
DREYFUS PREMIER NEW JERSEY MUNICIPAL BOND FUND, INC.

CLASS A, CLASS B AND CLASS C SHARES

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

MAY 1, 2003

AS REVISED, JUNE 6, 2003

AS FURTHER REVISED, APRIL 15, 2004

This Statement of Additional Information, which is not a prospectus, supplements and should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus of Dreyfus Premier New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund, Inc. (the "Fund"), dated May 1, 2003, as it may be revised from time to time. To obtain a copy of the Fund's Prospectus, please call your financial adviser, or write to the Fund at 144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard, Uniondale, New York 11556-0144, visit the Dreyfus.com website, or call 1-800-554-4611.

The Fund's most recent Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders are separate documents supplied with this Statement of Additional Information, and the financial statements, accompanying notes and report of independent auditors appearing in the Annual Report are incorporated by reference into this Statement of Additional Information.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE FUND

The Fund is a Maryland corporation formed on January 11, 1988. The Fund is an open-end management investment company, known as a municipal bond fund. As a municipal bond fund, the Fund invests in debt 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 or authorities, and certain other specified securities, the interest from which is, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer, exempt from federal income tax ("Municipal Bonds").

The Dreyfus Corporation (the "Manager") serves as the Fund's investment adviser.

Dreyfus Service Corporation (the "Distributor") is the distributor of the Fund's shares.

Certain Portfolio Securities

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the Fund's Prospectus.

New Jersey Municipal Bonds. As a fundamental policy, the Fund normally invests at least 80% of the value of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in Municipal Bonds of the State of New Jersey, its political subdivisions, authorities and corporations, and certain other specified securities, that provide income exempt from federal and New Jersey state personal income taxes (collectively, "New Jersey Municipal Bonds"). To the extent acceptable New Jersey Municipal Bonds are at any time unavailable for investment by the Fund, the Fund will invest temporarily in other Municipal Bonds the interest from which is, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer, exempt from federal, but not State of New Jersey, income tax. Municipal Bonds generally include debt obligations issued to obtain funds for various public purposes as well as certain industrial development bonds issued by or on behalf of public authorities. Municipal Bonds 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 sale, collection of taxes or receipt of other revenues. Municipal Bonds include municipal lease/purchase agreements which are similar to installment purchase contracts for property or equipment issued by municipalities. Municipal Bonds bear fixed, floating or variable rates of interest, which are determined in some instances by formulas under which the securities' 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 Bonds are subject to redemption at a date earlier than their stated maturity pursuant to call options, which may be separated from the related Municipal Bonds and purchased and sold separately.

The yields on Municipal Bonds are dependent on a variety of factors, including general economic and monetary conditions, money market factors, conditions in the Municipal Bond market, size of a particular offering, maturity of the obligation and rating of the issue.

Municipal Bonds include certain private activity bonds (a type of revenue bond), the income from which is subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT). The Fund may invest without limitation in such Municipal Bonds if the Manager determines that their purchase is consistent with the Fund's investment objective.

Certain Tax Exempt Obligations. The Fund may purchase floating and variable rate demand notes and bonds, which 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 which are obligations that permit the 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 amount 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 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. Each obligation purchased by the Fund will meet the quality criteria established for the purchase of Municipal Bonds.

Tax Exempt Participation Interests. The Fund may purchase from financial institutions participation interests in Municipal Bonds (such as industrial development bonds and municipal lease/purchase agreements). A participation interest gives the Fund an undivided interest in the Municipal Bond in the proportion that the Fund's participation interest bears to the total principal amount of the Municipal Bond. These instruments may have fixed, floating or variable rates of interest. If the participation interest is unrated, it will be backed by an irrevocable letter of credit or guarantee of a bank that the Fund's Board has determined meets prescribed quality standards for banks, or the payment obligation otherwise will be collateralized by U.S. Government securities. For certain participation interests, the 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 Bond, plus accrued interest. As to these instruments, the Fund intends to exercise its right to demand payment only upon a default under the terms of the Municipal Bond, as needed to provide liquidity to meet redemptions, or to maintain or improve the quality of its investment portfolio.

Municipal lease obligations or installment purchase contract obligations (collectively, "lease obligations") have special risks not ordinarily associated with Municipal Bonds. 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, certain lease obligations in which the 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 Fund's Board. Pursuant to such guidelines, the Board has directed the Manager to monitor carefully the 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 Manager may deem relevant. In addition, in evaluating the liquidity and credit quality of a lease obligation that is unrated, the Fund's Board has directed the Manager to consider: (a) whether the lease can be canceled; (b) what assurance there is that the assets represented by the lease can be sold; (c) the strength of the lessee's general credit (e.g., its debt, administrative, economic, and financial characteristics); (d) 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 nonappropriation"); (e) the legal recourse in the event of failure to appropriate; and (f) such other factors concerning credit quality as the Manager may deem relevant. The Fund will not invest more than 15% of the value of its net assets in lease obligations that are illiquid and in other illiquid securities.

Tender Option Bonds. The Fund may purchase tender option bonds. A tender option bond is a Municipal Bond (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 Bond'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. The Manager, on behalf of the Fund, will consider on an ongoing basis the creditworthiness of the issuer of the underlying Municipal Bond, of any custodian and of the third party provider of the tender option. 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 Bond and for other reasons.

The Fund will purchase tender option bonds only when the Manager is satisfied that the custodial and tender option arrangements, including the fee payment arrangements, will not adversely affect the tax exempt status of the underlying Municipal Bonds and that payment of any tender fees will not have the effect of creating taxable income for the Fund. Based on the tender option bond agreement, the Fund expects to be able to value the tender option bond at par; however, the value of the instrument will be monitored to assure that it is valued at fair value.

Custodial Receipts. The Fund may purchase custodial receipts representing the right to receive certain future principal and interest payments on Municipal Bonds which underlie the custodial receipts. A number of different arrangements are possible. In a typical custodial receipt arrangement, an issuer or a third party owner of Municipal Bonds deposits such obligations with a custodian in exchange for two classes of custodial receipts. The two classes have different characteristics, but, in each case, payments on the two classes are based on payments received on the underlying Municipal Bonds. One class has the characteristics of a typical auction rate security, where at specified intervals its interest rate is adjusted, and ownership changes, based on an auction mechanism. The interest rate on this class generally is expected to be below the coupon rate of the underlying Municipal Bonds and generally is at a level comparable to that of a Municipal Bond of similar quality and having a maturity equal to the period between interest rate adjustments. The second class bears interest at a rate that exceeds the interest rate typically borne by a security of comparable quality and maturity; this rate also is adjusted, but in this case inversely to changes in the rate of interest of the first class. The aggregate interest paid with respect to the two classes will not exceed the interest paid by the underlying Municipal Bonds. The value of the second class and similar securities should be expected to fluctuate more than the value of a Municipal Bond of comparable quality and maturity, which would increase the volatility of the Fund's net asset value. These custodial receipts are sold in private placements. The Fund also may purchase directly from issuers, and not in a private placement, Municipal Bonds 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.

Stand-By Commitments. To the extent consistent with the requirements for a "qualified investment fund" under the New Jersey gross income tax, the Fund may acquire "stand-by commitments" with respect to Municipal Bonds held in its portfolio. Under a stand-by commitment, the Fund obligates a broker, dealer or bank to repurchase, at the Fund's option, specified securities at a specified price 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 Fund will acquire stand-by commitments solely to facilitate its portfolio liquidity and does not intend to exercise its rights thereunder for trading purposes. The Fund may pay for stand-by commitments if such action is deemed necessary, thus increasing to a degree the cost of the underlying Municipal Bond and similarly decreasing such security's yield to investors. Gains realized in connection with stand-by commitments will be taxable. The Fund also may acquire call options on specific Municipal Bonds. The Fund generally would purchase these call options to protect the Fund from the issuer of the related Municipal Bond redeeming, or other holder of the call option from calling away, the Municipal Bond before maturity. The sale by the Fund of a call option that it owns on a specific Municipal Bond could result in the receipt of taxable income by the Fund.

Ratings of Municipal Bonds. The Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets in securities which, in the case of Municipal Bonds, are rated no lower than Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or BBB by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings ("Fitch" and, together with Moody's and S&P, the "Rating Agencies"). The Fund may invest up to 20% of the value of its net assets in securities which, in the case of Municipal Bonds, are rated lower than Baa by Moody's and BBB by S&P and Fitch and as low as the lowest rating assigned by the Rating Agencies. The Fund also may invest in securities which, while not rated, are determined by the Manager to be of comparable quality to the rated

securities in which the Fund may invest; for purposes of the 80% requirement described in this paragraph, such unrated securities will be considered to have the rating so determined.

The average distribution of investments (at value) in Municipal Bonds (including notes) and other securities by ratings for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002, computed on a monthly basis, was as follows:

<u>Fitch</u>	or	<u>Moody's</u>	or	<u>S&P</u>	Percentage of <u>Value</u>
AAA		Aaa		AAA	61.1%
AA		Aa		AA	10.7
A		A		A	10.1
BBB		Baa		BBB	5.6
BB		Ba		BB	1.1
B		B		B	1.3
F-1+/F-1		VMIG1/MIG1, P-1		SP-1+/SP-1, A-1	2.1
Not Rated		Not Rated		Not Rated	8.0*
					<hr/> 100.0% <hr/>

Subsequent to its purchase by the Fund, an issue of rated Municipal Bonds may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below the minimum required for purchase by the Fund. Neither event will require the sale of such Municipal Bonds by the Fund, but the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold Municipal Bonds. To the extent that the ratings given by the Rating Agencies for Municipal Bonds may change as a result of changes in such organizations or their rating systems, the Fund will attempt to use comparable ratings as standards for its investments in accordance with the investment policies described in the Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information. The ratings of the Rating Agencies represent their opinions as to the quality of the Municipal Bonds 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 Manager also will evaluate these securities and the creditworthiness of the issuers of such securities.

Zero Coupon, Pay-In-Kind and Step-up Securities. The Fund may invest in zero coupon securities which are debt securities issued or sold at a discount from their face value that do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity or a specified redemption date or cash payment date; pay-in-kind bonds which are debt securities that generally pay interest through the issuance of additional bonds; and step-up bonds which 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

* Included in the Not Rated category are securities comprising 8.0% of the Fund's market value which, while not rated, have been determined by the Manager to be of comparable quality to securities in the following rating categories: AA/Aa (2.8%), A(2.2%) and Baa/BBB (3.0%).

and perceived credit quality of the issuer. Zero coupon securities also may take the form of debt 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. 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 which pay interest throughout the period to maturity, the Fund will realize no cash until the cash payment or maturity date unless a portion of such securities is 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, the 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. See "Dividends, Distributions and Taxes."

Illiquid Securities. The Fund may invest up to 15% of the value of its net assets in securities as to which a liquid trading market does not exist, provided such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective. Such securities may include securities that are not readily marketable, such as securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, and repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice. As to these securities, the Fund is subject to a risk that should the Fund desire to sell them when a ready buyer is not available at a price the Fund deems representative of their value, the value of the Fund's net assets could be adversely affected.

Investment Companies. The Fund may invest in securities issued by other investment companies. Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), the Fund's investment in such securities, subject to certain exceptions, currently is limited to (i) 3% of the total voting stock of any one investment company, (ii) 5% of the Fund's total assets with respect to any one investment company and (iii) 10% of the Fund's total assets in the aggregate. As a shareholder of another investment company, the 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 and other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations. The 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, except that the Fund's aggregate investment of uninvested cash reserves in such money market funds may not exceed 25% of its total assets. See "Lending Portfolio Securities."

Taxable Investments. 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-2 by Moody's, A-2 by S&P or F-2 by Fitch; 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. Dividends paid by the Fund that are attributable to income earned by the Fund from Taxable Investments will be taxable to investors. See "Dividends, Distributions and Taxes." Except for temporary defensive purposes, at no time will more than 20% of the value of the Fund's net assets be invested in Taxable Investments. When the Fund has adopted a temporary defensive position, including when acceptable New Jersey Municipal Bonds are unavailable for investment by the Fund, in excess of 20% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in securities that are not exempt from New Jersey personal income taxes. Under normal market conditions, the Fund anticipates that not more than 5% of the value of its total assets will be invested in any one category of Taxable Investments.

Investment Techniques

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the Fund's Prospectus. The Fund's use of certain of the investment techniques described below may give rise to taxable income.

Borrowing Money. The Fund is permitted to borrow to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, which permits an investment company to borrow in an amount up to 33-1/3% of the value of its total assets. The 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. While such borrowings exceed 5% of the Fund's total assets, the Fund will not make any additional investments.

Lending Portfolio Securities. The Fund may lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions needing to borrow securities to complete certain transactions. In connection with such loans, the Fund remains the owner of the loaned securities and continues to be entitled to payments in amounts equal to the interest or other distributions payable on the loaned securities. The Fund also has the right to terminate a loan at any time. The Fund may call the loan to vote proxies if a material issue affecting the Fund's investment is to be voted upon. Loans of portfolio securities may not exceed 33-1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the value of assets received as collateral for the loan). The Fund will receive collateral consisting of cash, 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. The Fund may participate in a securities lending program operated by Mellon Bank, N.A., as lending agent (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 Manager to be of good financial standing. In a loan transaction, the Fund will also bear the risk of any decline in value of securities acquired with cash collateral. The 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 with short maturities.

Derivatives. The Fund may invest in, or enter into, derivatives, such as options and futures, and options on futures contracts, and swap transactions, for a variety of reasons, including to hedge certain market risks, to provide a substitute for purchasing or selling particular securities or to increase potential income gain. Derivatives may provide a cheaper, quicker or more specifically focused way for the Fund to invest than "traditional" securities would.

