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DREYFUS PREMIER NEW JERSEY MUNICIPAL BOND FUND, INC.

CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C AND CLASS Z SHARES

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

MAY 1, 2008

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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, 2008, as the Prospectus 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 [www.dreyfus.com](http://www.dreyfus.com), or call 1-800-554-4611 (holders of Class Z shares should call 1-800-645-6561).

The Fund's most recent Annual 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 the independent registered public accounting firm 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” or “Dreyfus”) serves as the Fund’s investment adviser.

MBSC Securities 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.

Inverse Floaters. The Fund may invest in residual interest Municipal Bonds whose interest rates bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security or the value of an index ("inverse floaters"). An investment in inverse floaters may involve greater risk than an investment in a fixed-rate Municipal Bond. Because changes in the interest rate on the other security or index inversely affect the residual interest paid on the inverse floater, the value of an inverse floater is generally more volatile than that of a fixed-rate Municipal Bond. Inverse floaters have interest rate adjustment formulas which generally reduce or, in the extreme, eliminate the interest paid to the Fund when short-term interest rates rise, and increase the interest paid to the Fund when short-term interest rates fall. Investing in inverse floaters involves leveraging which may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. Although volatile, inverse floaters typically offer the potential for yields exceeding the yields available on fixed-rate Municipal Bonds with comparable credit quality, coupon, call provisions and maturity. These securities usually permit the investor to convert the floating rate to a fixed rate (normally adjusted downward), and this optional conversion feature may provide a partial hedge against rising rates if exercised at an opportune time.

Inverse floaters typically are derivative instruments created by depositing Municipal Bonds in a trust which divides the bond's income stream into two parts: a short-term variable rate demand note and a residual interest bond (the inverse floater) which receives interest based on the remaining cash flow of the trust after payment of interest on the note and various trust expenses. Interest on the inverse floater usually moves in the opposite direction as the interest on the variable rate demand note. The Fund may either participate in structuring an inverse floater or purchase an inverse floater in the secondary market. When structuring an inverse floater, the Fund will transfer to a trust fixed rate Municipal Bonds held in the Fund's portfolio. The trust then typically issues the inverse floaters and the variable rate demand notes that are collateralized by the cash flows of the fixed rate Municipal Bonds. In return for the transfer of the Municipal Bonds to the trust, the Fund receives the inverse floaters and cash associated with the sale of the notes from the trust. Historically, for accounting purposes the Fund has treated

these transfers as sales of the Municipal Bonds (which yielded a gain or loss) and a purchase of the inverse floaters. However, as a result of recent changes in the Fund's accounting treatment of these transactions, the Fund now treats these transfers as part of a secured borrowing or financing transaction (not a sale), and the interest payments and related expenses due on the notes issued by the trusts and sold to third parties as liabilities of the Fund. The financial statements of the Fund have been restated for certain periods to reflect these changes. These changes did not impact the net asset value, total return or net investment income of the Fund. Inverse floaters purchased in the secondary market are treated as the purchase of a security and not as a secured borrowing or financing transaction.

Zero Coupon, Pay-In-Kind and Step-Up Municipal Bonds. The Fund may invest in zero coupon securities which are Municipal Bonds 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 Municipal Bonds that generally pay interest through the issuance of additional bonds; and step-up coupon bonds, which are Municipal Bonds that typically do not pay interest for a specified period of time and then pay interest at a series of different rates. For zero coupon securities, the amount of any discount varies depending on the time remaining until maturity or cash payment date, prevailing interest rates, liquidity of the security and perceived credit quality of the issuer. Zero coupon securities also may take the form of Municipal Bonds 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 Municipal Bonds that pay cash interest periodically having similar maturities and credit qualities. In addition, unlike Municipal Bonds which pay cash interest throughout the period to maturity, the Fund will realize no cash until the cash payment date unless a portion of such securities is sold and, if the issuer defaults, the Fund may obtain no return at all on its investments.

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, 2007, computed on a monthly basis, was as follows:

<u>Fitch</u>	or	<u>Moody's</u>	or	<u>S&amp;P</u>	<u>Percentage of Value</u>
AAA		Aaa		AAA	64.1%
AA		Aa		AA	4.4
A		A		A	9.1
BBB		Baa		BBB	16.6
BB		Ba		BB	.5
B		B		B	1.3
CCC		Caa		CCC	.2
F-1+/F-1		VMIG1/MIG1, P-1		SP-1+/SP-1, A-1	1.1
Not Rated		Not Rated		Not Rated	2.7*
					100.0%

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.

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

\* Included in the Not Rated category are securities comprising 2.7% 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: AAA/Aaa 1.2%), BBB/Baa (1.0%), B/B (0.5%).

fees. These expenses would be in addition to the advisory fees and other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations. 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. 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, more than 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 investments with short maturities.

Derivatives. The Fund may invest in, or enter into, derivatives for a variety of reasons, including to hedge certain market or interest rate risks, to provide a substitute for purchasing or selling particular securities or to increase potential returns. Generally, a derivative is a financial contract whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index, and may relate to stocks, bonds, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates, commodities, and related indexes. Derivatives may provide a cheaper, quicker or more specifically focused way for the Fund to invest than “traditional” securities would. Examples of derivative instruments the Fund may use include options contracts, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and swap agreements. The portfolio manager may decide not to employ any of these strategies and there is no assurance that any derivatives strategy used by the Fund will succeed.

Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative and the portfolio as a whole. Derivatives permit 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.

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.

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.

The Fund will not be a commodity pool. The Fund has filed notice with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and National Futures Association of its eligibility as a registered investment company, for an exclusion from the definition of commodity pool operator and that, the Fund is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Futures Transactions--In General. A futures contract is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell a security for a set price on a future date. These contracts are traded on exchanges, so that, in most cases, either party can close out its position on the exchange for cash, without delivering the security. An option on a futures contract gives the holder of the option the right to buy from or sell to the writer of the option a position in a futures contract at a specified price on or before a specified expiration date.

Although some futures contracts call for making or taking delivery of the underlying securities, generally these obligations are closed out before delivery by offsetting purchases or sales of matching futures contracts (same exchange, underlying security or index, and delivery month). Closing out a futures contract sale is effected by purchasing a futures contract for the same aggregate amount of the specific type of financial instrument with the same delivery date. If an offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, the Fund realizes a capital gain, or if it is more, the Fund realizes a capital loss. Conversely, if an offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, the Fund realizes a capital gain, or if it is less, the Fund realizes a capital loss. Transaction costs also are included in these calculations.

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.

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.

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 such as 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 or otherwise covers the transaction. 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.

Specific Options Transactions. The Fund may purchase and sell call and put options in respect of specific securities (or groups or “baskets” of specific securities) or indices listed on national securities exchanges or traded in the over-the-counter market. An option on an index is similar to an option in respect of specific securities, except that settlement does not occur by delivery of the securities comprising the index. Instead, the option holder receives an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the option is based is greater than in the case of a call, or less than in the case of a put, the exercise price of the option. Thus, the effectiveness of purchasing or writing index options will depend upon price movements in the level of the index rather than the price of a particular security.

Successful use by the Fund of options and options on futures 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.

Swap Transactions and Other Credit Derivatives. The Fund may engage in swap transactions, including interest rate swaps, interest rate locks, caps, collars and floors, credit default swaps, and index swap agreements and other credit derivative products, to seek to mitigate risk, manage maturity and duration, reduce portfolio turnover, or obtain a particular desired return at a lower cost to the Fund than if the Fund had invested directly in an instrument that yielded the desired return. The Fund also may enter into options on swaps, sometimes called “swaptions.”

Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” *i.e.*, the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a “basket” of credit default swaps or securities representing a particular index. The “notional amount” of the swap agreement is only used as a basis upon which to calculate the obligations that the parties to a swap agreement have agreed to exchange.

Most swap agreements entered into by the Fund are cash settled and calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a “net basis.” Thus, the Fund’s current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement generally will be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the “net amount”). The Fund’s current obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by the segregation of permissible liquid assets of the Fund.

A swap option is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation) in return for payment of a premium, to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement, at some designated future time on specified terms. A cash-settled option on a swap gives the purchaser the right in return for the premium paid, to receive an amount of cash equal to the value of the underlying swap as of the exercise date. These options typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, including securities brokerage firms. Depending on the terms of the

particular option agreement, the Fund generally will incur a greater degree of risk when it writes a swap option than it will incur when it purchases a swap option. When the Fund purchases a swap option, it risks losing only the amount of the premium it has paid should it decide to let the option expire unexercised. However, when the Fund writes a swap option, upon exercise of the option the Fund will become obligated according to the terms of the underlying agreement.

Interest rate swaps are over-the-counter contracts in which each party agrees to make a periodic interest payment based on an index or the value of an asset in return for a periodic payment from the other party based on a different index or asset. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate floor. The purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index rises above a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate cap. Interest rate collars involve selling a cap and purchasing a floor or vice versa to protect the Fund against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels.

The Fund may enter into credit default swap agreements and similar agreements, which may have as reference obligations securities that are or are not currently held by the Fund. The protection “buyer” in a credit default contract may be obligated to pay the protection “seller” an up front payment or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided generally that no credit event on a reference obligation has occurred. If a credit event occurs, the seller generally must pay the buyer the “par value” (full notional value) of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity described in the swap, or the seller may be required to deliver the related net cash amount, if the swap is cash settled. The Fund may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. If the Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the Fund recovers nothing if the swap is held through its termination date. However, if a credit event occurs, the Fund may elect to receive the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity that may have little or no value. As a seller, the Fund generally receives an up front payment or a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the swap, which typically is between six months and three years, provided that there is no credit event. If a credit event occurs, generally the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity that may have little or no value. Credit default swaps and similar instruments involve greater risks than if the Fund had invested in the reference obligation directly, since, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risk.

The Fund may invest in credit linked securities issued by a limited purpose trust or other vehicle that, in turn, invests in a derivative instrument or basket of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps or interest rate swaps, to obtain exposure to certain fixed income markets or to remain fully invested when more traditional income producing securities are not available. Like an investment in a Municipal Bond, an investment in these credit linked securities represents the right to receive periodic income payments (in the form of distributions) and payment of principal at the end of the term of the security. However, these payments are conditioned on the issuer’s receipt of payments from, and the issuer’s potential obligations to, the counterparties to certain derivative instruments entered into by the issuer of the credit linked security. For example, the issuer may sell one or more credit default swaps entitling the issuer to

receive a stream of payments over the term of the swap agreements provided that no event of default has occurred with respect to the referenced debt obligation upon which the swap is based. If a default occurs, the stream of payments may stop and the issuer would be obligated to pay the counterparty the par (or other agreed upon value) of the referenced debt obligation.

The use of credit derivatives is a highly specialized activity which involves strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. If the Manager is incorrect in its forecasts of default risks, market spreads or other applicable factors, or a counterparty defaults, the investment performance of the Fund would diminish compared with what it would have been if these techniques were not used. In addition, it is possible that developments in the credit derivatives market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Fund's ability to terminate existing swap or other credit derivative agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

The Fund will enter into swap and other credit derivatives transactions only when the Manager believes it would be in the best interests of the Fund to do so. In addition, the Fund will enter into swap and other credit derivative agreements only with counterparties that meet certain standards of creditworthiness (generally, such counterparties would have to be eligible counterparties under the terms of the Funds' repurchase agreement guidelines).

