inquiries from the U.S. Department of the Treasury or law enforcement agencies with respect to the SAR or with respect to supporting documentation for the SAR requested by any law enforcement agency.
- (iii) Unless prohibited by Applicable Law, each party will use reasonable efforts to consult with the appropriate personnel of the other party prior to contacting law enforcement authorities or filing a SAR. Notwithstanding the foregoing, each party reserves the sole discretion to make any such contacts or filings without prior notification or approval of the other party. If upon consultation, the parties disagree with a DTI recommendation to contact law enforcement or file a SAR, either party may make a notification or file a SAR, as applicable, independently of the other party.
- (iv) In addition to any confidentiality obligations set forth in this Agreement, each party understands and acknowledges the extreme confidential nature of underlying information concerning SAR filings ("**SAR Confidential Information**"). Each party agrees to hold all SAR Confidential Information in strict confidence and to share such SAR Confidential Information only with, to the extent permitted by Applicable Law and FinCEN guidance, (i) the other party, (ii) BNYM, (iii) any party that may be deemed to control a Fund ("control" as defined in Section 2(a)(9) of the 1940 Act), which may include the Fund's investment adviser (collectively, "**control affiliates**"), (iv) each of their respective employees, attorneys and auditors on a need-to-know basis, and (v) state, federal and local law enforcement and applicable regulators.
- (v) Each Fund hereby authorizes DTI, as its agent, to share information about potentially suspicious activities involving the Fund, but not the acknowledgment or copy of any SAR filing, with other financial institutions in accordance with Section 314(b) of the USA PATRIOT Act. As between DTI and the Funds, DTI will be solely responsible for the timely filing of any annual notices required by Section 314(b) to be filed by DTI or the Funds to allow DTI to share such information.

(7) DTI shall compare Fund Data against internal and third party databases of politically exposed persons and negative news and conduct such other screening processes in accordance with the Tier 1 Country Screening Procedures listed in Schedule C of this Agreement, to which the parties mutually agree, prior to or promptly after account opening, and periodically thereafter using a risk based approach. DTI shall report any matches to the Funds and will assist the Funds in taking appropriate action, such as enhanced due diligence or closing the account.

(8) As long as DTI is a subsidiary of BNYM Corporation, DTI shall follow such additional procedures with respect to Fund accounts and BNYM Corporation's Global Anti-Money Laundering/Know-Your-Customer Policy as shall be directed by BNYM Corporation.

(9) DTI agrees to permit governmental authorities with jurisdiction over a Fund to conduct examinations of the operations and records relating to the services performed by DTI under this Section 3(b) upon reasonable advance request and during normal business hours and to furnish copies at the Fund's cost and expense of information reasonably requested by the Fund or such authorities and relevant to the services.



(10) For purposes of clarification: All Written Procedures relating to the services performed by DTI pursuant to this Section 3(b) and any information, written matters or other recorded materials relating to such services and maintained by DTI shall constitute Confidential Information of DTI, except to the extent, if any, such materials constitute Fund records under Applicable Law.

(11) The Funds acknowledge that as between DTI on the one hand, and the Funds on the other hand, Funds shall retain the responsibility for determining the applicability to the Funds of the Bank Secrecy Act, the USA PATRIOT Act, regulations of FinCEN, and all other laws and regulations, as they may be constituted from time to time ("**Fund AML Laws**"), for complying with the Fund AML Laws, for determining the extent to which the AML Services assist the Funds in complying with the Fund AML Laws, or for furnishing any supplementation or augmentation to the AML Services. Subject to Section 1(c), the services provided pursuant to this Section 3(b) may be changed at any time and from time to time by DTI in its reasonable sole discretion to include commercially reasonable provisions appropriate in light of any changes to the Fund AML Laws, or new laws that are similar in intended purpose or national policy to the Fund AML Laws, and the description of services contained in Section 3 shall be deemed revised accordingly without written amendment pursuant to Section 16(a), provided that DTI shall give the Funds 30 days advance notice of any such change in service or, if 30 days advance notice is not practicable, as much notice as is practicable under the circumstances.

(c) **Red Flags Services.**

(1) DTI will provide each Fund with the "**Red Flags Services**", which is hereby defined to mean the following services:

(i) maintain written controls (as they may be revised from time to time hereunder, referred to herein as the "**Controls**") reasonably designed to detect the occurrence of Red Flags (as defined below) in connection with (i) account opening and other account activities and transactions conducted directly through DTI or BNYM with respect to Direct Accounts (as defined below), and (ii) transactions effected directly through DTI or BNYM by Covered Persons (as defined below) in Covered Accounts (as defined below); solely for purposes of this Section 3(c), the capitalized terms below will have the respective meaning ascribed to each:

- (A) "**Red Flag**" means a pattern, practice, or specific activity or a combination of patterns, practices or specific activities which may indicate the possible existence of Identity Theft (as defined below) affecting a Registered Owner (as defined below) or a Covered Person;
- (B) "**Identity Theft**" means a fraud committed or attempted using the identifying information of another person without authority;
- (C) "**Registered Owner**" means the owner of record of a Direct Account on the books and records of a Fund maintained by or on behalf of DTI as the provider of registrar services to the Fund (the "**Fund Registry**");
- (D) "**Covered Person**" means the owner of record of a Covered Account on the Fund Registry;
- (E) "**Direct Account**" means an Account established directly with and through DTI as a registered account on the Fund Registry and through which the owner of record has the ability to directly conduct account and transactional activity with and through DTI;



- (F) "**Covered Account**" means an Account established by a financial intermediary for another as the owner of record on the Fund Registry and through which such owner of record has the ability to conduct transactions in Shares directly with and through DTI; and
- (G) "**Account**" means (1) an account holding Fund Shares with respect to which a natural person is the owner of record, and (2) any other account holding Fund Shares with respect to which there is a reasonably foreseeable risk to the particular account owner's customers from identity theft, including financial, operational, compliance, reputation, or litigation risks;
- (ii) make available to the Funds upon request a printed copy of or Internet viewing access to the Controls;
- (iii) notify the relevant Fund(s) of Red Flags which it detects and reasonably determines to indicate a significant risk of Identity Theft to a Registered Owner or Covered Person ("**Possible Identity Theft**") and assist the Fund(s) in determining the appropriate response to the Possible Identity Theft; and
- (iv) upon the Funds' request, issuance of a certification in a form determined to be appropriate by DTI in its reasonable discretion, certifying to DTI's continuing compliance with the Controls.
- (2) Subject to Section 1(c), the Controls and the Red Flags Services may be changed at any time and from time to time by DTI in its reasonable sole discretion to include commercially reasonable provisions appropriate in light of any changes to the Red Flags Requirements, or new laws or regulations similar in intended purpose or national policy to the Red Flags Requirements, and the description of services contained in Section 3(c) shall be deemed revised accordingly without written amendment pursuant to Section 16(a), provided that DTI shall give the Funds 30 days advance notice of any such change in service or, if 30 days advance notice is not practicable, as much notice as is practicable under the circumstances.

(d) Additional DTI Information Technology Obligations.

(1) Lion System and GAMA System Interfaces. DTI shall provide on the BNYM Equipment software that permits users of DTI's Lion Remote System Web application ("**Lion Web Application**"), DTI's Lion System hosted within FSR ("**Lion System**") and DTI's General Asset Management Account System hosted within FSR ("**GAMA System**") to access the data and information maintained for the Funds in FSR in connection with the Services ("**Fund FSR Information**") and use the Fund FSR Information in the Lion Web Application, Lion System or GAMA System, as appropriate, subject to all policies and procedures, including information security policies and procedures, applicable to the BNYM System and its access and use (such software being referred to herein as, respectively, the "**Lion Software**" and "**GAMA Software**"). DTI will permit users of, respectively, the Lion System and the GAMA System, identified to DTI by the Funds, who satisfy all security and other conditions, to access and use the Fund FSR Information through, respectively, the Lion System and the GAMA System. In the event DTI develops documentation for the Lion System, Lion Software, GAMA System or GAMA Software, the Funds and users of each software shall be obligated to comply with the terms of such documentation. The Funds acknowledge and agree that the Lion Web Application, Lion System and GAMA System are the property of and proprietary to DTI.

(2) Technology Services.

(A) Each Contract Year DTI will cause the Technology Personnel to perform the Technology Services for the Technology Hours at no additional cost to the Funds in accordance with the terms of this Section 3(d)(2). For purposes of the foregoing:



- (i) "**Contract Year**" means the following collectively and individually as appropriate to the context: (aa) the "**First Year**", defined hereby to mean the period commencing on the Effective Date and ending on the last date of the calendar month which follows by twelve full calendar months the calendar month in which the Effective Date occurs ("**First Year Ending Date**"); (bb) the "**Middle Years**", hereby defined to mean the period commencing on the first day following the end of the First Year, and each subsequent anniversary of such date ("**Middle Year Commencement Date**"), and ending on the next occurring anniversary of the First Year Ending Date; and (cc) the "**Termination Year**", unless Section 3(d)(2)(B) applies, defined to be the period commencing on the last Middle Year Commencement Date which precedes a termination of this Agreement which occurs on an anniversary of the Effective Date and ending on such termination date.
- (ii) "**Technology Personnel**" means the personnel performing the Technology Services in accordance with this Section 3(d)(2)(A)(ii). Commencing on the Effective Date, personnel will be allocated to perform the Technology Services such that Technology Services for approximately 56% of the Technology Hours each Business Day are performed by computer programmers and that Technology Services for approximately 44% of the Technology Hours each Business Day are performed by analysts ("**Initial Allocation**"). In the event DTI reasonably determines that (aa) the expertise of computer systems personnel other than computer programmers or analysts is appropriate for a particular Technology Service, or (bb) that the allocation of Technology Hours between computer programmers and analysts should be modified from the Initial Allocation or from another allocation set at in accordance with this Section 3(d)(2)(A)(ii) for some or all of the Technology Services to be performed after a particular point in time, then DTI may thereafter for the period of time provided for in its determination: (yy) under the circumstances addressed by clause (aa), cause computer systems personnel subject matter experts to perform Technology Services for approximately the percentage of Technology Hours each Business Day specified by DTI in its determination, and (zz) under the circumstances addressed by clause (bb), cause computer programmers and analysts to perform Technology Services each Business Day in accordance with the allocation of Technology Hours specified by DTI in its determination. Notwithstanding and in addition to the foregoing, commencing on the Effective Date, DTI will allocate personnel to perform the Technology Services such that Technology Services for 25% or more of the Technology Hours each Business Day are performed by persons with two (2) years or more experience developing data processing applications software for mutual fund transfer agency activities.
- (iii) "**Technology Services**" means:
- (aa) The conversion of all Fund shareholder accounts, Fund books and records and all related Fund data and information from the specifications and requirements of the prior subcontractor to DTI to the specifications and requirements of the BNYM System, the installation of all such data and information into the BNYM System, and all other implementation activities appropriate to be performed with respect to the BNYM System in order to permit DTI to provide the Services and the Licensed Services in a production environment; provided, however, to the extent any of such services constitute Day 2 Services, the work shall be provided subject to the proviso in Section 3(j) regarding Credited Hours and invoice credits;
 - (bb) Development, testing and implementation of the Lion Software, GAMA Software and any other modifications to the BNYM System requested by DTI or required for BNYM to provide the Services and the Licensed Services;
 - (cc) All work occurring in accordance with Sections 1(c)(2) or 1(d) of this Agreement that is appropriate and reasonable for the Technology Personnel to perform, including without limitation activities related to modifications and enhancements to the BNYM System. For all purposes of this Agreement, the phrase

"work that is appropriate and reasonable for the Technology Personnel to perform" means work that is appropriate and reasonable for the Technology Personnel to perform based on the nature of the work and the skills expected to be possessed under this Agreement by the Technology Personnel;

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- (dd) All activities related to all (I) Updates to the BNYM System, (II) work that is appropriate and reasonable for the Technology Personnel to perform in connection with the development and implementation of a New Service (as defined in Section 9(d) below) or pursuant to Section 3(d)(3), and (III) Upgrades to the extent not subject to subsection (cc) above or clauses (I) or (II) of this subsection (dd), in all of the foregoing instances to the extent (y) the activities are performed due to (A) a specification or requirement of the Dreyfus System, (B) a characteristic, specification or feature of the Services or Licensed Services that is different from the services provided by BNYM to the majority of its transfer agency clients generally or (C) any other unique specification or requirement of the Funds, or (z) the activities are performed due to a Fund's request, and DTI's agreement, to engage Technology Personnel in the activities contemplated by this subsection (dd) earlier, in greater numbers, with a larger concentration of specialized skills, or otherwise than in accordance with the schedule or plans of DTI;
 - (ee) All work in connection with Conversion Actions performed that are appropriate and reasonable for the Technology Personnel to perform, as referenced in Section 13(g)(i);
 - (ff) All work performed in connection with Day 2 Services under Section 3(j) that is appropriate and reasonable for the Technology Personnel to perform, but subject to the proviso in Section 3(j) regarding Credited Hours and invoice credits;
 - (gg) All work performed in connection with the voice response unit provided by DTI for automated shareholder servicing via telephone that is appropriate and reasonable for the Technology Personnel to perform;
 - (hh) In connection with any request by a Fund for books and records in accordance with Sections 2(b) and 2(c), work that is appropriate and reasonable for the Technology Personnel to perform;
 - (ii) All work performed in connection with a Fund's request for DTI to convert shareholder records not on the BNYM System and transfer such records to the production database of DTI in the BNYM System, that is appropriate and reasonable for the Technology Personnel to perform; and
 - (jj) Any other technology services as the parties shall mutually agree.
- (iv) **"Technology Hours"** means:
- (aa) As of the first day of a Contract Year in which the Technology Personnel Number does not increase or decrease due to the operation of subsection (v) below, the number arrived at by multiplying (I) the Technology Personnel Number in effect on such date, times (II) 1,500; or
 - (bb) As of the first day of a Contract Year in which the Technology Personnel Number increases or decreases due to the operation of subsection (v) below, (I) the number arrived at pursuant to the calculation in clause (aa) above, plus, (II) effective as of the January 1 that the Technology Personnel Number increases or decreases, the number of hours determined by multiplying (x) by (y) by (z), where:

- (x) is the number of Upward Increments or Downward Increments upon which the change in the Technology Personnel Number is based;
- (y) is the number of full calendar months remaining in the Contract Year commencing on the January 1 as of which the adjustment is to be made; and
- (z) is 1,500.

(v) "**Technology Personnel Number**" means nine (9), subject to the following

- (aa) For each increment of 100,000 that the Determination Date Amount (as defined below) exceeds 845,000 ("**Upward Increment**"), the Technology Personnel Number shall increase by one, and if the Determination Date Amount should subsequently fall below one or more of the Upward Increments the Technology Personnel Number shall decrease by one for each such Upward Increment; and
- (bb) For each increment of 100,000 that the Determination Date Amount falls short of 845,000 ("**Downward Increment**"), the Technology Personnel Number shall decrease by one, and if the Determination Date Amount should subsequently increase above one or more of the Downward Increments the Technology Personnel Number shall increase by one for each such Downward Increment;

provided, however, notwithstanding clause (bb) above, the Technology Personnel Number shall never decrease below 5 and the number of Technology Hours with respect to which Technology Services are performed by programmers shall never decrease below 7,500; provided further, however, if but for the operation of this proviso the Technology Personnel Number would have decreased below 5 due to the operation of clause (bb) above, then the Technology Personnel Number cannot increase above 5 until the Determination Date Amount equals or exceeds 545,000.

(vi) "**Determination Date Amount**" means the number of open Fund accounts as of the close of business on a Determination Date.

(vii) "**Determination Date**" means September 30, 2013 and each September 30 thereafter as long as this Agreement is in effect, except if any particular September 30 is not a Business Day, then it means the last Business Day immediately preceding the September 30 that is not a Business Day.

(B) In the event this Agreement or performance of the Services terminates on a date other than an anniversary of the Effective Date, then the term Termination Year means the period commencing on the last Middle Year Commencement Date which precedes the termination of this Agreement or the Services, as appropriate, and ends on the termination date of this Agreement or the Services, whichever occurs later. With respect to such a Termination Year, the number of Technology Hours will be calculated as much as possible in accordance with Section 3(d)(A)(iv) but prorated over the portion of the full year represented by the Termination Year.

(C) In the event DTI reasonably determines at any time that the number of hours required to perform a Technology Service in accordance with a project timeline exceeds or will exceed the Technology Hours allotted to the particular Technology Service, DTI shall notify the Funds of such in writing and include in such notice a good faith estimate of the additional hours required to perform the Technology Service in accordance with the relevant timeline. In the event DTI reasonably determines at any time that the number of hours required to perform Technology Services planned or

scheduled for the remainder of a given Contract Year exceeds or will exceed the Technology Hours available for the remainder of the particular Contract Year, DTI shall notify the Funds of such in writing and include in such notice a good faith estimate of the additional hours required to perform the Technology Services in the given Contract Year. In the event the Funds request in writing that DTI provide Technology Services in excess of the Technology Hours then available, whether in response to a notification from DTI as described in the preceding two sentences or otherwise: (aa) DTI will engage in commercially reasonable measures as appropriate under the circumstances given resource availability to (I) utilize persons employed or subcontracted by BNYM at the time of the request to provide the Technology Services for the additional requested hours, or (II) open requisitions for additional personnel in response to the request and fill the open requisitions resulting from such request; provided, however, DTI will not under any circumstances be required to utilize persons employed or subcontracted by BNYM at the time of the request to provide the Technology Services for the additional requested hours; and (bb) the Funds will pay for the Technology Services provided upon such request at the rates set forth in the Fee Agreement.

(D) Technology Hours not used in a given Contract Year, not to exceed 20% of the Technology Hours available for that Contract Year, shall carry over to the following Contract Year.

(E) Technology Personnel, including subject matter experts, shall at all times have an average of at least five (5) years data processing applications software experience.

(F) DTI will provide the Funds with monthly reports regarding the performance of Technology Services by the Technology Personnel, the form and content of which to be mutually agreed upon by DTI and the Funds.

(3) The development of any transmission protocols and custom non-transmission interface protocols inbound and outbound interfaces shall be subject to the provisions of, as applicable, Section 1(c), 1(d) or 9(d).

(e) Cash Administration Services.

(1) DTI shall provide for demand deposit or other appropriate accounts to be established for the benefit of the Funds at BNY Mellon Bank or, with the consent of the Funds, at another depository institution ("**Third Party Institution**"), which may be an affiliate of DTI ("**Affiliated Third Party Institution**"), for the purpose of administering monies received in the course of performing services hereunder, as set forth in subsection (2) below ("**Service Accounts**"). In addition, during the term of this Agreement, DTI shall interface with the Fund Custodian in all respects as are reasonably necessary for the provision of other cash management services to the Funds related to the processing of Fund shareholder redemption drafts.

(2) In accordance with the Written Procedures, DTI will perform or provide the following cash management services:

(A) DTI will provide for the acceptance of payment for the purchase of Shares tendered by financial intermediaries, Fund shareholders and other investors in the Funds. DTI will cause monies it receives for such purchases through NSCC settlement procedures, by wire transfer and by ACH transfer to be deposited into the Service Accounts. DTI will cause personal checks received for such purchases to be deposited into the Service Accounts for customary check clearance activities by the Service Account Bank (as defined below). DTI will cause monies received in the Service Accounts resulting from the purchase of Shares to be transferred from the Service Accounts to the Fund Custodian for deposit into the custody account of the Fund established with the Fund Custodian pursuant to the custody agreement between the Fund Custodian and the Fund ("**Custody Account**").

- (B) DTI will cause to be accepted into the Service Accounts monies transferred to DTI by the Fund Custodian drawn by the Custodian from the Custody Account and will cause such monies to be disbursed from the Service Accounts in accordance with the related instructions received in good order, including without limitation disbursements in connection with redemptions of Shares by Fund shareholders, cash distributions effected by the Funds, such as dividend payments and capital gains distributions, payments of state and federal withholding tax obligations, and payments due Dealers, such as commissions and 12b-1 fees.
- (3) Service Accounts utilized for the payment of state and federal withholding tax obligations may be omnibus accounts in which the assets of other mutual funds are commingled. Service Accounts utilized for other cash management services may be omnibus accounts in which the assets of all Funds are commingled. An institution at which a Service Account is maintained is referred to herein as a "**Service Account Bank**."
- (4) DTI shall be permitted to cause funds to be swept from the Service Accounts into investment accounts at BNY Mellon Bank or a Third Party Institution, including Affiliated Third Party Institutions, and to retain, or allow an Affiliate to retain, for its own account any income earned from such sweep and may retain, or allow an Affiliate to retain, for its own account any balance credits issued with respect to the monies in the Service Accounts, in each case to the extent that such income or balance credits are in excess of the Account Credit for a calendar month pursuant to Section 3(e)(7)(A) calculated as if any such funds swept from the Service Accounts had remained in the Service Accounts rather than being swept into investment accounts at BNY Mellon Bank or a Third Party Institution. The Funds acknowledge that DTI, BNYM, BNY Mellon Bank and Affiliated Third Party Institutions may derive a benefit from the monies deposited with or swept into, respectively, BNY Mellon Bank or an Affiliated Third Party Institution to the extent BNY Mellon Bank or an Affiliated Third Party Institution, as appropriate, is able to use such monies in its business operations.
- (5) (A) DTI will offset Bank Charges (as defined below) attributable to a particular calendar month with a credit ("**Account Credit**") calculated on the aggregate average balance in the Designated Service Accounts (as defined below) for the particular month after reduction for amounts equal to the reserve requirements applicable to the Designated Service Accounts due to regulations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, using the interest rate designated in the Fee Agreement.
- (B) To the extent the Account Credit may exceed the amount of Bank Charges ("**Excess Account Credit**"), DTI will reduce the Account Fees incurred by the Funds for the particular month (such "**Account Fees**" being hereby defined to mean the fees listed at Section 1 of the Fee Agreement) with the Excess Account Credit. To the extent the amount of Excess Account Credit may exceed Account Fees for the particular month, such excess ("**Carryover Account Credit**") shall be available to reduce Bank Charges and Account Fees for the next 12 immediately succeeding calendar months ("**Carryover Months**"). Carryover Account Credits shall be applied to reduce Bank Charges and Account Fees for a particular Carryover Month not otherwise reduced by Account Credits for the particular Carryover Month in chronological order - the earliest accrued Carryover Account Credits being applied first in the order accrued. For clarification: any Carryover Account Credits not used to reduce Bank Charges or Account Fees in the manner described in the preceding sentences of this subsection (B) by the twelfth calendar month following the month accrued shall become void.
- (C) The Funds shall be obligated to pay DTI any amount by which the Bank Charges for the relevant month exceed the Account Credits for the particular month plus any available Carryover Account Credits determined in accordance with subsection (B) above. (Also, for the avoidance of doubt: The Funds shall be obligated to pay DTI any amount by which the Account Fees for the relevant month exceed any available Excess Account Credit or Carryover Account Credit for the particular month.)