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 the 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.

If the Fund invests in derivatives at inopportune times or judges market conditions incorrectly, such investments may lower the Fund's return or result in a loss. The Fund also could experience losses if its derivatives were poorly correlated with its 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.

Although the Fund will not be a commodity pool, certain derivatives subject the Fund to the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission which limit the extent to which the Fund can invest in such derivatives. The Fund may invest in futures contracts and options with respect thereto for hedging purposes without limit. However, the Fund may not invest in such contracts and options for other purposes if the sum of the amount of initial margin deposits and premiums paid for unexpired options with respect to such contracts, other than for bona fide hedging purposes, exceeds 5% of the liquidation value of the Fund's assets (or such other amount permitted by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission), after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on such contracts and options; provided, however, that in the case of an option that is in-the-money at the time of purchase, the in-the-money amount may be excluded in calculating the 5% limitation.

Derivatives may be purchased on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as over-the-counter derivatives. Exchange-traded derivatives generally are guaranteed by the clearing agency which is the issuer or counterparty to such derivatives. This guarantee usually is supported by a daily variation margin 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. By 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 Manager 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 the 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.

Futures Transactions--In General. The Fund may enter into futures contracts in U.S. domestic markets. Engaging in these transactions involves risk of loss to the Fund which could adversely affect the value of the Fund's net assets. Although the Fund intends to purchase or sell futures contracts only if there is an active market for such contracts, 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 subjecting the Fund to substantial losses.

Successful use of futures and options with respect thereto by the Fund also is subject to the Manager'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 being hedged and the price movements of the futures contract. For example, if the Fund uses futures 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 its futures positions. Furthermore, if in such circumstances the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities to meet daily variation margin requirements. The Fund may have to sell such securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Pursuant to regulations and/or published positions of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Fund may be required to segregate permissible liquid assets to cover its obligations relating to its transactions in derivatives. To maintain this required cover, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices or times since it may not be possible to liquidate a derivative position at a reasonable price. In addition, the segregation of such assets will have the effect of limiting the Fund's ability otherwise to invest those assets.

Specific Futures Transactions. The Fund may purchase and sell interest rate futures contracts. An interest rate future obligates the Fund to purchase or sell an amount of a specific debt security at a future date at a specific price.

Swap Transactions. The Fund may engage in swap transactions, including interest rate swaps, interest rate locks, caps, collars and floors to mitigate risk, manage duration and reduce portfolio turnover. Swap transactions, including interest rate swaps, interest rate locks, caps, collars and floors, may be individually negotiated and include exposure to a variety of different interest rates. Swaps involve two parties exchanging a series of cash flows at specified intervals. In the case of an interest rate swap, the parties exchange interest payments based upon an agreed upon principal amount (referred to as the "notional principal amount"). Under the most basic scenario,

Party A would pay a fixed rate on the notional principal amount to Party B, which would pay a floating rate on the same notional principal amount to Party A. Swap agreements can take many forms and are known by a variety of names.

In a typical cap or floor agreement, one party agrees to make payments only under specified circumstances, usually in return for payment of a fee by the other party. For example, the buyer of an interest rate cap obtains the right to receive payments to the extent that a specified interest rate exceeds an agreed-upon level, while the seller of an interest rate floor is obligated to make payments to the extent that a specified interest rate falls below an agreed-upon level. An interest rate collar combines elements of buying a cap and selling a floor.

In a typical interest rate lock transaction, if Party A desires to lock in a particular interest rate on a given date it may enter into an agreement to pay, or receive a payment from, Party B based on the yield of a reference index or security, such as a Municipal Bond or U.S. Treasury security. At the maturity of the term of the agreement, one party makes a payment to the other party as determined by the relative change in the yield of the reference security or index. An interest rate lock transaction may be terminated prior to its stated maturity date by calculating the payment due as of the termination date, which generally differs from the make-whole provisions for an early termination of an interest rate swap transaction in which the party terminating the swap early is required to give its counterparty the economic benefit of the transaction.

The Fund will set aside cash or permissible liquid assets to cover its current obligations under swap transactions. If the Fund enters into a swap agreement on a net basis (that is, the two payment streams are netted out, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments), the Fund will maintain cash or permissible liquid assets with a daily value at least equal to the excess, if any, of the Fund's accrued obligations under the swap agreement over the accrued amount the Fund is entitled to receive under the agreement.

The most important factor in the performance of a swap agreement is the change in the specific interest rate or other factor(s) that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Fund. If a swap agreement called for payments by the Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if the counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of a swap agreement would likely decline, potentially resulting in losses.

The Fund will enter into swaps, interest rate locks, caps, collars and floors only with banks and recognized securities dealers believed by the Manager to present minimal credit on its contractual remedies (which may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency or similar laws) pursuant to the agreement relating to the transaction.

The use of interest rate swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. If the Manager is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates and other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Fund would diminish compared with what it would have been if these investment techniques were not used. Moreover, even if the Manager is correct in its forecasts, there is a risk that the swap position may correlate imperfectly with the price of the asset or liability being hedged.

The Fund will enter into swap transactions only when the Manager believes it would be in the best interests of the Fund's shareholders to do so. Depending on the circumstances, gains from a swap transaction can be treated either as taxable income or as short- or long-term capital gains.

Options--In General. The Fund may invest up to 5% of its assets, represented by the premium paid, in the purchase of call and put options. The Fund 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. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying security or securities 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 or securities at the exercise price at any time during the option period, or at a specific date.

A covered call option written by the Fund is a call option with respect to which the Fund owns the underlying security or otherwise covers the transaction by segregating permissible liquid assets. A put option written by the Fund is covered when, among other things, the Fund segregates permissible liquid assets having a value equal to or greater than the exercise price of the option to fulfill the obligation undertaken. The principal reason for writing covered call and put options is to realize, through the receipt of premiums, a greater return than would be realized on the underlying securities alone. The Fund receives a premium from writing covered call or put options which it retains whether or not the option is exercised.

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, the 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.

Successful use by the Fund of options will be subject to the Manager's ability to predict correctly movements in interest rates. To the extent the Manager's predictions are incorrect, the Fund may incur losses.

Future Developments. The Fund may take advantage of opportunities in options and futures contracts and options on futures contracts and any other derivatives 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 entering into such transactions or making

any such investment, the Fund will provide appropriate disclosure in its Prospectus or this Statement of Additional Information.

Forward Commitments. The Fund may purchase and sell Municipal Bonds and other securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis, which means that delivery and payment take place a number of days after the date of the commitment to purchase. The payment obligation and the interest rate receivable on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery security are fixed when the Fund enters into the commitment, but the Fund does not make payment until it receives delivery from the counterparty. The Fund will commit to purchase such securities only with the intention of actually acquiring the securities, but the Fund may sell these securities before the settlement date if it is deemed advisable. The Fund will segregate permissible liquid assets at least equal at all times to the amount of the Fund's purchase commitments.

Securities purchased on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis are subject to changes in value (generally changing in the same way, i.e. appreciating when interest rates decline and depreciating when interest rates rise) based upon the public's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and changes, real or anticipated, in the level of interest rates. Securities purchased on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis may expose the Fund to risks because they may experience such fluctuations prior to their actual delivery. 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. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis when the Fund is fully or almost fully invested may result in greater potential fluctuation in the value of the Fund's net assets and its net asset value per share.

Certain Investment Considerations and Risks

Investing in Municipal Bonds. The Fund may invest more than 25% of the value of its 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; for example, securities the interest upon which is paid from revenues of similar types of projects. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater risk as compared to a municipal bond fund that does not follow this practice.

Certain provisions in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), relating to the issuance of Municipal Bonds may reduce the volume of Municipal Bonds qualifying for federal tax exemption. One effect of these provisions could be to increase the cost of the Municipal Bonds available for purchase by the Fund and thus reduce available yield. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers concerning the effect of these provisions on an investment in the Fund. Proposals that may restrict or eliminate the income tax exemption for interest on Municipal Bonds may be introduced in the future. If any such proposal were enacted that would reduce the availability of New Jersey Municipal Bonds for investment by the 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 New Jersey Municipal

Bonds as taxable, the Fund would treat such security as a permissible Taxable Investment within the applicable limits set forth herein.

Investing in New Jersey Municipal Bonds. Since the Fund is concentrated in securities issued by New Jersey or entities within New Jersey, an investment in the Fund may involve greater risk than investments in certain other types of municipal bond funds. You should consider carefully the special risks inherent in the Fund's investment in New Jersey Municipal Bonds. You should review "Appendix A" provides a brief summary of special investment considerations and risk factors relating to investing in New Jersey Municipal Bonds.

Lower Rated Bonds. The Fund may invest up to 20% of the value of its net assets in higher yielding (and, therefore, higher risk) debt securities such as those rated below investment grade by the Rating Agencies (commonly known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds). They may be subject to greater risks and market fluctuations than certain lower yielding, higher rated municipal securities. See "Appendix B" for a general description of the Rating Agencies' ratings of municipal securities. Although ratings may be useful in evaluating the safety of interest and principal payments, they do not evaluate the market value risk of these bonds. The Fund will rely on the Manager's judgment, analysis and experience in evaluating the creditworthiness of an issuer.

The market values of many of these bonds tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher rated securities. These bonds generally are considered by the Rating Agencies to be, on balance, predominantly speculative with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation and generally will involve more credit risk than securities in the higher rating categories.

Because there is no established retail secondary market for many of these securities, the 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 bonds 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 the 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 the Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing the Fund's portfolio and calculating its net asset value. 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 Manager's judgment may play a greater role in valuation because less reliable objective data may be available.

These bonds may be particularly susceptible to economic downturns. An economic recession could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of lower rated bonds to repay principal and pay interest thereon which would increase the incidence of default for such securities. It is likely that any economic recession also could disrupt severely the market for such securities and have an adverse impact on their value.

The Fund may acquire these bonds during an initial offering. Such securities may involve special risks because they are new issues. The Fund has no arrangement with any person concerning the acquisition of such securities, and the Manager will review carefully the credit and other characteristics pertinent to such new issues.

The credit risk factors pertaining to lower rated securities also apply to lower rated zero coupon bonds, pay-in-kind bonds and step-up securities, in which the Fund may invest up to 5% of its total net assets. In addition to the risks associated with the credit rating of the issuers, the market price of these securities may be very volatile during the period no interest is paid.

Simultaneous Investments. Investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those of the other investment companies advised by the Manager. The Manager has adopted written trade allocation procedures for its equity and fixed income trading desks. Under the procedures, portfolio managers or trading desks will ordinarily seek to aggregate (or “bunch”) orders that are placed or received concurrently for more than one investment company or account. In some cases, this procedure may adversely affect the size of the position obtained for or disposed of by the Fund or the price paid or received by the Fund.

Investment Restrictions

The Fund's investment objective, and its policy to normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in New Jersey Municipal Bonds, are fundamental policies, which cannot be changed without approval by the holders of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund's outstanding voting shares. In addition, the Fund has adopted investment restrictions numbered 1 through 7 as fundamental policies. Investment restrictions numbered 8 through 12 are not fundamental policies and may be changed by vote of a majority of the Fund's Board members at any time. The Fund may not:

1. 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, obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.
2. 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 investment restriction, the entry into options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices, shall not constitute borrowing.
3. 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.
4. 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 of 1933, as amended, by virtue of disposing of portfolio securities.

5. 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 Securities and Exchange Commission and the Fund's Board.

6. 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 Investment Restrictions numbered 2, 3 and 10 may be deemed to give rise to a senior security.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. Invest in securities of other investment companies, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. Invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control.

For purposes of Investment Restriction No. 1, 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."

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. With respect to Investment Restriction No. 2, however, if borrowings exceed 33-

1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets as a result of a change in values or assets, the Fund must take steps to reduce such borrowings at least to the extent of such excess

The Fund and the Manager have received an exemptive order from the Securities and Exchange Commission which, among other things, permits the Fund to use cash collateral received in connection with lending the Fund's securities, and other uninvested cash, to purchase shares of one or more registered money market funds advised by the Manager in excess of the limitations imposed by the 1940 Act.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The Fund's Board is responsible for the management and supervision of the Fund, and approves all significant agreements with those companies that furnish services to the Fund. These companies are as follows:

The Dreyfus Corporation	Investment Adviser
Dreyfus Service Corporation.	Distributor
Dreyfus Transfer, Inc.	Transfer Agent
The Bank of New York	Custodian

Board Members of the Fund¹

Board members of the Fund, together with information as to their positions with the Fund, principal occupations and other board memberships and affiliations, are shown below.

<u>Name (Age)</u> <u>Position with Fund (Since)</u>	<u>Principal Occupation</u> <u>During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Other Board Memberships and Affiliations</u>
Joseph S. DiMartino (59) Chairman of the Board (1995)	Corporate Director and Trustee	The Muscular Dystrophy Association, <i>Director</i> Levcor International, Inc., an apparel fabric processor, <i>Director</i> Century Business Services, Inc., a provider of outsourcing functions for small and medium size companies, <i>Director</i> The Newark Group, a provider of a national market of paper recovery facilities, paperboard mills and paperboard converting plants, <i>Director</i>
Gordon J. Davis (61) Board Member (1994)	Partner of LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene & MacRae President, Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Inc. (2001)	Consolidated Edison, Inc., a utility company, <i>Director</i> Phoenix Companies, Inc., a life insurance company, <i>Director</i> Board Member/Trustee for several not- for-profit groups

¹ None of the Board members are "interested persons" of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act.