Indexed and Inverse Floating Rate Securities. The Fund may invest in securities that pay interest or whose principal amount payable upon maturity is based on the value of an index of interest rates. Interest and principal payable on certain securities also may be based on relative changes among particular indices. The Fund also may invest in so-called "inverse floating obligations" or "residual interest bonds" on which the interest rates vary inversely with a floating rate (which may be reset periodically by a dutch auction, a remarketing agent, or by reference to a short-term tax-exempt interest rate index). The Fund may purchase synthetically-created inverse floating rate bonds evidenced by custodial or trust receipts. Such securities have the effect of providing a degree of investment leverage, since they may increase or decrease in value in response to changes in market interest rates at a rate that is a multiple of the rate at which fixed-rate securities increase or decrease in response to such changes. As a result, the market values of such securities generally will be more volatile than the market values of fixed-rate securities. Investments in such obligations may be illiquid.

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

Stand-By Commitments. The Fund may acquire "stand-by commitments" with respect to the 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 Bonds 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 Bonds redeeming, or other holder of the call option from calling away, the Municipal Bonds 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.

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 in the future 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. Because 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.

### 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 (or other instruments with similar economic characteristics), 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 SEC 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 Nos. 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.

## 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
MBSC Securities Corporation. ....	Distributor
Dreyfus Transfer, Inc. ....	Transfer Agent
The Bank of New York .....	Custodian

### Board Members of the Fund<sup>1</sup>

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.

Name (Age) Position with the Fund (Since)	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years	Other Board Memberships and Affiliations
Joseph S. DiMartino (64) Chairman of the Board (1995)	Corporate Director and Trustee	The Muscular Dystrophy Association, <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> Sunair Services Corporation, a provider of certain outdoor-related services to homes and businesses, <i>Director</i>
Gordon J. Davis (66) Board Member (1994)	Partner in the law firm of Dewey & LeBoeuf LLP 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
David P. Feldman (68) 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>

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

Name (Age) Position with the Fund (Since)	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years	Other Board Memberships and Affiliations
Lynn Martin (68) Board Member (1994)	<p>Advisor to Ameritech (November 2005 to Present)</p> <p>Advisor to the international accounting firm of Deloitte &amp; Touche LLP and Chair of its Council for the Advancement of Women (March 1993 to September 2005)</p>	<p>AT&amp;T Inc., a telecommunications company, <i>Director</i></p> <p>Ryder System, Inc., a supply chain and transportation management company, <i>Director</i></p> <p>The Procter &amp; Gamble Co., a consumer products company, <i>Director</i></p> <p>Constellation Energy Group, <i>Director</i></p> <p>Chicago Council on Global Affairs</p> <p>Coca-Cola International Advisory Council</p> <p>Deutsche Bank Advisory Council</p>
Daniel Rose (78) Board Member (1994)	<p>Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Rose Associates, Inc., a New York based real estate development and management firm</p>	<p>Baltic-American Enterprise Fund, <i>Vice Chairman and Director</i></p> <p>Harlem Educational Activities Fund, Inc., <i>Chairman</i></p> <p>Housing Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York, Inc., <i>Director</i></p>
Philip L. Toia (74) Board Member (1997)	<p>Private Investor</p>	<p>None</p>
Anne Wexler (78) Board Member (1994)	<p>Chairman of the Wexler &amp; Walker Public Policy Associates, consultants specializing in government relations and public affairs (from January 1981 to present)</p>	<p>Member of the Council of Foreign Relations</p> <p>The Community Foundation for the National Capital Region, <i>Director</i></p> <p>Vice Chairman of WETA, D.C.'s Public TV and Radio Station</p>

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 (i) to oversee the Fund’s accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the Fund’s financial statements and (ii) to assist in the Board’s oversight of the integrity of the Fund’s financial statements, the Fund’s compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and the independent registered public accounting firm’s qualifications, independence and performance. The Fund’s nominating committee, among other things, is responsible for selecting and nominating persons as members of the Board for election or appointment by the Board and for election by shareholders. In evaluating potential nominees, including any nominees recommended by shareholders, the committee takes into consideration various factors listed in the nominating committee charter, including character and integrity, business and professional experience, and whether the committee believes the person has the ability to apply sound and independent business judgment and would act in the interest of the Fund and its shareholders. The nominating committee will consider recommendations for nominees from shareholders submitted to the Secretary of the Fund, c/o The Dreyfus Corporation Legal Department, 200 Park Avenue, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor East, New York, New York 10166, which includes information regarding the recommended nominee as specified in the nominating committee charter. The function of the compensation committee is to establish the appropriate compensation for serving on the Board. 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 during the fiscal

year ended December 31, 2007. The compensation, nominating and pricing committees did not meet during the last fiscal year.

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, 2007.

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

As of December 31, 2007, 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 fee of \$4,000 per meeting (with a minimum \$500 per meeting and per telephone meeting) attended for the Fund and eight other funds (comprised of nine 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, 2007, was as follows:

Name of Board Member	Aggregate Compensation from the Fund*	Total Compensation from the Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Board Member(**)
Joseph S. DiMartino	\$11,420	\$819,865 (196)
Gordon J. Davis	\$ 9,133	\$137,942 (41)
David P. Feldman	\$ 8,836	\$204,713 (60)
Lynn Martin	\$ 8,493	\$ 48,213 (11)
Daniel Rose	\$ 8,836	\$155,213 (43)
Philip L. Toia	\$ 9,133	\$ 70,081 (21)
Sander Vanocur***	\$ 9,133	\$156,713 (43)
Anne Wexler	\$ 9,133	\$193,213 (60)

\* Amount does not include the cost of office space, secretarial services and health benefits for the Chairman and expenses reimbursed to Board members for attending Board meetings, which in the aggregate amounted to \$7,153.

\*\* 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 January 8, 2008.

#### Officers of the Fund

J. DAVID OFFICER, President since December 2006. Chief Operating Officer, Vice Chairman and director of the Manager, and an officer of 78 investment companies (comprised of 163 portfolios), managed by the Manager. He is 59 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since April 1998.

PHILLIP N. MAISANO, Executive Vice President since July 2007. Chief Investment Officer, Vice Chair and a director of the Manager, and an officer of 78 investment companies (comprised of 163 portfolios) managed by the Manager. Mr. Maisano also is an officer and/or board member of certain other investment management subsidiaries of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, each of which is an affiliate of the Manager. He is 60 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since November 2006. Prior to joining the Manager, Mr. Maisano served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of EACM Advisors, an affiliate of the Manager, since August 2004, and served as Chief Executive Officer of Evaluation Associates, a leading institutional investment consulting firm, from 1988 until 2004.

JAMES WINDELS, Treasurer since November 2001. Director-Mutual Fund Accounting of the Manager, and an officer of 79 investment companies (comprised of 180 portfolios)

managed by the Manager. He is 49 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since April 1985.

MICHAEL A. ROSENBERG, Vice President and Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 79 investment companies (comprised of 180 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 48 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since October 1991.

JAMES BITETTO, Vice President and Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel and Secretary of the Manager, and an officer of 79 investment companies (comprised of 180 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 41 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since December 1996.

JONI LACKS CHARATAN, Vice President and Assistant Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 79 investment companies (comprised of 180 portfolios) managed by the Manager. She is 52 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since October 1988.

JOSEPH M. CHIOFFI, Vice President and Assistant Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 79 investment companies (comprised of 180 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 46 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since June 2000.

JANETTE E. FARRAGHER, Vice President and Assistant Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 79 investment companies (comprised of 180 portfolios) managed by the Manager. She is 45 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since February 1984.

JOHN B. HAMMALIAN, Vice President and Assistant Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 79 investment companies (comprised of 180 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 44 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since February 1991.

ROBERT R. MULLERY, Vice President and Assistant Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 79 investment companies (comprised of 180 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 56 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since May 1986.

JEFF PRUSNOFSKY, Vice President and Assistant Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 79 investment companies (comprised of 180 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 42 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since October 1990.

GAVIN C. REILLY, Assistant Treasurer since December 2005. Tax Manager of the Investment Accounting and Support Department of the Manager, and an officer of 79 investment companies (comprised of 180 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 39 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since April 1991.

ROBERT S. ROBOL, Assistant Treasurer since August 2005. Senior Accounting Manager – Money Market and Municipal Bond Funds of the Manager, and an officer of 79 investment companies (comprised of 180 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 44 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since October 1988.

ROBERT SVAGNA, Assistant Treasurer since August 2005. Senior Accounting Manager – Equity Funds of the Manager, and an officer of 79 investment companies (comprised of 180 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 41 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since November 1990.

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 75 investment companies (comprised of 176 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 37 years old and has been an employee of the Distributor since October 1998.

JOSEPH W. CONNOLLY, Chief Compliance Officer since October 2004. Chief Compliance Officer of the Manager and The Dreyfus Family of Funds (79 investment companies, comprised of 180 portfolios). From November 2001 through March 2004, Mr. Connolly was first Vice-President, Mutual Fund Servicing for Mellon Global Securities Services. In that capacity, Mr. Connolly was responsible for managing Mellon's Custody, Fund Accounting and Fund Administration services to third-party mutual fund clients. He is 50 years old and has served in various capacities with the Manager since 1980, including manager of the firm's Fund Accounting Department from 1997 through October 2001.

RICHARD CASSARO, Assistant Treasurer since January 2008. Senior Accounting Manager – Money Market and Municipal Bond Funds of the Manager, and an officer of 79 investment companies (comprised of 180 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 49 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since 1982.

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 April 15, 2008. See "Information About the Fund" for a list of shareholders known by the Fund to own of record 5% or more of the Fund's outstanding voting securities as of April 15, 2008.

## MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Investment Adviser. The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation ("BNY Mellon"), a global financial services company focused on helping clients move and manage their financial assets, operating in 34 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading provider of financial services for institutions, corporations and high-net-worth individuals, providing asset and wealth management, asset servicing, issuer services, and treasury services through a worldwide client-focused team.

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).

The following persons are officers and/or directors of the Manager: Jonathan Little, Chair of the Board; Jonathan Baum, Chief Executive Officer and a director; J. Charles Cardona, President and a director; Diane P. Durnin, Vice Chair and a director; Phillip N. Maisano, Chief Investment Officer, Vice Chair and a director; J. David Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Vice Chair and a director; Patrice M. Kozlowski, Senior Vice President-Corporate Communications; Jill Gill, Vice President-Human Resources; Anthony Mayo, Vice President-Information Systems; Theodore A. Schachar, Vice President-Tax; John E. Lane, Vice President; Jeanne M. Login, Vice President; Gary Pierce, Controller; Joseph W. Connolly, Chief Compliance Officer; James Bitetto, Secretary; and Mitchell E. Harris, Ronald P. O’Hanley III and Scott E. Wennerholm, directors.

The Fund, the Manager and the Distributor each have adopted a Code of Ethics that permits its personnel, subject to such Code of Ethics, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. 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 BNY Mellon’s Investment Ethics Committee (the “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 certain financial institutions (which may include banks), securities dealers (“Selected Dealers”) and other industry professionals (collectively, “Service Agents”) 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.