(D) If in any calendar month the aggregate average monthly balance of the Service Accounts used to calculate the Account Credit is negative, the Funds shall pay DTI interest on the negative balance at the rate and in accordance with other applicable terms set forth in the Fee Agreement.

(E) For purposes of this Section 9(f)(7): "**Bank Charges**" means the bank charges and banking service fees imposed by a Service Account Bank for the establishment and maintenance of Service Accounts as set forth in the Fee Agreement; and "**Designated Service Accounts**" means the Service Accounts maintained on behalf of the Funds at a Service Account Bank other than the Service Accounts maintained and used for the payment of state and federal withholding tax obligations of shareholders.

(f) **Safekeeping of Forms and Devices.** DTI hereby agrees to establish and to maintain facilities and procedures reasonably acceptable to the Funds for safekeeping of check forms and facsimile signature imprinting devices, if any, and to keep account of such forms and devices.

(g) **Omnibus Transparency Services.** Upon request of the Funds, DTI will carry out certain information requests, analyses and reporting services, as specified in DTI Procedures, in support of a Fund's obligations under Rule 22c-2(a)(2) and (3) under the 1940 Act.

(h) **Short Term Trade Monitoring.** DTI will provide the Funds or their designee with periodic reports on trading activity in each Fund including shareholder identity and transaction information where DTI has such account level information, based on parameters provided to DTI by each Fund at least thirty (30) days in advance of the first date that the parameters are to apply for purposes of a periodic report. The services to be performed by DTI, on behalf of each Fund, hereunder shall consist solely of providing for the aforesaid periodic reports. DTI will implement any short-term trading redemption fee as described in a Fund's Prospectus. A Fund shall instruct DTI as to any account it has determined to be exempt from such fee. DTI, no less than once a year, will review the list of exempt accounts with the Funds and determine any changes to an account's exempt status.

(i) **Service Levels.**

(1) DTI shall perform the Services in accordance with the service levels (the "**Service Levels**") as may be agreed to from time to time in writing by DTI and the Funds (the "**Service Level Agreement**"). Failure to perform in a manner which equals or exceeds the Service Levels shall result in fee credits ("**Fee Credits**") or the Funds' right to terminate this Agreement, as set forth in the Service Level Agreement.

(2) Except as otherwise noted, the percentages set forth in the Service Levels relate to all Funds and do not relate individually to any specific Fund. All Fee Credits are to be aggregated where there are instances of not meeting objectives in respect to two or more different services. A waiver, whether partial, total or conditional, of any Fee Credit, or right to terminate this Agreement in a particular instance, does not constitute a waiver in any other instance. Unless otherwise specified in the Service Level Agreement, a monthly document evidencing DTI's performance with respect to the Service Levels will be delivered to the Funds by the fifteenth (15th) Business Day of the following month by DTI, or as soon thereafter as is reasonably practicable. Such document shall be signed by an officer of DTI.

(3) As used in the Service Level Agreement, the term "day" shall mean "Business Day" unless otherwise indicated. For calculation purposes, a week is considered to be the period beginning on Monday and concluding on the following Sunday. A week containing the last day of a month shall constitute a week in the month then ending, including any days in the subsequent month, and any such days shall not constitute days in the subsequent month.

(4) There shall be excluded from the calculation for the Service Levels any period of time, and only such period of time, during which DTI's performance is materially affected as a result of: (A) acts or omissions to act of the Funds or their agents, contractors or subcontractors, including a third party cash management provider (other than BNYM), (B) the occurrence of an Event Beyond Reasonable Control, but only if DTI promptly takes commercially reasonable steps to ameliorate the consequences of such event, (C) an abnormally high level of activity with respect to either the Funds or the markets in which they invest, or (D) pre-planned, extraordinary events such as major software or hardware installations or maintenance, provided, such event shall occur during the weekly maintenance window as set forth in the Service Level Agreement and DTI uses reasonable efforts to minimize any adverse impact on the operations of the Funds. An abnormally high level of activity shall be deemed to have occurred if the volume of the activities listed in Section 3(a) on a given day exceeds both: (x) 133% of the average daily volume of such activities for the immediately preceding 90 calendar days (not including the calendar day in issue or any immediately preceding calendar days on which an abnormally high level of activity occurred), and (y) 133% of the average daily volume of the same calendar month in which such day occurs during the immediately preceding year (not including any immediately preceding calendar days on which an abnormally high level of activity occurred). DTI shall not be responsible for delays or failures to supply any services where such delays or failures are caused by the delays or failures of the Funds to supply necessary instructions, approvals or information in the time periods agreed upon and all Service Levels shall again be measured from the date of the receipt by DTI of any necessary instructions, approvals or information. Nothing contained herein, however, shall relieve DTI from responsibility for the acts or omissions to act of its own permitted agents, contractors, subcontractors, or entities acting under DTI's control. In the event the outage set forth in clause (D) of this Paragraph is expected to be longer than six (6) hours, the outage will be discussed with, scheduled with, and agreed to by the Funds prior to its occurrence, the Funds' agreement thereto not to be unreasonably delayed or withheld.

(j) **Services To Be Performed After The Effective Date.** To the extent that the design, development, testing or implementation of the services set forth on Schedule E cannot be completed prior to the Effective Date ("**Day 2 Services**"), DTI shall take commercially reasonable measures to provide the Day 2 Services as soon as commercially reasonable after the Effective Date, and to the extent any Day 2 Service involves design, development, testing or implementation activities relating to the BNYM System, such activities shall be performed by the Technology Personnel in accordance with and subject to all terms of Section 3(d)(2); provided, however, DTI shall keep a record of hours spent each calendar month by the Technology Personnel on Day 2 Services and at its election either (i) not count some or all of such hours as satisfying the requirement set forth at the first sentence of Section 3(d)(2)(A), or (ii) to the extent such hours are counted as satisfying the requirement set forth at the first sentence of Section 3(d)(2)(A) ("**Credited Hours**"), credit the Funds on the invoice for Fees relating to the same month during which the Day 2 Services occurred an amount equal to the product of the Credited Hours times the appropriate Fees as set forth at Section 12 of the Fee Agreement.

(k) **Rule 38a-1 Program.** DTI will maintain written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent violations by DTI of the Federal Securities Laws, as that term is defined in Rule 38a-1, adopted by the SEC under the 1940 Act ("**Rule 38a-1**"). Pursuant to its compliance program, DTI will provide periodic measurement reports to the Funds and their Chief Compliance Officer. DTI will provide to each Fund in connection with any periodic annual or semi-annual shareholder report filed by the Fund and, if requested by the Fund, in connection with Fund filings on Form N-Q, a sub-certification in the form attached hereto as Exhibit 1A under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 relating to DTI's performance of the Services and DTI's related internal controls. In addition, on a quarterly basis, DTI will provide to the Funds a certification in the form attached as Exhibit 1B in connection with DTI's compliance with Rule 38a-1. DTI will provide the Funds with access to the Rule 38a-1 policies and procedures and will provide such explanations of the Rule 38a-1 policies and procedures as the Funds may reasonably request. DTI reserves the right to amend and update its written policies and procedures in order to address changing regulatory and industry developments, and will notify the Funds of any such changes in a timely manner.

4. Confidentiality.

(a) Each party shall keep the Confidential Information (as defined in subsection (b) below) of the other party in confidence and will not use or disclose or allow access to or use of such Confidential Information except in connection with the activities contemplated by this Agreement or as otherwise expressly agreed in writing. Each party acknowledges that the Confidential Information of the disclosing party will remain the sole property of such party. In complying with the first sentence of this subsection (a), each party will use the same degree of care it uses to protect its own confidential information, but in no event less than a commercially reasonable degree of care.

(b) Subject to subsections (c), (d) and (e) below, "**Confidential Information**" means (i) all compensation agreements, arrangements and understandings (including waivers) respecting this Agreement, disputes pertaining to this Agreement, and information about a party's exercise of rights hereunder, performance of obligations hereunder or other conduct of a party in connection with this Agreement (in each case, other than as required to be disclosed under Applicable Law), (ii) information and data of, owned by or about a disclosing party or its respective Affiliates, customers, shareholders, contractors or subcontractors that may be provided to the other party or become known to the other party in the course of the relationship established by this Agreement, regardless of form or content, including but not limited to (A) competitively sensitive material, and not generally known to the public, including, but not limited to, studies, plans, reports, surveys, summaries, documentation and analyses, regardless of form, information about product plans, marketing strategies, finances, operations, customer relationships, customer profiles, customer lists, sales estimates, business plans, and internal performance results relating to the past, present or future business activities of DTI or a Fund, their respective subsidiaries and Affiliates and the customers, clients and suppliers of any of them; (B) scientific, technical or technological information, a design, process, procedure, formula, or improvement that is commercially valuable and secret in the sense that its confidentiality affords DTI or a Fund a competitive advantage over its competitors; (C) a confidential or proprietary concept, documentation, report, data, specification, computer software, source code, object code, flow chart, database, invention, know how, trade secret, whether or not patentable or copyrightable; (D) information related to security, disaster recovery, business continuity and any other operational plans, procedures, practices and protocols, (E) anything designated as confidential, and (F) Personal Information (as defined in Section 5 below), and (iii) to any extent not included within clause (i) or clause (ii) above, with respect to the Funds, Dreyfus Data.

(c) Information or data that would otherwise constitute Confidential Information under subsection (b) above shall not constitute Confidential Information to the extent it:

- (i) is already known to the receiving party at the time it is obtained;
- (ii) is or becomes publicly known or available through no wrongful act of the receiving party;
- (iii) is rightfully received from a third party who, to the receiving party's knowledge, is not under a duty of confidentiality;
- (iv) is released by the protected party to a third party without restriction; or
- (v) has been or is independently developed or obtained by the receiving party without reference to the Confidential Information provided by the protected party.

(d) To the extent required by Applicable Law or by lawful order or requirement of a court or governmental authority having competent jurisdiction over the receiving party, the receiving party may disclose Confidential Information, including Personal Information, in accordance with such law or order or requirement, subject to the following conditions: As soon as possible after becoming aware of such law, order or requirement and prior to disclosing Confidential Information, including Personal Information, pursuant thereto, the receiving party will so notify the disclosing party in writing and, if possible, the receiving party will provide the disclosing party notice not less than five (5) Business Days prior to the required disclosure.

The receiving party will use reasonable efforts not to release Confidential Information, including Personal Information, pending the outcome of any measures taken by the disclosing party to contest, otherwise oppose or seek to limit such disclosure by the receiving party and any subsequent disclosure or use of Confidential Information, including Personal Information, that may result from such disclosure; provided, however, the receiving party shall not be required to withhold disclosure on the final day by which disclosure is required by the particular law, order or requirement if the disclosing party has not obtained an order restraining or otherwise blocking the law, order or requirement. The receiving party will provide commercially reasonable cooperation and assistance to the disclosing party, at the disclosing party's expense, regarding such measures. Notwithstanding any such compelled disclosure by the receiving party, such compelled disclosure will not otherwise affect the receiving party's obligations hereunder with respect to Confidential Information, including Personal Information, so disclosed.

(e) For clarification: The Funds may, pursuant to the first and third sentences of Section 4(a), disclose DTI's Confidential Information to a Fund's Board of Directors/Trustees and to its and their respective auditors and attorneys, provided each recipient has agreed, or is otherwise subject to a duty, to maintain the confidentiality and use restrictions thereof in accordance with this Agreement and the Funds otherwise comply with the third sentence of Section 4(a).

(f) The provisions of this Section 4 shall survive termination of this Agreement for a period of three (3) years after such termination.

5. Privacy.

(a) "**Personal Information**" means the following information about past, present or future shareholders of the Funds that are individuals: names, signatures, dates of birth, addresses, telephone numbers, account numbers, social security numbers, financial data and transaction information ("**Personal Data**") solely to the extent such information is received by DTI in connection with DTI's performance of the Services and is necessary to the performance of the Services. In the event Personal Data not necessary to the performance of the Services is received by DTI ("**Unnecessary Personal Data**") and is integrated with Personal Information, DTI shall be bound by the same duties with respect to the Unnecessary Personal Data as it is with respect to the integrated Personal Information. In other circumstances DTI will be bound by such duties with respect to the Unnecessary Personal Data only upon becoming aware that such information consists of Personal Data.

(b) DTI agrees that all Personal Information is, and shall be considered, confidential and proprietary to the Funds. DTI may disclose Personal Information to contractors or subcontractors that have undergone DTI's vendor approval process, that are performing services for DTI directly related to the Services, and that are bound by written agreement to use and disclosure restrictions at least as protective as those set forth herein. Except as provided by the immediately preceding sentence, DTI shall not disclose Personal Information to any third party, nor permit any third party to have access to any Personal Information, for any purpose. DTI shall not use Personal Information, nor shall DTI duplicate Personal Information or retain records thereof, except as necessary to perform its obligations hereunder. DTI shall comply with all Applicable Law relating to the Personal Information. DTI agrees to implement and maintain appropriate security measures to protect "personal information", as that term is defined in 201 CMR 17.00: Standards For The Protection Of Personal Information Of Residents Of The Commonwealth ("**Massachusetts Privacy Regulation**"), consistent with the Massachusetts Privacy Regulation and any applicable federal regulations. DTI shall deliver to the Funds a certification of compliance with the Massachusetts Privacy Regulation upon the Funds' reasonable request.

(c) Information Security Program.

(1) DTI shall implement and maintain a comprehensive written information security program applicable to the Personal Information ("**Information Security Program**") which shall include commercially reasonable measures, including, as appropriate, policies and procedures and technical, physical, and administrative safeguards that are consistent with industry standards, providing for (i) the security and confidentiality of the Personal Information, (ii) protection of the Personal Information against reasonably foreseeable threats or hazards to the security or integrity of the Personal Information, (iii) protection against unauthorized access to or use of or loss or theft of the Personal Information, and (iv) appropriate disposal of the Personal Information. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Information Security Program shall provide for (i) continual assessment and re-assessment of the risks to the security of Personal Information acquired or maintained by DTI and its agents, contractors and subcontractors in connection with the Services, including but not limited to (A) identification of internal and external threats that could result in unauthorized disclosure, alteration or destruction of Personal Information and systems used by DTI and its agents, contractors and subcontractors, (B) assessment of the likelihood and potential damage of such threats, taking into account the sensitivity of such Personal Information, and (C)

assessment of the sufficiency of policies, procedures, information systems of DTI and its agents, contractors and subcontractors, and other arrangements in place, to control risks; and (ii) appropriate protection against such risks.

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(2) The Information Security Program shall require encryption of any Personal Information in electronic format while in transit or in storage, and enhanced controls and standards for transport and disposal of physical media containing Personal Information. DTI shall, and shall require its agents, contractors and subcontractors who access or use Personal Information or Confidential Information to, regularly test key controls, systems and procedures relating to the Information Security Program ("**ISP Tests**"). DTI shall advise the Funds of any material issues identified in the ISP Tests potentially affecting the Information Security Program.

(3) DTI shall comply with its Information Security Program.

(d) DTI shall notify the Funds of any unauthorized use, disclosure, acquisition, modification, or destruction of Personal Information, unauthorized access to Personal Information, or loss of Personal Information (each, a "**Security Breach**") promptly after determining a Security Breach has occurred. DTI shall investigate each Security Breach, provide the Funds with a description of the circumstances surrounding each Security Breach, and provide and promptly implement a remediation plan, acceptable to the Funds and in compliance with any Applicable Law, to address the Security Breach and prevent any further incidents. Notwithstanding Section 11(c), DTI will at its expense pay any fines assessed by state authorities related to the Security Breach, and, to the extent the Security Breach presents a credible risk of identity theft and is requested by the Funds, or if required by Applicable Law, notify Fund shareholders of the Security Breach and provide one year of free credit monitoring service to affected Fund shareholders or such longer period of credit monitoring as may be required by Applicable Law, or DTI will reimburse the Funds for such expenses incurred by the Funds.

(e) In the event that DTI commits a material breach of any of DTI's material obligations under Section 4 or Section 5 with regard to Personal Information, the Funds may terminate this Agreement immediately at any time thereafter. DTI's obligations under Section 4 or Section 5 with regard to Personal Information shall survive the termination of this Agreement with respect to any Personal Information that remains in the possession of DTI.

(f) At the time of termination of Services under this Agreement, DTI shall provide the Funds with copies of all Personal Information that the Funds request be provided and shall destroy in accordance with its Information Security Program and Applicable Law all Personal Information in any form in DTI's possession or in the possession of DTI's agents, contractors or subcontractors at the time of termination of Services under this Agreement. DTI shall retain no copies thereof, except for the period prior to scheduled destruction under its Information Security Program, provided that if DTI is required by law to retain a copy of any Personal Information, DTI will retain the Personal Information only for the time required, and disclose it only as required by law, after which it shall destroy it in accordance with its Information Security Program. The terms of this Agreement regarding the protection of Personal Information shall apply until the Personal Information is destroyed. DTI will upon request certify in writing the destruction of Personal Information that has occurred as of the time of the request.

(g) DTI agrees to include in a written agreement with any agent, contractor or subcontractor to whom it provides access to Personal Information confidentiality obligations with respect to such Information that are at least as restrictive as those that apply through this Agreement to DTI. DTI shall enforce all such agreements with its agents, contractors and subcontractors.

(h) In addition to any other rights the Funds may have under this Agreement or at law, since unauthorized use or disclosure of Personal Information may result in immediate and irreparable injury for which monetary damages may not be adequate, in the event that DTI or any officer, director, employee, agent, contractor or subcontractor of DTI uses or discloses, or in a Fund's sole opinion is likely to use or disclose, Personal Information in breach of DTI's obligations hereunder, the Fund shall be entitled to equitable relief, including temporary and permanent injunctive relief and specific performance. The Funds shall also be entitled to the recovery of any pecuniary gain realized by DTI from the unauthorized use or disclosure of Personal Information.

6. Audits; Questionnaires.

(a) Subject to the further provisions of this Section 6, a reasonable number of representatives of the Funds will have the right, upon not less than thirty (30) days advance written notice and during normal weekday business hours, and subject to DTI's reasonable security requirements, to (i) inspect DTI's premises where the Services and related operations are performed, including the data centers in use at the time and any other location where servers and computer hardware are used by DTI in performing the Services or are used by its Affiliate in providing any Services or part thereof on behalf of DTI, (ii) audit and examine on-site any books and records required to be maintained by DTI in connection with the performance of its obligations under this Agreement ("**Agreement Records**"), and (iii) audit and examine the books and records of DTI directly relating to Section 3(d)(2) (subject to redaction for data or information that is confidential or proprietary to DTI but not detracting from the Funds' ability to audit compliance), all as reasonably requested by the Funds to verify DTI's compliance with the terms of this Agreement. Inspections by the Funds with respect to DTI's Information Security Program shall be limited to (x) discussions of DTI's Information Security Program with DTI's subject matter experts, (y) review of summaries of DTI's policies and procedures relating to the security of Personal Information, and (z) such other actions as the Funds reasonably determine to be necessary or appropriate in order for the Funds and their Chief Compliance Officer to comply with the requirements of Rule 38a-1, including the review of (non-summarized) policies and procedures as contemplated by Section 3(k) of this Agreement. Such inspections, audits or examinations ("**DTI Audits**") may occur (i) annually; or (ii) with such greater frequency as may be "commercially reasonable" (as defined below); and may include the assistance of auditors associated with a firm of certified independent public accountants ("**Third Party Auditor**") reasonably acceptable to DTI and, where applicable, may cover DTI's oversight program for contractors or subcontractors utilized by DTI in connection with the particular Services being audited. DTI acknowledges and agrees that DTI Audits covering different subjects may be conducted at different times during the year. "**Commercially reasonable**" for purposes of the foregoing sentence means the Funds have reasonable grounds to believe that DTI is not materially complying with a term of this Agreement, the Funds notify DTI in reasonable detail of such belief in writing, and the Funds conduct a DTI Audit only of such portions of the premises and Agreement Records as are relevant to the cited noncompliance. DTI shall cooperate with the Funds to take commercially reasonable measures to mitigate any material risks the Funds may identify.

(b) Subject to the further provisions of this Section 6, and DTI's reasonable security requirements, DTI will give regulatory authorities with jurisdiction over the Funds ("**Regulators**"), upon reasonable advance written notice and during normal weekday business hours, the ability to inspect the premises and operations of DTI and Agreement Records (collectively with DTI Audit, "**Audit**").