<u>Name (Age)</u> <u>Position with Fund (Since)</u>	<u>Principal Occupation</u> <u>During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Other Board Memberships and Affiliations</u>
David P. Feldman (63) Board Member (1994)	Corporate Director and Trustee	BBH Mutual Funds Group (11 funds), <i>Director</i> The Jeffrey Company, a private investment company, <i>Director</i> QMED, a medical device company, <i>Director</i>
Lynn Martin (63) Board Member (1994)	Professor at J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University Advisor to the international accounting firm of Deloitte & Touche LLP Chairperson to its Council for the Advancement of Women	SBC Communications, Inc., <i>Director</i> Ryder System, Inc., a supply chain and transportation management company, <i>Director</i> The Proctor & Gamble Co., a consumer products company, <i>Director</i>
Daniel Rose (73) Board Member (1994)	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Rose Associates, Inc., a New York based real estate development and management firm	Baltic-American Enterprise Fund, <i>Vice Chairman and Director</i> Harlem Educational Activities Fund, Inc., <i>Chairman</i> Housing Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York, Inc., <i>Director</i>
Sander Vanocur (75) Board Member (1994)	President of Old Owl Communications	None
Philip L. Toia (69), Board Member (1997)	Retired	None
Anne Wexler (73) Board Member (1994)	Chairman of the Wexler Group, consultants specializing in government relations and public affairs	Wilshire Mutual Funds (5 funds), <i>Director</i> Methanex Corporation, a methanol producing company, <i>Director</i> Member of the Council of Foreign Relations Member of the National Park Foundation

Board members are elected to serve for an indefinite term. The Fund has standing audit, nominating and compensation committees, each comprised of its Board members who are not "interested persons" of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act. The function of the audit committee is to oversee the Fund's financial and reporting policies and certain internal control matters; the function of the nominating committee is to select and nominate all candidates who are not "interested persons" of the Fund for election to the Fund's Board; and the function of the compensation committee is to establish the appropriate compensation for serving on the Board. The nominating committee does not normally consider nominees recommended by shareholders. The Fund also has a standing pricing committee comprised of any one Board member. The function of the pricing committee is to assist in valuing the Fund's investments. The Fund's audit committee met four times, and its pricing, nominating and compensation committees did not meet during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002.

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, 2002.

Name of Board Member	Fund	Aggregate Holding of Funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds
Joseph S. DiMartino	None	Over \$100,000
Gordon J. Davis	None	None
David P. Feldman	None	\$50, 001 - \$100,000
Lynn Martin	None	None
Daniel Rose	None	None
Sander Vanocur	None	None
Philip L. Toia	None	\$1 – \$10,000
Anne Wexler	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000

As of December 31, 2002, none of the Board members or their immediate family members owned securities of the Manager, the Distributor or any person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Manager or the Distributor.

The Fund typically pays its Board members its allocated portion of an annual retainer of \$30,000 and a per meeting fee of \$4,000 (with a minimum \$500 per meeting and per telephone meeting) attended for the Fund and eight other funds (comprised of eleven portfolios) in the Dreyfus Family of Funds, and reimburses them for their expenses. The Chairman of the Board receives an additional 25% of such compensation. Emeritus Board members are entitled to receive an annual retainer and a per meeting attended fee of one-half the amount paid to them as Board members. The aggregate amount of compensation paid to each Board member by the Fund and by all funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds for which such person is a Board member (the number of portfolios of such funds is set forth in parenthesis next to each Board member's total compensation) for the year ended December 31, 2002, was as follows:

Name of Board Member	Aggregate Compensation from the Fund*	Total Compensation from the Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Board Member(**)
Gordon J. Davis	\$10,942	\$102,000 (26)
Joseph S. DiMartino	\$13,679	\$815,938 (189)
David P. Feldman	\$10,942	\$167,000 (51)
Lynn Martin	\$10,942	\$ 50,500 (11)
Eugene McCarthy***	\$ 1,252	\$ 9,500 (11)
Daniel Rose	\$10,041	\$ 80,500 (24)
Philip L. Toia	\$10,942	\$ 50,500 (11)
Sander Vanocur	\$10,942	\$ 96,500 (24)
Anne Wexler	\$10,088	\$ 80,000 (29)
Rex Wilder****	\$ 824	\$ 3,750 (11)

* Amount does not include reimbursed expenses for attending Board meetings, which amounted to \$2,292 for all Board members as a group.

** Represents the number of separate portfolios comprising the investment companies in the Fund Complex, including the Fund, for which the Board member serves.

*** Emeritus Board member since March 29, 1996.

**** Emeritus Board member since October 4, 2000.

Officers of the Fund

STEPHEN E. CANTER, President since March 2000. Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Operating Officer of the Manager, and an officer of 94 investment companies (comprised of 186 portfolios) managed by the Manager. Mr. Canter also is a Board member and, where applicable, an Executive Committee Member of the other investment management subsidiaries of Mellon Financial Corporation, each of which is an affiliate of the Manager. He is 57 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since May 1995.

STEPHEN R. BYERS, Executive Vice President since November 2002. Chief Investment Officer, Vice Chairman and a director of the Manager, and an officer of 94 investment companies (comprised of 186 portfolios) managed by the Manager. Mr. Byers also is an officer, director or an Executive Committee Member of certain other investment management subsidiaries of Mellon Financial Corporation, each of which is an affiliate of the Manager. He is 49 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since

January 2000. Prior to joining the Manager, he served as an Executive Vice President – Capital Markets, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer at Gruntal & Co., L.L.C.

MARK N. JACOBS, Vice President since March 2000. Executive Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 95 investment companies (comprised of 202 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 57 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since June 1977.

JAMES WINDELS, Treasurer since November 2001. Director-Mutual Fund Accounting of the Manager, and an officer of 95 investment companies (comprised of 202 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 44 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since April 1985.

MICHAEL A. ROSENBERG, Secretary since March 2000. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 93 investment companies (comprised of 198 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 43 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since October 1991.

STEVEN F. NEWMAN, Assistant Secretary since March 2000. Associate General Counsel and Assistant Secretary of the Manager, and an officer of 95 investment companies (comprised of 202 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 53 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since July 1980.

GREGORY S. GRUBER, Assistant Treasurer since March 2000. Senior Accounting Manager – Municipal Bond Funds of the Manager, and an officer of 29 investment companies (comprised of 58 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 43 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since August 1981.

KENNETH J. SANDGREN, Assistant Treasurer since November 2001. Mutual Funds Tax Director of the Manager, and an officer of 95 investment companies (comprised of 201 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 48 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since June 1993.

WILLIAM GERMENIS, Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer since October 2002. Vice President and Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer of the Distributor, and the Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer of 90 investment companies (comprised of 197 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 32 years old and has been an employee of the Distributor since October 1998. Prior to joining the Distributor, he was a Vice President of Compliance Data Center, Inc.

The address of each Board member and officer of the Fund is 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166.

The Fund's Board members and officers, as a group, owned less than 1% of the Fund's shares outstanding on March 26, 2003.

MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Investment Adviser. The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mellon Bank, N.A., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mellon Financial Corporation ("Mellon"). Mellon is a global financial holding company incorporated under Pennsylvania law in 1971 and registered under the Federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. Mellon provides a comprehensive range of financial products and services in domestic and selected international markets.

The Manager provides management services pursuant to a Management Agreement (the "Agreement") between the Fund and the Manager. The Agreement is subject to annual approval by (i) the Fund's Board or (ii) vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund's outstanding voting securities, provided that in either event the continuance also is approved by a majority of the Fund's Board members who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund or the Manager, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Agreement is terminable without penalty, on 60 days' notice, by the Fund's Board or by vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding shares, or, on not less than 90 days' notice, by the Manager. The Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

In approving the current Agreement, the Board considered a number of factors, including the nature and quality of the services provided by the Manager; the investment philosophy and investment approach as applied to the Fund by the Manager; the investment management expertise of the Manager in respect of the Fund's investment strategies; the personnel, resources and experience of the Manager; the Fund's performance history and the management fees paid to the Manager relative to those of mutual funds with similar investment objectives, strategies and restrictions; the Manager's costs of providing services under the Agreement; the relationship between the fees paid to the Manager under the Agreement and the Fund's Distribution Plan Plan; and ancillary benefits the Manager may receive from its relationship with the Fund.

The following persons are officers and/or directors of the Manager: Stephen E. Canter, Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer; Michael G. Millard, President and a director; Stephen R. Byers, Chief Investment Officer, Vice Chairman and a director; J. Charles Cardona, Vice Chairman and a director; Lawrence S. Kash, Vice Chairman; J. David Officer, Vice Chairman and a director; Ronald P. O'Hanley III, Vice Chairman and a director; Diane P. Durnin, Executive Vice President; Mark N. Jacobs, Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary; Patrice M. Kozlowski, Senior Vice President-Corporate Communications; Mary Beth Leibig, Vice President-Human Resources; Theodore A. Schachar, Vice President-Tax; Angela E. Price, Vice President; Wendy H. Strutt, Vice President; Ray Van Cott, Vice President-Information Systems; William H. Maresca, Controller; James Bitetto, Assistant Secretary; Steven F. Newman, Assistant Secretary; and Mandell L. Berman, Steven G. Elliot, David F. Lamere, Martin G. McGuinn and Richard W. Sabo, directors.

The Manager manages the Fund's portfolio of investments in accordance with the stated policies of the Fund, subject to the approval of the Fund's Board. The Manager is responsible for

investment decisions, and provides the Fund with portfolio managers who are authorized by the Fund's Board to execute purchases and sales of securities. The Fund's portfolio managers are Joseph P. Darcy, A. Paul Disdier, Douglas J. Gaylor, Joseph A. Irace, Colleen A. Meehan, W. Michael Petty, Scott Sprauer, James Welch and Monica S. Wieboldt. The Manager also maintains a research department with a professional staff of portfolio managers and securities analysts who provide research services for the Fund and for other funds advised by the Manager.

The Manager's Code of Ethics subjects its employees' personal securities transactions to various restrictions to ensure that such trading does not disadvantage any Fund advised by the Manager. In that regard, portfolio managers and other investment personnel of the Manager must preclear and report their personal securities transactions and holdings, which are reviewed for compliance with the Code of Ethics, and are also subject to the oversight of Mellon's Investment Ethics Committee. Portfolio managers and other investment personnel of the Manager who comply with the preclearance and disclosure procedures of the Code of Ethics and the requirements of the Committee, 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.

The Manager maintains office facilities on behalf of the Fund, and furnishes statistical and research data, clerical help, accounting, data processing, bookkeeping and internal auditing and certain other required services to the Fund. The Manager may pay the Distributor for shareholder services from the Manager's own assets, including past profits but not including the management fee paid by the Fund. The Distributor may use part or all of such payments to pay Service Agents (as defined below) in respect of these services. The Manager also may make such advertising and promotional expenditures, using its own resources, as it from time to time deems appropriate.

All expenses incurred in the operation of the Fund are borne by the Fund, except to the extent specifically assumed by the Manager. The expenses borne by the Fund include, without limitation: taxes, interest, loan commitment fees, interest and distributions paid on securities sold short, brokerage fees and commissions, if any, fees of Board members who are not officers, directors, employees or holders of 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the Manager, Securities and Exchange Commission fees and state Blue Sky qualification fees, advisory fees, charges of custodians, transfer and dividend disbursing agents' fees, certain insurance premiums, industry association fees, outside auditing and legal expenses, costs of independent pricing services, costs of maintaining the Fund's existence, costs attributable to investor services (including, without limitation, telephone and personnel expenses), costs of preparing and printing prospectuses and statements of additional information for regulatory purposes and for distribution to existing shareholders, costs of shareholders' reports and meetings, and any extraordinary expenses. In addition, each class of shares bears any class specific expenses allocated to such class, such as expenses related to the distribution and/or shareholder servicing of such class. Shares of each Class are subject to an annual shareholder service fee and Class B and Class C shares are subject to an annual distribution fee. See "Distribution Plan and Shareholder Service Plan."

As compensation for the Manager's services, the Fund has agreed to pay the Manager a monthly management fee at the annual rate of 0.51% of the value of the Fund's average daily net

assets. All fees and expenses are accrued daily and deducted before payment of dividends to investors. The management fees paid for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2000, 2001 and 2002 amounted to \$3,053,591, \$3,271,877 and \$3,331,156, respectively, which amounts were reduced by \$487,158, \$462,910 and \$514,309, respectively, pursuant to undertakings by the Manager, resulting in a net fee of \$2,566,433 for 2000, \$2,808,967 for 2001 and \$2,816,847 for 2002.

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, with respect to Class A shares, 1-1/2% of the value of the Fund's average net assets attributable to Class A shares for the fiscal year, the Fund may deduct from the payment to be made to the Manager under the Agreement, or the Manager will bear, such 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.

The aggregate of the fees payable to the Manager is not subject to reduction as the value of the Fund's net assets increases.

Distributor. The Distributor, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Manager located at 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166, serves as the Fund's distributor on a best efforts basis pursuant to an agreement with the Fund which is renewable annually.

The Distributor compensates certain Service Agents for selling Class B and Class C shares at the time of purchase from the Distributor's own assets. The proceeds of any contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") on such shares and fees under the Distribution Plan (described below), in part, are used to defray these expenses.

The Distributor, at its expense, may provide promotional incentives to Service Agents that sell shares of funds advised by the Manager which are sold with a sales load, such as the Fund. In some instances, these incentives may be offered only to certain Service Agents who have sold or may sell significant amounts of shares.

Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent and Custodian. Dreyfus Transfer, Inc. (the "Transfer Agent"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Manager, 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166, is the Fund's transfer and dividend disbursing agent. Under a transfer agency agreement with the Fund, the Transfer Agent arranges for the maintenance of shareholder account records for the Fund, the handling of certain communications between shareholders and the Fund and the payment of dividends and distributions payable by the Fund. For these services, the Transfer Agent receives a monthly fee computed on the basis of the number of shareholder accounts it maintains for the Fund during the month, and is reimbursed for certain out-of-pocket expenses.

The Bank of New York (the "Custodian"), 100 Church Street, New York, New York 10286, is the Fund's custodian. The Custodian has no part in determining the investment policies of the Fund or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Fund. Under a custody agreement with the Fund, the Custodian holds the 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 the Fund's assets held in custody and receives certain securities transactions charges.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

General. Fund shares may be purchased only by clients of certain financial institutions (which may include banks), securities dealers ("Selected Dealers") and other industry professionals (collectively, "Service Agents"), except that full-time or part-time employees of the Manager or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries, directors of the Manager, Board members of a fund advised by the Manager, including members of the Fund's Board, or the spouse or minor child of any of the foregoing may purchase Class A shares directly through the Distributor. Subsequent purchases may be sent directly to the Transfer Agent or your Service Agent.

When purchasing Fund shares, you must specify which Class is being purchased. Share certificates are issued only upon your written request. No certificates are issued for fractional shares. It is not recommended that the Fund be used as a vehicle for Keogh, IRA or other qualified retirement plans. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order.

Service Agents may receive different levels of compensation for selling different Classes of shares. Management understands that some Service Agents may impose certain conditions on their clients which are different from those described in the Fund's Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information, and, to the extent permitted by applicable regulatory authority, may charge their clients direct fees. You should consult your Service Agent in this regard.

The minimum initial investment is \$1,000. Subsequent investments must be at least \$100. The Fund reserves the right to vary further the initial and subsequent investment minimum requirements at any time.

Fund shares also may be purchased through Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder[®], Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan and Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege described under "Shareholder Services." These services enable you to make regularly scheduled investments and may provide you with a convenient way to invest for long-term financial goals. You should be aware, however, that periodic investment plans do not guarantee a profit and will not protect an investor against loss in a declining market.

Fund shares are sold on a continuous basis. Net asset value per share of each Class is determined as of the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange (usually 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular business. For purposes of determining net asset value, certain options and futures contracts may be valued 15 minutes after the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. Net asset value per share of each Class 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. For information regarding the methods employed in valuing the Fund's investments, see "Determination of Net Asset Value."

If an order is received in proper form by the Transfer Agent or other entity authorized to receive orders on behalf of the Fund by the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock

Exchange (usually 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on a regular business day, Fund shares will be purchased at the public offering price determined as of the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on that day. Otherwise, Fund shares will be purchased at the public offering price determined as of the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on the next regular business day, except where shares are purchased through a dealer as provided below.

Orders for the purchase of Fund shares received by dealers by the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on a regular business day and transmitted to the Distributor or its designee by the close of such business day (usually 5:15 p.m., Eastern time) will be based on the public offering price per share determined as of the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on that day. Otherwise, the orders will be based on the next determined public offering price. It is the dealer's responsibility to transmit orders so that they will be received by the Distributor or its designee before the close of its business day.

Class A Shares. The public offering price for Class A shares is the net asset value per share of that Class plus, except for shareholders beneficially owing Class A shares of the Fund on January 6, 2003, a sales load as shown below:

<u>Total Sales Load</u>			
<u>Amount of Transaction</u>	<u>As a % of offering price per share</u>	<u>As a % of net asset value per share</u>	<u>Dealers' Reallowance as a % of offering price</u>
Less than \$50,000	4.50	4.70	4.25
\$50,000 to less than \$100,000	4.00	4.20	3.75
\$100,000 to less than \$250,000	3.00	3.10	2.75
\$250,000 to less than \$500,000	2.50	2.60	2.25
\$500,000 to less than \$1,000,000	2.00	2.00	1.75
\$1,000,000 or more	-0-	-0-	-0-

For shareholders of the Fund who beneficially owned Class A shares of the Fund on January 6, 2003, the public offering price for Class A shares of the Fund is the net asset value per share of that Class.

A CDSC of 1% will be assessed at the time of redemption of Class A shares purchased without an initial sales charge as part of an investment of at least \$1,000,000 and redeemed within one year of purchase. This provision does not apply to a shareholder of the Fund who beneficially owned Class A shares on January 6, 2003. The Distributor may pay Service Agents an amount up to 1% of the net asset value of Class A shares purchased by their clients that are subject to a CDSC.

The scale of sales loads applies to purchases of Class A shares made by any "purchaser," which term includes an individual and/or spouse purchasing securities for his, her or their own account or for the account of any minor children, or a trustee or other fiduciary purchasing securities for a single trust estate or a single fiduciary account (including a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit trust created pursuant to a plan qualified under Section 401 of the Code) although more than one beneficiary is involved; or a group of accounts established by or on behalf of the employees of an employer or affiliated employers pursuant to an employee benefit plan or other program (including accounts established pursuant to Sections 403(b), 408(k), and 457 of the Code); or an organized group which has been in existence for more than six months, provided that it is not organized for the purpose of buying redeemable securities of a registered investment company and provided that the purchases are made through a central administration or a single dealer, or by other means which result in economy of sales effort or expense.

Set forth below is an example of the method of computing the offering price of the Fund's Class A shares. The example assumes a purchase of Class A shares aggregating less than \$50,000 subject to the schedule of sales charges set forth above at a price based upon the net asset value of the Fund's Class A shares on December 31, 2002:

Net Asset Value Per Share	<u>\$13.25</u>
Per Share Sales Charge – 4.5%	
of offering price (4.7% of net asset value	
per share)	<u>\$.62</u>
Per Share Offering Price to the Public	<u>\$13.87</u>

Full-time employees of NASD member firms 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 an NASD 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, or for their spouses or minor children, at net asset value, 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 NASD member firms whose full-time employees are eligible to purchase Class A shares at net asset value. In addition, Class A shares are offered at net asset value to full-time or part-time employees of the Manager or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries, directors of the Manager, Board members of a fund advised by the Manager, including members of the Fund's Board, or the spouse or minor child of any of the foregoing.

Class A shares may be purchased at net asset value through certain broker-dealers and other financial institutions which have entered into an agreement with the Distributor, which includes a requirement that such shares be sold for the benefit of clients participating in a "wrap account" or a similar program under which such clients pay a fee to such broker-dealer or other financial institution. A CDSC of 1% will be charged at the time of redemption of Class A shares purchased without an initial sales charge as part of an investment through a "wrap account" or a similar program and redeemed within one year of purchase.

Class A shares also may be purchased at net asset value, subject to appropriate documentation, by (i) qualified separate accounts maintained by an insurance company pursuant to the laws of any State or territory of the United States, (ii) a State, county or city or instrumentality thereof, (iii) a charitable organization (as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Code) investing \$50,000 or more in Fund shares, and (iv) a charitable remainder trust (as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Code).

Class B Shares. The public offering price for Class B shares is the net asset value per share of that Class. No initial sales charge is imposed at the time of purchase. A CDSC is imposed, however, on certain redemptions of Class B shares as described in the Fund's Prospectus and in this Statement of Additional Information under "How to Redeem Shares--Contingent Deferred Sales Charge--Class B Shares."

Approximately six years after the date of purchase, Class B shares automatically will convert to Class A shares, based on the relative net asset values for shares of each such Class. Class B shares that have been acquired through the reinvestment of dividends and distributions will be converted on a pro rata basis together with other Class B shares, in the proportion that a shareholder's Class B shares converting to Class A shares bears to the total Class B shares not acquired through the reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

Class C Shares. The public offering price for Class C shares is the net asset value 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 "How to Redeem Shares – Contingent Deferred Sales Charge – Class C Shares."

Right of Accumulation—Class A Shares. Reduced sales loads apply to any purchase of Class A shares by you and any related "purchaser" as defined below, where the aggregate investment, including such purchase, is \$50,000 or more. If, for example, you previously purchased and still hold Class A shares of a Dreyfus Premier Fund, or shares of certain other funds advised by the Manager or Founders Asset Management LLC ("Founders"), an affiliate of the Manager, which are subject to a sales load or shares acquired by a previous exchange of such shares (hereinafter referred to as "Eligible Funds"), or combination thereof, with an aggregate current market value of \$40,000 and subsequently purchase Class A shares or shares of an Eligible Fund having a current value of \$20,000, the sales load applicable to the subsequent purchase would be reduced to 4.0% of the offering price. All present holdings of Eligible Funds 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.

Using Federal Funds. The Transfer Agent or the Fund may attempt to notify you upon receipt of checks drawn on banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System as to the possible delay in conversion into immediately available funds ("Federal Funds") and may attempt to arrange for a better means of transmitting the money. If you are a customer of a

Selected Dealer and your order to purchase Fund shares is paid for other than in Federal Funds, the Selected Dealer, acting on your behalf, will complete the conversion into, or itself advance, Federal Funds generally on the business day following receipt of your order. The order is effective only when so converted and received by the Transfer Agent. An order for the purchase of Fund shares placed by you with sufficient Federal Funds or a cash balance in your brokerage account with a Selected Dealer will become effective on the day that the order, including Federal Funds, is received by the Transfer Agent.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege. You may purchase 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 Automated Clearing House ("ACH") member may be so designated.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer purchase orders may be made at any time. Purchase orders received by 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, on any day the Transfer Agent and the New York Stock Exchange are open for regular business will be credited to the shareholder's Fund account on the next bank business day following such purchase order. Purchase orders made after 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, on any day the Transfer Agent and the New York Stock Exchange are open for regular business, or orders made on Saturday, Sunday or any Fund holiday (e.g., when the New York Stock Exchange is not open for business), will be credited to the shareholder's Fund account on the second bank business day following such purchase order. To qualify to use the Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege, the initial payment for purchase of Fund 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. See "How to Redeem Shares--Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege."

Reopening an Account. 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.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN AND SHAREHOLDER SERVICE PLAN

Class B and Class C shares are subject to a Distribution Plan and Class A, Class B and Class C shares are subject to a Shareholder Services Plan.

Distribution Plan. Rule 12b-1 (the "Rule"), adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the 1940 Act, 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. The Fund's Board has adopted such a plan (the "Distribution Plan") with respect to the Fund's Class B and Class C shares, pursuant to which the Fund pays the Distributor for distributing each such Class of shares a fee at the annual rate of 0.50% of the value of the average daily net assets of Class B and 0.75% of the average daily net assets of Class C. 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. The Fund's Board believes that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Distribution Plan will benefit the Fund and holders of Class B and Class C shares.

A quarterly report of the amounts expended under the Distribution Plan, and the purposes for which such expenditures were incurred, must be made to the Board for its review. In addition, the Distribution Plan provides that it may not be amended to increase materially the costs which holders of Class B or Class C shares may bear for distribution pursuant to the Distribution Plan without the approval of such shareholders and that other material amendments of the Distribution 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 or the Manager and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Distribution Plan, or in any agreements entered into in connection with the Distribution Plan, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such amendments. The Distribution 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 Distribution Plan. As to each of Class B and Class C, the Distribution Plan may be terminated at any time (i) by vote of a majority of the Board members who are not "interested persons" and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Distribution Plan or in any agreements entered into in connection with the Distribution Plan, or (ii) by vote of the holders of a majority of such Class of shares.

As Classes B and C had not been offered for a fiscal year as of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, no information is provided as to the fees paid by such Classes pursuant to the Distribution Plan. Under a prior plan adopted by the Fund pursuant to the Rule, which was terminated effective January 6, 2003, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002, the Fund (i) reimbursed the Distributor \$1,387,981 for payments made to Service Agents for distributing shares and servicing shareholders accounts, and (ii) paid \$2,389 for printing the Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, as well as implementing and operating the prior plan.

Shareholder Services Plan. The Fund has adopted a Shareholder Services Plan, pursuant to which the Fund pays the Distributor for the provision of certain services to the holders of Class A, Class B and Class C shares a fee at the annual rate of 0.25% of the value of the average

daily net assets of each such Class. The services provided 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 such shareholder accounts. Under the Shareholder Services Plan, the Distributor may make payments to certain Service Agents in respect of these services.

A quarterly report of the amounts expended under the Shareholder Services Plan, and the purposes for which such expenditures were incurred, must be made to the Board for its review. In addition, the Shareholder Services Plan provides that material amendments must be approved by the Fund's 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 Shareholder Services Plan, or in any agreements entered into in connection with the Shareholder Services Plan, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such amendments. The Shareholder Services 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 Shareholder Services Plan. As to each Class, the Shareholder Services Plan is terminable at any time by vote of a majority of the Board members who are not "interested persons" and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Shareholder Services Plan or in any agreements entered into in connection with the Shareholder Services Plan.

As the Shareholder Service Plan has not been in effect for a fiscal year as of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, no information is provided as to the fees paid pursuant to the Shareholder Service Plan.

HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

General. If you hold more than one Class of Fund shares, 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.

The 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 Securities and Exchange Commission. 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, the Fund may delay sending the redemption proceeds for up to up to eight business days after the purchase of such shares. 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 a period of up to 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 may not be redeemed until the Transfer Agent has received your Account Application.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge--Class B Shares. A CDSC payable to the Distributor is imposed on any redemption of Class B shares which reduces the current net asset value of your Class B shares to an amount which is lower than the dollar amount of all payments by you for the purchase of Class B shares of the Fund held by you at the time of redemption. No CDSC will be imposed to the extent that the net asset value of the Class B shares redeemed does not exceed (i) the current net asset value of the Class B shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions, plus (ii) increases in the net asset value of your Class B shares above the dollar amount of all your payments for the purchase of Class B shares held by you at the time of redemption. If the aggregate value of Class B 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 net asset value rather than the purchase price.