Portfolio Management. The Manager provides day-to-day management of 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, Bill Vasiliou, 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.

**Portfolio Manager Compensation.** Portfolio manager compensation is comprised primarily of a market-based salary and an incentive compensation plan. The Fund's portfolio managers are compensated by Dreyfus or its affiliates and not by the Fund. The incentive compensation plan is comprised of three components: portfolio performance (approximately 60%), individual qualitative performance (approximately 20%) and Dreyfus financial performance as measured by Dreyfus' pre-tax net income (approximately 20%). Up to 10% of the incentive plan compensation may be paid in BNY Mellon restricted stock.

Portfolio performance is measured by a combination of yield (35%) and total return (65%) relative to the appropriate Lipper peer group. 1-year performance in each category is weighted at 40% and 3-year performance at 60%. The portfolio manager's performance is measured on either a straight average (each account weighted equally) or a combination of straight average and asset-weighted average. Generally, if the asset-weighted average is higher, then that is used to measure performance. If the straight average is higher, then typically an average of the two is used to measure performance.

Individual qualitative performance is based on Dreyfus' Chief Investment Officer's evaluation of the portfolio manager's performance based on any combination of the following: marketing contributions; new product development; performance on special assignments; people development; methodology enhancements; fund growth/gain in market; and support to colleagues. The Chief Investment Officer may consider additional factors at his discretion.

Portfolio managers are also eligible for Dreyfus' Long Term Incentive Plan. Under that plan, cash and/or BNY Mellon restricted stock is awarded at the discretion of the Chief Investment Officer based on individual performance and contributions to the Investment Management Department and the Mellon organization.

**Additional Information about the Portfolio Managers.** The following table lists the number and types of other accounts advised by the Fund's primary portfolio manager and assets under management in those accounts as of the end of the Fund's fiscal year:

<b>Portfolio Manager</b>	<b>Registered Investment Company Accounts</b>	<b>Assets Managed</b>	<b>Pooled Accounts</b>	<b>Assets Managed</b>	<b>Other Accounts</b>	<b>Assets Managed</b>
Michael Petty	5	\$2.5 billion	0	\$0	0	\$0

None of the funds or accounts are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

The dollar range of Fund shares beneficially owned by the primary portfolio manager are as follows as of the end of the Fund's fiscal year:

<b><u>Portfolio Manager</u></b>	<b><u>Fund Name</u></b>	<b><u>Dollar Range of Fund Shares Beneficially Owned</u></b>
Michael Petty	Dreyfus Premier New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund, Inc.	None

Portfolio managers at Dreyfus may manage multiple accounts for a diverse client base, including mutual funds, separate accounts (assets managed on behalf of institutions such as pension funds, insurance companies and foundations), bank common trust accounts and wrap fee programs (“Other Accounts”).

Potential conflicts of interest may arise because of Dreyfus’ management of the Fund and Other Accounts. For example, conflicts of interest may arise with both the aggregation and allocation of securities transactions and allocation of limited investment opportunities, as Dreyfus may be perceived as causing accounts it manages to participate in an offering to increase Dreyfus’ overall allocation of securities in that offering, or to increase Dreyfus’ ability to participate in future offerings by the same underwriter or issuer. Allocations of bunched trades, particularly trade orders that were only partially filled due to limited availability, and allocation of investment opportunities generally, could raise a potential conflict of interest, as Dreyfus may have an incentive to allocate securities that are expected to increase in value to preferred accounts. Initial public offerings, in particular, are frequently of very limited availability. Additionally, portfolio managers may be perceived to have a conflict of interest if there are a large number of Other Accounts, in addition to the Fund, that they are managing on behalf of Dreyfus. Dreyfus periodically reviews each portfolio manager’s overall responsibilities to ensure that he or she is able to allocate the necessary time and resources to effectively manage the Fund. In addition, Dreyfus could be viewed as having a conflict of interest to the extent that Dreyfus or its affiliates and/or portfolio managers have a materially larger investment in Other Accounts than their investment in the Fund.

Other Accounts may have investment objectives, strategies and risks that differ from those of the Fund. For these or other reasons, the portfolio manager may purchase different securities for the Fund and the Other Accounts, and the performance of securities purchased for the Fund may vary from the performance of securities purchased for Other Accounts. The portfolio manager may place transactions on behalf of Other Accounts that are directly or indirectly contrary to investment decisions made for the Fund, which could have the potential to adversely impact the Fund, depending on market conditions.

A potential conflict of interest may be perceived to arise if transactions in one account closely follow related transactions in another account, such as when a purchase increases the value of securities previously purchase by the other account, or when a sale in one account lowers the sale price received in a sale by a second account.

Conflicts of interest similar to those described above arise when portfolio managers are employed by sub-investment adviser or are dual employees of the Manager and an affiliated entity and such portfolio managers also manage other accounts.

Dreyfus’ goal is to provide high quality investment services to all of its clients, while meeting Dreyfus’ fiduciary obligation to treat all clients fairly. Dreyfus has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and

procedures, that it believes address the conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients. In addition, Dreyfus monitors a variety of areas, including compliance with Fund guidelines, the allocation of initial public offerings, and compliance with the firm's Code of Ethics. Furthermore, senior investment and business personnel at Dreyfus periodically review the performance of the portfolio managers for Dreyfus-managed funds.

Expenses. 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 Services Plans."

As compensation for the Manager's services, the Fund has agreed to pay the Manager a monthly management fee at the annual rate of 0.60% 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, 2005, 2006 and 2007 amounted to \$2,955,129, \$2,824,397 and \$3,313,400, respectively, which amounts were reduced by \$545,919, \$533,830 and \$449,489, respectively, pursuant to undertakings by the Manager, resulting in a net fee of \$2,409,210 for 2005, \$2,290,567 for 2006, and \$2,863,911 for 2007.

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 each Fund's distributor on a best efforts basis pursuant to separate agreements with the Funds each of which is renewable annually. The Distributor also acts as distributor for the other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds, BNY

Mellon Funds Trust and Mellon Institutional Funds. Before June 30, 2007, the Distributor was known as “Dreyfus Service Corporation.”

The Distributor compensates Service Agents for selling Class A shares subject to a contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) and Class C shares at the time of purchase from its own assets. The Distributor also compensated certain Service Agents for selling Class B shares at the time of purchase from its own assets when the Fund offered Class B shares; the Fund no longer offers Class B shares except in connection with dividend reinvestment and permitted exchanges. The proceeds of the CDSC and fees pursuant to the Fund’s Distribution Plan (described below), in part, are used to defray the expenses incurred by the Distributor in connection with the sale of the applicable Class of Fund shares. The Distributor also may act as a Service Agent and retain sales loads and CDSCs and Distribution Plan fees. For purchases of Class A shares subject to a CDSC, the Distributor generally will pay Service Agents on new investments made through such Service Agents a commission of up to 1% of the amount invested. The Distributor generally will pay Service Agents 1% on new investments of Class C shares made through such Service Agents, and generally paid Service Agents 4% on new investments of Class B shares made through such Service Agents, of the net asset value of such shares purchased by their clients. With respect to Class B shares of the Fund issued to shareholders in exchange for shares originally issued by a series of The Bear Stearns Funds (the “Acquired Fund”), the proceeds of any CDSC and fees pursuant to the Distribution Plan with respect to such Class B shares are payable to the Acquired Fund’s former distributor to defray the expenses it incurred in connection with the sale of such shares when originally issued by the Acquired Fund.

The amounts retained on the sale of Fund shares by the Distributor from sales loads and from CDSC’s, as applicable, with respect to Class A, Class B and Class C shares, are set forth below.

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended 2007</u>
Class A	\$9,676	\$2,633	\$6,108
Class B	\$6,192	\$6,576	\$2,814
Class C	\$327	\$1,123	\$1,032

The Manager or the Distributor may provide cash payments out of its own resources to financial intermediaries that sell shares of the Fund or provide other services. Such payments are separate from any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees or other expenses paid by the Fund to those intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by you or the Fund, the Fund’s total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. These additional payments may be made to Service Agents, including affiliates that provide shareholder servicing, sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the Service Agent. Cash compensation also may be paid from the Manager’s or the Distributor’s own resources to Service Agents for inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list or in other sales programs. These payments sometimes are referred to as “revenue sharing”. From time to time, the Manager or the Distributor also may provide cash or non-cash compensation to Service Agents in the form of: occasional gifts; occasional meals, tickets or other entertainment; support for due diligence trips; educational conference

sponsorship; support for recognition programs; and other forms of cash or non-cash compensation permissible under broker-dealer regulations. In some cases, these payments or compensation may create an incentive for a Service Agent to recommend or sell shares of the Fund to you. Please contact your Service Agent for details about any payments it may receive in connection with the sale of Fund shares or the provision of services to the Fund.

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”), an affiliate of the Manager, One Wall 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. Class A and Class C shares of the Fund may be purchased only by clients of Service Agents, including the Distributor. Subsequent purchases may be sent directly to the Transfer Agent or your Service Agent. You will be charged a fee if an investment check is returned unpayable.

Class Z shares are offered only to shareholders of the Fund who received Class Z shares in exchange for their shares of Dreyfus New Jersey Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund as a result of the reorganization of such fund and who continue to maintain Fund accounts at the time of purchase. In addition, certain broker-dealers and other financial institutions maintaining accounts with Dreyfus New Jersey Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund at the time of the reorganization of such fund may open new accounts in Class Z of the Fund on behalf of qualified retirement plans and “wrap accounts” or similar programs. Class Z shares generally are not available for new accounts.

As of June 1, 2006 (the “Effective Date”), Class B shares of the Fund are offered only in connection with dividend reinvestment and exchanges of Class B shares of certain other funds advised by Dreyfus or by Founders Asset Management LLC (“Founders”), an indirect subsidiary of Dreyfus, or shares of Dreyfus Worldwide Dollar Money Market Fund, Inc. held in an Exchange Account (as defined under “Shareholder Services—Fund Exchanges”) as a result of a previous exchange of Class B shares. No new or subsequent investments, including through automatic investment plans, are allowed in Class B shares of the Fund, except through dividend reinvestment or permitted exchanges. If you hold Class B shares and make a subsequent investment in Fund shares, unless you specify the Class of shares you wish to purchase, such

subsequent investment will be made in Class A shares and will be subject to any applicable sales load. For Class B shares outstanding on the Effective Date and Class B shares acquired upon reinvestment of dividends, all Class B attributes, including associated CDSC schedules, conversion to Class A features and Distribution Plan and Shareholder Services Plan fees, will continue in effect.

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. The Fund will not establish an account for a “foreign financial institution,” as that term is defined in Department of the Treasury rules implementing section 312 of the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001. Foreign financial institutions include: foreign banks (including foreign branches of U.S. depository institutions); foreign offices of U.S. securities broker-dealers, futures commission merchants, and mutual funds; non-U.S. entities that, if they were located in the United States, would be securities broker-dealers, futures commission merchants or mutual funds; and non-U.S. entities engaged in the business of a currency dealer or exchanger or a money transmitter.

When purchasing shares of the Fund, you must specify which Class is being purchased. Your Service Agent can help you choose the share class that is appropriate for your investment. The decision as to which Class of shares is most beneficial to you depends on a number of factors, including the amount and the intended length of your investment in the Fund. Please refer to the Fund’s Prospectus for a further discussion of those factors.