(c) Subject to the further provisions of this Section 6, DTI will cooperate, and, where appropriate, will use its best efforts to require its contractors and subcontractors to cooperate, in the Audits, making available the information reasonably requested by the Funds, Third Party Auditors or Regulators in connection with the Audit and reasonably appropriate to the scope of the Audit, as determined by reference to Section 6(a), when appropriate, and to conduct discussions with relevant personnel that are also appropriate to the permitted scope of the Audit regarding DTI's compliance with its obligations under this Agreement. DTI and any Affiliate who provides any Services or part thereof on behalf of DTI shall be so obligated to cooperate to the extent (i) the Funds provide reasonable advance written notice of the date an Audit is to commence and the nature and scope of the Audit to the extent known by the Funds, (ii) the Audit does not significantly interfere with or disrupt the normal business operations of DTI or, where applicable, a particular Affiliate of DTI, and (iii) personnel of Third Party Auditors, who in the sole judgment of DTI will have access to customer, confidential, proprietary or other privileged information of DTI, execute confidentiality agreements containing terms similar to those that apply to the Funds as set forth in this Agreement, or are bound by confidentiality obligations similar to those that apply to the Funds as set forth in this Agreement or are otherwise reasonably satisfactory to DTI. DTI shall not, however, be required to divulge any information that is prohibited by law or by a confidentiality agreement with a third party. All nonpublic information disclosed by DTI in connection with an Audit shall be deemed confidential and proprietary information of DTI and shall not be disclosed by the Funds or its Third Party Auditors to any third party without DTI's prior written consent. The Funds shall use reasonable efforts to ensure that any such information disclosed to a Regulator is afforded confidential treatment.

(d) DTI shall comply with the Funds' reasonable requests for in-person or telephonic meetings to discuss, or written responses to information requests and questionnaires regarding, the Services, the Information Security Program, security measures, business recovery plans, and compliance with terms of this Agreement.

7. Cooperation with Accountants. DTI shall cooperate with the independent public accountants for each Fund and shall take commercially reasonable measures to furnish or to make available to such accountants information relating to this Agreement and DTI's performance of the obligations hereunder as requested by such accountants and necessary for the expression of their opinion.

8. Disaster Recovery.

(a) DTI shall provide back-up facilities ("**Back-Up Facilities**") to the primary operations and data centers used by DTI to provide the Services ("**Primary Facilities**") that are capable of providing the Services in the event an incident to the Primary Facilities significantly interrupts the delivery of a significant Service. The Back-up Facilities will have no other function that could not be suspended immediately for an indefinite period of time if necessary to allow, or continue to be supported while allowing, the Back-up Facilities to function as back-up facilities for interrupted Services in accordance with DTI's Business Continuity Plan (as defined below). DTI will provide disaster recovery services in accordance with its Business Continuity Plan following the declaration of a "**Disaster**", which is hereby defined to mean any event that significantly interrupts the delivery of significant Services from Primary Facilities. The Funds shall not bear the costs related to such transfer. Once the Primary Facilities have recovered, they shall again be used to provide the Services herein with no loss of time and at no additional cost to the Funds.

(b) DTI shall demonstrate its ability to effect a transfer to, and provide adequate services from, Back-up Facilities by developing, maintaining and testing a business continuity plan containing disaster recovery procedures for its data centers and operations facilities, including without limitation the Lion Software ("**Business Continuity Plan**"). DTI's Business Continuity Plan will meet the following minimum requirements: (i) data shall be backed up to alternate sites so that no loss of data can occur, and (ii) DTI's Business Continuity Plan will meet or exceed the business continuity plan requirements set forth in the

policies of BNYM Corporation. An executive summary of the Business Continuity Plan, as the Business Continuity Plan was constituted on the Effective Date, shall be delivered to the Funds by the Effective Date. DTI shall annually provide the Funds with an executive summary in written form of the Business Continuity Plan, updated as necessary to incorporate into the executive summary, as of the date provided, summaries of any changes to the Business Continuity Plan since the Effective Date, or the date of the last executive summary of the Business Continuity Plan provided to the Funds, as the case may be (posting on a website of DTI or its Affiliate shall be deemed to satisfy this requirement). The Business Continuity Plan will be available at DTI for review in accordance with the policies of BNYM Corporation. At least once each calendar year, DTI shall test the Business Continuity Plan.

(c) DTI will provide the Funds with executive summaries of all internal tests of the Business Continuity Plan that will include the date of the test, the scope of the test and whether it was a success or not a success. All tests will follow standardized test scripts that will be reviewed by a centralized group of BNYM Corporation for completeness ("**BCP Test Group**"). All critical issues resulting from the tests will be tracked by the BCP Test Group and remain a priority for DTI (and the associated technology service teams of BNYM Corporation, if applicable) until remediated. If any of the critical issues are a hindrance to providing critical services to the Funds, the Funds will be so advised.

9. Fees and Expenses.

(a) As compensation for services rendered by DTI during the term of this Agreement, the Funds will pay to DTI such fees and charges (the "**Fees**") as may be agreed to from time to time in writing by DTI and the Funds (the "**Fee Agreement**"). In addition, the Funds agree to pay, and will be billed separately in arrears for, reasonable expenses incurred by DTI in the performance of its duties hereunder as specified in the Fee Agreement ("**Reimbursable Expenses**"). In addition, any other expenses incurred by DTI at the request or with the consent of an Authorized Person will be promptly reimbursed by the Funds.

(b) Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Agreement or in the Fee Agreement, the prices specified in the Fee Agreement include: (i) all employee taxes and unemployment insurance relating to DTI employees, and (ii) the cost of making, securing and maintaining all DTI's applications, licenses, permits, approvals, consents, authorizations, registrations, certificates, audits performed by DTI of DTI's operations as part of DTI's audit or compliance program (but not audits performed at the specific request of the Funds or by the Funds or any other party at the Funds' request or as a result of the Funds' relationship with such party (including without limitation regulators of the Funds)) necessary to perform and provide the Services.

(c) The fees and charges set forth in the Fee Agreement, other than Print/Mail Fees and Charges and Bank Charges, may be increased or shall decrease annually upon each July 1st (commencing with the first increase or decrease which is to occur on July 1, 2013) over the fees and charges during the prior calendar year in an amount equal to the numerically smaller of: (a) sixty percent (60%) of the annual percentage of change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers: U.S. City Average by Expenditure Category and Commodity and Service Group Special Indexes – Services less rent of shelter, Base 1982=100, or any successor index (the "**CPI**"), for the 12 calendar months immediately preceding the January 1st of the year in which the increase is to take effect, or (b) seven percent (7%). Any such increase or decrease will, however, be subject to the following: (i) written notice of DTI's intention to increase such fees and charges (but not the amount of such increase) must be provided to the Funds by DTI at least six months prior to the effectiveness thereof, and (ii) a decrease in fees shall only occur when the CPI has decreased for two consecutive years and will then be based upon the decrease for the second year, *e.g.*, if 60% of the CPI's decrease equals four percent (4%) in year four and eight percent (8%) in year five, the fees to be paid by the Funds hereunder would not otherwise change in year five, and would decrease by seven percent (7%) in year six.

- (d) In the event a new or modified service or a new or modified functionality of the BNYM System is implemented other than in the circumstances described in Section 1(c) or 1(d) ("**New Service**"), the following provisions shall apply:
- (i) DTI shall be entitled to commercially reasonable fees for providing the New Service for the Funds and if DTI elects to charge fees for the New Service it shall provide the Funds with notice of any such fees not less than sixty (60) days in advance of the first date as of which such fees will apply and the New Service will commence;
 - (ii) The Funds shall have the right to decline to receive a New Service and in the event the Funds exercise this right the Funds shall not be obligated to pay any fee for the New Service even if one or more Funds inadvertently receive some or all of the New Service;
 - (iii) If DTI's costs are not increased as a result of providing the New Service and the Funds elect to receive the New Service, then the Funds shall not be obligated to pay any additional fee for the New Service;
 - (iv) Notwithstanding clauses (i) through (iii) of this Section 9(d), and without regard to whether DTI charges or does not charge a fee for the New Service, in the event a Fund indicates its acceptance of a New Service and the implementation or the performance of the New Service requires DTI to perform work that is different than the work otherwise to be performed in connection with the New Service, then the Technology Personnel shall perform all such work in connection with the New Service that is appropriate and reasonable for the Technology Personnel to perform, in accordance with and subject to all terms of Section 3(d)(2); and
 - (v) To the extent that any Service provided to the Funds under this Agreement is configured or performed as it is in whole or in part due to parameters set forth in the Prospectus or other materials provided to Fund shareholders, standards imposed by clearing corporations or other industry-wide service bureaus or organizations, Fund policies or Applicable Law in effect on the Effective Date (other than laws, rules and regulations applicable directly to DTI as a business entity or as a SEC-registered transfer agent) and due to new or amended provisions of any of the foregoing after the Effective Date (collectively, a "**Requirements Change**") DTI provides a New Service, then if the Funds decline to receive the New Service DTI shall be released from all liability for Loss that may occur due to its failure to utilize the New Service or that could reasonably have been prevented or mitigated by utilizing the New Service. DTI shall have no obligation to develop, implement or provide a new service in response to a Requirements Change, except that if the Funds requests such, DTI's obligations shall be governed by Sections 1(c) and (d) hereunder.
- (e) The Funds hereby represent and warrant to DTI that (i) the terms of this Agreement, (ii) the fees and expenses associated with this Agreement, and (iii) any benefits accruing to DTI or to the adviser or sponsor to the Funds in connection with this Agreement, including but not limited to any fee waivers, conversion cost reimbursements, up front payments, signing payments or periodic payments made or to be made by DTI to such adviser or sponsor or any affiliate of the Funds relating to this Agreement have been fully disclosed to the Board of Directors/Trustees of the relevant Fund and that, if required by Applicable Law, such Board has approved or will approve the terms of this Agreement, any such fees and expenses, and any such benefits.
- (f) No termination of this Agreement shall cause, and no provision of this Agreement shall be interpreted in any manner that would cause, DTI's right to receive payment of its fees and charges for services actually performed hereunder up to and including the date of termination, and the fees and charges provided for in Section 13(g) for services performed after such termination date, and the Funds' obligation to pay such fees and charges, to be barred, limited, abridged, conditioned, reduced, abrogated, or subject to a cap or other limitation or exclusion of any nature.



(g) The Funds will advise DTI as to the manner Fees and Reimbursable Expenses are to be allocated among the Funds. DTI agrees to apply the allocation methodology to amounts due it each month, and to reflect such application on monthly invoices.

10. Instructions.

(a) Unless the terms of this Agreement or the Written Procedures expressly provide, in the reasonable discretion of DTI, all requisite details and directions for it to take a specific course of conduct, DTI may, prior to engaging in a course of conduct on a particular matter, require Written Instructions with respect to the matter.

(b) Whether received from a Fund in response to a request described in Section 10(a) or otherwise, DTI shall be obligated to act only on "**Standard Instructions**", which is hereby defined to mean (i) Written Instructions it receives which direct a course of conduct substantially similar in all material respects to a course of conduct provided for in the Written Procedures, or (ii) if the Written Procedures provide for a particular form of instructions to be used in connection with a matter ("**Form**"), instructions it receives on the Form or Written Instructions conforming in all material respects to the Form in DTI's reasonable sole judgment.

(c) DTI may in its reasonable discretion decline to follow any course of conduct contained in an Instruction that is not a Standard Instruction (such course of conduct being a "**Non-Standard Instruction**") for a bona fide legal, commercial or business reason ("**Bona Fide Reason**"), including by way of example and not limitation the following: (i) the course of conduct is not consistent or compliant with, is in conflict with, or requires a deviation from an Industry Standard, (ii) the course of conduct is not reasonably necessary or appropriate to or consistent with the services contemplated by this Agreement, (iii) the course of conduct requires a deviation from Written Procedures, (iv) the course of conduct is in conflict or inconsistent with or violates a law, rule, regulation, or order or legal process of any nature, (v) the course of conduct is in conflict or inconsistent with or will violate a provision of this Agreement, or (vi) the course of conduct imposes on DTI a risk, liability or obligation not contemplated by this Agreement, including without limitation sanction or criticism of a governmental, regulatory or self-regulatory authority, civil or criminal action, a loss or downgrading of membership, participation or access rights or privileges in or to organizations providing common services to the financial services industry, out-of-pocket costs and expenses the Funds do not agree to reimburse, requires performance of a course of conduct customarily performed pursuant to a separate service or fee agreement, requires a material increase in required resources, or is reasonably likely to result in a diversion of resources, disruption in established work flows, course of operations or implementation of controls, or (vii) DTI lacks sufficient information, analysis or legal advice to determine that the conditions in clauses (iv) and (vi) do not exist.

(d) Notwithstanding the right reserved to DTI by subsection (c) above:

(i) DTI shall in good faith consider implementing a Non-Standard Instruction if the Funds agrees in a prior written authorization to reimburse DTI for: the costs and expenses incurred in consulting with and obtaining the opinions or other work product of technical specialists, legal counsel or other third party advisors, consultants or professionals reasonably considered by DTI to be appropriate to fully research, develop and implement the policies, procedures, operational structure and controls required to perform the Non-Standard Instruction ("**External Research**"), the costs and expenses associated with utilizing or expanding internal resources to research, develop and implement the policies, procedures, operational structure and controls required to perform the Non-Standard Instruction ("**Internal Research**", and together with the External Research, the "**Research**"), and the fees and charges reasonably established by DTI for performing the Non-Standard Instruction following its implementation.

The Funds may, in place of agreeing to reimburse DTI for the costs of Research, agree in such written authorization to provide DTI at the Funds' cost and expense with all Research reasonably requested by DTI.

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- (ii) Following receipt of all requested Research, DTI may, in its reasonable discretion, as an accommodation and not pursuant to any obligation, agree to follow a Non-Standard Instruction if it subsequently receives a Written Instruction containing terms satisfactory to it in its reasonable discretion, including without limitation terms constituting additional agreements with respect to fees, charges, and expenses, terms constituting appropriate warranties, representations and covenants, and terms specifying with reasonable particularity the course of conduct constituting the Non-Standard Instruction.
- (iii) DTI reserves the right following receipt of all External Research and Internal Research and notwithstanding such receipt to continue to decline to perform the Non-Standard Instruction for a Bona Fide Reason.
- (e) DTI will also not be obligated to act on any Instruction with respect to which it has reasonable uncertainty about the meaning of the Instruction or which appears to conflict with another Instruction. DTI will promptly advise the Funds if it has uncertainty about the meaning of an Instruction or if it appears to conflict with another Instruction, but DTI will have no liability for any delay between issuance of the initial Instruction and its receipt of a clarifying Instruction.
- (f) In addition to any other provision of this Agreement that may be applicable to a particular Instruction, DTI may include in a form of instruction constituting a Standard Instruction, in addition to appropriate functional terms and provisions, indemnification terms that are substantially similar in all material respects to indemnification terms of this Agreement and representations and covenants that DTI reasonably believes to be appropriate due to risks, liabilities or obligations incurred by or on it by virtue of acting in an agency capacity for the Funds or imposed on it by law, regulation, or governmental, regulatory or self-regulatory authority by virtue of its agency conduct. In addition, except where a third party is acting on behalf of or for a Fund in accordance with a Written Instruction, a Written Procedure or this Agreement, DTI may require a third party who purports to be authorized to act on behalf of or for a Fund in connection with this Agreement to execute an instrument containing terms determined by DTI to be reasonable under the circumstances or may require the Fund to provide Written Instructions regarding the third party and its activities.
- (g) DTI shall not be under any duty or obligation to inquire into and shall not be liable for the validity or invalidity, authority or lack thereof, truthfulness or accuracy or lack thereof, or genuineness or lack thereof of any Instruction (Standard Instructions and Non-Standard Instructions), direction, notice, instrument or other information or communication from a Fund which DTI reasonably believes to have been given by the Fund ("**Fund Communication**"). DTI shall have no liability for engaging in a course of conduct in accordance with any of the foregoing provided it otherwise acts in compliance with this Agreement. DTI shall be entitled to rely upon any Instruction it receives from an Authorized Person or from a person DTI reasonably believes to be an Authorized Person relating to this Agreement. DTI may assume that any Instruction received hereunder is not in any way inconsistent with the provisions of organizational documents of a Fund or this Agreement or of any vote, resolution or proceeding of a Fund's Board of Directors/Trustees or of the Fund's shareholders.
- (h) DTI shall be obligated to engage in conduct pursuant to instructions from a Fund only if the instructions are Written Instructions (and otherwise comply with this Section 10). DTI may, however, in its discretion, agree to engage in conduct pursuant to Oral Instructions (that comply with this Section 10) in lieu of Written Instructions with respect to a particular matter under this Agreement. In the event DTI agrees to engage in conduct on the basis of Oral Instructions, each Fund agrees, as a condition to DTI's acceptance of the Oral Instructions, to deliver to DTI, for receipt by 6:30 PM (Eastern Time) on the same Business Day as the day the Oral Instructions were given, or by such later time as agreed to by the recipient of the Oral Instructions with respect to the particular Oral Instructions, Written Instructions which confirm the Oral Instructions, or, if authorized in an email sent by the recipient of the Oral Instructions, instructions contained in an email from an Authorized Person responding to the authorizing email of the recipient of the Oral Instructions ("**Email**

Instructions") which confirm the Oral Instructions. In the event Written Instructions or Email Instructions, if applicable, confirming Oral Instructions are received late, are never received, or fail to contain terms which confirm the Oral Instructions in all material respects, (i) the validity, authorization and enforceability of the Oral Instructions, all actions, transactions, and conduct occurring as a result of the Oral Instructions, and DTI's ability to rely on the Oral Instructions shall not be abridged, abrogated, nullified or adversely impacted in any manner; and (ii) DTI's contemporaneous written memorialization of the Oral Instructions, if any, shall be the controlling Written Instructions in the event confirming Written Instructions or Email Instructions, if applicable, are not received or are received but fail to confirm the Oral Instructions in all material respects.

(i) In the event facts, circumstances, or conditions exist or events occur, other than due to Breach Conduct (as defined in Section 11(a) below), including without limitation situations contemplated by Section 10(e), and DTI reasonably determines that it must take a course of conduct in response to such situation and must receive an Instruction to direct its conduct, and DTI so notifies the relevant Fund, and the Fund fails to furnish adequate Instructions or unreasonably delays furnishing adequate Instructions ("**Response Failure**"):

- (i) DTI will first endeavor to utilize internal resources to determine the appropriate course of conduct in response to the situation but will be entitled, at the Fund's sole cost and expense, to consult with legal counsel or other third parties reasonably determined by DTI to be appropriate to determine the appropriate course of conduct and the Fund will reimburse DTI for out-of-pocket expenses so incurred upon being invoiced for same; and
- (ii) DTI may implement a course of conduct on behalf of the relevant Fund and DTI will have all rights hereunder with respect to such course of conduct as if such course of conduct was taken pursuant to and contained in Written Instructions. The Fund will pay DTI all fees reasonably charged by DTI, if any, for engaging in the particular course of conduct and reimburse DTI for all reasonably related out-of-pocket expenses incurred upon being invoiced for same.

11. Terms Relating to Liability.

(a) DTI shall be liable to each Fund (or any person or entity claiming through a Fund) for Loss the recovery of which is not otherwise excluded by another provision of this Agreement only to the extent the Loss is caused by, (i) with respect to DTI's performance of the Services, conduct constituting intentional misconduct, reckless disregard or negligence ("**Breach Conduct**"), and (ii) with respect to obligations under this Agreement other than those described in clause (i), for breaches of this Agreement. As used in this Agreement, negligence shall mean conduct not commercially reasonable under the applicable circumstances.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision, and for all purposes, of this Agreement: Neither party nor its Affiliates shall be liable for any Loss (including Loss caused by delays, failure, errors, interruption or loss of data) or breach hereunder occurring directly or indirectly by reason of any event or circumstance, whether foreseeable or unforeseeable, which despite the taking of commercially reasonable measures is beyond its reasonable control, including without limitation: natural disasters, such as floods, hurricanes, tornados, earthquakes and wildfires; epidemics; action or inaction of civil or military authority; war, terrorism, riots or insurrection; job action by organized labor; interruption, loss or malfunction of utilities, transportation, internet or communications capabilities; or non-performance by third parties (other than contractors or subcontractors of DTI for causes other than those described herein) (all and any of the foregoing being an "**Event Beyond Reasonable Control**"). Upon the occurrence of an Event Beyond Reasonable Control, the affected party shall be excused from any non-performance caused by the Event Beyond Reasonable Control for so long as the Event Beyond Reasonable Control or damages caused by it prevail and such party continues to use commercially reasonable efforts to attempt to perform the obligation so impacted.

(c) NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER PROVISION OF THIS AGREEMENT, BUT SUBJECT TO THE EXPRESS EXCLUSION OF THIS SECTION 11(c) PROVIDED FOR IN THE LAST SENTENCE OF SECTION 5(d), IN NO EVENT SHALL EITHER PARTY, ITS AFFILIATES OR ANY OF ITS OR THEIR DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, AGENTS, CONTRACTORS OR SUBCONTRACTORS BE LIABLE UNDER ANY THEORY OF TORT, CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHER LEGAL OR EQUITABLE THEORY FOR LOST PROFITS, FOR EXEMPLARY, PUNITIVE, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, OR FOR ANY OTHER DAMAGES WHICH ARE NOT DIRECT DAMAGES REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SUCH DAMAGES WERE OR SHOULD HAVE BEEN FORESEEABLE AND REGARDLESS OF WHETHER ANY ENTITY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, ALL AND EACH OF WHICH DAMAGES IS HEREBY EXCLUDED BY AGREEMENT OF THE PARTIES. FOR PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION: NO OTHER PROVISION OF THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE INTERPRETED TO CONDITION, LIMIT, MODIFY, NULLIFY OR OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN WHOLE OR IN PART OVER THIS SECTION 11(c).

(d) Each party shall have a duty to mitigate damages for which the other party may become responsible, including giving notice of Loss or Breach Conduct which in timing and content is commercially reasonable under the circumstances when such notice would provide the other party with an opportunity to remediate the Loss or Breach Conduct.

(e) With respect to securities data, information and research furnished to DTI by third parties and included in the BNYM System ("**Securities Data**"), the Funds acknowledge that DTI and such third parties make no warranty concerning the Securities Data and DTI disclaims all responsibility for the Securities Data, including its content, accuracy, completeness, availability or timeliness of delivery, and DTI shall not in the absence of Breach Conduct be liable for Loss caused by Securities Data not being provided to it with the content and at the time which is standard for the industry or which is required for performance of any service provided for herein, including without limitation performance of the Licensed Services.