In circumstances where the CDSC is imposed, the amount of the charge will depend on the number of years for the time you purchased the Class B shares until the time of redemption of such shares. Solely for purposes of determining the number of years from the time of any payment for the purchase of Class B shares, all payments during a month will be aggregated and deemed to have been made on the first day of the month.

The following table sets forth the rates of the CDSC for Class B shares:

<u>Year Since Purchase Payment was Made</u>	<u>CDSC as a % of Amount Invested or Redemption Proceed (whichever is less)</u>
First	4.00
Second	4.00
Third	3.00
Fourth	3.00
Fifth	2.00
Sixth	1.00

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 shares acquired pursuant to the reinvestment of dividends and distributions; then of amounts representing the increase in net asset value of Class B shares above the total amount of payments for the purchase of Class B shares made during the preceding six years; then of amounts representing the cost of shares purchased six years prior to the redemption; and finally, of amounts representing the cost of shares held for the longest period of time within the applicable six-year period.

For example, assume an investor purchased 100 shares at \$10 per share for a cost of \$1,000. Subsequently, the shareholder acquired five additional shares through dividend reinvestment. During the second year after the purchase the investor decided to redeem \$500 of the investment. Assuming at the time of the redemption the net asset value 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 4% (the applicable rate in the second year after purchase) for a total CDSC of \$9.60.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge--Class C Shares. 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. The basis for calculating the payment of any such CDSC will be the method used in calculating the CDSC for Class B shares. See "Contingent Deferred Sales Charge--Class B Shares" above.

Waiver of CDSC. The CDSC will 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 qualified or non-qualified employee benefit 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 70-1/2 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 below. If the 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 Statement of Additional Information 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.

Checkwriting Privilege--Class A only. The Fund provides redemption checks ("Checks") to investors in Class A shares 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 may be made payable to the order of any person in an 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 Class A shares in your account to cover the amount of the 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 election of this Privilege creates only a shareholder-transfer agent relationship with the Transfer Agent.

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.

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 Class A shares

in your account, the Check will be returned marked insufficient funds. Checks should not be used to close an account.

This 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.

Redemption through a Selected Dealer. If you are a customer of a Selected Dealer, you may make redemption requests to your Selected Dealer. If the Selected Dealer transmits the redemption request so that it is received by the Transfer Agent prior to the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange (usually 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), the redemption request will be effective on that day. If a redemption request is received by the Transfer Agent after the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, the redemption request will be effective on the next business day. It is the responsibility of the Selected Dealer to transmit a request so that it is received in a timely manner. The proceeds of the redemption are credited to your account with the Selected Dealer. See "How to Buy Shares" for a discussion of additional conditions or fees that may be imposed upon redemption.

In addition, the Distributor or its designee will accept orders from Selected Dealers with which the Distributor has sales agreements for the repurchase of shares held by shareholders. Repurchase orders received by dealers by the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on any business day and transmitted to the Distributor or its designee prior to the close of its business day (usually 5:15 p.m., Eastern time) are effected at the price determined as of the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on that day. Otherwise, the shares will be redeemed at the next determined net asset value. It is the responsibility of the Selected Dealer to transmit orders on a timely basis. The Selected Dealer may charge the shareholder a fee for executing the order. This repurchase arrangement is discretionary and may be withdrawn at any time.

Reinvestment Privilege. Upon written request, you may reinvest up to the number of Class A or Class B shares you have redeemed, within 45 days of redemption, at the then-prevailing net asset value without a sales load, or reinstate your account for the purpose of exercising Fund Exchanges. Upon reinstatement, with respect to Class B shares, or Class A shares if such shares were subject to a CDSC, your account will be credited with an amount equal to CDSC previously paid upon redemption of the Class A or Class B shares reinvested. The Reinvestment Privilege may be exercised only once.

Wire Redemption Privilege. 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 and reasonably believed by the Transfer Agent to be genuine. Ordinarily, the Fund will initiate payment for shares redeemed pursuant to this Privilege on the next business day after receipt by the Transfer Agent of a redemption request in proper form. 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 "Stock Certificates; Signatures."

Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege. You may request by telephone or online that redemption proceeds be transferred between your Fund account and your bank account. Only a bank account maintained in a domestic financial institution which is an ACH member may be designated. Redemption proceeds will be on deposit in your account at an ACH member bank ordinarily two business days after receipt of the redemption request. 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. See "How To Buy Shares--Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege."

Stock Certificates; Signatures. 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. The Transfer Agent has adopted standards and procedures pursuant to which signature-guarantees in proper form generally will be accepted from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations, as well as from participants in the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program, the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program ("STAMP") and the Stock Exchanges Medallion Program Guarantees must be signed by an authorized signatory of the guarantor and "Signature-Guaranteed" must appear with the signature. 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.

Redemption Commitment. The Fund has committed itself to pay in cash all redemption requests by any 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 Securities and Exchange Commission. In the case of requests for redemption 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 might be incurred.

Suspension of Redemptions. The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed (a) during any period when the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings), (b) when trading in the markets the Fund ordinarily utilizes is restricted, or when an emergency exists as determined by the Securities and

Exchange Commission so that disposal of the Fund's investments or determination of its net asset value is not reasonably practicable, or (c) for such other periods as the Securities and Exchange Commission by order may permit to protect the Fund's shareholders.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

Fund Exchanges. Clients of certain Service Agents may purchase, in exchange for shares of the Fund, shares of the same Class of another fund in the Dreyfus Premier Family of Funds, shares of the same Class of certain funds advised by Founders, or 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. Shares of the same Class of such funds purchased by exchange will be purchased on the basis of relative net asset value 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, your Service Agent must notify the Transfer Agent of your prior ownership of such Class A shares and your account number.

You also may exchange your Fund shares that are subject to a CDSC for shares of Dreyfus Worldwide Dollar Money Market Fund, Inc. The shares so purchased will be held in a special account created solely for this purpose ("Exchange Account"). Exchanges of shares for an Exchange Account only can be made into certain other funds managed or administered by the Manager. 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." 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, Dreyfus Dividend Sweep and the Automatic Withdrawal Plan.

To request an exchange, you or your Service Agent acting on your behalf must 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 shareholders automatically, unless you check the applicable "No" box on the Account Application, indicating that you specifically refuse this privilege. 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. No fees currently are charged shareholders directly in connection with exchanges, although the Fund reserves the right, upon not less than 60 days' written notice, to charge shareholders a nominal administrative fee in accordance with rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

To establish a personal retirement plan by exchange, shares of the fund being exchanged must have a value of at least the minimum initial investment being required for shares of the same Class of the fund into which the exchange is being made.

During times of drastic economic or market conditions, the Fund may suspend Fund Exchanges temporarily without notice and treat exchange requests 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 net asset value but the purchase order would be effective only at the net asset value 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 permits you to purchase (on a semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly or annual basis), in exchange for shares of the Fund, shares of the same Class of another fund in the Dreyfus Premier Family of Funds, shares of the same Class of certain funds advised by Founders or shares of certain other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds of which you are a shareholder. This Privilege is available only for existing accounts. Shares will be exchanged on the basis of relative net asset value as described above under "Fund Exchanges." Enrollment in or modification or cancellation of this Privilege is effective three business days following notification by you. You will be notified if your account falls below the amount designated to be exchanged under this Privilege. In this case, your account will fall to zero unless additional investments are made in excess of the designated amount prior to the next Auto-Exchange transaction.

Shareholder Services Forms and prospectuses of the other funds may be obtained by calling 1-800-645-6561, or visiting the Dreyfus.com website. The Fund reserves the right to reject any exchange request in whole or in part. 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.

Dreyfus-Automatic Asset Builder®. 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 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. You may deposit as much of such payments as you elect.

Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan. Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan permits you to purchase the Fund's 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.

Dreyfus Dividend Options. Dreyfus Dividend Sweep allows you to invest automatically your dividends or dividends and capital gain distributions, if any, from the Fund in shares of the same Class of another fund in the Dreyfus Premier Family of Funds, shares of the same Class of certain funds advised by Founders, or shares of certain other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds of which you are a shareholder. Shares of the same Class of other funds purchased pursuant to this privilege will be purchased on the basis of relative net asset value 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 (referred to herein as "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 permits you to transfer electronically dividends or dividends and capital gain distributions, if any, from the 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 either a monthly or quarterly basis if you have a \$5,000 minimum account. 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. Automatic Withdrawal may be terminated at any time by you, the Fund or the Transfer Agent. Shares for which share certificates have been issued may not be redeemed through the Automatic Withdrawal Plan.

No CDSC with respect to Class B 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 B 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 and Class C shares 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.

Letter of Intent--Class A Shares. By signing 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 Funds purchased by you and any related "purchaser" (as defined above) in a 13-month period pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in the Letter of Intent. Shares of any Eligible Fund purchased within 90 days prior to the submission of the Letter of Intent 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 1-800-554-4611.

Each purchase you make during the 13-month period (which begins on the date you submit the Letter of Intent) will be at the public offering price applicable to a single transaction of the aggregate dollar amount you select in the Letter of Intent. The Transfer Agent will hold in escrow 5% of the amount indicated in the Letter of Intent for payment of a higher sales load if you do not purchase the full amount indicated in the Letter of Intent. When you fulfill the terms of the Letter of Intent by purchasing the specified amount the escrowed amount will be released and additional shares representing such amount credited to your account. If your purchases meet the total minimum investment amount specified in the Letter of Intent within the 13-month period, an adjustment will be made at the conclusion of the 13-month period to reflect any reduced sales load applicable to shares purchased during the 90-day period prior to submission of the Letter of Intent. If your purchases qualify for a further sales load reduction, the sales load will be adjusted to reflect your total purchase at the end of 13 months. If total purchases are less than the amount specified, 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. Signing 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 net asset value plus the applicable sales load in effect at the time such Letter of Intent was submitted.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

Valuation of Portfolio Securities. The Fund's investments are valued each business day by an independent pricing service (the "Service") approved by the Fund's 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 investments is determined by the Service based on methods which include consideration of: yields or prices of municipal bonds of comparable quality, coupon, maturity and type; indications as to values from dealers; and general market conditions. The Service may employ electronic data processing techniques and/or a matrix system to determine valuations. The Service's procedures are reviewed by the Fund's officers under the general supervision of the Fund's Board. These procedures need not be used to determine the value of securities held by the Fund if, in the opinion of a committee appointed by the Fund's Board, some other method would more accurately reflect the fair value of such securities. Expenses and fees, including the management fee (reduced by the expense limitation, if any) and fees pursuant to the Shareholder Services Plan and the Distribution Plan, are accrued daily and are taken into account for the purpose of determining the net asset value of relevant Class of shares. Because of the difference in operating expenses incurred by each Class, the per share net asset value of each Class will differ.

New York Stock Exchange Closings. The holidays (as observed) on which the New York Stock Exchange is closed currently are: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Management believes that the Fund has qualified as a "regulated investment company" under the Code for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002. The Fund intends to continue to so qualify if such qualification is in the best interests of its shareholders. As a regulated investment company, the Fund will pay no federal income tax on 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 regulated investment

company, the Fund must distribute to its shareholders at least 90% of its net income (consisting of net investment income from tax exempt obligations and taxable obligations, if any, and net short-term capital gains), and must meet certain asset diversification and other requirements. If the Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, it will be treated for tax purposes as an ordinary corporation subject to federal income tax. The term "regulated investment company" does not imply the supervision of management or investment practices or policies by any government agency.

The Fund ordinarily declares dividends from its net investment income on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular business. Fund shares begin earning income dividends on the day Federal Funds are received by the Transfer Agent. If a purchase order is not accompanied by remittance in Federal Funds, there may be a delay between the time the purchase order becomes effective and the time the shares purchased start earning dividends. If your payment is not made in Federal Funds, it 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.

Dividends usually are paid on the last calendar day of each month and are automatically reinvested in additional shares of the same Class from which they were paid at net asset value without a sales load or, at your option, paid in cash. The Fund's earnings for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays are declared as dividends on the preceding business day. If you redeem all shares in your account at any time during the month, all dividends to which you are entitled will be paid to you along with the proceeds of the redemption. If you are an omnibus accountholder and indicate 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 you along with the proceeds of the redemption.

If you elect to receive dividends and distributions in cash, and your 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 net asset value. No interest will accrue on amounts represented by uncashed distribution or redemption checks.

Any dividend or distribution paid shortly after an investor's purchase may have the effect of reducing the aggregate net asset value of the shares below the cost of his or her investment. Such a distribution would be a return on investment in an economic sense although taxable as stated under "Distributions and Taxes" in the Prospectus. In addition, the Code provides that if a shareholder holds Fund shares 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 will be disallowed to the extent of the exempt-interest dividend received.

If, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets consists of federal tax exempt obligations, the Fund may designate and pay federal exempt-interest dividends from interest earned on all such tax exempt obligations. Such exempt-

interest dividends may be excluded by shareholders of the Fund from their gross income for federal income tax purposes. Dividends derived from Taxable Investments, together with distributions from any net realized short-term securities gains, generally are taxable as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes whether or not reinvested. Distributions from net realized long-term securities gains generally are taxable as long-term capital gains to a shareholder who is a citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not reinvested and regardless of the length of time the shareholder has held his or her shares.

Ordinarily, gains and losses realized from portfolio transactions will be treated as capital gains or losses. However, all or a portion of the gains realized from the disposition of certain market discount bonds will be treated as ordinary income. In addition, all or a portion of the gain realized from engaging in "conversion transactions" (generally including certain transactions designed to convert ordinary income into capital gain) may be treated as ordinary income.