In many cases, neither the Distributor nor the Transfer Agent will have the information necessary to determine whether a quantity discount or reduced sales charge is applicable to a purchase. You or your Service Agent must notify the Distributor whenever a quantity discount or reduced sales charge is applicable to a purchase and must provide the Distributor with sufficient information at the time of purchase to verify that each purchase qualifies for the privilege or discount.

Service Agents may receive different levels of compensation for selling different Classes of shares. 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. As discussed under “Management Arrangements – Distributor”, Service Agents may receive revenue sharing payments from the Manager or the Distributor. The receipt of such payments could create an incentive for a Service Agent to recommend or sell shares of the Fund instead of other mutual funds where such payments are not received. You should consult your Service Agent for details about any payments it may receive in connection with the sale of Fund shares or the provision of services to the Fund.

For Class A, Class C and Class Z shares of the Fund, the minimum initial investment is \$1,000. Subsequent investments must be at least \$100. For full-time or part-time employees of the Manager or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries who elect to have a portion of their pay directly deposited into their Fund accounts, the minimum initial investment is \$50. Fund shares are offered without regard to the minimum initial investment requirements to Board members of a fund advised by the Manager, including members of the Fund’s Board, who elect to have all or

a portion of their compensation for serving in that capacity automatically invested in the Fund. There is no minimum initial or subsequent investment for shares purchased through wrap fee accounts or other fee based programs. The Fund reserves the right to vary further the initial and subsequent investment minimum requirements at any time.

The minimum initial investment through an exchange for Class B shares of the Fund is \$1,000. Subsequent exchanges for Class B shares of the Fund must be at least \$500.

Class A, Class C and Class Z shares of the Fund also may be purchased through Dreyfus-Automatic Asset Builder<sup>®</sup>, 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. For certain institutions that have entered into agreements with the Distributor, payment for the purchase of Fund shares may be transmitted, and must be received by the Transfer Agent, within three business days after the order is placed. If such payment is not received within three business days after the order is placed, the order may be canceled and the institution could be held liable for resulting fees and/or losses.

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:

Total Sales Load\*

<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-

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

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.

Class A shares purchased without an initial sales charge as part of an investment of \$1,000,000 or more will be assessed at the time of redemption a 1% CDSC if redeemed within one year of purchase. The Distributor may pay Service Agents an up-front commission of up to 1% of the net asset value of Class A shares purchased by their clients as part of a \$1,000,000 or more investment in Class A shares that are subject to a CDSC. See "Management Arrangements—Distributor."

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 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (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, 2007:

Net Asset Value Per Share	<u>\$12.79</u>
Per Share Sales Charge – 4.50% of offering price (4.70% of net asset value per share)	<u>\$ .60</u>
Per Share Offering Price to the Public	<u>\$13.39</u>

Dealers' Reallowance—Class A Shares. The dealer reallowance provided with respect to Class A shares may be changed from time to time but will remain the same for all dealers.

Class A Shares Offered at Net Asset Value. Full-time employees of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) 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 FINRA member firm or financial institution with respect to the sale of such shares) may purchase Class A shares for themselves directly or pursuant to an employee benefit plan or other program, or for their spouses or minor children, at net asset value without a sales load, provided they have furnished the Distributor with such information as it may request from time to time in order to verify eligibility for this privilege. This privilege also applies to full-time employees of financial institutions affiliated with FINRA member firms whose full-time employees are eligible to purchase Class A shares at net asset value. In addition, Class A shares are offered at net asset value without a sales load 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 without a sales load 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.

Class A shares also may be purchased at net asset value without a sales load, 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 A shares may be purchased at net asset value without a sales load by qualified investors who (i) purchase Class A shares directly through the Distributor, and (ii) have, or whose spouse or minor children have, beneficially owned shares and continuously maintained an open account directly through the Distributor in a Dreyfus-managed fund, including the Fund, or a Founders-managed fund since on or before February 28, 2006.

Class A shares may be purchased at net asset value without a sales load with the cash proceeds from an investor's exercise of employment-related stock options, whether invested in the Fund directly or indirectly through an exchange from a Dreyfus-managed money market fund, provided that the proceeds are processed through an entity that has entered into an agreement with the Distributor specifically relating to processing stock options. Upon establishing the account in the Fund or Dreyfus-managed money market fund, the investor and the investor's spouse or minor children become eligible to purchase Class A shares of the Fund at net asset value, whether or not using the proceeds of the employment-related stock options.

Class A Shares may be purchased at net asset value without a sales load by members of qualified affinity groups who purchase Class A shares directly through the Distributor, provided that the qualified affinity group has entered into an affinity agreement with the Distributor.

Class B Shares. Class B shares of the Fund are offered only in connection with dividend reinvestment and permitted exchanges of Class B shares of certain other funds. The public offering price for such Class B shares is the net asset value per share of that Class. No initial sales charge is imposed at the time of dividend reinvestment or exchange. A CDSC is imposed 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 of the Fund that have been acquired through the reinvestment of Fund 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 Fund dividends and distributions.

Class B shares of the Fund acquired by shareholders in exchange for Class B shares originally issued by the Acquired Fund before December 1, 2003 are subject to different CDSC and conversion to Class A schedules. See "How to Redeem Shares--Contingent Deferred Sales Charge--Class B Shares."

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."

Class Z Shares. The public offering price for Class Z shares is the net asset value per share of that Class. Class Z shares generally are not available for new accounts.

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 shares of the Fund, or shares of certain other funds advised by the Manager or Founders Asset Management LLC ("Founders"), an indirect subsidiary of the Manager, or shares of certain Mellon Institutional Funds, that are subject to a front-end sales load or a CDSC 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 the 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 Class A, Class C and Class Z 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. If purchase orders are received by 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on any day that the Transfer Agent and the New York Stock Exchange are open for regular business, Fund shares will be purchased at the public offering price determined on that day. If purchase orders are made after 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, on any day the Transfer Agent and the New York Stock Exchange are open for regular business, or made on Saturday, Sunday or any Fund holiday (e.g., when the New York Stock Exchange is not open for business). Fund shares will be purchased at the public offering price determined on the next bank business day following such purchase order. To qualify to use Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege, the initial payment for purchase of shares must be drawn on, and redemption proceeds paid to, the same bank and account as are designated on the Account Application or Shareholder Services Form on file. If the proceeds of a particular redemption are to be sent to an account at any other bank, the request must be in writing and signature-guaranteed. 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 SERVICES PLANS

Class B and Class C shares are subject to a Distribution Plan and Class A, Class B, Class C and Class Z 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 shares and 0.75% of the average daily net assets of Class C shares. The Distributor may pay one or more Service Agents in respect of advertising, marketing and other distribution services, and determines the amounts, if any, to be paid to Service Agents and the basis on which such payments are made. 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.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, the fees for Class B and Class C shares pursuant to the Distribution Plan were \$8,851, and \$25,247, respectively.

Shareholder Services Plans. The Fund has adopted separate Shareholder Services Plans, pursuant to which the Fund (i) 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 and (ii) reimburses the Distributor for certain allocated expenses of providing such services with respect to Class Z shares an amount not to exceed an annual rate of 0.25% of the value of the average daily net assets of Class Z shares. 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 Plans for Class A, Class B and Class C, the Distributor may make payments to certain Service Agents in respect of these services.

A quarterly report of the amounts expended under each Shareholder Services Plan, and the purposes for which such expenditures were incurred, must be made to the Board for its review. In addition, each 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. Each 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 the relevant class of shares, 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.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, the Fund paid \$1,131,684 for Class A shares, \$4,425 for Class B shares, \$8,416 for Class C shares and \$63,248 for Class Z shares pursuant to the relevant Shareholder Services 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<sup>®</sup> 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 of the Fund redeemed does not exceed (i) the current net asset value of the Class B shares of the Fund acquired through reinvestment of Fund 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 of the Fund 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 and the conversion to Class A schedule for Class B shares:

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

\* These Class B shares will automatically convert into Class A shares approximately six years after the date of purchase.

The following table sets forth the rates of the CDSC payable to the Acquired Fund's former distributor and the conversion to Class A schedule for Class B shares of a Fund issued in exchange for Class B shares originally issued by the Acquired Fund before December 1, 2003:

<u>Year Since Purchase Payment Was Made</u>	<u>CDSC as a % of Amount Invested or Redemption Proceeds (whichever is less)</u>
First .....	5.00
Second.....	4.00
Third.....	3.00
Fourth .....	3.00
Fifth.....	2.00
Sixth .....	1.00
Seventh.....	0.00
Eighth .....	0.00**

\*\* These Class B shares will automatically convert into Class A shares at the end of the calendar quarter that is eight years after the initial purchase of the Class B shares of the Acquired Fund (applies to such Class B shares originally issued by the Acquired Fund before December 1, 2003).

In determining whether a CDSC is applicable to a redemption, the calculation will be made in a manner that results in the lowest possible rate. It will be assumed that the redemption is made first of amounts representing Class B shares of the Fund acquired pursuant to the reinvestment of Fund 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 (or eight years for certain shares issued in exchange for shares originally issued by the Acquired Fund); and finally, of amounts representing the cost of shares held for the longest period.

For example, assume an investor purchased 100 shares of the Fund at \$10 per share for a cost of \$1,000. Subsequently, the shareholder acquired five additional Fund shares through the reinvestment of Fund dividends. 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 or your Service Agent must notify the Distributor. Any such qualification is subject to confirmation of your entitlement.

Checkwriting Privilege--Class A and Class Z 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 or Class Z 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 or Class Z shares in your account, the Check will be returned marked insufficient funds. Checks should not be used to close an account.

The Checkwriting Privilege will be terminated immediately, without notice, with respect to any account which is, or becomes, subject to backup withholding on redemptions. Any Check written on an account which has become subject to backup withholding on redemptions will not be honored by the Transfer Agent.

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 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, 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 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. Shares held in an IRA or Education Savings Account may not be redeemed through the Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege. 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. A fee may be imposed to replace lost or stolen certificates, or certificates that were never received. 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. For more information with respect to signature-guarantees, please call 1-800-554-4611.

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, shares of the same Class of Mellon Institutional Funds, 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, you or your Service Agent must notify the Transfer Agent of your prior ownership of such Class A shares and your account number.