12. Indemnification.

(a) DTI shall not be responsible for, and each Fund agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless DTI and each affiliate providing any service hereunder or an underlying component thereof in whole or in part on behalf of DTI, and the respective directors, trustees, officers, agents and employees of each (each, a "**DTI Indemnified Party**"), from and against any and all Losses and, solely with respect to third party claims that the Fund fails to assume the defense of or with respect to which the DTI Indemnified Party is entitled to separate counsel in accordance with Section 12(c), Attorneys Fees arising directly or indirectly from:

- (i) Any conduct of a Fund forming the basis for a third party claim against the DTI Indemnified Party (for clarification: for purposes of this Section 12(a)(i) "Claims" shall be limited to third party claims only);
- (ii) All conduct of a DTI Indemnified Party taken in the performance of the Services, other than Breach Conduct or breaches of this Agreement. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this includes conduct of a DTI Indemnified Party taken in reliance on and pursuant to (A) Fund Communications; (B) where DTI is obligated to act in accordance with Applicable Law, written legal analysis or advice; (C) Section 10(i) due to a Response Failure; and (D) DTI Procedures and Exception Procedures. For clarification: unless the express terms of Non-Standard Instructions, DTI Procedures or Exception Procedures provide otherwise, the indemnification right in this Section 12 extends to conduct taken in reliance on the foregoing but not to Breach Conduct committed in the *execution* of such conduct;



- (iii) A Fund's refusal or failure to comply with the terms of this Agreement, its negligence or willful misconduct, the breach of any representation or warranty hereunder by a Fund;
- (iv) Defaults by Dealers or shareowners with respect to payment for share orders previously entered;
- (v) The offer or sale of the Shares in violation of any requirement under federal securities laws or regulations or the securities laws or regulations of any state or in violation of any stop order or other determination or ruling by any federal agency or state with respect to the offer or sale of such Shares in such state (unless such violation results from a DTI Indemnified Party's failure to comply with Written Instructions that no offers or sales shall be permitted to be input into the Fund's securityholder records in or to residents of such state);
- (vi) Actions or omissions to act by a Fund or agents designated by either with respect to duties assumed thereby as provided for in Section 1(g) hereof; and
- (vii) a Fund Error.

Subject to the express terms of this Section 12(a), the Funds shall not be obligated to indemnify a DTI Indemnified Party, and a DTI Indemnified Party shall not be entitled to be indemnified by the Funds, against any Losses to the extent, and solely to the extent, that such Losses arose out of or were attributable: (i) with respect to DTI's performance of the Services, to conduct constituting Breach Conduct, and (ii) with respect to DTI's obligations under this Agreement other than those described in clause (i), for breaches of this Agreement.

(b) Except with respect to conduct for which DTI is entitled to indemnification under Section 12(a) hereof, DTI shall indemnify and hold each Fund and its directors, trustees, officers, agents and employees ("**Fund Indemnified Party**") harmless from and against Losses and, solely with respect to third party claims that DTI fails to assume the defense of or with respect to which the Fund Indemnified Party is entitled to separate counsel in accordance with Section 12(c), Attorneys Fees arising out of or attributable to: (i) with respect to DTI's performance of the Services, to conduct constituting Breach Conduct, and (ii) with respect to DTI's obligations under this Agreement other than those described in clause (i), for breaches of this Agreement.

(c) With respect to third party claims, where a party is entitled to indemnification under Section 12(a) or 12(b) (the "**Indemnified Party**") from another party hereunder (the "**Indemnifying Party**") and the Indemnified Party receives notice of the commencement of any action or written notification of a threatened action, to exercise its right of indemnification hereunder the Indemnified Party must notify the Indemnifying Party in writing of the notice or the written notification, as the case may be, and include therein a copy of all documentation relevant to the action it has received; but the failure so to notify the Indemnifying Party (and provide relevant documentation) will not relieve an Indemnifying Party from its obligation under Section 12(a) or 12(b) except to the extent the interests of the Indemnifying Party have been prejudiced as a proximate result of a failure to provide the required notice (and required documentation). The Indemnifying Party will be entitled to participate in, and, to the extent that it may wish, assume the defense thereof (in its own name or in the name and on behalf of any Indemnified Party, or both, with counsel reasonably satisfactory to such Indemnified Party); provided, however, if the defendants in any such action include (or will include) both the Indemnified Party and an Indemnifying Party and the Indemnified Party shall have reasonably concluded that there may be a conflict between the positions of the Indemnified Party and an Indemnifying Party in conducting the defense of any such action or that there may be legal defenses available to it which are inconsistent with those available to an Indemnifying Party, the Indemnified Party shall have the right to select one separate counsel (in addition to local counsel) to assume such legal defense and to otherwise participate in the defense of such action on behalf of such Indemnified Party at such Indemnified Party's sole expense. Upon receipt of notice from an

Indemnifying Party to such Indemnified Party of its election so to assume the defense of such action and approval by the Indemnified Party of counsel, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld (and any disapproval shall be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons therefor), the Indemnifying Party will not be liable to such Indemnified Party hereunder for any legal or other expenses subsequently incurred by such Indemnified Party in connection with the defense thereof. An Indemnifying Party will not settle or compromise or consent to the entry of any judgment with respect to any pending or threatened claim, action, suit or proceeding in respect of which indemnification or contribution may be sought hereunder (whether or not the Indemnified Party is an actual or potential party to such claim, action, suit or proceeding) unless such settlement, compromise or consent includes an unconditional release of each Indemnified Party from all liability arising out of such claim, action, suit or proceeding. An Indemnified Party will not, without the prior written consent of the Indemnifying Party, settle or compromise or consent to the entry of any judgment with respect to any pending or threatened claim, action, suit or proceeding in respect of which indemnification or contribution may be sought hereunder. If it does so, it waives its right to indemnification therefor.

13. Termination.

(a) Termination. This Agreement may be terminated with respect to one or more Funds and remain effective with respect to other Funds. This Agreement will terminate automatically with respect to a Fund when such Fund is liquidated or merged out of existence or when such Fund transfers all or substantially all of its assets and liabilities to another Investment Company or Portfolio, effective upon such liquidation, merger or transfer. A Fund may terminate this Agreement upon 12 months' prior written notice to DTI. DTI may terminate this Agreement by giving the Funds notice in writing specifying the date of such termination, which shall be not less than 24 months after the date of receipt of such notice. If DTI gives such notice, the Funds will have the option to extend such proposed termination date by an additional six months. Each Fund may exercise this option by giving notice thereof to DTI in writing no less than three months prior to DTI's originally proposed termination date.

(b) Termination Due to Material Breach. If a party materially breaches this Agreement (a "**Defaulting Party**") the other party (the "**Non-Defaulting Party**") may give written notice thereof to the Defaulting Party ("**Breach Notice**"), and if such material breach shall not have been remedied within thirty (30) days after the Breach Notice is given, then the Non-Defaulting Party may terminate this Agreement by giving written notice of termination to the Defaulting Party ("**Breach Termination Notice**"), in which case this Agreement shall terminate as of 11:59 PM (Eastern Time) on the 30th day following the date the Breach Termination Notice is given, or such later date as may be specified in the Breach Termination Notice. In all cases, termination by the Non-Defaulting Party shall not constitute a waiver by the Non-Defaulting Party of any other rights it might have under this Agreement or otherwise against the Defaulting Party. In the event a Breach Notice specifies that a Service Level Termination Event constitutes a material breach of the Agreement with respect to which the Breach Notice is being given (a "**Material Service Level Termination Event**"), the 30 day cure period provided for in the first sentence of this Section 13(b) shall not be applicable and such Breach Notice must specify the termination date.

(c) Termination Due to Service Level Failure. The Funds may terminate this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of the Service Level Agreement regarding Service Levels. A Fund must give written notice of its intent to terminate this Agreement within sixty (60) days of receipt of a true and complete report of DTI evidencing the event giving rise to such right of termination under the terms of the paragraphs of the Service Level Agreement captioned "Termination" (a "**Service Level Termination Event**"). Such notice must specify a date no less than three nor more than twenty-four (24) months thereafter as the date upon which such termination shall be effective. Failure to provide such notice in a timely manner (whether under this Section 13(c) or with respect to a Material Service Level Termination Event under Section 13(b) above) shall constitute a waiver in respect to the specific Service Level Termination Event (but no other).

(d) Early Termination Due to Change in Control of DTI. In the event 50% or more of DTI's outstanding voting stock is acquired by an entity or group of Affiliated entities, other than Affiliates of BNYM Corporation, or an agreement is entered into which would provide for the foregoing to occur if closed in accordance with its terms, DTI shall promptly upon becoming aware of such an acquisition or agreement notify the Funds of the particular acquisition or agreement and the Funds may terminate this Agreement by providing, within 90 days of receipt of such notice, written notice of a termination under this Section 13(d), specifying the date of termination, not less than one year in advance of the termination date specified in the notice.

(e) Termination due to Bankruptcy, Insolvency. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, either party may in its sole discretion terminate this Agreement immediately by sending notice thereof to the other party upon the happening of any of the following: (i) the other party commences as debtor any case or proceeding under any bankruptcy, insolvency or similar law, or there is commenced against the other party any such case or proceeding; (ii) the other party commences as debtor any case or proceeding seeking the appointment of a receiver, conservator, trustee, custodian or similar official for the other party or any substantial part of its property or there is commenced against the other party any such case or proceeding; (iii) the other party makes a general assignment for the benefit of creditors; or (iv) the other party states in any medium, written, electronic or otherwise, any public communication or in any other public manner its inability to pay debts as they come due. A party may exercise its termination right under this Section 13(e) at any time after the occurrence of any of the foregoing events notwithstanding that such event may cease to be continuing prior to such exercise, and any delay in exercising this right shall not be construed as a waiver or other extinguishment of that right. Any exercise by a party of its termination right under this Section 13(e) shall be without any prejudice to any other remedies or rights available to such party and shall not be subject to any fee or penalty, whether monetary or equitable. Notwithstanding clause (iii) of Section 15, notice of termination under this Section 13(e) shall be considered given and effective when given, not when received.

(f) In the event of a termination, if a Fund requests Conversion Actions (as defined below) in connection with the termination, DTI shall make a good faith effort to perform the Conversion Actions and facilitate a conversion to a successor service provider; provided, however, unless DTI is provided with one-year advance notice of the termination, as is provided for in Section 13(a), DTI does not guarantee that it will be able to effect a conversion to a successor service provider by the date requested by the Fund.

(g) (i) In the event of termination, all expenses, which includes out-of-pocket expenses, of DTI ("**Conversion Expenses**") associated with any transfer or movement of files, records and other information and materials to the Funds or to a successor service provider, any conversion of files, records and other information and materials to one or more formats or specifications different than those used by the BNYM System and any other activities engaged in by DTI which are ancillary to the foregoing or customarily performed in connection with conversions following a termination (such transfer, conversion and other activities being referred to collectively herein as the "**Conversion Actions**") will be borne by the Funds. Prior to the date of the first of any such transfers or conversions, and as a condition to such, the Funds shall pay to DTI the amounts equal to: (A) the Conversion Expenses, including without limiting the generality of the foregoing, (I) reasonable expenses incurred by DTI associated with conversion to a successor service provider, (II) reasonable expenses associated with the transfer or duplication of records and materials, and (III) reasonable expenses associated with the conversion of records or materials; (B) reasonable trailing expenses (expenses incurred by DTI in providing services after a termination of this Agreement or after any transfer or conversion of files and records occurring in connection with the termination, such as, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, answering general shareholder inquiries, furnishing historical shareholder account information to authorized parties, providing tax services with respect to transactions occurring before the termination such as the filing of final tax forms, maintaining a Service Account for Fund checks not yet cleared, and compliance with any record retention requirements); and (C) Fees and Reimbursable Expenses for services

performed hereunder through and including such date, excluding any amounts included in the amounts described in clauses (A) or (B) above.

(ii) The Technology Personnel shall perform all work in connection with the Conversion Actions that is appropriate and reasonable for the Technology Personnel to perform and any hours spent by Technology Personnel performing such work shall be counted toward satisfying the requirement set forth in the first sentence of Section 3(d)(2)(A).

(iii) Notwithstanding Sections 13(g)(i), in the event of a termination by the Funds under Section 13(b), including a termination for a Material Service Level Termination Event, or under Section 13(e), the Funds shall not be obligated to pay DTI for any Conversion Expenses.

(iv) In addition, in the event of termination, if DTI continues to perform any Conversion Actions or provides any other services hereunder other than those specifically contemplated and invoiced as trailing expenses pursuant to subsection (g)(i) above, beyond any termination date or time specified in any notice, after a transfer or conversion of files and records, or in any other manner ("**Continuation Services**"), the Funds shall be obligated to pay DTI immediately upon being invoiced therefor, all reasonable Fees and Reimbursable Expenses associated with the Continuation Services; provided, however, in the event of a termination by the Funds under Section 13(b), including a termination for a Material Service Level Termination Event, the Funds shall not be obligated to pay DTI for any Continuation Services that constitute Conversion Actions.

14. Policies and Procedures.

(a) The parties acknowledge that the Services described in and to be provided under this Agreement involve processes, actions, functions, instructions, consents, choices, the exercise of rights or performance of obligations, communications and other components, both internal to DTI and interactive between the parties, necessitated or made appropriate by business or by legal or regulatory considerations, or both, that in most cases are far too numerous and minutely detailed to expressly include in this Agreement and that, accordingly, the parties agree that DTI shall provide the services provided for in this Agreement in accordance with the written policies, procedures, manuals, documentation and other operational guidelines of BNYM governing the performance of the services in effect at the time the services are performed ("**Standard Procedures**"), that BNYM may from time to time revise the Standard Procedures, and that the Standard Procedures are expressly intended to supplement the description of Services provided for herein, but that the express terms of this Agreement will always prevail in any conflict with the Standard Procedures. BNYM may embody in the Standard Procedures any course of conduct which it reasonably determines is commercially reasonable or consistent with generally accepted industry practices, principles or standards ("**Industry Standard**") and in making such determination may rely on such information, data, research, analysis and advice, including legal analysis and advice, as it reasonably determines appropriate under the circumstances, including without limitation consensus responses by the industry in general to changes in Applicable Law. DTI shall notify the Funds of material changes to Standard Procedures in a timely manner.

(b) Prior to the execution of this Agreement, DTI and the Funds agreed to written procedures listed on Schedule C hereto to reflect the business needs of the Funds ("**DTI Procedures**"). DTI agrees not to materially amend any DTI Procedures unless such amendment is approved in writing by the Funds, such approval not to be unreasonably withheld, delayed or conditioned.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, the following terms of this Section 14(c) shall apply in the event facts, circumstances or conditions exist or events occur, other than due to Breach Conduct, which would require a Service to be provided hereunder other than in accordance with the Standard Procedures, or if DTI is requested by the Funds, or a third party authorized to act for the Funds, to deviate from a Standard Procedure in connection with the performance of a service hereunder (collectively, "**Exception Procedures**"):

(i) DTI shall not be obligated to perform any particular Exception Procedure. However, DTI shall in good faith consider developing and implementing an Exception Procedure: if the Funds agree in a prior written authorization to reimburse DTI for all costs and expenses incurred in consulting with and obtaining the opinions of specialists, legal counsel or other third parties reasonably considered by DTI to be appropriate in light of the Exception Procedure requested ("**Exception Research**") and the costs associated with utilizing internal resources to develop and implement the Exception Procedure, and to pay the fees and charges established by DTI for performing the Exception Procedure. The Funds may, in place of agreeing to reimburse DTI for the costs of Exception Research, agree in such written authorization to provide DTI with all Exception Research reasonably requested by DTI at the Funds' cost and expense.

(ii) Following receipt of all requested Exception Research, DTI may, in its sole discretion, as an accommodation and not pursuant to any obligation, agree to provide an Exception Procedure if it receives a Written Instruction containing terms satisfactory to it in its sole discretion, including without limitation terms constituting additional agreements with respect to fees, charges, and expenses, terms constituting appropriate warranties, representations and covenants, and terms specifying with particularity the course of conduct constituting the Exception Procedure.

(iii) DTI reserves the right following receipt of all Exception Research and notwithstanding such receipt to continue to decline to perform the Exception Procedure for a bona fide legal, commercial or business reason.

(d) The Standard Procedures, DTI Procedures and Exception Procedures are sometimes referred to in this Agreement collectively as the "**Written Procedures**".

(e) In the event that the Funds request documentation, analysis or verification in whatsoever form regarding the commercial reasonableness or industry acceptance of conduct provided for in a Standard Procedure, DTI will cooperate to furnish such materials as it may have in its possession at the time of the request without cost to the Funds, but the Funds agree to reimburse DTI for all out of pockets costs and expenses incurred, including the costs of legal or expert advice or analysis, in obtaining additional materials in connection with the request.

15. Notices. Notices permitted or required by this Agreement shall be in writing and:

(i) addressed as follows, unless a notice provided in accordance with this Section 15 shall specify a different address or individual:

(A) if to DTI, to Dreyfus Transfer, Inc. at 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166, Attention: President; with a copy to The Dreyfus Corporation at 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166, Attention: Senior Counsel – Transfer Agency; and

(B) if to a Fund, to the Dreyfus Family of Funds, c/o The Dreyfus Corporation at 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166, Attention: President, with a copy to David Stephens, Esq., Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP at 180 Maiden Lane, New York, New York 10038.

- (ii) delivered: by hand (personal delivery by an Authorized Person to addressee); private messenger, with signature of recipient; U.S. Postal Service (with return receipt or other delivery verification provided); overnight national courier service, with signature of recipient; facsimile sending device providing for automatic confirmation of receipt; and
- (iii) deemed given on the day received by the receiving party.

16. **Amendments.**

(a) This Agreement, or any term thereof, including without limitation the Schedules and Exhibits hereto, may be changed or waived only by a written amendment, signed by the party against whom enforcement of such change or waiver is sought.

(b) In the event that any Investment Company for which an Affiliate of DTI serves as investment adviser, in addition to those listed on Schedule B, desires to have DTI render Services as transfer agent under the terms hereof, it shall so notify DTI in writing, and if DTI agrees to provide such services, such Investment Company shall become a Fund hereunder and be bound by all terms and conditions and provisions hereof including, without limitation, the representations and warranties set forth herein. In the event that any Investment Company listed on Schedule B establishes one or more Portfolios in addition to those set forth on Schedule B with respect to which it desires to have DTI render services as transfer agent under the terms hereof, it shall so notify DTI in writing, and if DTI agrees to provide such services, such Portfolio shall become a Fund hereunder.

17. **Assignment; Subcontracting.**

(a) Except as expressly provided in this Section 17, no party may assign or transfer this Agreement or assign or transfer any right or obligation hereunder without the written consent of the other party and any attempt at such assignment or transfer, or any such assignment or transfer, shall be void. A merger in which DTI is not the surviving entity, a sale of a majority or more of the assets, equity interests or voting control, or a transfer by operation of law ("**Corporate Transaction**") shall be considered a "transfer" under this Section. Notwithstanding the foregoing: DTI may assign or transfer this Agreement (A) to the extent a transaction described in Section 13(d) constitutes an assignment or transfer, subject to the provisions of Section 13(d), and (B) to any entity, or in connection with any Corporate Transaction, other than that provided for in clause (A) above, upon the consent of the Funds.

(b) DTI may subcontract to provide (i) any service hereunder or component thereof with any other wholly-owned Affiliate of BNYM Corporation, (ii) any technology service hereunder or component thereof with any person or entity, and (iii) any service hereunder or component thereof not a technology service upon the prior written consent of the Funds. Any such subcontracting shall not relieve DTI of any of its liabilities hereunder.

18. Facsimile Signatures; Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one more counterparts; such execution of counterparts may occur by manual signature, facsimile signature, manual signature transmitted by means of facsimile transmission or manual signature contained in an imaged document attached to an email transmission; and each such counterpart executed in accordance with the foregoing shall be deemed an original, with all such counterparts together constituting one and the same instrument. The exchange of executed copies of this Agreement or of executed signature pages to this Agreement by facsimile transmission or as an imaged document attached to an email transmission shall constitute effective execution and delivery hereof and may be used for all purposes in lieu of a manually executed copy of this Agreement.

- (a) Entire Agreement. This Agreement embodies the final, complete, exclusive and fully integrated record of the agreement of the parties on the subject matter herein and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings relating to such subject matter.
- (b) No Changes that Materially Affect Obligations. The Funds agree that if any action taken or to be taken by a Fund that would reasonably be expected to require the transfer agent of the Fund to perform new services or to increase the scope of existing services performed for the Fund, or that would increase obligations of a Fund that the Fund would expect DTI to fulfill by virtue of the existence of this Agreement, including without limitation modifying the registration statement of a Fund or other Shareholder Materials of a Fund or adopting or modifying any Fund policies, the Funds will promptly notify DTI. For clarification: The extent of DTI's obligations with respect to any such notifications are provided for exclusively in Sections 1(c) or 1(d) and Section 9(d).
- (c) Captions. The captions in this Agreement are included for convenience of reference only and in no way define or delimit any of the provisions hereof or otherwise affect their construction or effect.
- (d) Several Obligations. The obligations under this Agreement of each Fund shall only be binding upon the assets and property of such Fund and shall not be binding upon any assets or property of any member of the Fund's Board of Directors/ Trustees, Fund officer or shareholder of the Fund individually. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Agreement to the contrary, the relationship and agreements set forth in this Agreement with respect to each Investment Company that is a party hereto shall be several, separate and distinct from those of each other Investment Company that is a party hereto to the same effect as would be the case if a separate agreement in the form hereof was executed by each such Investment Company without execution thereof by any other Investment Company. The obligations under this Agreement of each Fund that is a Portfolio of an Investment Company shall only be binding upon the assets or property of such Portfolio and shall not be binding upon the assets or property of any other Portfolio of such Investment Company. DTI acknowledges that, for any Investment Company that is a party hereto organized as a Massachusetts business trust, such Investment Company's Agreement and Declaration of Trust is on file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
- (e) Governing Law. This Agreement shall be deemed to be a contract made in New York and governed by New York law, without regard to its principles of conflicts of law that would apply the law of another jurisdiction. This Agreement will not be governed by the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. The Uniform Computer Information Transaction Act drafted by the National Conference Of Commissioners On Uniform State Laws, or a version thereof, or any law based on or similar to such Act ("UCITA"), if and as adopted by the jurisdiction whose laws govern with respect to this Agreement in any form, shall not apply to this Agreement or the activities contemplated hereby. To the extent UCITA is applicable notwithstanding the foregoing, the parties agree to opt out of the applicability of UCITA pursuant to the "opt out" provisions contained therein.
- (f) Partial Invalidity. If any provision of this Agreement shall be held or made invalid by a court decision, statute, rule or otherwise, the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected thereby.
- (g) Parties in Interest. This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and permitted assigns. The provisions of this Agreement are intended to benefit only DTI and the Funds and their respective permitted agents, successors and assigns. No rights shall be granted to any other person by virtue of this Agreement, and there are no third party beneficiaries hereof.
- (h) No Representations or Warranties. Except as expressly provided in this Agreement, DTI hereby disclaims all representations and warranties made to each Fund or any other person, including, without limitation, any warranties

regarding quality, suitability, merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise (irrespective of any course of dealing, custom or usage of trade), of any services or any goods provided incidental to services provided under this Agreement. DTI disclaims any warranty of title or non-infringement except as expressly set forth in this Agreement.