Gain or loss, if any, realized by the Fund from certain financial futures and options transactions ("Section 1256 contracts") will be treated as 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Gain or loss will arise upon exercise or lapse of Section 1256 contracts as well as from closing transactions. In addition, any Section 1256 contracts remaining unexercised at the end of the Fund's taxable year will be treated as sold for their then fair market value, resulting in additional gain or loss to the Fund as described above.

Offsetting positions held by the Fund involving certain futures and options transactions may constitute "straddles." To the extent the straddle rules apply to positions established by the Fund, losses realized by the Fund may be deferred to the extent of unrealized gain in the offsetting position. In addition, short-term capital loss on straddle positions may be recharacterized as long-term capital loss, and long-term capital gains on straddle positions may be treated as short-term capital gains or ordinary income. Certain of the straddle positions held by the Fund may constitute "mixed straddles." The Fund may make one or more elections with respect to the treatment of "mixed straddles," resulting in different tax consequences. In certain circumstances, the provisions governing the tax treatment of straddles override or modify certain of the provisions discussed above.

The Fund intends to be a "qualified investment fund" within the meaning of the New Jersey gross income tax. The primary criteria for constituting a "qualified investment fund" are that (i) the Fund is an investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which for the calendar year in which the dividends and distributions (if any) are paid, has no investments other than interest-bearing obligations, obligations issued at a discount, and cash and cash items, including receivables, and financial options, futures and forward contracts, or other similar financial instruments relating to interest-bearing obligations, obligations issued at a discount or bond indexes related thereto and (ii) at the close of each quarter of the taxable year, the Fund has not less than 80% of the aggregate principal amount of all of its investments, excluding financial options, futures and forward contracts, or other similar financial instruments, related to interest-bearing obligations, obligations issued at a discount or bond indexes related thereto, cash and cash items, which cash items shall include receivables, in New Jersey Municipal Bonds, including obligations of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other territories and possessions of the United States and certain other specified securities exempt from

federal and New Jersey income taxes. Additionally, a qualified investment fund must comply with certain continuing reporting requirements.

If the Fund qualifies as a qualified investment fund and the Fund complies with its reporting obligations, (a) dividends and distributions paid by the Fund to a New Jersey resident individual shareholder will not be subject to New Jersey gross income tax to the extent that the dividends and distributions are attributable to income earned by the Fund as interest on or gain from New Jersey Municipal Bonds, and (b) gain from the sale of Fund shares by a New Jersey resident individual shareholder will not be subject to New Jersey gross income tax. Shares of the Fund are not subject to property taxation by New Jersey or its political subdivisions. To the extent that you are subject to state and local taxes outside of New Jersey, dividends and distributions earned by an investment in the Fund and gain from the sale of shares in the Fund may represent taxable income.

If the Fund either (1) holds an appreciated financial position with respect to stock, certain debt obligations, or partnership interests ("appreciated financial position") and then enters into a short sale, futures, forward, or offsetting notional principal contract (collectively, a "Contract") with respect to the same or substantially identical property or (2) holds an appreciated financial position that is a Contract and then acquires property that is the same as, or substantially identical to, the underlying property, the Fund generally will be taxed as if the appreciated financial position were sold at its fair market value on the date the Fund enters into the financial position or acquires the property, respectively.

Investment by the Fund in securities issued or acquired at a discount, or providing for deferred interest or for payment of interest in the form of additional obligations such as zero coupon, pay-in-kind or step-up securities could, under special tax rules, affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders by causing the Fund to recognize income prior to the receipt of cash payment. For example, the Fund could be required to take into account annually a portion of the discount (or deemed discount) at which such securities were issued and to distribute such portion in order to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company. In such case, the Fund may have to dispose of securities which it might otherwise have continued to hold in order to generate cash to satisfy these distribution requirements.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Portfolio securities ordinarily 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 the 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. No brokerage commissions have been paid by the Fund to date.

Transactions are allocated to various dealers by the Fund's portfolio managers in their best judgment. The primary consideration is prompt and effective execution of orders at the most favorable price. Subject to that primary consideration, dealers may be selected for research, statistical or other services to enable the Manager to supplement its own research and analysis with the views and information of other securities firms and may be selected based upon their sales of shares of the Fund or other funds managed, advised or administered by the Manager or its affiliates.

Research services furnished by brokers through which the Fund effects securities transactions may be used by the Manager in advising other funds it advises and, conversely, research services furnished to the Manager by brokers in connection with other funds the Manager advises may be used by the Manager in advising the Fund. Although it is not possible to place a dollar value on these services, it is the opinion of the Manager that the receipt and study of such services should not reduce the overall expenses of its research department.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Current yield for the 30-day period ended December 31, 2002 for Class A was 3.64%, which reflects the waiver of a portion of the management fee by the Manager. Had a portion of the management fee not been waived, the current yield for Class A for the 30-day period ended December 31, 2002 would have been 3.55%. Information for Class B and Class C on yield is unavailable as of the date of this Statement of Additional Information. Current yield is computed pursuant to a formula which operates as follows: the amount of the Fund's expenses accrued for the 30-day period (net of reimbursements) is subtracted from the amount of the dividends and interest earned (computed in accordance with regulatory requirements) during the period. That result is then divided by the product of: (a) the average daily number of shares outstanding during the period that were entitled to receive dividends, and (b) the maximum offering price share in the case of Class A or the net asset value per share in the case of Class B or Class C on the last day of the period less any undistributed earned income per share reasonably expected to be declared as a dividend shortly thereafter. The quotient is then added to 1, and that sum is raised to the 6th power, after which 1 is subtracted. The current yield is then arrived at by multiplying the result by 2.

Based upon a combined 2002 federal and State of New Jersey personal income tax rate of 42.51%, the tax equivalent yield for the 30-day period ended December 31, 2002 for Class A was 6.33%. Without the above-referenced waiver by the Manager, the tax equivalent yield for the 30-day period ended December 31, 2002 for Class A would have been 6.17%. Tax equivalent yield is computed by dividing that portion of the current yield (calculated as described above) which is tax exempt by 1 minus a stated tax rate and adding the quotient to that portion, if any, of the yield that is not tax exempt.

The tax equivalent yield noted above represents the application of the highest federal and New Jersey State marginal personal income tax rates presently in effect. For federal income tax purposes, a 38.60% tax rate has been used. For New Jersey income tax purposes, a 6.37% tax rate has been used. The tax equivalent yield figure, however, does not reflect the potential effect of any local (including, but not limited to, county, district or city) taxes, including applicable surcharges. In addition, there may be pending legislation which could affect such stated rates or

yields. You should consult your tax adviser, and consider your own factual circumstances and applicable tax laws, in order to ascertain the relevant tax equivalent yield.

The average annual total return for the 1, 5 and 10 year periods ended December 31, 2002 for Class A was 3.99%, 4.10% and 5.36%, respectively. Average annual total return is calculated by determining the ending redeemable value of an investment purchased at net asset value (maximum offering price in the case of Class A) per share with a hypothetical \$1,000 payment made at the beginning of the period (assuming the reinvestment of dividends and distributions), dividing by the amount of the initial investment, taking the "n"th root of the quotient (where "n" is the number of years in the period) and subtracting 1 from the result. A Class' average annual total return figures calculated in accordance with such formula provides that in the case of Class A the maximum sales load has been deducted from the hypothetical initial investment at the time of purchase or in the case of Class B or Class C the maximum applicable CDSC has been paid upon redemption at the end of the period. The average annual total return for Class B shares assumes a conversion to Class A shares after six years.

The total return for Class A for the period November 6, 1987 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2002 was 178.24%. Based on net asset value per share, the total return for Class A was 191.30% for this period. Total return information is not available for Class B and Class C as of the date of this Statement of Additional Information. Total return is calculated by subtracting the amount of the Fund's net asset value per share at the beginning of a stated period from the net asset value (maximum offering price in the case of Class A) per share at the end of the period (after giving effect to the reinvestment of dividends and distributions during the period and any applicable CDSC), and dividing the result by the net asset value (maximum offering price in the case of Class A) per share at the beginning of the period. Total return also may be calculated based on the net asset value per share at the beginning of the period instead of the maximum offering price per share at the beginning of the period for Class A shares or without giving effect to any applicable CDSC at the end of the period for Class B or Class C shares. In such cases, the calculation would not reflect the deduction of the sales charge, which, if reflected, would reduce the performance quoted. The total return for Class B shares takes into consideration a conversion to Class A shares after six years.

From time to time, the Fund may use hypothetical equivalent yields or charts in its advertising. These hypothetical yields or charts will be used for illustrative purposes only and are not indicative of the Fund's past or future performance.

From time to time, the after-tax returns of the Fund may be advertised or otherwise reported. The formula for computing after-tax returns assumes an initial one-time investment of \$1,000 and the deduction of the maximum sales load, if any, and other charges from this initial investment. After-tax returns (including those reflecting Fund distributions and/or redemption of Fund shares) are calculated using the then-current highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. After-tax returns on distributions and redemptions are computed assuming a complete sale of Fund shares at the end of the period and reflect reinvested amounts. The formula assumes that the taxable amount and tax character of each distribution are as specified by the Fund on the dividend declaration date, adjusted to reflect subsequent recharacterizations, and ignores the effect of either the alternative minimum tax or

phaseouts of certain tax credits, exemptions, and deductions for taxpayers whose adjusted gross income is above a specified amount.

Comparative performance information may be used from time to time in advertising or marketing the Fund's shares, including data from CDA Investment Technologies, Inc., Lipper Analytical Services, Inc., Moody's Bond Survey Bond Index, Lehman Brothers Municipal Bond Index, Morningstar, Inc. and other indexes and industry publications. From time to time, advertising materials for the Fund may refer to or discuss then-current or past economic conditions, developments and/or events, actual or proposed tax legislation, or to statistical or other information concerning trends relating to investment companies, as compiled by industry associations such as the Investment Company Institute. Advertising materials for the Fund also may refer to Morningstar ratings and related analyses supporting such ratings.

From time to time, advertising material for the Fund may include biographical information relating to its portfolio managers and may refer to, or include commentary by a portfolio manager relating to investment strategy, asset growth, current or past business, political, economic or financial conditions and other matters of general interest to investors. From time to time, advertising materials may refer to studies performed by the Manager or its affiliates, such as "The Dreyfus Tax Informed Investing Study" or "The Dreyfus Gender Investment Comparison Study (1996 and 1997)" or other such studies.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Each Fund share has one vote and, when issued and paid for in accordance with the terms of the offering, is fully paid and non-assessable. Shares have no preemptive or subscription rights and are freely transferable.

On January 7, 2003, the Fund commenced offering Class B and Class C shares, renamed its existing shares "Class A shares" and changed its name to include the word "Premier."

Unless otherwise required by the 1940 Act, ordinarily it will not be necessary for the Fund to hold annual meetings of shareholders. As a result, Fund shareholders may not consider each year the election of Board members or the appointment of auditors. However, the holders of at least 10% of the shares outstanding and entitled to vote may require the Fund to hold a special meeting of shareholders for purposes of removing a Board member from office. Fund shareholders may remove a Board member by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting shares. In addition, the Board will call a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of electing Board members if, at any time, less than a majority of the Board members then holding office have been elected by shareholders.

The Fund is intended to be a long-term investment vehicle and is 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 the Fund's performance and its shareholders. Accordingly, if the Fund's management determines that an investor is following a market-timing strategy or is otherwise engaging in excessive trading, the Fund, with or without prior notice, may temporarily or permanently terminate the availability of Fund Exchanges, or reject in whole or part any

purchase or exchange request, with respect to such investor's account. Such investors also may be barred from purchasing other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. Generally, an investor who makes more than four exchanges out of the Fund during any calendar year or who makes exchanges that appear to coincide with a market-timing strategy may be deemed to be engaged in excessive trading. Accounts under common ownership or control will be considered as one account for purposes of determining a pattern of excessive trading. In addition, the Fund may refuse or restrict purchase or exchange requests by any person or group if, in the judgment of the Fund's 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 (e.g., amounts equal to 1% or more of the Fund's total assets). If an exchange request is refused, the Fund will take no other action with respect to the shares until it receives further instructions from the investor. The Fund may delay forwarding redemption proceeds for up to seven days if the investor redeeming shares is engaged in excessive trading or if the amount of the redemption request otherwise would be disruptive to efficient portfolio management or would adversely affect the Fund. The Fund's policy on excessive trading applies to investors who invest in the Fund directly or through financial intermediaries, but does not apply to the Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege, to any automatic investment or withdrawal privilege described herein, or to participants in employer-sponsored retirement plans.

The Fund sends annual and semi-annual financial statements to all its shareholders.

COUNSEL AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP, 180 Maiden Lane, New York, New York 10038-4982, as counsel for the Fund, has rendered its opinion as to certain legal matters regarding the due authorization and valid issuance of the shares being sold pursuant to the Fund's Prospectus.

Ernst & Young LLP, 5 Times Square, New York, New York 10036, independent auditors, has been selected as independent auditors of the Fund.

APPENDIX A

RISK FACTORS — INVESTING IN NEW JERSEY MUNICIPAL OBLIGATIONS

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 State of New Jersey (the "State") and various local agencies available as of the date of this Statement of Additional Information. While the Fund has not independently verified this information, it has no reason to believe that such information is not correct in all material respects.