As of the Effective Date, you also may exchange your Class B shares for Class B shares of General Money Market Fund, Inc. (the “General Fund”), a money market fund advised by the Manager. The shares so purchased will be held in a special account created solely for this purpose (“Exchange Account”). Exchanges of shares from an Exchange Account only can be made into Class B shares of funds in the Dreyfus Premier Family of Funds or certain funds advised by Founders. 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 taking into account the time such shares were held in the General Fund’s Exchange Account. In addition, the time Class B shares are held in the General Fund’s Exchange Account will be taken into account for purposes of calculating when such shares convert to Class A shares. If your Class B shares are held in the General Fund’s Exchange Account at the time such shares are scheduled to convert to Class A shares, you will receive Class A shares of the General Fund. Prior to the Effective Date, shareholders were permitted to exchange their Class B shares for shares of Dreyfus Worldwide Dollar Money Market Fund, Inc. (“Worldwide Dollar Fund”), and such shares were held in an Exchange Account. Shareholders who held shares of Worldwide Dollar Fund in an Exchange Account on the Effective Date may continue to hold those shares and upon redemption from the Exchange Account or other applicable fund account, the applicable CDSC and conversion to Class A schedule will be calculated, except for Fund shares issued in exchange for shares originally issued by the Acquired Fund, without regard to the time such shares were held in Worldwide Dollar Fund’s Exchange Account; for Fund shares issued in exchange for shares originally issued by the Acquired Fund, the applicable CDSC and conversion to Class A schedule will be calculated taking into account the time such shares were held in the Worldwide Dollar Fund’s Exchange Account. Exchanges of shares from an Exchange Account in Worldwide Dollar Fund only can

be made into Class B shares of funds in the Dreyfus Premier Family of Funds, certain funds advised by Founders and the General Fund. 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 and the Automatic Withdrawal Plan, as described below.

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<sup>®</sup> 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, shares of the same Class of certain Mellon Institutional Funds, or shares of certain other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds of which you are a shareholder (including, for Class B shares of the Fund, Class B shares of the General Fund held in an Exchange Account). 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 1-800-545-4611 (holders of Class Z shares should call 1-800-645-6561), or visit [www.dreyfus.com](http://www.dreyfus.com). 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.<sup>®</sup> Dreyfus-Automatic Asset Builder permits you to purchase Class A, Class C and Class Z 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 Class A, Class C and Class Z 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.

Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan. Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan permits you to purchase Class A, Class C and Class Z 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 Class A, Class C or Class Z shares of 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, shares of the same Class of certain Mellon Institutional Funds, 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. The Automatic Withdrawal Plan may be established by filing an Automatic Withdrawal Plan application with the Transfer Agent or by oral request from any of the authorized signatories on the account by calling 1-800-554-4611. 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 (including Class B shares held in an Exchange Account) or Class C shares will be imposed on withdrawals made under the Automatic Withdrawal Plan, provided that any amount withdrawn under the plan does not exceed on an annual basis 12% of the greater of (1) the account value at the time of the first withdrawal under the Automatic Withdrawal Plan, or (2) the account value at the time of the subsequent withdrawal. Withdrawals with respect to Class B or Class C shares under the Automatic Withdrawal Plan that exceed such amounts will be subject to a CDSC. Withdrawals of Class A shares subject to a CDSC under the Automatic Withdrawal Plan will be subject to any applicable CDSC. Purchases of additional Class A shares where the sales load is imposed concurrently with withdrawals of Class A shares generally are undesirable.

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 (which constitute a majority of the portfolio securities) are 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 under the general supervision of the Fund's Board. If valuations for investments (received from the Service or otherwise) are not readily available, or are determined not to reflect accurately fair value, the Fund may value those investments at fair value as determined in accordance with the procedures approved by the Fund's Board. Fair value of investments may be done by the Fund's Board, its pricing committee or its valuation committee in good faith using such information as it deems appropriate under the circumstances. The factors that may be considered in fair valuing a security include fundamental analytical data, the nature and duration of restrictions on disposition, an evaluation of the forces that influence the market in which the securities are purchased or sold, and public trading of similar securities of the issuer or comparable issuers. Using fair value to price investments may result in a value that is different from a security's most recent price and from prices used by other mutual funds to calculate their net asset values. Expenses and fees, including the management fee and fees pursuant to the Shareholder Services Plan and, with respect to the Class B and Class C shares only, the Distribution Plan, are accrued daily and are taken into account for the purpose of determining the net asset value of the 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 for treatment as a "regulated investment company" under the Code for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. 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 dividend or distribution would be a return of capital 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 gain or loss. 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.

Federal regulations require that you provide a certified taxpayer identification number (“TIN”) upon opening or reopening an account. See the Account Application for further information concerning this requirement. Failure to furnish a certified TIN to the Fund could subject you to a \$50 penalty imposed by the Internal Revenue Service.

## PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

General. The Manager assumes general supervision over the placement of securities purchase and sale orders on behalf of the funds it manages. In cases where the Manager or fund employs a sub-adviser, the sub-adviser, under the supervision of the Manager, places orders on behalf of the applicable fund(s) for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities.

The Manager (and where applicable, a sub-adviser or Dreyfus affiliate) generally has the authority to select brokers (for equity securities) or dealers (for fixed income securities) and the commission rates or spreads to be paid. Allocation of brokerage transactions, including their frequency, is made in the best judgment of the Manager (and where applicable, a sub-adviser or Dreyfus affiliate) and in a manner deemed fair and reasonable to shareholders. The primary consideration in placing portfolio transactions is prompt execution of orders at the most favorable net price. In choosing brokers or dealers, the Manager (and where applicable, a sub-adviser or Dreyfus affiliate) evaluates the ability of the broker or dealer to execute the particular transaction (taking into account the market for the security and the size of the order) at the best combination of price and quality of execution.

In general, brokers or dealers involved in the execution of portfolio transactions on behalf of a fund are selected on the basis of their professional capability and the value and quality of their services. The Manager (and where applicable, a sub-adviser or Dreyfus affiliate) attempts to obtain best execution for the funds by choosing brokers or dealers to execute transactions

based on a variety of factors, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) price; (ii) liquidity; (iii) the nature and character of the relevant market for the security to be purchased or sold; (iv) the measured quality and efficiency of the broker's or dealer's execution; (v) the broker's or dealer's willingness to commit capital; (vi) the reliability of the broker or dealer in trade settlement and clearance; (vii) the level of counter-party risk (*i.e.*, the broker's or dealer's financial condition); (viii) the commission rate or the spread; (ix) the value of research provided; (x) the availability of electronic trade entry and reporting links; and (xi) the size and type of order (*e.g.*, foreign or domestic security, large block, illiquid security). In selecting brokers or dealers no factor is necessarily determinative; however, at various times and for various reasons, certain factors will be more important than others in determining which broker or dealer to use. Seeking to obtain best execution for all trades takes precedence over all other considerations.

With respect to the receipt of research, the brokers or dealers selected may include those that supplement the Manager's (and where applicable, a sub-adviser's or Dreyfus affiliate's) research facilities with statistical data, investment information, economic facts and opinions. Such information may be useful to the Manager (and where applicable, a sub-adviser or Dreyfus affiliate) in serving funds or accounts that it advises and, conversely, supplemental information obtained by the placement of business of other clients may be useful to the Manager (and where applicable, a sub-adviser or Dreyfus affiliate) in carrying out its obligations to the funds. Information so received is in addition to, and not in lieu of, services required to be performed by the Manager (and where applicable, a sub-adviser or Dreyfus affiliate), and the Manager's (and where applicable, a sub-adviser's or Dreyfus affiliate's) fees are not reduced as a consequence of the receipt of such supplemental information. Although the receipt of such research services does not reduce the Manager's (and where applicable, a sub-adviser's or Dreyfus affiliate's) normal independent research activities, it enables it to avoid the additional expenses that might otherwise be incurred if it were to attempt to develop comparable information through its own staff.

Under the Manager's (and where applicable, a sub-adviser's or Dreyfus affiliate's) procedures, portfolio managers and their corresponding trading desks may seek to aggregate (or "bunch") orders that are placed or received concurrently for more than one fund or account. In some cases, this policy may adversely affect the price paid or received by a fund or an account, or the size of the position obtained or liquidated. As noted above, certain brokers or dealers may be selected because of their ability to handle special executions such as those involving large block trades or broad distributions, provided that the primary consideration of best execution is met. Generally, when trades are aggregated, each fund or account within the block will receive the same price and commission. However, random allocations of aggregate transactions may be made to minimize custodial transaction costs. In addition, at the close of the trading day, when reasonable and practicable, the completed securities of partially filled orders will generally be allocated to each participating fund and account in the proportion that each order bears to the total of all orders (subject to rounding to "round lot" amounts).

Portfolio turnover may vary from year to year as well as within a year. In periods in which extraordinary market conditions prevail, the Manager (and where applicable, a sub-adviser or Dreyfus affiliate) will not be deterred from changing a fund's investment strategy as rapidly as needed, in which case higher turnover rates can be anticipated which would result in greater brokerage expenses. The overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid is evaluated by the Manager (and where applicable, a sub-adviser or Dreyfus affiliate) based upon its knowledge

of available information as to the general level of commissions paid by other institutional investors for comparable services. Higher portfolio turnover rates usually generate additional brokerage commissions and transaction costs and any short-term gains realized from these transactions are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

The Manager (and where applicable, a sub-adviser or Dreyfus affiliate) may deem it appropriate for one of its accounts to sell a security while another of its accounts is purchasing the same security. Under such circumstances, the Manager (and where applicable, a sub-adviser or Dreyfus affiliate) may arrange to have the purchase and sale transactions effected directly between its accounts (“cross transactions”). Cross transactions will be effected in accordance with procedures adopted pursuant to Rule 17a-7 under the 1940 Act.

Portfolio securities ordinarily are purchased from and sold to parties acting either as 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.

When transactions are executed in the over-the-counter market (*i.e.*, with dealers), the Manager (and where applicable, a sub-adviser or Dreyfus affiliate) will typically deal with the primary market makers unless a more favorable price or execution otherwise is obtainable.

No brokerage commissions were paid by the Fund for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings. It is the policy of Dreyfus to protect the confidentiality of fund holdings and prevent the selective disclosure of non-public information about such holdings. Each fund, or its duly authorized service providers, may publicly disclose its holdings in accordance with regulatory requirements, such as periodic portfolio disclosure in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Each non-money market fund, or its duly authorized service providers, may publicly disclose its complete schedule of portfolio holdings at month-end, with a one-month lag on the Dreyfus website at [www.dreyfus.com](http://www.dreyfus.com). In addition, fifteen days following the end of each calendar quarter, each non-money market fund or its duly authorized service providers, may publicly disclose on the website its complete schedule of portfolio holdings as of the end of such quarter. Each money market fund, or its duly authorized service providers, may publicly disclose on the website its complete schedule of holdings twice a month, on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month and the last business day of the month, with a 15-day lag. Portfolio holdings will remain available on the website until the date on which the fund files a Form N-CSR or Form N-Q for the period that includes the date as of which the website information is current.

If a fund’s portfolio holdings are released pursuant to an ongoing arrangement with any party, such fund must have a legitimate business purpose for doing so, and neither the fund, nor Dreyfus or its affiliates, may receive any compensation in connection with an arrangement to

make available information about the Fund's portfolio holdings. Funds may distribute portfolio holdings to mutual fund evaluation services such as Standard & Poor's, Morningstar or Lipper Analytical Services; due diligence departments of broker-dealers and wirehouses that regularly analyze the portfolio holdings of mutual funds before their public disclosure; and broker-dealers that may be used by the fund, for the purpose of efficient trading and receipt of relevant research, provided that: (a) the recipient does not distribute the portfolio holdings to persons who are likely to use the information for purposes of purchasing or selling fund shares or fund portfolio holdings before the portfolio holdings become public information; and (b) the recipient signs a written confidentiality agreement.

Funds may also disclose any and all portfolio information to their service providers and others who generally need access to such information in the performance of their contractual duties and responsibilities and are subject to duties of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on non-public information, imposed by law and/or contract. These service providers include the fund's custodian, auditors, investment adviser, administrator, and each of their respective affiliates and advisers.