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(i) Customer Identification Program Notice. To help the U.S. government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, U.S. Federal law requires each financial institution to obtain, verify, and record certain information that identifies each person who initially opens an account with that financial institution on or after October 1, 2003. Certain of DTI's affiliates are financial institutions, and DTI may, as a matter of policy, request (or may have already requested) the name, address and taxpayer identification number or other government-issued identification number of a Fund, and others, and, if such other is a natural person, that person's date of birth. DTI may also ask (and may have already asked) for additional identifying information, and DTI may take steps (and may have already taken steps) to verify the authenticity and accuracy of these data elements.

(j) Compliance with Law. Each of DTI and the Funds agree to comply in all material respects with its respective Applicable Law.

(k) Requests to Transfer Information to Third Parties. In the event that a Fund, whether pursuant to Written Instructions or otherwise, requests or instructs DTI to send, deliver, mail, transmit or otherwise transfer to a Third Party (as defined below) or to make available to a Third Party for retrieval from within the BNYM System, information which constitutes Confidential Information of the Fund or non-public personal information of current or former investors in the Fund ("**Protected Information**"): DTI may decline to provide the information requested on the terms contained in the request, due to the requirements of Regulation S-P of the SEC, due to technical specifications or other requirements of the requested transfer that cannot be supported or for another Bona Fide Reason, but will in good faith discuss the request and attempt to accommodate the Fund with respect to the request, and DTI will not be obligated to act on any such request unless it agrees in writing to the terms of the information transfer. In the event DTI so agrees in writing to transfer information or make it available within the BNYM System: The Fund shall pay a reasonable fee for such activities, if it has agreed to such fee in advance, upon being invoiced for same by DTI; DTI shall have no liability or duty with respect to such information after it releases the information or makes it available within the BNYM System, provided DTI does not commit Breach Conduct when executing the express instructions of the written information transfer request; and DTI shall be entitled to the indemnification provided for at Section 12 in connection with the activities contemplated by any such written information transfer request. "**Third Party**" means a person which is not (i) a contractor or subcontractor of DTI, (ii) the DTCC, NSCC or other SEC-registered clearing corporation, (iii) the person about whom the Protected Information relates, and (iv) a person who in the ordinary course of the Fund's business receives Protected Information, is subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC or Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and is required by federal law to maintain the confidentiality and privacy of the Protected Information being transmitted to or retrieved by it.

(l) Service Indemnifications; Survival. Any indemnification provided to DTI by the Funds in connection with any service provided under this Agreement, including by way of illustration and not limitation, indemnifications provided in connection with Non-Standard Instructions and indemnifications contained in any agreements regarding Exception Procedures ("**Service Indemnifications**"), shall survive any termination of this Agreement. In addition, Sections 2(b), 4, 5, 7, 9(f), 11, and 12 and provisions necessary to the interpretation of such Sections and any Service Indemnifications and the enforcement of rights conferred by any of the foregoing shall survive any termination of this Agreement. In the event the Board of Directors/Trustees of a Fund authorizes a liquidation of the Fund or termination of this Agreement, DTI may require as a condition of any services provided in connection with such liquidation or termination that the Fund make provisions reasonably satisfactory to DTI for the satisfaction of contingent liabilities outstanding at the time of the liquidation or termination.

(m) Further Actions. Each party agrees to perform such further acts and execute such further documents as are necessary to effectuate the purposes hereof.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Transfer Agency Agreement to be executed as of the day and year first above written.

DREYFUS TRANSFER, INC.

THE INVESTMENT COMPANIES LISTED
ON SCHEDULE A OTHER THAN BNY
MELLON FUNDS TRUST

By: /s/ Patrick Synan

Name: Patrick Synan

Title: President

By: /s/ Bradley J. Skapyak

Name: Bradley J. Skapyak

Title: President

BNY MELLON FUNDS TRUST

By: /s/ David K. Mossman

Name: David K. Mossman

Title: President

SCHEDULE A

Definitions

As used in this Agreement:

"1933 Act" means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

"1934 Act" means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

"1940 Act" means Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

"ACH" means Automated Clearing House.

"Affiliate" means an entity controlled by, controlling or under common control with the subject entity, (with "control" for this purpose defined to mean direct or beneficial ownership of 50% or more of the equity interests of an entity and possession of the power to elect 50% or more of the entity's directors, trustees or similar persons performing policy-making functions).

"Applicable Law" means (i) when used with respect to a particular entity, the laws, rules and regulations applicable to the business of that entity, and (ii) when used in the context of a Service to be performed by DTI hereunder, the laws, rules and regulations applicable to the Funds with respect to the particular Service subject, with respect to changes to such laws, rules and regulations after the Effective Date or new laws, rules or regulations after the Effective Date, to the operation of Section 1(c).

"Attorneys Fees" means all attorneys' fees, court costs, travel costs and other reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses related to the investigation, discovery, litigation, settlement, mediation or alternative dispute resolution of a third party claim.

"Authorized Person" means any officer of a Fund and any other person duly authorized by the Fund in a manner reasonably satisfactory to DTI to give Instructions on behalf of the Fund. Any limitation on the authority of an Authorized Person to give Instructions must be expressly set forth in a written document signed by both parties.

"BNY Mellon Bank" means The Bank of New York Mellon, a New York chartered commercial bank and its lawful successors and assigns.

"BNYM Corporation" means The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation and its lawful successors and assigns

"Claim" means any claim, demand, suit, action, obligation, liability, suit, controversy, breach, proceeding or allegation of any nature, including any threat of any of the foregoing and regardless of the form of action or legal theory or forum.

"Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

"conduct" or "course of conduct" means a single act, two or more acts, a single instance of an action not being taken or of forbearance given, two or more instances of an action not being taken or of forbearance given, or any combination of the foregoing.

"E-deliver" or "E-delivery" means the transmission by electronic mail (1) of information or a document in the body of, or as an attachment to, an electronic mail message or (2) of a notice to the recipient that information or a document is available by accessing a specified Web site, and providing an electronic link to such Web site in the body of the electronic mail message, in each case, subject to Section 1(c), in compliance with publicly-available positions and interpretations of the SEC and/or its staff.

"Effective Date" means May 29, 2012 or, with respect to an Investment Company or Portfolio that is not a Fund hereunder as of May 29, 2012, the date following the completion of all implementation services.

"FinCEN" means the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

"FINRA" means the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.

"Fund Error" means a Fund or a third party acting on behalf of the Fund or conveying Fund data or information committing an error, furnishing inaccurate, incorrect or incomplete data or information to DTI or by other act or omission requiring Remediation Services.

"Fund Shares" (see "Shares").

"Funds' AML Compliance Officer" means the person who has been appointed the AML Compliance Officer of the Funds.

"Instructions" means Oral Instructions and Written Instructions considered collectively or individually.

"Investment Company" means an entity registered with the SEC under the 1940 Act as an open-end investment company.

"Loss" and "Losses" means any one, or any series of related, losses, costs, damages, expenses, awards, judgments, assessments, fines, penalties, payments, reimbursements, adverse consequences, liabilities or obligations of any nature, including without limitation any of the foregoing arising out of any Claim and all costs of litigation or threatened litigation such as but not limited to court costs, costs of counsel, discovery, experts, settlement and investigation.

"NAV" means a Fund's net asset value.

"Oral Instruction" means an instruction received by DTI from an Authorized Person (or a person reasonably believed by DTI to be an Authorized Person) that is not a Written Instruction.

"Portfolio" means each separate subdivision of the Investment Company, whether characterized or structured as a portfolio, series or otherwise.

"Prospectus" shall mean a Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information incorporated by reference therein, in each case as revised or supplemented through the date of reference.

"Red Flags Requirements" shall mean Section 114 of the Fair and Accurate Credit Transaction Act of 2003 and regulations promulgated thereunder by the Federal Trade Commission.

"Remediation Services" means the additional services required to be provided hereunder by DTI in connection with a Fund Error in order to correct, remediate, adjust, reprocess, repeat, reverse or otherwise modify conduct previously taken in accordance with this Agreement to achieve the outcome originally intended by the previous conduct.

"SEC" means the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

"Securities Laws" means the 1933 Act, the 1934 Act and the 1940 Act.

"Shareholder Materials" means a Fund's Prospectus and any other materials relating to a Fund provided to Fund shareholders by the Fund.

"Shares" or "Fund Shares" means the common stock or other units of beneficial interest of each Fund.

"Summary Prospectus" means a prospectus that meets the requirements of Rule 498 under the 1933 Act.

"Written Instruction" means:

- (1) a written instruction:
 - (i) which is signed by an Authorized Person (or a person reasonably believed by DTI to be an Authorized Person), and if the written instruction applies to a specific Fund, a written instruction signed by an Authorized Person of the relevant Fund (or a person reasonably believed by DTI to be such an Authorized Person),
 - (ii) in the case of a Form, which is acknowledged in writing by DTI on the Form where such acknowledgement is reasonably required by DTI for control purposes,
 - (iii) which is addressed to and received by DTI, and
 - (iv) which is delivered by:
 - (A) hand (personally delivery by the Authorized Person),
 - (B) private messenger, U.S. Postal Service or overnight national courier which provides confirmation of receipt with respect to the particular delivery,
 - (C) facsimile sending device which provides automatic confirmation of the standard details of receipt, or
 - (D) an email which contains a scanned copy with the .pdf extension (or similar extension indicating a fixed image) to an employee of DTI specifically designated in writing by DTI as authorized to receive emails from the Funds with attachments that will constitute Written Instructions;
- (2) trade instructions transmitted to and received by DTI by means of an electronic transaction reporting system which requires use of a password or other authorized identifier in order to gain access;
- (3) where DTI has agreed to engage in conduct in accordance with spoken instructions received from an Authorized Person during the daily operations conference call, an email containing such instructions in the body of the email sent by the Authorized Person to an employee designated by DTI during the conference call to receive the email; or
- (4) where a DTI employee has by email authorized an Authorized Person to send DTI instructions relating to a specific matter by email, the email sent to the authorizing DTI employee containing instructions with respect to the specific matter cited in the authorizing email.

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SCHEDULE B

Funds

Name of Investment Company
and each Series of the Investment Company (if any)

Advantage Funds, Inc.

Dreyfus Global Absolute Return Fund
Dreyfus Global Dynamic Bond Fund
Dreyfus Global Real Return Fund
Dreyfus International Value Fund
Dreyfus Opportunistic Midcap Value Fund
Dreyfus Opportunistic Small Cap Fund
Dreyfus Opportunistic U.S. Stock Fund
Dreyfus Strategic Value Fund
Dreyfus Structured Midcap Fund
Dreyfus Technology Growth Fund
Dreyfus Total Emerging Markets Fund
Dreyfus Total Return Advantage Fund
Global Alpha Fund

BNY Mellon Funds Trust

BNY Mellon Asset Allocation Fund
BNY Mellon Bond Fund
BNY Mellon Corporate Bond Fund
BNY Mellon Emerging Markets Fund
BNY Mellon Focused Equity Opportunities Fund
BNY Mellon Income Stock Fund
BNY Mellon Intermediate Bond Fund
BNY Mellon Intermediate U.S. Government Fund
BNY Mellon International Appreciation Fund
BNY Mellon International Equity Income Fund
BNY Mellon International Fund
BNY Mellon Large Cap Market Opportunities Fund
BNY Mellon Large Cap Stock Fund
BNY Mellon Massachusetts Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund
BNY Mellon Money Market Fund
BNY Mellon Mid Cap Stock Fund
BNY Mellon Municipal Opportunities Fund
BNY Mellon National Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund
BNY Mellon National Municipal Money Market Fund
BNY Mellon National Short-Term Municipal Bond Fund
BNY Mellon New York Intermediate Tax-Exempt Bond Fund
BNY Mellon Pennsylvania Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund
BNY Mellon Short-Term U.S. Government Securities Fund
BNY Mellon Small Cap Stock Fund

BNY Mellon Small/Mid Cap Fund
BNY Mellon Tax-Sensitive Large Cap Multi Strategy Fund
BNY Mellon U.S. Core Equity 130/30 Fund
CitizensSelect Funds
CitizensSelect Prime Money Market Fund
CitizensSelect Treasury Money Market Fund
Dreyfus Appreciation Fund, Inc.
Dreyfus BASIC Money Market Fund, Inc.
Dreyfus BASIC U.S. Mortgage Securities Fund

Dreyfus Bond Funds, Inc.
 Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund
Dreyfus Cash Management
The Dreyfus Fund Incorporated
 Dreyfus Funds, Inc.
 Dreyfus Mid-Cap Growth Fund
Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds
 Dreyfus Government Cash Management
 Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management
Dreyfus Growth and Income Fund, Inc.
Dreyfus Index Funds, Inc.
 Dreyfus International Stock Index Fund
 Dreyfus S&P 500 Index Fund
 Dreyfus Smallcap Stock Index Fund
Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Funds
 Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund
Dreyfus Institutional Preferred Money Market Funds
 Dreyfus Institutional Preferred Money Market Fund
 Dreyfus Institutional Preferred Plus Money Market Fund
Dreyfus Institutional Reserves Funds
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 Dreyfus Institutional Reserves Money Fund
Dreyfus Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Inc.
Dreyfus International Funds, Inc.
 Dreyfus Brazil Equity Fund
 Dreyfus Emerging Markets Fund
Dreyfus Investment Grade Funds, Inc.
 Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund
 Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund
 Dreyfus Short Term Income Fund
Dreyfus Investment Funds
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 Dreyfus/The Boston Company Small Cap Value Fund
 Dreyfus/The Boston Company Small Cap Growth Fund
 Dreyfus/The Boston Company Small/Mid Cap Growth Fund
 Dreyfus/The Boston Company Small Cap Tax-Sensitive Equity Fund
 Dreyfus/The Boston Company Emerging Markets Core Equity Fund
 Dreyfus/Standish Fixed Income Fund
 Dreyfus/Standish Global Fixed Income Fund
 Dreyfus/Standish International Fixed Income Fund
 Dreyfus/Standish Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund
 Dreyfus/Newton International Equity Fund
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 MidCap Stock Portfolio
 Small Cap Stock Index Portfolio

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Dreyfus Bond Market Index Fund
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Dreyfus Disciplined Stock Fund
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Dreyfus Liquid Assets, Inc.
Dreyfus Manager Funds I
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Dreyfus Balanced Opportunity Fund
Dreyfus Massachusetts Municipal Money Market Fund
Dreyfus Midcap Index Fund, Inc.
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Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus
Dreyfus Municipal Funds, Inc.
Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund
Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund
Dreyfus BASIC New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund
Dreyfus High Yield Municipal Bond Fund
Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund, Inc.
Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund, Inc.
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Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund
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Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund
Dreyfus Premier GNMA Fund, Inc.
Dreyfus GNMA Fund
Dreyfus Premier Investment Funds, Inc.
Dreyfus Diversified International Fund
Dreyfus Diversified Large Cap Fund (to be liquidated 4/26/2012)

Dreyfus Emerging Asia Fund
Dreyfus Global Real Estate Securities Fund
Dreyfus Greater China Fund
Dreyfus India Fund
Dreyfus Large Cap Growth Fund
Dreyfus Large Cap Equity Fund
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Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management
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Dreyfus U.S. Treasury Intermediate Term Fund
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SCHEDULE C

DTI Procedures

Name of Procedure (* indicates a procedure that includes Dreyfus-specific requirements)	Type
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Anti-Money Laundering Program Surveillance Procedures (USA PATRIOT ACT Section 352)	Rule 38a-1 Compliance Procedure
Anti-Money Laundering Program Travel Rule Procedures (Bank Secrecy Act/FinCen)	Rule 38a-1 Compliance Procedure
Escalation of Suspicious Activity Report ("SAR") Cases to Corporate Procedures	Standard Operational Procedure
Primary Money Laundering Concern Special Measures Procedures (USA PATRIOT ACT Section 311)	Rule 38a-1 Compliance Procedure
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Foreign Correspondent Fifth Special Measure Operational Desktop Procedures under Section 311 of USA PATRIOT ACT *	Dreyfus Procedure
Foreign Financial Institutions/Foreign Correspondence Procedures (USA PATRIOT ACT Section 312)	Rule 38a-1 Compliance Procedure
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN") Information Request Procedures (USA PATRIOT ACT Section 314(a))	Rule 38a-1 Compliance Procedure

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCen") 314(a) Procedures *	Dreyfus Procedure
Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") Choicepoint/Bridger Insight Static Scanning Procedures *	Dreyfus Procedure
Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC")/Government Matching Lists Procedures (USA PATRIOT ACT Section 311, 326, 352)	Rule 38a-1 Compliance Procedure
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Identity Theft Red Flag Program- Suspicious Personal Identifying Information	Rule 38a-1 Compliance Procedure
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Redemption Processing Procedures *	Dreyfus Procedure
Exchange Processing Procedures *	Dreyfus Procedure
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Account Transfers/Changes of Registration Processing Procedures *	Dreyfus Procedure
Processing Transfers Standard Operating Procedures	Standard Operational Procedure
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Adjustment Processing Procedures *	Dreyfus Procedure
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Listbill/Payroll Processing Procedures *	Dreyfus Procedure
NAV Error Shareholder Processing Procedures *	Dreyfus Procedure
Redemptions Fees Processing Procedures *	Dreyfus Procedure
Sales Charge Processing Procedures *	Dreyfus Procedure
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Wire/ACH Processing Procedures *	Dreyfus Procedure
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Safeguarding Funds and Securities (Exchange Act Rule 17Ad-12)	Rule 38a-1 Compliance Procedure

Limitations on Affiliate Marketing (Regulation S-AM)	Rule 38a-1 Compliance Procedure
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Reporting Aged Record Differences and Buy-ins (Exchange Act Rule 17Ad-10,11)	Rule 38a-1 Compliance Procedure
Annual Study and Evaluation of Internal Accounting Controls (Exchange Act Rule 17Ad-13)	Rule 38a-1 Compliance Procedure
Fingerprinting (Exchange Act Rule 17f-2)	Rule 38a-1 Compliance Procedure
Notice of Assumption or Termination of Transfer Agency Services (Exchange Act Rule 17Ad-16)	Rule 38a-1 Compliance Procedure
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Business Continuity Procedure Summary	Standard Operational Procedure
Business Continuity Planning Procedure Summary	Standard Operational Procedure

SCHEDULE D

Good Friday Funds (as described in Section 1(b)(iii))

Fund Name (all share classes)	Open on Good Friday	Open on Good Friday*
Dreyfus California AMT-Free Municipal Cash Management		X
Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Cash Management		X
Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management		X
Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management		X
BNY Mellon Money Market Fund	X	
BNY Mellon National Municipal Money Market Fund		X
Dreyfus BASIC Municipal Money Market Fund		X
Dreyfus BASIC New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund		X
Dreyfus Connecticut Municipal Money Market Fund, Inc.		X
Dreyfus Massachusetts Municipal Money Market Fund		X
Dreyfus Money Market Instruments, Inc.: Government Securities Series	X	
Dreyfus Money Market Instruments, Inc.: Money Market Series	X	
Dreyfus Money Market Reserves	X	
Dreyfus Municipal Money Market Fund, Inc.		X
Dreyfus New Jersey Municipal Money Market Fund, Inc.		X
Dreyfus New York AMT-Free Municipal Money Market Fund		X
Dreyfus Pennsylvania Municipal Money Market Fund		X
Dreyfus U.S. Treasury Reserves		
Dreyfus BASIC California Municipal Money Market Fund		X
Dreyfus BASIC Massachusetts Municipal Money Market Fund		X
Dreyfus BASIC New York Municipal Money Market Fund		X
Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus		X
CitizensSelect Treasury Money Market Fund		
Dreyfus 100% U.S. Treasury Money Market Fund		
Dreyfus AMT-Free Municipal Reserves		X
Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management		
Dreyfus Institutional Reserves Treasury Prime Fund		
Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management		
General California Municipal Money Market Fund		X
General Municipal Money Market Fund		X
General New York Municipal Money Market Fund		X
General Treasury Prime Money Market Fund		
Dreyfus Variable Investment Fund, Money Market Portfolio	X	
CitizensSelect Prime Money Market Fund	X	
Dreyfus BASIC Money Market Fund, Inc.	X	
Dreyfus BASIC U.S. Government Money Market Fund		
Dreyfus Cash Management	X	
Dreyfus Government Cash Management		

Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund	X	
Dreyfus Institutional Preferred Money Market Fund	X	
Dreyfus Institutional Preferred Plus Money Market Fund		
Dreyfus Institutional Reserves Money Fund		
Dreyfus Institutional Reserves Treasury Fund		
Dreyfus Liquid Assets, Inc.	X	
Dreyfus Treasury & Agency Cash Management		
Dreyfus Worldwide Dollar Money Market Fund, Inc.	X	
General Government Securities Money Market Fund		
General Money Market Fund, Inc.	X	
* May open if bond market opens		

EXHIBIT 1A

Certification Re: Sarbanes-Oxley Required by Section 3(k)

[DATE]

The Funds listed on Schedule A hereto
c/o The Dreyfus Corporation
200 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10166

Re: Sarbanes-Oxley Compliance

Dear Sir/Madam:

Dreyfus Transfer, Inc. ("DTI") provides certain transfer agency services (the "Services") with respect to the funds listed on Schedule A hereto (each, a "Fund") pursuant to an agreement between the Funds and DTI (the "Agreement"). We are providing this letter at your request to assist you with your certification requirements to each Fund with respect to the Fund's Form N-CSR for the ____-month period ended [MONTH] 30, 20__ (the "Form N-CSR").