Economic Outlook

During calendar year 2001, the State experienced an economic slowdown similar to the rest of the nation. Although average annual employment grew for the ninth consecutive year, it marked the slowest pace since recovery began in 1993 and was well below the 2.4% growth in 2000. The average annual rate of growth in employment fell to 0.7% in 2001 adding under 30,000 jobs. Employment gains were primarily spread across the service producing industries with particularly strong growth in financial services (6,600 jobs), health services (7,900 jobs) and engineering and management services (7,100 jobs). The average annual growth in retail trade was 2,300 jobs; however, wholesale trade lost over 6,000 jobs. The government sector grew by a 2% average annual rate last year.

Most of the job losses were concentrated in manufacturing, a sector that has been declining for more than a decade. Transportation, utilities and business services also lost jobs in 2001. The slower employment growth in 2001 was compounded by the tragic events of September 11, 2001.

With the weakening in the labor market conditions, the State's personal income growth moderated to a 4.5% rate in 2001, substantially below the record pace of 8.2% in 2000. Softness in the State's economy also led to retain sales growth of under 7%, compared with the almost 9% rate recorded in 2000. Low inflation, approximately 3%, continued to benefit State consumers and businesses. Low interest rates continue to support spending on housing and other consumer durable goods in the State.

In 2001, home building decreased from the 12-year high level of 2000. Housing starts were at an annual rate of approximately 29,000 units, down 16% from the 2000 rate of 34,000 units. Sales of existing homes continued to slide, consistent with the prior year. New vehicle registrations remained above the 600,000 level; however, the growth rate of registrations fell to -3.5% in 2001, which is significantly below the record growth rates of 1999 and 2000. Auto sales and registrations occurred at an exceptional rate in October and November 2001 due primarily to promotional financing.

The State's unemployment rate rose to 4.2% in 2001 but remained below the national rate. The unemployment rate climbed in early 2002, peaking at 5.6% in March 2002. Joblessness, however, has started to level off, declining to 5.3% in August 2002. Although current growth in the job market is still weak, the State's employment level continues to remain above the 4 million mark.

Economic forecasts as of June 2002 for the national and State economics project a weaker economic performance in 2002 than was anticipated at the beginning of the fiscal year. The economic recovery is expected to remain uneven over the near term, but to continue in view of growth in productivity and low interest rates. Economic activity is expected to accelerate in 2003.

The State's economy is expected to follow the national trend in 2002 and 2003. Employment growth is projected to remain flat in 2002 but grow moderately at approximately 1% in 2003. Personal income growth in the State is expected to dip to around 3% in 2002 and then pick up close to 5% in 2003. Housing starts are expected to ease to around 26,000 units during the next two years, substantially below the 34,000 units reached in 2000. New vehicle registrations are projected to moderate from the near record set in 2000 but remain close to 600,000 units in 2002 and increase above that level in 2003. Inflation is expected to remain modest, below 3% in 2002 and 2003. To a large extent, the future direction of economic recovery nationally and in the State hinges on assumptions of no further terrorist attacks, supportive monetary and fiscal stimulus, low energy prices, a stable dollar, minimal disruptions from corporate collapse similar to Enron and WorldCom, and no further turmoil in the financial markets.

The State and the nation may experience further near-term slow growth and the expected recovery may stall into late 2002 if consumers, investors, and businesses remain more cautious than currently assumed. However, the fundamentals of the State's economic health remain stable and the long run prospects for economic growth of the State in 2003 and beyond are favorable.

Primary Governmental Fund Types

General Fund—the fund into which all State revenues, not otherwise restricted by 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 General Fund. Most revenues received from taxes, federal sources, and certain miscellaneous revenue items are recorded in this fund. The Appropriations Act enacted by the Legislature provides the basic framework for the operations of the General Fund.

Special Revenue Funds—account for the resources legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. Special Revenue Funds include the Casino Control Fund, the Casino Revenue Fund, the Gubernatorial Elections Fund and the Property Tax Relief Fund. Other Special Revenue Funds have been created that are either reported ultimately in the General Fund or are created to hold revenues derived from private sources.

The Port Authority

The Port Authority is a municipal corporate instrumentality of the States of New York and New Jersey created by compact between the two states in 1921 with the consent of the Congress of the United States. It is authorized and directed to plan, develop, and operate terminals and other facilities of transportation and commerce, and to advance projects in the general fields of transportation, economic development, and world trade that contribute to promoting and protecting the commerce and economy of the Port District, defined in the

compact, which comprises an area of about 1,500 square miles in both states, centering about New York Harbor. The Governor of each State appoints six of the twelve members of the governing Board of Commissioners, subject to confirmation by the respective State Senate. Each Governor has from time to time exercised the statutory power to veto the actions of the commissioners from their state.

The commissioners serve six-year overlapping terms as public officials without compensation. They establish Authority policy, appoint an Executive Director to implement it, and also appoint a General Counsel to act as legal advisor to the Board and to the Executive Director. The Authority undertakes only those projects authorized by the two states.

The compact envisions the Port Authority as being financially self-sustaining and, as such, it must obtain the funds necessary for the construction or acquisition of facilities upon the basis of its own credit, its reserve funds, and its future revenues. The agency has neither the power to pledge the credit of either state or any municipality nor to levy taxes or assessments.

Except for Special Project Bonds, the Authority's debt is secured by its full faith and credit, its reserve funds, or a pledge of future revenues. Special Project Bonds are secured by a mortgage on the financed properties. At December 31, 2000, Port Authority debt consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Bonds, Notes and Other Obligations

Consolidated Bonds and Notes	\$ 5,889,613
Special Project Bonds	1,468,965
Operating Asset Financing	503,896
Capital Asset Financing	1,038,175
	<hr/>
	8,900,649
Less: Unamortized Discount and Premium	(176,381)
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 8,724,268

Fiscal years 2002 and 2003 estimated revenues

Sales and Use Tax. The revised estimate of Sales and Use Tax collections for Fiscal Year 2002 totals \$5.971 billion, a 3.7% increase from Fiscal Year 2001 revenue. The Fiscal Year 2003 estimate of \$6.172 billion is a 3.4% increase from the Fiscal Year 2002 estimate.

Gross Income Tax. The revised estimate of Gross Income Tax collections for Fiscal Year 2002 totals \$6.771 billion, a 15.2% decrease from the Fiscal Year 2001 revenue. The Fiscal Year 2003 estimate of \$7.298 billion is a 7.8% increase from the Fiscal Year 2002 estimate.

Corporation Business Tax. The revised estimate of Corporation Business Tax collections for Fiscal Year 2002 totals \$1.085 billion, a 21.9% decrease from the Fiscal Year 2001 revenue. The Fiscal Year 2003 estimate of \$1.830 billion is a 68.6% increase from the Fiscal Year 2002

estimate. The corporate business tax has undergone a major restructuring for Fiscal Year 2003. The Business Tax Reform Act, among other things, closes numerous loopholes, creates an alternative minimum assessment, and affects the tracking of the income of business organizations, like partnerships, that do not pay taxes but distribute income to their owners.

General Considerations. Estimated receipts from State taxes and revenues, including the three principal taxes set forth above, are forecasts based on the best information available at the time of such forecasts. Changes in economic activity in the State and the nation, consumption of durable goods, corporate financial performance and other factors that are difficult to predict may result in actual collections being more or less than forecasted.

Should revenues be less than the amount anticipated in the budget for a fiscal year, the Governor may, pursuant to statutory authority, prevent any expenditure under any appropriation. There are additional means by which the Governor may ensure that the State is operated efficiently and does not incur a deficit. No supplemental appropriation may be enacted after adoption of an Appropriations Act except where there are sufficient revenues on hand or anticipated, as certified by the Governor, to meet such appropriation. In the past when actual revenues have been less than the amount anticipated in the budget, the Governor has exercised his or her plenary powers leading to, among other actions, implementation of a hiring freeze for all State departments and the discontinuation of programs for which appropriations were budgeted but not yet spent.

Appropriations. The State has made appropriations for principal and interest payments for general obligation bonds for Fiscal Years 1999 through 2002 in the amounts of \$501.1 million, \$518.7 million, \$530.0 million and \$493.8 million, respectively. The Fiscal Year 2003 Appropriations Act includes an appropriation in the amount of \$470.7 million representing principal and interest payments for general obligation bonds. Appropriations for principal and interest payments are included in the following table within the fiscal year totals for the departments administering the respective capital programs.

The following table sets forth the original and supplemental appropriations, by major category, for Fiscal Year 2002 and the appropriations for Fiscal Year 2003 as contained in the Fiscal Year 2003 Appropriations Act.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(millions)

	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2002	\$ Change	% Change
Direct state services	\$ 5,070.2	\$ 4,922.3	147.9	3.0
Grants-in-aid	7,506.3	7,656.6	(150.3)	(2.0)
State aid.....	9,332.5	9,170.8	161.7	1.8
Capital construction	1,022.0	1,075.6	(53.6)	(5.0)
Debt service	470.7	469.3	1.4	0.3
	<u>\$ 23,401.7</u>	<u>\$ 23,294.6</u>	<u>107.1</u>	<u>0.5</u>

State Debt

The general obligation bonded debt outstanding as of June 30, 2001 is \$3.5 billion which is secured by the full faith and credit of the State (the General Fund). The amount to be provided for retirement of general obligation bonds on the balance sheet represents appropriations to be provided in the future from the General Fund for principal payments.

The amount provided by the General Fund to the Debt Service Fund for interest and principal payments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001 was \$525.0 million. This is reflected in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances as a Transfer to other funds in the General Fund and a Transfer from other funds in the Debt Service Fund.

In prior years, the State has refunded various bond issuances by creating separate irrevocable trust funds. Refunding debt has been issued and the proceeds have been used to purchase United States Treasury Obligations--State and Local Government Series that were placed in the trust funds. The investments and fixed earnings from the investments are sufficient to fully service the defeased debt until the debt is called or matures. As of June 30, 2001, the amount of defeased general obligation debt outstanding, but removed from the General Long-Term Debt Account Group, amounted to \$644.7 million.

In addition, the State (the General Fund) has guaranteed the principal and interest payments on certain bonds issued by the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority. The amount outstanding on these bonds as of December 31, 2000 is \$86.1 million. The State's liability is contingent upon the Authority's inability to meet such debt service requirements through derived revenues. The State believes that the revenue of the Authority will be sufficient to provide for the payment of debt service on these obligations without recourse to the State's guarantee. As of June 30, 2001, the amount outstanding was \$694.5 million.

The State provides the South Jersey Port Corporation with funds to cover all debt service and property tax requirements when the Corporation's earned revenues are anticipated to be insufficient to cover these obligations. On December 1, 2000, the Corporation certified that it would be unable to provide sufficient funds from operations for debt reserve and, therefore, required a State appropriation for Fiscal Year 2001 in the amount of \$4.4 million.

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.

Tort, Contract and Other Claims. 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 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.

American Trucking Associations, Inc. and Tri-State Motor Transit, Co. v. State of New Jersey. The American Trucking Associations, Inc. ("ATA") and Tri-State Motor Transit, Co. filed a complaint in the Tax Court on March 23, 1994 against the State and certain State officials challenging the constitutionality of annual hazardous and solid waste licensure renewal fees collected by the Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP"). Plaintiffs are alleging that the renewal fees discriminate against interstate commerce in violation of the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution; that the fees are not used for the purposes for which they are levied; and that the fees do not reflect the duration or complexity of the services rendered by the government entities receiving the fees as required under the statute. Plaintiffs have obtained a class certification of their action. On October 2, 1997, oral argument was conducted on the parties' cross motions for summary judgment in the Tax Court. To date, no decision on the cross-motions has been rendered. The new Tax Court judge assigned to this matter is awaiting the outcome of a separate case brought by ATA against the State challenging the hazardous waste transporter registration fee rule.

Buena Regional Commercial Township et al. v. New Jersey Department of Education et al. This lawsuit was filed on December 9, 1997 on behalf of 17 rural school districts seeking the same type of relief as has been mandated to be provided to the poor urban school districts in *Abbott v. Burke*, which included, without limitation, sufficient funds to allow the school districts to spend at the average of wealthy suburban school districts, to implement additional programs such as full-day kindergarten, half-day preschool programs for three and four year olds, technology, alternative school, accountability and school-to-work and college transition programs, and to upgrade school facilities. The *Buena* school districts are seeking to be treated as special needs districts and to receive parity funding with the *Abbott* school districts as a remedial measure. They also are seeking additional funding as may be necessary to provide an education equivalent to that being provided in the *Abbott* districts. On September 26, 2002, the Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") issued an Initial Decision, finding that five of the 17 petitioning school districts were unable to provide a thorough and efficient education to their students. As a remedy, the ALJ recommended full "Abbott" funding for these five districts. The parties now have an opportunity to file exceptions with the Commissioner, who will review the Initial Decision and record, and issue a final decision.

Abbott V Appeals. *Abbott* districts, in furtherance of the Court's decision in *Abbott v. Burke* ("*Abbott V*") and Department of Education regulations, have developed operational plans for the provision of early childhood programs. To date, one of the original 13 districts (Elizabeth) that filed petitions for the 1999-2000 school year remains active. Additionally, the

Education Law Center ("ELC") filed petitions for the 1999-2000 school year on behalf of students in each of the three State-operated school districts of Newark, Jersey City and Paterson, and on behalf of the students of West New York arising from the 1999 early childhood departmental decisions. By decisions dated August 20, 2001, the Newark and Jersey City matters brought by the ELC were dismissed for mootness and for administrative reasons and for failure to comply with an order of a judge. By decisions dated November 8, 2001, the Paterson and West New York matters brought by the ELC were dismissed for mootness, administrative reasons and failure to comply with an order of the judge. Six districts also filed appeals with the Commissioner of Education.