Disclosure of portfolio holdings may be authorized only by the fund's Chief Compliance Officer, and any exceptions to this policy are reported quarterly to the fund's Board.

## 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. If Fund management determines that an investor is following an abusive investment strategy, it may reject any purchase request, or terminate the investor's exchange privilege, with or without prior notice. Such investors also may be barred from purchasing shares of other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. Accounts under common ownership or control may be considered as one account for purposes of determining a pattern of excessive or abusive trading. In addition, the Fund may

refuse or restrict purchase or exchange requests for Fund shares 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. If an exchange request is refused, the Fund will take no other action with respect to the Fund shares until it receives further instructions from the investor. While the Fund will take reasonable steps to prevent excessive short-term trading deemed to be harmful to the Fund, it may not be able to identify excessive trading conducted through certain financial intermediaries or omnibus accounts.

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

The following shareholders are known by the Fund to own of record 5% or more of the Fund's outstanding voting securities as of April 15, 2008.

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percent of Total Shares Outstanding</u>
<u>Class B shares</u>	
MLPF & S FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS ATTN FUND ADMINISTRATION 4800 DEER LAKE DR E FL 3 JACKSONVILLE FL 32246-6484	12.239%
FIRST CLEARING, LLC 10750 WHEAT FIRST DRIVE GLEN ALLEN VA 23060	12.0074%
MORGAN STANLEY & CO HARBORSIDE FINANCIAL CENTER PLAZA 2 3RD FLOOR JERSEY CITY NJ 07311	11.6581%
PERSHING LLC PO BOX 2052 JERSEY CITY NJ 07303-2052	7.862%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES 82 DEVONSHIRE STREET BOSTON MA 02109-3605	6.7273%
EILEEN STEINVURZEL 1 KNOLLWOOD RD	6.256%

WOODCLIFF LAKE NJ 07677-8196

VINCENT NANARONE TOD 5.7867%  
81 PARK TER  
WEST ORANGE NJ 07052-5716

Class C shares

32.174%  
MLPF & S FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT  
OF ITS CUSTOMERS  
ATTN FUND ADMINISTRATION  
4800 DEER LAKE DR E FL 3  
JACKSONVILLE FL 32246-6484

JEROME PERL 13.2749%  
100 PINE ST  
VERONA NJ 07044-1346

NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES 10.1431%  
82 DEVONSHIRE STREET  
BOSTON MA 02109-3605

Class Z shares

CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC 7.1798%  
REINVEST ACCOUNT  
ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT  
101 MONTGOMERY ST  
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104-4151

NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES 5.7714%  
82 DEVONSHIRE STREET  
BOSTON MA 02109-3605

COUNSEL AND INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

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, an independent registered public accounting firm, has been selected to serve as the independent registered public accounting firm for 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.

#### General Information

Demographics. New Jersey is the tenth largest state in population and the fifth smallest in land area. With an average of 1,176 persons per square mile, it is the most densely populated of all the states. New Jersey is located at the center of the megalopolis that extends from Boston to Washington D.C., which includes over one-fifth of the nation's population. New Jersey's extensive port developments augment the air, land and water transportation complex that influences much of the State's economy. The State's central location also makes it an attractive location for corporate headquarters and international business offices.

The State's economic base is diversified, consisting of a variety of manufacturing, construction and service industries, supplemented by rural areas with selective commercial agriculture. New Jersey is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the north and northwest by lakes and mountains, providing recreation for both residents and tourists. Since 1976, casino gambling in Atlantic City has been an important State tourist attraction.

New Jersey's population grew rapidly following World War II, but slowed to an annual rate of 0.27% in the 1970's. Between 1980 and 1990, the annual growth rate increased to 0.51%, and to 0.83% in the 1990's and 2000's. While this growth rate is below that of the nation, it compares favorably with other Middle Atlantic states. However, the increase in the State's population since the 1970's masks the redistribution of the population within the State. There has been a significant shift from the northeastern industrial areas towards coastal and central counties within the State. The State's population was estimated to be 8,686,000 as of December 2007.

Economic Outlook. New Jersey's economy continued to expand in 2007, but at a slower pace compared to the steady economic growth in 2006. The State added about 151,600 jobs between March 2003 and December 2007. New Jersey's monthly unemployment rate was 4.5% in December 2007 and remained below the national unemployment rate.

In 2007, payroll employment increased at an average annual rate of 0.6% after growing at rates of 1.0% and 0.9% in 2005 and 2006, respectively. The level of payroll employment in December 2007 was 4.1 million, remaining above the 4 million mark for the 42nd month in a row. The nation as a whole experience a 1.9% growth in payroll employment in 2006, adding jobs at a faster pace than New Jersey for three years in a row. New Jersey's employment increased by 0.7% in December 2007 from over a year ago, adding close to 29,400 jobs between July and December 2007 and continuing the positive year-over-year growth trend for the 47th

consecutive month. Employment gains were primarily spread across the services sectors, with particularly strong growth in professional and business services (13,100 jobs) and education and health services (12,500 jobs), followed by leisure and hospitality services (3,800 jobs). The government sector added 5,800 jobs during this same period. The State, however, continues to suffer from losses in manufacturing (4,800 jobs) and downsizing in the telecommunications industry (500 jobs). The financial services industry (1,700 jobs) and the construction sector (1,400 jobs) also suffered losses. The subprime mortgage crisis may have negative impacts on employment in various sectors, including, but not limited to, financial services and construction.

The preliminary growth rate for the State's personal income of 6.4% for the third quarter of 2007 was above the revised growth rate of 5.1% for the second quarter of 2007. Given the general economic slow down in the national economy, the average annual growth in State personal income is expected to continue to slow into 2008. The housing sector is expected to continue to weaken with housing permits in 2007 declining to around 25,000 units, significantly below the approximately 34,000 units issued in 2006. Housing permits in 2008 are expected to decline to below 25,000 units due to the continued weakening of the housing sector. The latest economic forecasts indicate continued economic growth at a moderate pace, while also indicating that State economic growth may slow down due to the subprime mortgage crisis and a slowing housing sector.

New Jersey's economy is expected to follow the national trend in 2008. Employment is projected to grow by approximately 0.3% in 2008 and by approximately 0.6% in 2009. The personal income growth rate is expected to increase by more than 5.0% in 2008 and 2009. Inflation is expected to remain under control, despite concern over higher energy prices. With the passage of the federal economic stimulus package along with supportive monetary and fiscal policies, the long-term prospects for economic growth of the State are expected to remain stable in 2008 and beyond.

### State Funds and Accounting

The State operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30. Annual budgets are adopted for the General Fund and certain special revenue funds. The Legislature enacts the annual budget through specific departmental appropriations, the sum of which may not exceed estimated resources. It is a Constitutional requirement that the annual State budget be balanced. Pursuant to the State Constitution, no money may be drawn from the State Treasury except for appropriations made by law. In addition, all monies for the support of State government and all other State purposes, as far as can be reasonably ascertained or predicted, must be provided for in one general appropriation law covering the span of a single fiscal year. No general appropriations law or other law appropriating money for any State purpose may be enacted if the amount of money appropriated, together with all other appropriations for that fiscal year, exceeds the total amount of revenue available (current and anticipated) for such fiscal year, as certified by the Governor.

#### State Funds.

*General Fund.* This fund is the fund into which all State revenues, not otherwise restricted by State statute, are deposited and from which appropriations are made. The largest

part of the total financial operations of the State is accounted for in the General Fund. Most revenues received from taxes, most Federal sources, and certain miscellaneous revenue items are recorded in this fund. The Appropriations Act, annually enacted by the Legislature, provides the basic framework for the operations of the General Fund.

*Property Tax Relief Fund.* This fund accounts for revenues from the Gross Income Tax, which are dedicated by the State Constitution. All receipts from taxes levied on personal income of individuals, estates and trusts must be appropriated exclusively for the purpose of reducing or offsetting property taxes. Annual appropriations are made from the fund, pursuant to formulas established by the Legislature, to counties, municipalities and school districts. During Fiscal Year 2007, \$11.7 billion of property tax relief expenditures were made. The Property Tax Relief Fund's Fiscal Year 2007 ending unreserved-undesignated fund balance was \$690.7 million. Of this amount, \$649.3 million represents the 0.5% of the Sales and Use Tax constitutional dedication to property tax relief that was enacted in Fiscal Year 2007 and not appropriated until Fiscal Year 2008.

*State Lottery Fund.* Monies derived from the sale of State lottery tickets are deposited into this fund. Disbursements are authorized for the payment of prizes to holders of winning lottery tickets and for the administrative expenses of the Division of State Lottery. Available fund balances are transferred to the State's General Fund in support of the amounts annually appropriated for State institutions and for education. The present value of obligations for future installment payments of lottery prizes, which are funded by the purchase of deposit fund contracts, are accounted for in this fund. The Lottery is a major source of revenue for State education and institutions. In Fiscal Year 2007, gross revenues totaled \$2.4 billion, of which \$1.4 billion was returned in prizes, \$828.3 million went to state education and institutions, \$184.8 million was paid to sales agents and ticket vendors, and \$28.3 million covered Lottery operational and promotional expenses. As of June 30, 2007, the State Lottery, since its inception, has generated over \$41.8 billion in gross revenues, \$21.9 billion in prizes, and contributed \$16.4 billion to the State.

*Special Revenue Funds.* These funds account for the resources legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. Such purposes must be other than special assessments, private-purpose trusts, or major capital projects. Special Revenue Funds include the Casino Control Fund, the Casino Revenue Fund and the Gubernatorial Elections Fund. Other Special Revenue Funds have been created that are either reported ultimately in the General Fund or are created to hold revenues derived from private sources.

*Capital Projects Funds.* These funds are used to account for financial resources, usually general obligation bonds, to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities for the State. Such projects may include mental health, educational and correctional facilities and public transportation projects.

*Fiduciary Funds.* These funds include the Pension Trust Fund, the Investment Trust Fund, the Agency Funds, Private-Purpose Trust Funds and Agency Funds. These funds hold and report financial resources for their respective beneficiaries.

*Proprietary Funds.* These funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external use for goods and services. Activities are required to be reported as enterprise funds if laws or regulations require that the activity's cost of providing services be recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes or similar revenues.

#### Other Revenue Sources.

*Federal Aid.* Actual Federal aid receipts in the General Fund and Special Transportation Fund for Fiscal Years 2005 through 2007 amounted to approximately \$8,010.3 million, \$8,483.4 million and \$8,759.4 million, respectively. Federal aid receipts in the General Fund and Special Transportation Fund for Fiscal Year 2008 and 2009 as contained in the Governor's Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Message are estimated to be \$9,608.4 million and \$9,601.2 million, respectively.

*Atlantic City and Legalized Gambling.* Legalized casino gambling was introduced into Atlantic City in 1977. The Casino Revenue Fund accounts for the taxes imposed on the casinos and other related activities. Collections for Fiscal Year 2007 were approximately \$447 million. Fiscal Year 2008 collections are estimated to total \$412 million, an 8.5% decrease from Fiscal Year 2007. Fiscal Year 2009 estimates are \$425.8 million. Both estimates reflect the phase down of certain provisions included in legislation enacted in Fiscal Year 2004 as well as taking into account the negative impact of slot machine venues that have opened in Pennsylvania.