As transfer agent and pursuant to the Agreement, DTI establishes and maintains certain records containing information and data of each Fund ("Fund Information"). Each Fund has used certain of the Fund Information in the preparation of Form N-CSR (such Fund Information being the "N-CSR Information").

At your request, subject to the terms of the Agreement, DTI makes the following representations to you as of the date of this letter:

1. To DTI's knowledge, the N-CSR Information does not include any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made in the N-CSR Information, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period described above.
2. DTI maintains those internal controls that it determines provide reasonable assurance of the accuracy of the N-CSR Information. To DTI's knowledge, there are no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in those controls.
3. Further, we have obtained and provided to you, with respect to DTI's Transfer Agent Operations, a Shareholder Servicing Operations and Information Systems Service Organization Control (SOC 1 SM) Report for the period ([MONTH] 1, 20__ through [MONTH] 30, 20__), prepared in accordance with Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements No. 16 (the "SSAE 16 Report") by a firm of independent auditors ("Auditors") based on an examination conducted by the Auditors. The Auditors have not, on the basis of that examination, notified DTI of the existence of any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses related to DTI's internal controls contained in the SSAE 16 Report (including significant deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls that could adversely affect DTI's ability to record, process, summarize and report share information and any material weaknesses in such internal controls) ("SSAE 16 Controls") other than those disclosed in the SSAE 16 Report, if any. Since the date of the SSAE 16 Report, there have been no changes in the SSAE 16 Controls that would materially affect the SSAE 16 Controls in the opinion of DTI management (including DTI's Chief Compliance Officer, but solely to the extent such officer, acting solely within the course and scope of the duties of Chief

Compliance Officer, would be responsible for the compliance of specific controls with specific laws and regulations), unless we have informed you otherwise in writing.

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4. DTI maintains those controls and procedures that DTI deems necessary to ensure that material information relating to the Fund which is known by DTI, and which DTI is required under the Agreement to include in the Fund Information, is accumulated and included in the Fund Information in a timely manner. DTI has communicated to you any material matters (including any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in such controls and procedures) identified through the application of such controls and procedures.
5. Unless we have informed you otherwise in writing, DTI senior management (including DTI's Chief Compliance Officer, but solely to the extent such officer, acting solely within the course and scope of the duties of Chief Compliance Officer, would be responsible for knowing of a specific fraud) has not been made aware of any instances of fraud, whether or not material, which involve any DTI employee who has a significant role in performing services for each Fund under the Agreement or in respect of the SSAE 16 Internal Controls as they relate to the services performed for each Fund under the Agreement.

Please note that these representations are subject to the fact that DTI has assumed that it has received from you and other entities complete and accurate information relating to the above matters.

This letter is intended for use by you solely in connection with each Fund's preparation of its Form N-CSR. The Funds and their Boards of Directors or Trustees (each, a "Board") are the only entities that may rely on this letter. Each Fund's use of and reliance on this letter is subject to its agreement with the following:

This letter may not be referred to in any financial statement or other publicly-available document, instrument, record or communication in any format or medium. Neither the existence nor the contents of this letter may be disclosed to any other person or entity, provided that disclosure of the existence and contents of this letter may be made (i) to the management of the Fund in connection with their duties to the Fund; the Fund's or Board's counsel; and the Fund's independent auditors in connection with their engagement as such (subject to the requirement and condition in both cases that they not further disclosed such information except to parties permitted by this letter in connection with such person's duties to the Fund), and (ii) as may be required by law or court order or by request of a regulator with jurisdiction over the Fund (subject to the requirement and condition that the Fund request confidential treatment to the maximum extent available).

Dreyfus Transfer, Inc.

By: _____
Name:
Title:

EXHIBIT 1B

Certification Re: Rule 38a-1 Compliance Required By Section 3(k)

[DATE]

The Funds listed on Schedule A hereto
c/o The Dreyfus Corporation
200 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10166

Re: Rule 38a-1 Compliance

Dear Sir/Madam:

Dreyfus Transfer, Inc. ("DTI") provides certain transfer agency services (the "Services") with respect to the funds listed on Schedule A hereto (each, a "Fund") pursuant to an agreement between the Funds and DTI (the "Agreement"). We are providing this letter at your request to assist you with meeting the requirements of Rule 38a-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. At your request, subject to the terms of the Agreement, DTI makes the following representations to you as of the date of this letter:

1. DTI has adopted and effectively implemented written policies and procedures related to the Services that are reasonably designed to prevent a violation by DTI of the Federal Securities Laws (as defined in Rule 38a-1) that are applicable to DTI's provision of the Services.
2. Unless we have informed you otherwise in writing, there were no material changes to DTI's policies and procedures described in the foregoing paragraph for the [calendar quarter/period] ended [_____].
3. Unless we have informed you otherwise in writing or orally, for the [calendar quarter /period] ended [_____], to the knowledge of DTI senior management, there have been no Material Compliance Matters as defined in Rule 38a-1 identified by DTI pertaining to the Services.

This letter is intended for the use of each Fund and its Board of Directors or Trustees (collectively, "Intended Recipients") and only in connection with the requirements of Rule 38a-1, and the Intended Recipients are the only persons who may rely on this letter. The Intended Recipients shall not disclose the existence or the contents of this letter to any other person or entity, provided that an Intended Recipient may disclose the existence and/or contents of this letter as may be required by law, court order or regulatory request (provided confidential treatment of this letter is requested, if available).

Dreyfus Transfer, Inc.

By: _____

Name:

Title:

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the reference to our firm under the captions "Financial Highlights" in the Prospectuses and "Counsel and Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in the Statement of Additional Information and to the incorporation by reference of our reports dated November 27, 2012 on Dreyfus International Equity Fund and Dreyfus Small Cap Equity Fund for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012 which are incorporated by reference in this Registration Statement (Form N-1A Nos. 333-100610 and 811-21236) of Dreyfus Stock Funds.

ERNST & YOUNG LLP

New York, New York
January 25, 2013



BNY MELLON

Personal Securities Trading Policy

May 29, 2012

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Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer' s Letter

Dear Colleague:

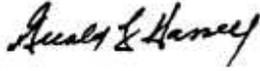
The *Personal Securities Trading Policy* establishes procedures and limitations for personal investments by all employees. This policy was developed to comply with regulations and demonstrate our commitment to the highest standards of business ethics. Taking time to fully understand the policy is critical and you must consult it whenever you are unsure about appropriate activity concerning your investments.

Each personal trade we make puts our company' s reputation on the line. As an integral part of the global financial system, BNY Mellon processes millions of transactions a day for clients. Therefore, it is imperative that we hold ourselves to unwavering standards in our personal trades. This reflects on our personal and professional integrity and safeguards the hard work by previous generations of employees to build our reputation.

As you can see, all our personal investments must be free from conflicts of interest and in full compliance with the laws and regulations of all jurisdictions in which we do business.

Conducting the company' s business honorably at all times is what matters most. That principle is implicit in our shared values of Client Focus, Trust, Teamwork and Outperformance - and it is central to our reputation. As a global leader in investment management and investment services, we have been entrusted with both our company' s reputation and that of our industry as well.

Thank you for always adhering to this vital policy and for always *Doing What' s Right*.



Gerald L. Hassell
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

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Introduction

Purpose of the Policy

The *Personal Securities Trading Policy* (the Policy) describes BNY Mellon's and certain of its various subsidiaries' and/or affiliates' (the company's) restrictions on all employees' personal securities transactions.

The company and its employees or other supervised persons (as defined in the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 - the "Advisers Act") are subject to certain laws and/or regulations governing personal securities trading, including the securities laws of various jurisdictions, including Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act and Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. In order to adhere to such laws and/or regulations, the company has developed this Policy.

Policy Administration

The Policy is developed, interpreted, and administered by the Ethics Office in coordination with other personnel of the Company. Amendments of the Policy, will be made, or waivers of its terms will be granted, at the discretion of the *Manager of the Ethics Office* only, and with the concurrence of other officers or directors of the Company, where required (e.g., US mutual fund directors). Any waiver or exemption will be official only if evidenced in writing. All records relating to the Administration of the Policy, including: waivers or exemptions will be maintained in the Ethics Office (see "Recordkeeping"). The company formed an *Investment Ethics Council* (IEC), which is composed of investment, legal, risk management, compliance and ethics representatives of the company and its affiliates. The IEC will: (i) approve any substantive amendments (along with appropriate concurrence of third parties) to the Policy; (ii) provide interpretive guidance to the Ethics Office when requested; and (iii) approve/disapprove actions taken in connection with the personal trading activities of employees subject to the Policy.

General Covered Activities

All employees of the company that are deemed to be controlled by the company or have otherwise agreed to be bound by its provisions are subject to this Policy. This includes all full-time, part-time, benefited and non-benefited, exempt and non-exempt employees. The Policy's applicability to consultants and contract or temporary employees

(including interns) will be determined on a case-by-case basis (see section titled "*Classification of Employees* on page 9).

The provisions of the Policy have worldwide applicability and cover trading in any part of the world, subject to the provisions of any controlling local law. To the extent any particular portion of the Policy is inconsistent with, or in particular less restrictive than such laws, you should consult the Manager of the Ethics Office.

Your Compliance is Required

Generally, as an employee of the company, you may be held personally liable for any improper or illegal acts committed during the course of your employment; non-compliance with this Policy may be deemed to encompass one of these acts.

Accordingly, you must read the Policy and comply with the spirit and the strict letter of its provisions. Failure to comply may result in the imposition of serious sanctions, which may include, but are not limited to, the disgorgement of profits, cancellation of trades, selling of positions, suspension of personal trading privileges, dismissal, and referral to law enforcement or regulatory agencies.

The company provides you with online access to the Policy and its amendments through MySource, or has otherwise made the Policy available to you. In addition, the Policy can be found on the company's internet site, BNYMellon.com. Should you have difficulty accessing the Policy, or have not received a copy of the Policy, the Ethics Office will provide copies upon request.

You must also comply with the company's Code of Conduct, which addresses compliance with laws, conflicts of interest, respecting confidential information, and other ethical issues.

Employees' Financial Information

The Ethics Office and/or *Preclearance Compliance Officers* will use their best efforts to assure that requests for preclearance, personal securities transaction reports and reports of securities holdings are treated as "Personal and Confidential." However, the company may be required by law to review, retain and, in certain circumstances, disclose such documents. Therefore, such documents will be available for inspection by appropriate regulatory agencies and by other parties within and outside the company as are necessary to evaluate compliance with or sanctions under the Policy or other requirements applicable to the company.

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Introduction - continued

Restricted List

Preclearance Compliance Officers may maintain a list (the "Restricted List") of companies whose securities employees in their line of business or firm are restricted from trading for various reasons. The Restricted List will not be distributed outside of the Compliance Office or Ethics Office. The inclusion of a company on the Restricted List provides no indication of the advisability of an investment in the company's securities or the existence of material nonpublic information with respect to the company. Occasionally, such trading restrictions may be appropriate to protect the company and its employees from potential violations, or the appearance of violations, of securities laws. Nevertheless, the contents of the Restricted List are confidential.

Recordkeeping

On behalf of the company, the Ethics Office will maintain the following records in a readily accessible place, for five years from their creation (unless otherwise noted below):

- A copy of each version of the Policy in existence for any period of time;
- A record of any violation of the Policy and any action taken as a result of such violation for five years from the end of the fiscal year in which the violation occurred;
- A record of acknowledgement of receipt of the Policy by each person who currently, or at any time in the prior five years, was required to receive a copy pursuant to some law, rule or regulation;
- All holdings or transactions reports made pursuant to the terms of the Policy (only the past two years in a readily accessible place);
- A list of names and designations of all employees of the company who would be designated as "supervised persons" of an SEC Registered Investment Adviser;
- A record of any decision and supporting reasons for approving the acquisition of securities by personnel subject to the Policy in limited offerings.

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General Standards of Conduct

The *General Standards of Conduct* apply to all employees of the company. In addition to these standards, you must comply with the requirements applicable to your classification under this Policy.

Your Responsibility

Every employee must follow the *General Standards of Conduct* set forth in this Policy or risk serious sanctions, up to and including dismissal. If you have any questions about these standards, you should consult the Ethics Office or your *Compliance Officer*. Interpretive issues that arise under these standards shall be decided by, and are subject to the discretion of, the Manager of the Ethics Office, with the consultation of the IEC and/or the Legal Department as required.

Fiduciary Duties

In some circumstances, the company and its employees may owe a fiduciary duty to a client. Among the duties that one owes clients when one is acting as a fiduciary on their behalf is not to engage in personal securities transactions that may be deemed to take inappropriate advantage of your position in relation to those clients. You must be mindful of this obligation, use your best efforts to honor it, and report promptly to the Ethics Office and your Compliance Officer any company employee that

fails to meet this obligation. With respect to the potential conflicts of interest that personal securities trading activity or other actions may engender, please also refer to the Company's Code of Conduct and Business Conflicts of Interest policies.

Protecting Material Nonpublic Information and Compliance with Securities Laws

In carrying out your job responsibilities, you must, at a minimum, comply with all applicable legal requirements, including applicable securities laws. As an employee, you may receive information about the company, its clients, or other parties that for various reasons must be treated as confidential. With respect to these parties, you are not permitted to divulge current (different rules will determine what is deemed to be "current") portfolio positions, current or anticipated portfolio transactions, or programs or studies of the company or any client to anyone except as may be permitted by your business unit, in accordance with approved procedures. You are expected to comply strictly with measures necessary to preserve the confidentiality of information. You should refer to the company's Code of Conduct for additional guidance.

General Policy - Securities laws generally prohibit the trading of securities while aware of "material nonpublic" information regarding the issuer of those securities and/or about the portfolio holdings, transactions or recommendations with respect to fiduciary accounts; this is generically known as "(insider trading)"; Any person who passes along material nonpublic information upon which a trade is based (tipping) may also be liable. Employees who possess material nonpublic information about an issuer of securities (whether that issuer is the Company, another company, a client or supplier, any fund or other issuer) may not trade in that issuer's securities, either for their own accounts or for any account over which they exercise investment discretion. Following are guidelines to determine when information is nonpublic or material.

Most companies announce material information through a press release, a regulatory filing, and/or a posting on the company's website. If you have determined the information to be material, but there is no announcement of it in any of these sources, it is likely to be nonpublic.

Nonpublic Information about an issuer is "nonpublic" if it is not generally available to the investing public. Information received under circumstances indicating that it is not yet in general circulation and may be attributable, directly or indirectly, to the issuer or its insiders is likely to be deemed nonpublic information.

Material Information is "material" if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in deciding whether to buy, sell, or hold securities. Information that would affect the market price of a security (price sensitive information) would be material. Examples of information that might be material include, but are not limited to:

- A proposal or agreement for a merger, acquisition or divestiture, or for the sale or purchase of substantial assets;
- A tender offer, which is often material for the party making the tender offer as well as for the issuer of the securities for which the tender offer is made;
- An extraordinary dividend declaration or change in the dividend rate;
- A draw down on a credit facility or a liquidity problem;
- A potential default under a material agreement or actions by creditors, customers or suppliers relating to a company's credit standing;

General Standards of Conduct - continued

- Earnings and other financial information, such as a significant restatement or large or unusual write-offs, write-downs, profits or losses;
- Pending discoveries or developments, such as new products, sources of materials, patents, processes, inventions or discoveries of mineral deposits;
- A proposal or agreement concerning a financial restructuring;
- A proposal to issue or redeem securities, or a development with respect to a pending issuance or redemption of securities;
- Information about major contracts or increases or decreases in orders;
- The institution of, or a development in, litigation or a regulatory proceeding;
- Developments regarding a company's senior management;
- Information that is inconsistent with published information, especially if published in SEC reports or press releases.

All relevant circumstances must be considered when determining whether an item of information is material. If there is a doubt, you should always err on the side of caution and consider information material or nonpublic. Questions on material nonpublic information should be referred to your business unit Compliance Officer.

Consultants, Contractors, and Temporary Workers Unless otherwise determined by the Manager of the Ethics Office, employees managing the work of consultants, contractors, and temporary employees are responsible for ensuring that those individuals are aware of the company's policy and the consequences of noncompliance. It is the responsibility of business/functional-level compliance and business management, in consultation with the Ethics Office to make a determination as to whether or not the nature of the business carried out by the pertinent consultant, contractor or temporary worker could put them in a position to potentially receive material nonpublic information or other confidential information in connection with their work for the Company; if so they must be monitored, unless otherwise determined by the Manager of the Ethics Office.

Restrictions on the Flow of Information Within the Company ("The Securities Firewall")

General Policy - As a diversified financial services organization, the company faces unique challenges in complying with the prohibitions on insider trading and tipping. For example, one business unit might have material nonpublic information about an issuer, while other company units may have a desire, or even a fiduciary duty, to buy or sell that issuer's securities or recommend such purchases or sales to clients.

In order to engage in such diversified financial services activities without violating laws or breaching our fiduciary duties, the company has established a "*Securities Firewall*" policy, which is applicable to all employees. "*Securities Firewalls*" separate company units or individuals that are likely to receive material nonpublic information (potential Insider Risk functions) from company units or individuals that either trade in securities, for the company's account or for the accounts of others, or provide investment advice (investment functions). The *Securities Firewall* policy also requires any employee who believes he or she may have received material nonpublic information to refrain from acting upon the information and **immediately** call their business unit Compliance Officer. Refer to Policy I-A-046, *Securities Firewalls* for additional details.

When You Trade in BNY Mellon Securities General Restrictions

All employees who trade in company securities should be aware of their responsibilities to the company and should be sensitive to even the appearance of impropriety. The following restrictions apply to all transactions in the company's publicly traded securities, whether owned directly (e.g., in your name) or indirectly (see *Indirect Ownership* in Glossary). Additional restrictions apply to employees who are identified as having access to the company's pre-release earnings (see page 19 - Pre-Release Earnings Group Employees for further information).

- **Short Sales** – You are prohibited from engaging in *short sales* of company securities.
- **Short-Term Trading** - You are prohibited from purchasing and selling or from selling and purchasing, any company securities within any 60 calendar day period. In addition to other potential sanctions, you will be required to disgorge any profits on such short-term trades as calculated in accordance with procedures established by the Ethics Office.

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General Standards of Conduct - continued

- **Margin Transactions** – You are prohibited from purchasing company securities on margin; however, you may use company securities to collateralize full-recourse loans for non-securities purposes or for the acquisition of securities other than those issued by the company.
- **Option Transactions** – You are prohibited from engaging in any derivative transaction involving or having its value based upon any securities issued by the Company (or the values thereof), including buying and writing of over-the-counter and exchange-traded *options*.
- **Major Company Events** – You are prohibited from transacting in the company's securities if you have knowledge of major company events that have not been publicly announced. This prohibition expires 48 hours after a public announcement is made.
- **Transactions in the Company Benefit Plans** – see pages 13 and 14 – Preclearance Rules for Company Stock Associated with Retirement and Benefit Plans.

When You Trade in Non-Company Securities

General Restrictions

You must be sensitive to any impropriety in connection with your personal securities transactions in securities of any issuer, including those owned indirectly (see *Indirect Ownership* in Glossary). You should refer to the company's Code of Conduct for employee investment restrictions with parties that do business with the company. In addition, you are prohibited from:

Front Running - the purchase or sale of securities for your own or the company's accounts on the basis of your knowledge of the company's or company's clients trading positions or plans.

Scalping - the purchase or sale of securities for clients for the purpose of affecting the value of a security owned or to be acquired by you or the company.

Spread Betting - Taking bets on securities pricing to reflect market movements activities as a mechanism for avoiding the restrictions on personal securities trading arising under the provisions of the Policy. Such transactions themselves constitute transactions in securities for the purposes of the Policy and are subject to all of the provisions applicable to other non-exempted transactions.

Initial Public Offerings

You are prohibited from acquiring securities through an allocation by the underwriter of an *Initial Public Offering* (IPO) without the prior approval of the Ethics Office (ADM employees must have prior approval from the IEC). Approval is only given when the allocation comes through an employee of the issuer, who has a *direct family relation* to the BNY Mellon employee.

Approval may not be available to employees of registered broker-dealers due to certain laws and regulations (for example, FINRA rules in the U.S.). If you have any questions as to whether a particular offering constitutes an IPO, consult the Ethics Office before submitting an indication of interest to purchase the security.

Private Placements

Acquisition You are prohibited from acquiring any security in a *private placement* unless you obtain prior written approval from the Ethics Office, Compliance Officer, and *Operating Committee*

Member (representing the employee's business or department), while ADMs must receive IEC approval. An approval request must be submitted on the "Private Placement: Preliminary

Questionnaire" form located on *MySource* or by sending an email to securities tradingpolicyhelp@bnymellon.com.

Subsequent Actions Should you participate in any subsequent consideration of credit for the issuer, or of an investment in the issuer, for an advised account you are required to disclose your investment to your Compliance Officer. The decision to transact in such securities for an advised account will be subject to independent review.