On March 7, 2000 the Supreme court issued its decision clarifying the requirements of Abbott V as to early childhood education and requiring licensed community providers to serve Abbott preschool children with a preschool program meeting Department of Education ("DOE") standards. On June 1, 2001 a final agency decision was rendered on the early childhood "global issues".

2001-2002 Abbott District Appeals. Several Abbott districts filed administrative petitions of appeal to the Commissioner of Education regarding departmental decisions rendered on approved programs and funding for the 2001-2002 school year. Each of the districts asked that their programs be approved as originally requested. Also, eleven districts filed petitions of appeal on DOE decisions awarding Additional Abbott v. Burke State aid seeking, in total, over \$353 million in additional aid. The districts disagree with the Department's findings of budget reallocations, revenues and the final award of Additional Abbott v. Burke State aid. Finally, the ELC filed a petition and amended petition challenging the decisions and non-decisions of the Department in this regard on behalf of students in the thirty Abbott districts. Generally, the ELC takes issue with the Department's process and decisions regarding additional Abbott v. Burke State aid. On August 24, 2001, the State filed a motion for summary decision in lieu of answer and will continue to vigorously defend this appeal.

Abbott v. Burke VIII. On May 17, 2001, the ELC filed a Motion in Aid to Litigants' rights with the New Jersey Supreme Court. In essence, the ELC was attempting direct certification of the ALJ's initial decision in *In re: Abbott Global Issues* thereby denying the Commissioner the ability to render a final decision responsive to the issues. The court issued an order in advance of a substantive decision on or about October 23, 2001 that established deadlines for the submission of early childhood plans, decisions on those plans and appeals, if any. On February 21, 2002, the Supreme Court issued its decision and declined to appoint a Special Master and found that portions of the relief sought by the ELC had already been provided by the Commissioner through the administrative process. The Court found, however, that there were considerable delays in the administrative decision/appeal process and ordered timely implementation of remedies and prompt resolution of appeals. To this end, only one appeal was taken by an Abbott District after the Court's decision and it was resolved according to the time frame established by the Court. There are no further appeals outstanding.

United Hospitals et al. v. State of New Jersey and William Waldman et al. There are several matters involving approximately 40 hospitals challenging Medicaid hospital inpatient reimbursement rates for rate years 1995 through 2001. The Appellate Division has remanded some of these matters to the Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services to make further

findings. United Hospitals is in bankruptcy and this case has been settled so far as United Hospitals is concerned.

Sojourner A., et al. v. Dept. of Human Services. The plaintiffs in this action filed a complaint and motion for preliminary injunction on September 4, 1997, seeking damages and declaratory and injunctive relief overturning, on State constitutional grounds, the "family cap" provisions of the State Work First New Jersey Act. Damages sought are retroactive payment of benefits to all persons who did not obtain an increase in welfare benefits because of the cap. On August 30, 2000, the trial court granted summary judgment in favor of the State defendants, dismissing the complaint and Plaintiffs appealed. On April 5, 2002, the Superior Court, Appellate Division affirmed the trial court's dismissal of the complaint. The plaintiff's filed a petition for certification seeking reversal by the New Jersey Supreme Court. The State defendants having filed their brief in opposition to the petition. The Supreme Court granted certification and the matter is now pending there.

Charlie and Nadine H., by and through their next friend, Imogene Johnson et al. v. James McGreevey, et al. On August 4, 1999, a group called Children's Rights Inc., filed this class action lawsuit pursuant to federal law against the Governor and others, including the Commissioner of the Department of Human Services, and the Division of Youth and Family Services ("DYFS"), alleging violations of the United States Constitution, federal statutes and federal common law. The class is alleged to contain all children who are or will be in the custody of DYFS, and those children who, while not in the custody of DYFS, are or will be at risk of abuse or neglect and whose status is known, or should be known, or will be known to DYFS. The complaint alleges defendants' systemic failure to protect the plaintiff class and furnish legally required services to these children and their families. The complaint seeks, among other things, a permanent injunction against defendants to prevent them from subjecting members of the plaintiff class to practices that violate their rights; remedial relief to ensure defendants' future provision of legally mandated services to plaintiffs; and an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. The State filed a motion to dismiss the complaint, which was decided on January 27, 2000 and discovery has commenced. Most of the causes of action were dismissed, leaving only substantive due process and Multiethnic Placement Act claims relating to children involuntarily in DYFS custody. The trial judge denied plaintiffs' motion seeking to appeal the decision. On March 7, 2002, the District Court granted class certification for two classes relating to the remaining counts of the complaint. The State is unable to estimate its exposure for these claims and intends to vigorously defend 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 in excess of \$28 million in damages for a taking of its property without just compensation. The property is approximately 80 acres of freshwater wetlands in the City of Cape May which the Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP") denied an application for 366 single family homes. On July 25, 2001, the Appellate Division affirmed the trial court's decision that the State was liable for a regulatory taking, and found that before DEP could approve limited development to avoid a taking it was required to adopt rules. The Appellate Division remanded the case for such rule-making, the making of a development offer under the rules, and a determination by the trial court as to whether the new offer complies with the rules and avoids a taking. East Cape May Associates has petitioned the State Supreme Court for certification of this decision. Upon

remand from the Appellate Division, DEP promulgated regulations under the Freshwater Wetlands Protections Act published in the New Jersey Register on January 22, 2002. Environmental groups and the Environmental Protection Agency have opposed the proposal. As a result, the DEP is determining the next step to take in the remand process. DEP is continuing to vigorously defend this lawsuit.

Brown v. State, Dept. of Treasury, Div. of Pensions & Benefits. In this suit, plaintiff seeks to represent a class of persons who applied for and received accidental disability retirement benefits under the Police & Firemen Retirement System prior to April 1, 1991. The class would challenge, on statutory and constitutional grounds, their omission from recent legislation that provided enhanced retirement benefits only to those people who retired after April 1, 1991. The trial court denied the State's motion to dismiss. The court granted the State's motion for summary judgment on October 12, 2001. Plaintiff filed an appeal with the Appellate Division. The matter has been briefed but oral argument has not yet been scheduled.

Lonegan, et al. v. State of New Jersey et al. Plaintiffs sued challenging the constitutionality of various State statutes (collectively, the "State Contract Statutes"), which authorize the issuance by various State authorities and instrumentalities of bonds (the "State Contract Bonds") which are payable from amounts to be paid by the State Treasurer, subject to annual appropriation, under a contract with such authority or instrumentality. The plaintiffs sought a judgment declaring the State Contract Statutes unconstitutional under the Constitution of the State of New Jersey.

On August 21, 2002, the Supreme Court issued a decision (the "August 21 Decision") affirming the decision of the Appellate Division only insofar as it upheld the constitutionality of the Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act and the issuance of State Contract Bonds thereunder. With regard to all other State Contract Statutes challenged by the plaintiffs, the Supreme Court reserved ruling and scheduled the matter for additional briefing and reargument on October 21, 2002. Plaintiffs filed their supplemental brief with the Supreme Court on September 10, 2002. The State parties filed their supplemental brief on the merits with the Supreme Court on October 2, 2002.

Southern New Jersey Light Rail Group v. New Jersey Transit Corporation. On July 31, 2002, New Jersey Transit Corporation's contractor for the construction of the Southern New Jersey Light Rail Transit Project filed suit in the Law Division, Essex County alleging over \$100 million in damages and claims on the project. The contractor, Southern New Jersey Rail Group (a consortium of Bechtel Infrastructure and Bombardier), alleges breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, equitable adjustment, unjust enrichment, and negligent misrepresentation resulting from alleged delays caused by New Jersey Transit and changes in the contract work for which the plaintiff alleges it is entitled to be compensated.

APPENDIX B

Rating Categories

Description of certain ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P"), Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"), and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"):

S&P

Long-term

AAA

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.

AA

An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest rated obligations only in small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A

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.

BBB

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.

BB, B, CCC, CC, and C

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.

BB

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.

B

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.

CCC

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.

CC

An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.

C

A subordinated debt or preferred stock obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'C' rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed or similar action taken, but payments on this obligation are being continued. A 'C' also will be assigned to a preferred stock issue in arrears on dividends or sinking fund payments, but that is currently paying.

D

An obligation rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation 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.

r

The symbol 'r' is attached to the ratings of instruments with significant noncredit risks. It highlights risks to principal or volatility of expected returns which are not addressed in the credit rating. Examples include: obligations linked or indexed to equities, currencies, or commodities; obligations exposed to severe prepayment risk—such as interest-only or principal-only mortgage securities; and obligations with unusually risky interest terms, such as inverse floaters.

N.R.

The designation 'N.R.' 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.

Note: The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign designation to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Short-term

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 sign (+) 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.

Commercial paper

A-1

This designation indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is strong. Those issues determined to possess extremely strong safety characteristics are denoted with a plus sign (+) designation.

A-2

Capacity for timely payment on issues with this designation is satisfactory. However, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated 'A-1'.

A-3

Issues carrying this designation have an adequate capacity for timely payment. They are, however, more vulnerable to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances than obligations carrying the higher designations.

B

Issues rated B are regarded as having only speculative capacity for timely payment.

C

This rating is assigned to short-term debt obligations with a doubtful capacity for payment.

D

Debt rated 'D' is payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when interest payments or principal payments are not made on the due date, even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless S&P believes such payments will be made during such grace period.

Moody's

Long-term

Aaa

Bonds rated 'Aaa' are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edged." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa

Bonds rated 'Aa' are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the 'Aaa' group they comprise what are generally known as high-grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in 'Aaa' securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risk appear somewhat larger than the 'Aaa' securities.

A

Bonds rated 'A' possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper-medium-grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment some time in the future.

Baa

Bonds rated 'Baa' are considered as medium-grade obligations (i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured). Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

Ba

Bonds rated 'Ba' are judged to have speculative elements; their future cannot be considered as well-assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate, and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

B

Bonds rated 'B' generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or of maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.

Caa

Bonds rated 'Caa' are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.

Ca

Bonds rated 'Ca' represent obligations which are speculative in a high degree. Such issues are often in default or have other marked shortcomings.

C

Bonds rated 'C' are the lowest rated class of bonds, and issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

Note: Moody's applies numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 in 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.

Prime rating system (short-term)

Issuers rated **Prime-1** (or supporting institutions) have a superior ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. Prime-1 repayment ability will often be evidenced by many of the following characteristics:

Leading market positions in well-established industries.

High rates of return on funds employed.

Conservative capitalization structure with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection.

Broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation.

Well-established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

Issuers rated **Prime-2** (or supporting institutions) have a strong ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. This will normally be evidenced by many of the characteristics cited above but to a lesser degree. Earnings trends and coverage ratios, while sound, may be more subject to variation. Capitalization characteristics, while still appropriate, may be more affected by external conditions. Ample alternate liquidity is maintained.

Issuers rated **Prime-3** (or supporting institutions) have an acceptable ability for repayment of senior short-term obligations. The effect of industry characteristics and market compositions may be more pronounced. Variability in earnings and profitability may result in changes in the level of debt protection measurements and may require relatively high financial leverage. Adequate alternate liquidity is maintained.

Issuers rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

MIG/VMIG--U.S. short-term

Municipal debt issuance ratings are designated as Moody's Investment Grade (MIG) and are divided into three levels -- MIG 1 through MIG 3.

The short-term rating assigned to the demand feature of variable rate demand obligations (VRDOs) is designated as VMIG. 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.

MIG 1/VMIG 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/VMIG 2

This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3/VMIG 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.

Fitch

Long-term investment grade

AAA

Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA

Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote a very low expectation of credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A

High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB

Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that there is currently a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse changes in circumstances and in economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity. This is the lowest investment-grade category.

Long-term speculative grade

BB

Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate that there is a possibility of credit risk developing, particularly as the result of adverse economic change over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met. Securities rated in this category are not investment grade.

B

Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that significant credit risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.

CCC, CC, C

High default risk. Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic developments. 'CC' ratings indicate that default of some kind appears probable. 'C' ratings signal imminent default.

DDD, DD, D

Default. The ratings of obligations in this category are based on their prospects for achieving partial or full recovery in a reorganization or liquidation of the obligor. While expected recovery values are highly speculative and cannot be estimated with any precision, the following serve as general guidelines. 'DDD' obligations have the highest potential for recovery, around 90% - 100% of outstanding amounts and accrued interest. 'DD' ratings indicate potential recoveries in the range of 50% - 90% and 'D' the lowest recovery potential, i.e., below 50%.

Entities rated in this category have defaulted on some or all of their obligations. Entities rated 'DDD' have the highest prospect for resumption of performance or continued operation with or without a formal reorganization process. Entities rated 'DD' and 'D' are generally undergoing a formal reorganization or liquidation process; those rated 'DD' are likely to satisfy a higher portion of their outstanding obligations, while entities rated 'D' have a poor prospect of repaying all obligations.

Short-term

A short-term rating has a time horizon of less than 12 months for most obligations, or up to three years for U.S. public finance securities, and thus places greater emphasis on the liquidity necessary to meet financial commitments in a timely manner.

F1

Highest credit quality. Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

F2

Good credit quality. A satisfactory capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, but the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.

F3

Fair credit quality. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitment is adequate; however, near-term adverse changes could result in a reduction non-investment grade.

B

Speculative. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments plus vulnerability to near-term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

C

High default risk. Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.

D

Default. Denotes actual or imminent payment default.

'NR' indicates that Fitch does not rate the issuer or issue in question.

Notes to long-term and short-term ratings: A plus (+) or minus (-) sign designation may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are

not added to the 'AAA' long-term rating category, to categories below 'CCC', or to short-term ratings other than 'F1.'