#### State Economy and Finances

Fiscal Year 2005 Summary. The General Fund ended Fiscal Year 2005 with a fund balance of \$3.2 billion, of which, \$1.7 billion represented unreserved fund balances. During Fiscal Year 2005, the General Fund's total balance increased by \$436.2 million. The State's governmental funds reported a fiscal year-end balance of \$8.2 billion. On a budgetary basis, general revenues of \$25.1 billion were \$2.4 billion lower than the final 2005 Budget. The negative variances of \$1.5 billion were primarily the result of unearned Federal and other grant revenues, licenses and fees of \$160.9 million and service and assessments of \$217.3 million.

During Fiscal Year 2005, State revenues (including transfers) totaled \$45.1 billion, an increase of \$4.9 billion from Fiscal Year 2004. General taxes amounted to \$23.3 billion, which reflects a \$2.4 billion increase from Fiscal Year 2004. Gross income taxes, the sales and use tax and the corporation business tax totaled \$9.5 billion, \$6.5 billion and \$2.4 billion, respectively. These three taxes constituted 78.8% of the State's general taxes collected in Fiscal Year 2005. Approximately 51.6% of the State's total revenue came from general taxes, while 23.3% was derived from charges for services. Operating grants amounted to 20.5% of total revenues, while other items such as government subsidies and grants, capital grants, interest and investment earnings and other miscellaneous revenues accounted for the remainder.

Fiscal Year 2005 expenditures totaled \$48.6 billion, an increase of \$5.2 billion over Fiscal Year 2004. The largest increase in expenditures occurred in the area of government direction, management and control. This increase of \$2.1 billion represented a 34.2% increase over Fiscal Year 2004. Overall, 47.7% of the State's expenditures in Fiscal Year 2005 occurred in the areas of education, higher education and physical and mental health. Total expenditures were \$3.3 billion lower than appropriated throughout Fiscal Year 2005. A major cause of the

State's under spending resulted from the historic practice of over appropriating Federal funds, which permits the State to receive the maximum amount of Federal dollars that become available throughout the fiscal year. During Fiscal Year 2005, the State over appropriated \$1.5 billion of Federal funds and other grants, which are now available for use in future years. Other programs that were affected by under spending included physical and mental health (\$708.1 million), economic planning, development and security (\$606.3 million), community development and environmental management (\$581.9 million), government direction, management and control (\$473.3 million) and public safety and criminal justice (\$447.4 million).

During Fiscal Year 2005, the State made \$1.9 billion in expenditures that were supported by the securitization of a portion of cigarette tax revenue and motor vehicle surcharges. Another \$1.4 billion was distributed for school construction. State expenditures covered a range of services, with the largest expenses for educational, cultural and intellectual development (28%), physical and mental health (19.7%) and government direction, management and control (16.6%). During Fiscal Year 2005, governmental activity expenses exceeded program revenues, resulting in the use of \$26 billion general revenues (taxes and transfers).

Fiscal Year 2006 Summary. The General Fund's fiscal year ending fund balance totaled \$4.4 billion, of which, \$2.5 billion represented unreserved fund balances. During Fiscal Year 2006, the total fund balance increased by \$1.2 billion. On a budgetary basis, general revenues of \$26.9 billion were \$2.5 billion lower than the final 2006 Budget. The negative variance of \$1.5 billion was primarily the result of unearned Federal and other grant revenues, services and assessments of \$464.7 million and licenses and fees of \$171.6 million.

In Fiscal Year 2006, total revenues, including transfers, totaled \$50 billion, an increase of \$4.9 billion from the prior fiscal year. General taxes totaled \$26.7 billion and accounted for 53.4% of total State revenues for Fiscal Year 2006. This number reflects a \$3.4 billion increase from the prior fiscal year. The State's gross income tax totaled \$11.1 billion, the Sales and Use Tax totaled \$6.8 billion and the corporation business tax totaled \$3.2 billion. The State's three key taxes comprised 79% of the total general taxes that were collected during Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006 expenditures totaled \$50.7 billion, an increase of \$2.3 billion from the prior fiscal year. The areas in which the largest increase in expenditures occurred were economic planning, development, and security. This increase of \$791.2 million represented a 19.2% increase over the prior fiscal year. Overall, 47.2% of all State expenditures occurred in the areas of education, higher education and physical and mental health. Total expenditures were \$3.2 billion lower than original appropriations enacted throughout Fiscal Year 2006. A major cause of the State's under spending resulted from the historic practice of over appropriating Federal funds, which permits the State to receive the maximum amount of Federal dollars that become available throughout the fiscal year. During Fiscal Year 2006, the State over appropriated \$1.5 billion of Federal funds and other grants, which are now available for use in future years. Other programs that were affected by under spending included physical and mental health (\$574.1 million), economic planning, development and security (\$615.3 million), community development and environmental management (\$47.0 million), government direction, management and control (\$460.0 million) and educational, cultural, and intellectual development (\$426.5 million).

The State made appropriations for principal and interest payments for general obligation bonds for Fiscal Year 2006 in the amount of \$169.3 million. The Fiscal Year 2006 appropriation for debt service reflected the effect of the issuance of general obligation refunding bonds in November 2005. Of the approximately \$28 billion appropriated for Fiscal Year 2006 from the General Fund, the Property Tax Relief Fund, the Casino Control Fund, the Casino Revenue Fund and the Gubernatorial Elections Fund, approximately \$11.4 billion (40.9%) was appropriated for State Aid, \$9.3 billion (33.3%) is appropriated for Grants-in-Aid, \$5.9 billion (21.3%) was appropriated for direct State services, \$169.3 million (0.6%) was appropriated for debt service payments and \$1.1 billion (3.9%) was appropriated for capital construction.

*State Aid.* State Aid constituted the largest portion of Fiscal Year 2006 appropriations, with the largest appropriation, in the amount of approximately \$9.36 billion, provided for local elementary and secondary education programs. Of this amount, \$3.1 billion was for core curriculum standards. The Department of Community Affairs ("DCA") planned to receive \$1.03 billion in State Aid for Fiscal Year 2006. Fiscal Year 2006 State Aid appropriations for the Department for Human Services ("DHS") were \$468.6 million and for the Department of the Treasury ("DOT") are \$470 million.

*Grants-in-Aid.* The second largest appropriation in Fiscal Year 2006 was for Grants-in-Aid, which represented payments to individuals or public or private agencies for benefits to whom a recipient is entitled by law, or for the provision of services on behalf of the State. Fiscal Year 2006 appropriations totaled approximately \$9.3 billion. This amount reflected a reduction of approximately \$1.3 billion from Fiscal Year 2005, which was predominantly due to reduction of the FAIR (Fair and Immediate Relief) program. Included in Fiscal Year 2006 appropriations was \$1.02 billion for DOT, \$4.03 billion for DHS, \$1.59 billion for programs administered by the Department of Health and Senior Services, \$273.7 million for the Department of Transportation, \$914.3 million for State colleges and universities and \$116.7 million for the Department of Corrections.

*Direct State Services.* The third largest portion of Fiscal Year 2006 appropriations was applied to direct State services, which supported the operation of State government's departments, the Executive Office, several commissions, the Legislature and the Judiciary. In Fiscal Year 2006, appropriations were estimated to aggregate approximately \$5.94 billion.

Fiscal Year 2007 Summary. For Fiscal Year 2007, the General Fund's ending fund balance totaled \$4.6 billion, of which \$2.9 billion represented unreserved fund balances. During Fiscal Year 2007, the States' total fund balance increased by \$243.6 million. The Surplus Revenue Fund is an account within the State's General Fund that is used as a "Rainy Day Fund." Surplus revenue is defined as an amount equivalent to 50% of the excess between the amount certified by the Governor at the time of the approval of the annual budget and the amount of General Fund revenue reported from the annual financial report of the General Fund for that fiscal year. During Fiscal Year 2007, the State withdrew \$100 million from the Surplus Revenue Fund. This amount was offset by \$24.8 million in interest earnings that accrued on its fund balance during the fiscal year.

Fiscal Year 2007 expenditures totaled \$49.4 billion, a decrease of \$1.3 billion from the prior fiscal year. This decrease was primarily due to the mandated reclassification of certain

funds. Offsets included increases of \$767.9 million for educational, cultural and intellectual development, \$477.9 million for transportation programs, \$385.7 million for economic planning, development, and security, and \$361.9 million for public safety and criminal justice. Overall, 49.9% of all State expenditures occurred in the areas of education, higher education, and physical and mental health. Total expenditures were \$3.6 billion lower than original appropriations set forth in the annual budget plus supplemental appropriations enacted during the fiscal year. A major cause for under spending resulted from the State's historical practice of over appropriating Federal funds. This practice allows the State to receive the maximum Federal dollars that become available. During Fiscal Year 2007, the State's appropriation of federal funds and other grants exceeded expenditures by \$1.6 billion. These excess appropriations are available for use in future years. From a program perspective, under spending in Fiscal Year 2007 includes \$907.4 million from physical and mental health, \$618.6 million from economic planning, development and security, \$559.6 million from community development and environmental management, \$554.0 million from government direction, management, and control, \$416.4 million from public safety and criminal justice, \$370.5 million from educational, cultural, and intellectual development, \$107.3 million from special government services, and \$62.7 million from transportation.

During Fiscal Year 2007, State revenues, including transfers, totaled \$49 billion, a decrease of \$1 billion from the prior fiscal year. This decrease was primarily due to the mandated reclassification of certain funds. General taxes totaled \$29 billion and accounted for 59.2% of total State revenues for Fiscal Year 2007. This amount reflects a \$2.3 billion increase from the prior fiscal year and reflects a partial year effect of an increase in the Sales and Use Tax rate to 7% from 6% and broadening of the Sales and Use Tax base to include certain services. The State's Gross Income Tax totaled \$11.7 billion, the Sales and Use Tax totaled \$8.8 billion, and the Corporation Business Tax totaled \$3.1 billion. The State's three major taxes comprised 81.5% of the total general taxes that were collected during Fiscal Year 2007. On a budgetary basis, general revenues of \$28 billion were \$3.6 billion lower than the final Fiscal Year 2007 budget. The negative variance was primarily the result of unearned Federal and other grant revenues of \$1.6 billion, taxes of \$375.6 million, services and assessments of \$295.9 million, and licenses and fees of \$186.6 million.

#### Fiscal Years 2008 and 2009 Estimated Revenues and Appropriations

*Sales and Use Tax.* Collections for Fiscal Year 2008 are estimated to total \$8.971 billion, a 4.2% increase from Fiscal Year 2007. The Fiscal Year 2009 estimate of \$9.222 billion is a 2.8% increase from Fiscal Year 2008.

*Gross Income Tax.* Collections for Fiscal Year 2008 are estimated to total \$12.172 billion, a 3.8% increase from Fiscal Year 2007. The Fiscal Year 2009 estimate of \$12.866 billion is a 5.7% increase from Fiscal Year 2008. The Fiscal Year 2008 and 2009 estimates include changes to the Gross Income Tax to take into account the expansion of the State's earned income tax credit in the amount of \$40 million and \$60 million, respectively.