Important information for ADM employees

- **Approval considerations**

The IEC will generally not approve requests in which any managed fund or account is authorized to invest within the ADM's fund complex. The IEC will take into account the specific facts and circumstances of the request prior to reaching a decision on whether to authorize a private placement investment. These factors include, among other things, whether the opportunity is being offered to an individual by virtue of their position with the company or its affiliates, or their relationship to a managed fund or account and whether or not the investment opportunity being offered to the employee could be re-allocated to a

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General Standards of Conduct - continued

client. ADMs must comply with requests for information and/or documentation necessary for the IEC to satisfy itself that no actual or potential conflict, or appearance of a conflict, exists between the proposed private placement purchase and the interests of any managed fund or account.

- **Approval to Continue to Hold Existing Investments**

Within 90 days of being designated an ADM, employees holding private placement securities must request and receive written authorization from the IEC to continue to hold these securities.

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Classification of Employees

The Policy imposes different requirements and limitations on employees based on the nature of their activities; therefore, each employee is assigned a classification. Classification assignments are the responsibility of business/functional-level compliance and business management, in consultation with the Ethics Office. Managers should inform consultants, independent contractors, and temporary employees of the provisions of the Policy and, unless otherwise determined by the Manager of the

Ethics Office, require the consultant, contractor or temporary employee to contractually agree to comply with this Policy. Once a determination is made, the employee's manager is responsible for notifying employees of their classification. Employees will be designated into one or more of the following classifications:

Access Decision Maker	Dreyfus/FINRA Employee
Investment Employee	Pre-Release Earning Group
Insider Risk Employee	Fund Officer
Fund Service Employee	Non-Classified Employees
Service Employee	

U.S.-based employees must maintain their brokerage accounts with an approved broker-dealer. This requirement does not apply to Non-Classified Employees.

Access Decision Maker (ADM) and Micro-Cap Access Decision Maker (MCADM)

Generally, employees are considered ADMs if they are Portfolio Managers or Research Analysts and make or participate in recommendations or decisions regarding the purchase or sale of securities for mutual funds or managed accounts. Portfolio Managers of broad-based *index funds* and traders are not typically classified as ADMs.

Micro-Cap ADMs (MCADMs) - a subset of ADMs, MCADMs make recommendations or decisions regarding the purchase or sale of securities of an issuer having a small market capitalization. The following market capitalization thresholds are used when determining if an ADM is considered a MCADM:

- United States - market capitalization is equal to or less than \$250 million.
- other countries the USD equivalent.

All employees are required to preclear trades in non-exempt securities.

Investment Employee

You are considered to be an Investment Employee if, in the normal conduct of your job responsibilities, you have access (or are likely to be perceived to have access) to nonpublic information regarding any advisory client's purchase or sale of securities or nonpublic information regarding the portfolio holdings of any Proprietary Fund, are involved in making securities recommendations to advisory clients, or have access to such recommendations before they are public.

This classification typically includes employees in the Asset Management and Wealth Management businesses, including:

certain employees in fiduciary securities sales and trading, investment management and advisory services, investment research and various trust or fiduciary functions; an employee of a company entity regulated by certain *investment company* laws. Examples are:

- in the U.S., employees who are "advisory persons" or "access persons" under Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 or "access persons" under Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act.
- in the U.K., employees in companies undertaking specified activities under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities), Order 2001, and regulated by the Financial Services Authority.

- any member of the company's Operating Committee who, as part of his/her usual duties, has management responsibility for fiduciary activities or routinely has access to information about advisory clients' securities transactions.

All employees are required to preclear trades in non-exempt securities.

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Classification of Employees – continued

Insider Risk Employee

You are considered to be an Insider Risk Employee if, in the normal conduct of your job responsibilities, you are likely to receive or be perceived to be aware of or receive, material nonpublic information concerning the company's clients.

Employees in this classification typically include, but are not limited to, Risk and Legal personnel. All members of the

company's Operating Committee, who are not otherwise classified as Investment Employees, will be classified as Insider Risk Employees. Please refer to the Company's Securities Firewalls Policy.

All employees are required to preclear trades in non-exempt securities.

Fund Service Employee

You are considered to be a Fund Service Employee if you are not an employee in the Asset Management or Wealth Management businesses and your normal job responsibilities involve maintaining the books and records of mutual funds and/or managed accounts.

Employees are not required to preclear trades.

Service Employee

You are considered to be a Service Employee if, you are not an employee in the Asset Management or Wealth Management businesses, but in the normal conduct of your job responsibilities, you have access to post-trade information, including security transactions and portfolio holdings information. Employees in this classification may include, but are not limited to, Compliance, Audit, and Technology personnel.

Employees are not required to preclear trades.

Pre-Release Earnings Group (PREG)

The Pre-Release Earnings Group consists of all members of the company's Operating Committee and any individual determined by the company's Corporate Finance Department to be a member of the group.

Employees must preclear BNY Mellon security trades only.

Dreyfus/FINRA Group

Employees who are subject to regulation resulting from their registration with FINRA.

Employees are not required to preclear trades.

Fund Officer

You are considered to be a Fund Officer if, you are not an employee in the Asset Management or Wealth management businesses, and in the normal conduct of your job responsibilities you serve as an officer of a fund, are not required to preclear your trading activity by a fund, and you do not attend board meetings.

Employees are not required to preclear trades.

Non-Classified Employee

You are considered to be a Non-Classified Employee if you are an employee of the company or any of its direct or indirect subsidiaries and are not classified as noted above.

Employees are not subject approved broker-dealer or trade preclearance requirements.

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General Requirements for Monitored Employees

Monitored Employees, defined as all employees, with the exception of Non-Classified Employees (see previous page), are subject to special requirements concerning where they maintain their brokerage accounts, the accounts required to be reported, the certification of accounts and holdings, and, with the exception of Dreyfus/FINRA Group, Fund Officer, Fund Service, and Service Employees, the duty to preclear non-exempt trades in the Protegent PTA (PTA) system before submitting them to a broker for execution. Below is a summary of these general requirements.

Approved Broker-Dealers

All U.S.-based Monitored Employees must maintain their brokerage accounts at specific broker-dealers that have been approved by the company. Employees should refer to MySource to obtain the current list of approved broker-dealers. Any exceptions to this requirement must be approved, in writing, by the Ethics Office. (Note: Employees living outside the U.S. are not subject to the approved broker-dealer requirement. Accordingly, they may open/hold accounts with any broker; however they must ensure that their trade confirmations/contract notes and account statements are sent to their local compliance representative).

Accounts Covered

This Policy covers the personal trading activities of all employees in their own accounts and in accounts in which they have *indirect ownership*. While you should consult the *Glossary* for a complete definition of *indirect ownership*, in general:

you are presumed to have indirect ownership of accounts held by members of your family with whom you share a household. This includes your spouse, your children, and any other family member in your home. Generally, you are deemed to be the indirect owner of securities if at any time you have the opportunity to share, directly or indirectly, in the profits derived from such transactions. You are urged to review the definition of indirect ownership in the Glossary carefully, as securities held in trusts, partnerships, and *Investment Clubs* may be covered by its definition.

Initial Holdings Report

You must file an "Initial Holdings Report" in PTA within 10 calendar days of being designated as a Monitored Employee. The report must be an accurate recording of security accounts and security holdings within the last 45 calendar days of being designated as a Monitored Person. Below is a list of required items that must be reported:

- accounts that trade or may trade securities,*
- securities held in the accounts reported above,*
- securities held outside of brokerage accounts (e.g., physical securities held in a safe deposit box, etc.).*

***Please note that ADM and Investment Employees must report Proprietary Funds held in brokerage accounts or directly with the mutual fund company. A list of Proprietary Funds is published on MySource or can be obtained by sending an email to securitiestradingpolicyhelp@bnymellon.com.**

Reporting Exemptions - you are not required to report accounts, holdings, or transactions for certain security types. Security is defined as any investment that represents an ownership or debt position in an entity. While the Policy provides for exemptions for certain securities, all securities are covered unless expressly exempt from reporting or preclearance. Below are the approved exemptions:

- *Exempt Securities* as defined in the Glossary,
- trades in a *non-discretionary managed account* (see Glossary),
- stock held in a bona fide employee benefit plan of an organization not affiliated with the company on behalf of an employee of that organization, who is a member of the company employee's immediate family. For example, if an employee's spouse works for an organization unrelated to the company, the employee is not required to report or obtain approval for transactions that his/her spouse makes in the unrelated organization's company stock so long as they are part of an employee benefit plan. This exemption does **not** apply to any plan that allows the employee to buy and sell securities other than those of their employer. Such situations would subject the account to all requirements of this Policy.

Update Securities Holdings

Periodically (quarterly for ADM and Investment Employees and annually for all other Monitored Employees), you are required to certify, in PTA, securities transactions, accounts, and holdings within 30 calendar days of the end of the reporting period. The information must be current within 45 calendar days of the date the certification is submitted, and must include non-exempt securities held within and outside of brokerage accounts. The report must contain the following:

- current list of securities accounts,*
- securities transactions, with the exception of transactions in exempt securities.

General Requirements for Monitored Employees – continued

updated listing of non-exempt securities holdings, including those received via gift, corporate action, dividend reinvestment, etc.,* acknowledgement of receipt of and compliance with the Policy.

*** Please note that when updating securities holdings, ADM and Investment Employees must include Proprietary Funds held in brokerage accounts and those held directly with the mutual fund company. A list of Proprietary Funds is published on MySource or can be obtained by sending an email to securitiestradingpolicyhelp@bnymellon.com.**

Reminder when updating holdings - you are required to update in PTA your holdings for non-exempt security activity that does not require preclearance (e.g., gifts, inheritances, corporate actions, dividend reinvestments, etc). These adjustments must be reported as soon as possible, but no less than annually. Gifts and inheritances have time deadlines to report the activity.

Gifts and Inheritances - employees who give (or receive) a gift of securities or receive an inheritance that includes securities (unless *Exempt Securities* under this policy) must report the activity to the company within 10 calendar days. The report must disclose the name of the person receiving or giving the gift or inheritance, date of the transaction, and name of the broker

through which the transaction was effected (if applicable). If you plan to purchase a security with the intention of making a gift, you must preclear the trade prior to purchase. A gift of securities must be one where the donor does not receive anything of monetary value in return.

Account Statements and Trade Confirmations

As noted earlier, U.S.-based Monitored Employees are required to maintain their accounts with an approved broker-dealer. Any Monitored Employee who received an exception to the approved broker-dealer requirement or are in the process of moving their account(s) must instruct their non-approved broker-dealer, trust account manager, or other entity holding your securities or *Proprietary Fund* accounts (ADMs and Investment Employees only) to submit routine statements and trade confirmations directly to the company. This applies to all accounts owned directly or indirectly and includes any account that has the capability to have reportable securities, including Proprietary Funds (ADMs and Investment Employees only), traded within the account. For example, if an account contains only non-proprietary funds or other *Exempt Securities*, but has the capability to have reportable securities traded in it, the account must be reported and duplicate account statements and trade confirmations must be provided to the company.

Additional Reminders for ADMs and Investment Employees Only:

Proprietary Fund Holdings - you are reminded that if the unrelated company's retirement and benefit plan holds Proprietary Funds, these holdings must be reported and are subject to the requirements of this Policy, including the preclearance requirements.

Unrelated company's responsibility - with respect to the employer's own securities, the unrelated company has primary responsibility for providing adequate supervision with respect to conflicts of interest and compliance with securities laws regarding trading in its own securities under its own employee retirement and benefit plans.

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Trade Preclearance Requirements

ADMs, Investment, Insider Risk Employees, and Pre-Release Earning Group members are all required to preclear trades in non-exempt securities. **Note: In the case of Pre-Release Earning Group members, only BNY Mellon securities need to be precleared.**

Obtain Preclearance Prior to Initiating a Transaction

Prior Preclearance Required - in order to trade in non-exempt securities, you are required to submit a preclearance request in the PTA system and receive notice that the preclearance request was approved prior to placing a security trade (**ADMs and Investment Employees must also preclear *Proprietary Fund* trades**). Unless expressly exempt (see below), all securities transactions are covered by this preclearance requirement.

Rules for Preclearance - although preclearance approval does not obligate an employee to place a trade, preclearance should not be made for transactions the employee does not intend to make. With the exception of the indirect owner of the account, you may not discuss the response to a preclearance request with anyone.

Preclearance Window (or Expiration) - for ADM and Investment Employees preclearance authorization will expire at the end of the second business day after it is received and the third business day for Insider Risk and Pre-Release Earnings Group Employees. It is important to note that PTA preclearance time stamps are in Eastern Standard Time (i.e., New York time). All remaining employees are not subject to preclearance and, therefore, do not have a preclearance window.

Example - An ADM requests and receives trade preclearance on Monday at 3PM E.S.T.; the preclearance authorization is valid until the close of business on Tuesday. An Insider Risk Employee's window would be one day longer and therefore valid until the close of business on Wednesday.

The day authorization is granted is considered the first business day. Employees who place "limit", "stop-loss", "good-until-cancelled", or "standing buy/sell" orders are cautioned that transactions receiving preclearance authorization must be executed before the preclearance expires. At the end of the preclearance authorization period, any unexecuted order must be canceled. A new preclearance authorization may be requested; however, if the request is denied, the trade order with the broker-dealer must be canceled immediately.

Exemptions from the Requirement to Preclear - preclearance is not required for the following security transactions:

- *Exempt Securities* as defined in the Glossary,
- non-financial commodities (e.g., agricultural futures, metals, oil, gas, etc.), currency, and financial futures (excluding stock and narrow-based stock index futures),
- those in approved non-discretionary (managed) accounts,
- involuntary on the part of an employee (such as stock dividends or sales of fractional shares), however, sales initiated by brokers to satisfy margin calls are not considered involuntary and must be precleared,
- pursuant to the exercise of rights (purchases or sales) issued by an issuer pro rata to all holders of a class of securities, to the extent such rights were acquired from such issuer,
- sells effected pursuant to a bona fide *tender offer*,
- pursuant to an *automatic investment plan*, including payroll withholding to purchase Proprietary Funds.

Preclearance Rules for Company Stock in Retirement and Benefit Plans

Company 401(k) Plan

You are not required to preclear trades for changes in your company stock holdings held within the company 401(k) Plan that result from the following:

- Changes in your payroll deduction contribution percentage,
- Changes in investment elections regarding the future purchase of company stock.

NOTE: During quarterly blackout periods, Pre-Release Earnings Group (PREG) employees are prohibited from making payroll deduction or investment election changes that would impact their future purchases in company stock. These changes must be made when the blackout period is not in effect.

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Trade Preclearance Requirements – continued

Reallocating Balances in Company 401(k) Plan

The purchase or sell of company stock resulting from a reallocation (i.e., the decision by an employee to while not subject to preclearance, is considered a purchase or sale of company stock for purposes of the short-term trading prohibition. As a result, a subsequent trade in company stock in the opposite direction of the reallocation, occurring within a 60 calendar day period would result in a short-term trading prohibition. Changes to existing investment allocations in the plan or transactions in company stock occurring outside the plan will not be compared to reallocation transactions in the plan for purposes of the 60 day trading prohibition. Profits recognized through short-term trading in company stock in the plan will not generally be required to be disgorged; however, the Legal Department will be consulted to determine the proper disposition of short-term trading prohibitions involving Operating Committee members.

NOTE: Pre-Release Earnings Group employees are prohibited from reallocating balances in their company 401(k) if the reallocating action impacts their holdings in company stock.

Rebalancing Company 401(k) Plan

The purchase or sell of company stock resulting from rebalancing (i.e., the automatic movement of balances to pre-established investment election allocation percentages) is not subject to preclearance and is not considered a purchase or sale of company stock for purposes of the short-term trading prohibition.

Company Employee Stock Options

You are not required to preclear the following:

- The receipt of a stock option grant or the subsequent vesting of the grant.
- The *cashless exercise* of your stock option grant; however, members of the Pre-Release Earnings Group are prohibited from exercising options during the blackout period.

Company Restricted Stock/Units

You are not required to preclear the following:

- The receipt of an award of company restricted stock/units.
- The subsequent vesting of the company stock/unit award; however you are required to report these shares upon vesting in the PTA system and preclear subsequent sells.
- The sale (through company-approved procedures) of a portion of the company stock received in a restricted stock award at the time of vesting in order to pay for tax withholding.

Company Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)

You **must preclear** the following:

- The sale of stock from the ESPP Plan. Please note the sale of stock from the plan will be compared to transactions in company securities outside of the ESPP plan to ensure compliance with the short-term (60 day) trading prohibition.
- The sale of stock withdrawn previously from the ESPP Plan. Like stock sold directly from the plan, sales will be compared to transactions in company securities outside of the ESPP plan to ensure compliance with the short-term (60 day) trading prohibition. – See Page 6

You are **not required to preclear** your enrollment in the plans, changes in your contribution to the plan, or shares acquired through the reinvestment of dividends.

NOTE: During quarterly blackout periods, Pre-Release Earnings Group (PREG) employees are prohibited from enrolling in or making payroll deduction changes in the plan. These changes must be made when the blackout period is not in effect.

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Additional Rules for ADM and Investment Employees

Profit Disgorgement on Short-Term Trading

Any profits recognized from purchasing then selling or selling then purchasing the same or equivalent (derivative) securities within any 60 calendar day period must be disgorged. For purposes of disgorgement, profit recognition is based upon the difference between the most recent purchase and sale prices for the most recent transactions. Accordingly, profit recognition for disgorgement purposes may differ from the capital gains calculations for tax purposes. Sixty day transactions in securities that are exempt from preclearance and trades of Proprietary Funds held within the BMY Mellon 401(k) will not be subject to disgorgement. The disposition of any disgorged profits will be at the discretion of the company, and the employee will be responsible for any tax and related costs.

Standards for Preclearance of De Minimis Transactions (applicable for firms or businesses that administer compliance for ADM or Investment Employees)

ADM and Investment Employees will generally not be given clearance to execute a transaction in any security for which there is a pending buy or sale order for an affiliated account (other than an index fund) in the business unit where the ADM/ Investment Employee has access to information about pending transactions. In certain circumstances, the Preclearance Compliance Officer may approve certain de minimis transactions even when the firm is trading such securities.

NOTE: Some ADMs, who are also Portfolio Managers, may not be eligible for this de minimis exemption. Questions should be directed to the Preclearance Compliance Officer or the Ethics Office.

Restrictions and Conditions - the following restrictions or conditions are imposed upon these standards:

- employee preclearance is required prior to executing the transaction.
- if the transaction is a 60 day trade, recognized profit disgorgement will be applicable.
- Preclearance Compliance Officers are limited to applying this de minimis standard to only two trades in the securities of any one issuer in each calendar month.
- employees must cooperate with the Preclearance Compliance Officer's request to document market capitalization amounts.

Transaction Limits - the following transaction limits are available for this exception:

ADM Employees

- in the U.S., the dollar value from transacting in 100 shares or \$10,000 (whichever value is greater) for companies with a market capitalization of \$5 billion or higher.
- All other countries use the local currency's USD equivalent or U.S. share amount (whichever is greater).

Investment Employees

In the U.S:

- transactions up to \$50,000 for companies having a market capitalization of \$20 billion or more.
- the dollar value from transacting in 250 shares or \$25,000 (whichever value is greater) for companies having a market capitalization between \$5 billion and \$20 billion.
- the dollar value from transacting in 100 shares or \$10,000 (whichever value is greater) for companies having a market capitalization between \$250 million and \$5 billion.

All other countries use the local currency's USD equivalent and/or U.S. share amount.

Proprietary Fund Transactions in the Company's 401(k) plan

As noted in the Trade Preclearance Requirements, ADM and Investment employees, unlike other Monitored Employees, are required in most situations to preclear *Proprietary Fund* trades. However, the treatment of *Proprietary Fund* trades in the company's 401(k) plan is dependent upon the type of plan.

Non-Self-Directed Accounts (Includes Tier 1 - LifePath Index Funds, Tier 2 - Passively Managed Index Funds, and Tier 3 - Actively Managed Funds)

The movements of balances into or out of Proprietary Funds are deemed to be purchases or redemptions of those Proprietary Funds for purposes of the holding period requirement, but are exempt from the general preclearance requirement.

Accordingly, you do not need to preclear these movements, but must get prior approval from the Preclearance Compliance Officer if it is within 60 calendar days of an opposite transaction in shares of the same fund. In lieu of transaction reporting, employees are deemed to consent to the company obtaining transaction information from plan records. Such movements must be reflected in your holdings reports.

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Additional Rules for ADM and Investment Employees - continued

Self-Directed Accounts (Tier 4 - Large Selection of Mutual Funds and Exchange Traded Funds)

Treated like any other *Proprietary Fund* account. This means that the reporting, preclearance, and holding period requirements apply.

Restrictions for ADMs who are Portfolio Managers

7 Day Blackout Period

Prohibition - it is impermissible for an ADM, who is designated as a Portfolio Manager, to buy or sell a security (owned directly or indirectly) within 7 calendar days before and after the Portfolio

Manager's investment company or managed account has effected a transaction in that security (the "7 Day Blackout Period").

Disgorgement Required - if a Portfolio Manager initiates a transaction - within the 7 Day Blackout Period, in addition to being subject to sanctions for violating the Policy, profits recognized from the transaction must be disgorged in accordance with guidance provided by the IEC. The IEC has determined that the following transactions will not be subject to this disgorgement requirement:

in the U.S., the dollar value from transacting in 100 shares or \$10,000 (whichever value is greater) for companies with a market capitalization of \$5 billion or higher. In all other countries, the greater of the USD equivalent or 100 shares for companies with a USD equivalent market capitalization.

Exemption - Portfolio Managers who manage broad-based index funds, which replicate exactly, a clone or model, are exempt from the 7 Day Blackout Period.

Requirements for Micro-Cap ADMs (MCADMs)

Transactions and Holdings in Micro-Cap Securities

In recognition of the potential for price volatility in micro-cap securities, the company requires that approvals be obtained prior to a MCADM placing a trade in their direct and indirectly owned accounts. The market capitalization thresholds and required approvals are listed below.

Approvals:

Threshold 1 - without the prior written approval of the IEC, MCADMS may not trade the securities of companies with the following market capitalization:

- in the U.S., \$100 million or less.
- in all other countries use the USD equivalent.

Threshold 2 - without the prior written approval of the immediate supervisor and the Chief Investment Officer (CIO), MCADMs may not trade the securities of companies with the following market capitalization ranges:

- in the U.S., more than \$100 million but less than or equal to \$250 million.
- in all other countries use the USD equivalent.

Exemption - micro-cap securities acquired involuntarily (e.g., inheritance, gift, spin-off, etc.) are exempt from these restrictions; however, they must be disclosed in a memo to the Preclearance Compliance Officer within 10 calendar days of the involuntary acquisition.

Requirement for Newly Designated MCADMs

Newly designated MCADMs must obtain the approval of the CIO or Chief Executive Officer and provide a copy of the approval to the Preclearance Compliance Officer to continue holding micro-cap securities. The thresholds for the market capitalization in various jurisdictions are: in the U.S., equal to or less than \$250 million, in all other countries the USD equivalent.

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Additional Rules for ADM and Investment Employees - continued

Additional Reporting Requirements for ADM Employees

Special Purpose ADM Quarterly Securities Report

ADM's are required to submit quarterly to their Preclearance Compliance Officer the "Special Purpose ADM Quarterly Securities Report". This report must be submitted within 30 calendar days of each quarter end and includes information on securities and/or transactions owned directly or indirectly. The report must contain information on:

- securities owned at any time during the quarter, which were either recommended for a transaction or in a portfolio managed by the ADM during the quarter.
- holdings or transactions in private placements.
- holdings in securities with a market capitalization that was equal to or less than:
 - in the U.S., \$250 million, in all other countries use the USD equivalent.

Exemption - ADMs do not need to report any security that is defined as an *Exempt Security* or is otherwise expressly exempt from preclearance.

A form for completing this report can be obtained from the Preclearance Compliance Officer, on MySource, or by emailing the Ethics Office at securities Tradingpolicyhelp@bnymellon.com.

Contemporaneous Disclosure

Prior to an ADM making or acting upon a portfolio recommendation (e.g., buy, hold, or sell) in a security directly or indirectly owned, written authorization must be obtained. The reason for disclosure is to ensure that management can consider whether the portfolio recommendation or transaction is for the purpose of affecting the value of a personal securities holding.

Contemporaneous Disclosure forms can be obtained from the Preclearance Compliance Officer, MySource or by emailing the Ethics Office at securitiesTradingpolicyhelp@bnymellon.com.

Under no circumstances can an ADM provide portfolio recommendations or place trades based on their potential impact to his/her personal securities holdings, nor can s/he refuse to take such action to avoid submitting a Contemporaneous Disclosure. The ADM's fiduciary duty to make portfolio recommendations and trades solely in the best interest of the client must always take precedence.

Approval - approval must be obtained from the ADM's CIO or CEO, or their designee, prior to the first such portfolio recommendation or transaction in a particular security in a calendar month. Disclosure forms for subsequent transactions in the same security are not required for the remainder of the calendar month so long as purchases/sells in all portfolios do not exceed the maximum number of shares, options, or bonds disclosed on the disclosure form. If the ADM seeks to effect a transaction or makes a recommendation in a direction opposite of the most recent disclosure form, a new disclosure form must be completed prior to the transaction or recommendation.

Exemption to the Contemporaneous Disclosure Requirement - ADMs who are index fund managers and have no investment discretion in replicating an index model or clone portfolio do not need to comply with this disclosure requirement. This exemption does not apply in the following circumstances:

- if the ADM recommends a security, that is not in the clone or model portfolio, or recommends a model or clone security in a different percentage than the model or clone amounts.
- if the ADM recommends individual securities to clients, even if the company shares control of the investment process with other parties.

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Additional Rules for ADM and Investment Employees - continued

Securities Exempt from Reporting - certain securities are exempt from the requirement to submit a Contemporaneous Disclosure. They are:

- *Exempt Securities* as defined in the Glossary.
- securities held in approved non-discretionary (managed) accounts.
- holdings of debt securities, which do not have a conversion feature and are rated investment grade or better by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or unrated, but of comparable quality.
- holdings of equity securities of the following:
 - in the U.S., the top 200 issuers on the Russell list and other companies with a market capitalization of \$20 billion or higher.
 - in the U.K., the top 100 companies on the FTSE All Share Index and other companies with a market capitalization of the £ USD equivalent.
 - in Japan, the top 100 companies of the TOPIX and other companies with a market capitalization of the ¥ USD equivalent.
 - in Brazil, companies on the IBR-X and other companies with a market capitalization of the R USD equivalent.

Your Responsibility - it is an ADMs responsibility to confirm with their Preclearance Compliance Officer whether s/he is required to comply with the above reporting requirements.

Compliance Monitoring - The IEC will monitor the ADMs' compliance with all provisions of this Policy.

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Additional Rules for Insider Risk, Fund Officer, Fund Service, Service, and Pre-Release Earnings Group Employees

Insider Risk Employees

Trade Preclearance Exemptions

In addition to the exemptions provided on Page 13, Insider Risk Employees are not required to preclear Proprietary Funds, Exchange Traded Funds, and municipal bonds. Please note that they are required to preclear Exchange Traded Notes (ETNs).

Fund Officer, Fund Service, and Service Employees

Company Oversight

While employees in these classifications are subject to the General Standards of Conduct and the approved broker-dealer requirement (U.S. employees only) contained in the Policy, they are not required to preclear trades, and therefore, are not subject to pre-trade denials of those trades. However, employees in these classifications are subject to a post-trade backtesting analysis that is designed to accumulate and assess employee trading activity that mirrors company or client trades. This may result in a change to the employee's classification that will require future preclearance approval.

Pre-Release Earnings Group (PREG) Employees

General Restrictions

Every quarter, the company imposes a restriction on PREG employees. These employees are deemed to have access to inside information with respect to the company's financial results and are prohibited from trading in the company's securities from 12:01AM, Eastern Time, on the 15th day of the month preceding the end of each calendar quarter through the 2nd trading day after the public announcement of the company's earnings for that quarter (Blackout Period). For example, if earnings are released on a

Wednesday, the Pre-Release Earnings Group cannot trade the company's securities until Friday. Non-trading days, such as weekends or holidays, are not counted as part of the restricted period. Occasionally, the company may extend the restricted period for some or all members of the group.

Blackout Period Trading Implications - Profit Disgorgement/Loss Recognition

Any trade in BNY Mellon securities made during the blackout period must be reversed with any corresponding profit recognized from the reversal subject to profit disgorgement. The employee will incur any loss resulting from the reversal of a blackout period trade. Profit disgorgement will be in accordance with procedures established by senior management. For purposes of disgorgement, profit recognition is based upon the difference between the most recent purchase and sale prices for the most recent transaction(s). Accordingly, profit recognition for disgorgement purposes may differ from the capital gains calculations for tax purposes and the employee will be responsible for any tax costs associated with the transaction(s).

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Additional Rules for Dreyfus/FINRA Employees

In addition to the General Standards of Conduct, Dreyfus/FINRA Employees are required to follow the procedures described below.

Reporting Securities Holdings and Transactions

Reporting Holdings and Transactions - you must report your securities accounts (such as broker accounts), holdings in securities (both within and outside of accounts) and transactions in securities.

To determine whether or not these reporting requirements apply to you, contact the Ethics Office or your Compliance Officer.

How to Report - instruct the broker, trust account manager or other entity through which you have a securities trading account to send copies of all trade confirmations and statements relating to each account of which they directly or indirectly own to the company. For securities held outside of an account (such as those held directly with an issuer or maintained in paper certificate form), employees must comply with the company's request to confirm transactions and holdings. Employees subject to the reporting requirements are also required to comply with periodic reporting requests.

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General Personal Securities Trading Chart

Selected Policy	ADM	Investment	Insider	Fund Service, Service, Fund Officer, and	PREG	Non- Classified

Provisions	Dreyfus/FINRA Employees				Employees	
U.S.-based employees – required to use approved broker-dealer	X	X	X	X	X	
Initial Accounts and Holdings Reports (filed within 10 days of being classified)	X	X	X	X	X	
Annual Certification (filed within 30 days of year-end)	X	X	X	X	X	
Quarterly Certification (filed within 30 days of quarter-end)	X	X				Only applies to Fund Officers and non-U.S. based Fund Service Employees
Preclear trades	X	X	X			X (BNYM Stock Only)
Preclearance window (in business days, includes day approval granted)	2 days	2 days	3 days			3 days
Preclear proprietary funds, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), municipal bonds, and all other non-exempt securities	X	X				
Preclear Exchange Traded Notes (ETNs)	X	X	X			
Subject to 7+ - day blackout period	X (PMs only)					
Additional approvals required for personal trades in micro-cap securities	X (Micro-Cap ADMs only)					
Short-term trading (60 days) profit disgorgement on all trades	X	X				
Short-term trading (60 days) profit disgorgement on BNYM stock	X	X	X	X	X	X
Prohibited from buying BNYM stock on margin,						

short selling BNYM, and trading in BNYM derivatives (options)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Initial Public Offerings are prohibited (refer to Policy waiver requirements)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Private Placements require Ethics Office pre-approval	X	X	X	X	X	X

Getting Help and Reporting Violations

Getting Help

If you have a question about the Policy please contact the **Securities Trading Policy Help Line** North America 1-800-963-5191.

Outside of North America, dial your international access code, then 1-800-963-51912. **Email:** securities trading policy help@bnymellon.com

Reporting Violations

To report a concern regarding ethical business conduct, a violation of this Policy, the company's Code of Conduct, related company policies, please contact the Ethics Office or your Compliance Officer. Known or suspected violations of the Policy must be promptly reported and either the Ethics Help Line or the Ethics Hot Line (Ethics Point) may be used for this purpose.

Ethics Help Line - This line is answered by Ethics Office staff during regular Eastern Standard Time business hours and contacts may be anonymous. You can reach the Ethics Help Line by:

Telephone:

Asia (except Japan): 001-800-710-63562 Australia: 0011-800-710-63562 Brazil: 0800-891-3813 Europe: 00-800-710-63562 Japan: international access code + 800-710-6356 United States and Canada: 1-888-635-5662 All other locations: call collect to 412-236-7519

Email: ethics@bnymellon.com

Mail: BNY Mellon Corporation's Ethics Office P.O. Box 535026 Pittsburgh, PA 15253-5026 - USA

Ethics Hot Line (EthicsPoint) - If you are uncomfortable contacting the company directly, you can contact EthicsPoint, an independent hotline administrator, as an alternative channel to raise your concerns. All contacts may be anonymous. You can reach the Ethics Hot Line (EthicsPoint) by:

Telephone:

United States or Canada 1-866-294-4696

Outside the United States, your country's access code + 866-294-4696

Web:

- **File a Report** online using the Ethics Hot Line (this web page is hosted on EthicsPoint's secure servers and is not part of the company's web site or intranet).
- Visit EthicsPoint at <http://www.ethicspoint.com>.

Mail: EthicsPoint, Inc, 6000 Meadows Road, Suite 200, Lake Oswego, OR 97035 USA

Glossary Definitions

- **Access Decision Maker (ADM)** - a person designated as such by the Investment Ethics Council. Generally, Portfolio Managers and Research Analysts who make recommendations or decisions regarding the purchase or sale of securities for investment companies and other managed accounts.
- **Automatic Investment Plan** - a program in which regular periodic purchases (withdrawals) are made automatically to/from investment accounts in accordance with a predetermined schedule and allocation. Examples include: Dividend Reinvestment Plans (DRIPS), payroll deductions, bank account drafts or deposits, automatic mutual fund investments/withdrawals (PIPS/SWIPS), asset allocation accounts.
- **Cashless Exercise** - as part of the company's employee stock option program, employees can choose to exercise the option and receive the difference between the strike and exercise price, less withholding taxes.
- **Compliance Officer** - any individual whose primary job duties include responsibility for ensuring that all applicable laws, regulations, policies, procedures, and Code of Conduct are followed. For purposes of this Policy, the term "compliance officer" and "preclearance compliance officer" are used interchangeably.
- **Direct Family Relationship** - for purposes of this Policy, an employee's immediate family as defined by "indirect ownership, family members" in this Glossary.
- **Employee** - an individual employed by BNY Mellon or its more-than-50%-owned direct or indirect subsidiaries; includes all full-time, part-time, benefited and non-benefited, exempt and non-exempt employees in all world-wide locations.
- **Exempt Securities**

- cash and cash-like securities (e.g., bankers acceptances, bank CDs and time deposits, money market funds, commercial paper, repurchase agreements).
- direct obligations of the sovereign governments of the United States (U.S. employees only), United Kingdom (U.K. employees only) and Japan (Japan employees only). Obligations of other instrumentalities of the U.S., U.K., and Japanese governments or quasi-government agencies are not exempt.
- high-quality, short-term debt instruments having a maturity of less than 366 days at issuance and rated in one of the two highest rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or which is unrated but of comparable quality.
- securities issued by open-end investment companies (i.e., mutual funds and variable capital companies) that are **not** Proprietary Funds or Exchange Traded Funds).
- non-company 401(k) plans (e.g., spouse's plan, previous employer's plan, etc.).
- 529 plans, provided they are not invested in Proprietary Funds.
- fixed annuities.
- variable annuities that are **not** invested in Proprietary Fund sub-accounts.

- **variable annuities that are invested in Proprietary Fund sub-accounts are considered non-exempt securities for ADM and Investment Employees only**

- **General Counsel** - General Counsel of the company or any person to whom relevant authority is delegated by the General Counsel.
- **Index Fund** - an investment company or managed portfolio (including indexed accounts and model-driven accounts) that contain securities in proportions designed to replicate the performance of an independently maintained, broad-based index or that are based not on investment discretion, but on computer models using prescribed objective criteria to replicate such an independently maintained index.

Glossary Definitions – continued

Indirect Ownership - generally, you are the indirect owner of securities (and preclearance and other provisions of the Policy will therefore apply to those securities) if you are named as power of attorney on the account or, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship or otherwise, you have the opportunity, directly or indirectly, to share at any time in any profit derived from a transaction in them (a "pecuniary interest"). Common indirect ownership situations include, but are not limited to:

- securities held by members of your immediate family by blood, marriage, adoption, or otherwise, who share the same household with you.
 - “Immediate family” includes your spouse, domestic partner, children (including stepchildren, foster children, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law), grandchildren, parents (including stepparents, mothers-in-law and fathers-in-law), grandparents, and siblings (including brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law and stepbrothers and stepsisters).
 - partnership interests in a general partnership or a general partner in a limited partnership. Passive limited partners are not deemed to be owners of partnership securities absent unusual circumstances, such as influence over investment decisions.
 - corporate shareholders who have or share investment control over a corporation’s investment portfolio.
 - trusts in which the parties to the trust have both a pecuniary interest and investment control.
 - derivative securities - you are the indirect owner of any security you have the right to acquire through the exercise or conversion of any option, warrant, convertible security or other derivative security, whether or not presently exercisable.
- **Initial Public Offering (IPO)** - the first offering of a company’s securities to the public.
 - **Investment Clubs** - organizations whose members make joint decisions on which securities to buy or sell and securities are generally held in the name of the investment club. Prior to participating in an Investment Club, monitored employees are required to obtain written permission from their Preclearance Compliance Officer
 - Employees who receive permission to participate in an investment club are subject to the requirements of this Policy (including the preclearance provisions).
 - **Investment Company** - a company that issues securities that represent an undivided interest in the net assets held by the company. Mutual funds are open-end investment companies that issue and sell redeemable securities representing an undivided interest in the net assets of the company.
 - **Investment Ethics Council (IEC)** - Council having oversight responsibility for issues related to personal securities trading and investment activity by Access Decision Makers. The members are determined by the Chief Compliance & Ethics Officer.
 - **Manager of the Ethics Office** - individual appointed by the Chief Compliance & Ethics Officer to manage the Ethics Office.
 - **Micro-Cap ADMs** - a subset of Access Decision Makers who make recommendations or decisions regarding the purchase or sale of any security of an issuer with a small market capitalization. Market capitalizations thresholds are established within each country where an ADM resides. See further details under “Classification of Employees” in this Policy.
 - **Monitored Employee** - all classified employees, with the exception of “Non-Classified Employees” (i.e., ADM, Investment, Insider Risk, Fund Accounting, Service, Pre-Release Earnings Group and Dreyfus/FINRA Group Employees).
 - **Money Market Fund** - a mutual fund that invests in short-term debt instruments where its portfolio is valued at amortized cost so as to seek to maintain a stable net asset value (typically, of \$1 per share).
 - **Non-Discretionary (Managed) Account** - an account in which the employee has a beneficial interest but no direct or indirect control over the investment decision making process. It may be exempted from preclearance and reporting procedures only if the Ethics Office is satisfied that the account is truly non-discretionary (i.e., the employee has given total investment discretion to an investment manager and retains no ability to influence specific trades).
 - **Non-Self-Directed Accounts** - the portion of the Company 401(k) balance invested in Tier 1 - LifePath Index Funds, Tier 2 - Passively Managed Index Funds, Tier 3 - Actively Managed Funds, and/or BNY Mellon stock.
 - **Operating Committee** - the Operating Committee of BNY Mellon.

Glossary Definitions – continued

Option - a security which gives the investor the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a specific security at a specified price within a specified time frame. For purposes of compliance with the Policy, an employee who buys/sells an option is deemed to have purchased/sold the underlying security when the option was purchased/sold. Four combinations are possible as described below.

Call Options

- If an employee buys a call option, the employee is considered to have purchased the underlying security on the date the option was purchased.
- If an employee sells a call option, the employee is considered to have sold the underlying security on the date the option was sold (for covered call writing, the sale of an out of the money option is not considered for purposes of the 60 day trading prohibition). Please note that this would not apply to covered calls on BNY Mellon stock as option trades are prohibited (see page 7).

Put Options

- If an employee buys a put option, the employee is considered to have sold the underlying security on the date the option was purchased.
- If an employee sells a put option, the employee is considered to have bought the underlying security on the date the option was sold.

- **Preclearance Compliance Officer** - a person designated by the Ethics Office and/or the Investment Ethics Council to administer, among other things, employees' preclearance requests for a specific business unit (for purposes of this Policy, the term "compliance officer" and "preclearance compliance officer" are used interchangeably).
- **Private Placement** - an offering of securities that is exempt from registration under various laws and rules, such as the Securities Act of 1933 in the U.S. and the Listing Rules in the U.K.. Such offerings are exempt from registration because they do not constitute a public offering. Private placements can include limited partnerships, certain cooperative investments in real estate, co-mingled investment vehicles such as hedge funds, and investments in privately-held and family owned businesses. For the purpose of the Policy, time-shares and cooperative investments in real estate used as a primary or secondary residence are not considered to be private placements.
- **Proprietary Fund** - An investment company or collective fund for which a company subsidiary serves as an investment adviser, sub-adviser or principal underwriter. The Proprietary Funds listing can be found in MySource on the Compliance and Ethics homepage.
- **Security** - any investment that represents an ownership stake or debt stake in a company, partnership, governmental unit, business or other enterprise. It includes stocks, bonds, notes, evidences of indebtedness, certificates of participation in any profit-sharing agreement, collateral trust certificates, and certificates of deposit. It also includes security-based swaps and many types of puts, calls, straddles and options on any security or group of securities; fractional undivided interests in oil, gas, or other mineral rights; and investment contracts, variable life insurance policies and variable annuities whose cash values or benefits are tied to the performance of an investment account. It does not include currencies. Unless expressly exempt, all securities transactions are covered under the provisions of the Policy (see definition of Exempt Securities).
- **Securities Firewall** - procedures designed to restrict the flow of information within the company from units or individuals who are likely to receive material nonpublic information to units or individuals who trade in securities or provide investment advice.
- **Self-Directed Accounts** - an account established as part of the company 401(k) plan that offers employees the opportunity to build and manage their own investment portfolio through the purchase and sale of a broad variety of Exchange Traded and Proprietary, and non-Proprietary Funds.
- **Short Sale** - the sale of a security that is not owned by the seller at the time of the trade.
- **Tender Offer** - an offer to purchase some or all shareholders' shares in a corporation. The price offered is usually at a premium to the market price.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

The undersigned hereby constitutes and appoints Kiesha Astwood, James Bitetto, Joni Lacks Charatan, Joseph M. Chioffi, Janette E. Farragher, John B. Hammalian, Robert R. Mullery and Jeff Prusnofsky, and each of them, with full power to act without the other, his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him or her and in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities (until revoked in writing), to sign the Fund's Registration Statement on Form N-1A (and any and all amendments, including post-effective amendments, thereto), and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents or any of them, or their or his or her substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

This document hereby revokes in its entirety the Power of Attorney executed November 10th, 2009 by the undersigned.

Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, this Power of Attorney shall not in any manner revoke in whole or in part any power of attorney that the persons whose signatures appear below previously executed. This Power of Attorney shall not be revoked by any subsequent power of attorney that the persons whose signatures appear below may execute, unless such subsequent power specifically provides that it revokes this Power of Attorney by referring to the date of execution of this document or specifically states that the instrument is intended to revoke all prior powers of attorney.

SIGNATURE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT: In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name on November 6, 2012

/s/ Bradley J. Skapyak President (Principal Executive Officer)
Bradley J. Skapyak

/s/ James Windels Treasurer (Principal Financial and
James Windels Accounting Officer)

/s/ Joseph S. DiMartino Board Member, Chairman of the Board
Joseph S. DiMartino

/s/ William Hodding Carter III Board Member
William Hodding Carter III

/s/ Gordon J. Davis Board Member
Gordon J. Davis

/s/ Joni Evans Board Member
Joni Evans

/s/ Ehud Houminer Board Member
Ehud Houminer

/s/ Richard C. Leone Board Member
Richard C. Leone

/s/ Hans C. Mautner Board Member
Hans C. Mautner

/s/ Robin A. Melvin Board Member
Robin A. Melvin

- Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Value Fund*
- Dreyfus Select Managers Small Cap Growth Fund*
 - Dreyfus U.S. Equity Fund*
 - Dreyfus Conservative Allocation Fund*
 - Dreyfus Moderate Allocation Fund*
 - Dreyfus Growth Allocation Fund*