*Corporation Business Tax.* Collections for Fiscal Year 2008 are estimated to total \$2.752 billion, a 10.8% decrease from Fiscal Year 2007. The Fiscal Year 2009 estimate of \$2.549 billion is a 7.4% decrease from Fiscal Year 2008. The Fiscal Year 2008 estimated decrease is

based on the expiration of the alternative minimum tax assessment, the complete phase-in of the net operating loss deduction and the reduction in the tax rate on certain corporations to 0.67% from 1.33%. It also assumes an anticipated slowdown in corporate pre-tax profit growth in 2007 and 2008.

Approximately \$33.619 billion and \$32.969 billion has been appropriated for Fiscal Year 2008 and Fiscal Year 2009, respectively. Of that amount, for Fiscal Year 2009, approximately \$13.590 billion (41.3%) is recommended for State Aid, \$11.270 billion (34.2%) is recommended for Grants-in-Aid, \$6.507 billion (19.7%) is recommended for Direct State Services, \$405.9 million (1.2%) is recommended for Debt Service and \$1.196 billion (3.6%) is recommended for Capital Construction.

### State Indebtedness

General. As of June 30, 2007, New Jersey's outstanding long-term debt totaled \$38.1 billion, a \$0.7 billion increase over the prior fiscal year. In addition, the State has \$10.9 billion of legislatively authorized bonding capacity that has not yet been issued. During Fiscal Year 2007, the legislatively authorized bonding capacity decreased by \$313.2 million

*General Obligation Bonds.* The State finances certain capital projects through the sale of general obligation bonds of the State. These bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the State. Certain State tax revenues and certain other fees are pledged to meet the principal payments, interest payments and redemption premium payments, if any, required to fully pay the bonds. The State has made appropriations for principal and interest payments for general obligation bonds for Fiscal Years 2007 through 2009 in the amounts of \$427.8 million, \$438.8 million and \$405.9 million, respectively.

In Fiscal Year 2003, the State issued more than \$1.5 billion in general obligation bonds to fund various projects, including school construction, refunding of various general obligation bonds, funding of public and private higher educational institutions, construction of State and municipal community projects and other various voter-approved purposes. Final maturity for these bonds ranges from 2011 to 2027, with semi-annual interest payments commencing for the issued bonds in calendar year 2003. 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 have been sufficient to fully service the defeased debt until the debt is called or matures.

During Fiscal Year 2007, the State did not refund any general obligation debt. As of June 30, 2007, the amount of defeased general obligation debt outstanding, but removed from the State's long-term obligations amounted to \$943.7 million.

*Revenue Bonds.* This debt classification represents bond issuances whose segment of debt service is derived solely from legally restricted revenues. Revenue bonds include debt issued by the New Jersey Building Authority, the Garden State Preservation Trust, and the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority. During Fiscal Year 2007, these three Authorities issued

\$48.7 million of bonds, none of which were refunding bonds. As of June 30, 2007, the State had \$12.7 billion of revenue bonds outstanding. Another \$7.1 billion of bonding authorization remains.

*Installment Obligations.* This debt classification represents obligations whose debt service is subject to and dependent upon the Legislature making annual appropriations. Installment obligations include bonds issued to help fund the State's school facilities construction program, and help fund the installation of college and university dormitory fire suppression equipment. During Fiscal Year 2007, these authorities issued \$773.5 million of bonds, of which, \$107.6 million were refunding bonds. As a result, \$102.1 million of bonds have been refunded and are now considered to be defeased. The liability has been removed from the State's long-term obligations. Total debt service payments over the next 18 years were reduced by \$3.9 million and resulted in a net present value savings of \$2.9 million. The State's installment obligations outstanding as of June 30, 2007 total \$17.2 billion. Total authorized but unissued installment obligations equal \$3.0 billion as of June 30, 2007.

*Certificates of Participation.* Proceeds from certificates of participation are used primarily to finance State equipment needs under the State's master lease program. Currently, the State uses a line of credit as its preferred financing method. The State's Certificates of Participation outstanding as of June 30, 2007 totaled \$58.8 million.

Short-Term Debt. The State's short-term note program provides effective cash flow management of imbalances that occur in the timing between collections and disbursements of State revenues and appropriations during the fiscal year. The State Treasurer is authorized to issue short-term debt instruments without it constituting a general obligation of the State, or a debt, or a liability within the meaning of the State Constitution. All short-term notes must be retired within twelve months of their issuance date.

*Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes.* In Fiscal Year 1992, the State initiated a program under which it issued tax and revenue anticipation notes ("TANs") to aid in providing effective cash flow management to fund imbalances that occur in the collection and disbursement of the General Fund and Property Tax Relief Fund revenues. The State has authorized the issuance of up to \$2.5 billion of TANs for Fiscal Year 2008. The State issued \$2 billion in TANs on September 13, 2007. These TANs are payable on June 24, 2008. Such tax and revenue anticipation notes do not constitute a general obligation of the State or a debt or liability within the meaning of the State Constitution. Such notes constitute special obligations of the State payable solely from monies on deposit in the General Fund and the Property Tax Relief Fund and legally available for such payment.

Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Inc. In November, 1998 the State entered into a master settlement agreement (the "MSA") with participating cigarette manufacturers, 46 states, and six other United States jurisdictions in the settlement of certain smoking-related litigation. During Fiscal Year 2003, the State sold to the newly established Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Inc. ("TSFC"), the State's right, title, and beneficial ownership interest in the State's right to receive tobacco settlement payments under the MSA. In return, TSFC issued \$3.5 billion of bonds to pay for the tobacco settlement rights. Proceeds were used to fund General Fund expenditures during Fiscal Year 2003 and Fiscal Year 2004. Pursuant to

accounting regulations, TSFC's debt is reflected as a part of the State's debt. During Fiscal Year 2007, \$4.7 billion of refunding bonds were issued, of which \$1.1 billion were capital appreciation bonds. As a result, \$3.4 billion of bonds have been refunded and are now considered to be defeased. The liability has been removed from the State's long-term obligations. Total debt service payments over the next 23 years were reduced by \$950.2 million and resulted in a net present value savings of \$25.6 million.

Ratings. As of June 30, 2007, the State's short-term credit ratings were SP-1+ (Standard & Poor's Ratings Group), MIG 1 (Moody's Investors Services) and F1+ (Fitch Investors Services). The State's long-term credit ratings were AA (Standard & Poor's Ratings Group), Aa3 (Moody's Investors Services) and AA- (Fitch Investors Services).

Variable Rate Bond Interest Rate Increases. Subsequent to June 30, 2007, problems have developed in both the taxable and tax-exempt variable rate bond markets, whereby the "AAA" rated bond insurers exposure to the sub-prime mortgage crisis has negatively impacted the bonds that they insure. Several bond insurers have experienced rating downgrades into the "A" and "AA" categories by some or all three rating agencies. The State has \$4.05 billion in variable rate bonds outstanding, of which \$3.37 billion are auction rate bonds and \$680 million are variable rate demand bonds. The interest rates on these bonds have increased substantially versus the interest rates in effect as of June 30, 2007.

### Litigation

The following are cases presently pending or threatened in which the State has the potential for either a significant loss of revenue or a significant unanticipated expenditure. At any given time, there are various numbers of claims and cases pending against the State, State agencies and employees, seeking recovery of monetary damages that are primarily paid out of the fund created pursuant to the New Jersey Tort Claims Act. The State does not formally estimate its reserve representing potential exposure for these claims and cases. At any given time there are also various numbers of claims seeking monetary damages or other relief, which, if granted, would require the expenditure of funds. The State is unable to estimate its exposure for these claims and cases.

*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 (the "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. On

November 9, 2002, the parties submitted written exceptions to the Initial Decision. Of the 12 districts that were unsuccessful in demonstrating a failure to provide a thorough and efficient education to their students and therefore no remedy was proposed by the ALJ, only six filed exceptions that the ALJ was incorrect as to them.

On February 10, 2003, following a review of the Initial Decision, exceptions and record, the Commissioner of Education (the "Commissioner") adopted in part and rejected in part the Initial Decision. The Commissioner directed the respective County Superintendents to undertake thorough reviews of each of their districts' 2003 and 2004 budgets to determine their sufficiency to provide a thorough and efficient education to their students. On March 6, 2003, 10 districts appealed the Commissioner's decision to the State Board of Education. On July 2, 2003, two of the 10 districts withdrew their appeals.

On July 15, 2005, the Legal Committee of the State Board of Education ("Legal Committee") issued a report (the "Initial Report") to the parties. The Initial Report found that the current methods of funding school districts in the State are ineffective and cause disparities. Moreover, the Initial Report found that the appealing school districts and those school districts in this litigation, which did not pursue an appeal, were entitled to relief. The Initial Report directed the Commissioner to undertake a Statewide study of components necessary for a thorough and efficient education and for the Commissioner to conduct individual school district needs assessments for all of the original school districts in this litigation. The Department of Education (the "DOE") filed exceptions to the Initial Report on July 25, 2005. On September 26, 2005, the DOE received a revised report from the Legal Committee, which came virtually to the same conclusions as the Initial Report. The Department has filed exceptions to the revised report and the State intends to continue to vigorously defend this matter. On January 4, 2006, the State Board of Education adopted the revised report, with slight modifications, from the Legal Committee, thereby finding the State law unconstitutional as applied to the plaintiff school districts. The State of Board of Education has directed the Commissioner to design a needs assessment, which is to be performed in each of the plaintiff school districts. The Commissioner was directed to submit to proposed design of the needs assessment to the State Board of Education by February 1, 2006. Additionally, the State Board of Education found problems with the method of school funding and directed the Commissioner to analyze the current system and provide the State Board of Education with findings and recommendations as to the educational components essential to the establishment of a unified system for public education which meets constitutional goals.

On January 11, 2006, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal was filed with the appellate court. On February 23, 2006, the State file a motion to dismiss the appeal except as to certain school districts. On March 28, 2006, the appellate court granted the State's motion to dismiss ("March 28th Order"). The plaintiffs filed a motion for reconsideration of the March 28th Order on March 31, 2006. On April 17, 2006, the plaintiff's motion for reconsideration was denied. On January 29, 2007, the plaintiffs filed with the New Jersey Supreme Court a notice of motion for certification of appeal. On that date, plaintiffs also filed with the appellate court a motion to accelerate the appeal. By order filed on February 21, 2007, the State Supreme Court denied the plaintiffs' motion for certification of appeal. By order filed on February 21, 2007, the appellate court denied the plaintiffs' motion to accelerate the appeal. Oral arguments were heard by the appellate court in December 2007. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

*Abbott V Appeals.* Abbott districts, in furtherance of the Court's decision in *Abbott v. Burke* and DOE regulations, have developed operational plans for the provision of early childhood programs. To date, only one of the original districts that filed petitions for the 1999-2000 school year remains active. Additionally, the Education Law Center (the "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 and November 8, 2001, the matters brought by the ELC were dismissed for mootness, administrative reasons and failure to comply with an order of a judge. Six districts also filed appeals with the Commissioner, which were later transferred to the Office of Administrative Law (the "OAL") and subsequently resolved.

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 DOE standards. On June 1, 2001, after resolving a number of appeals by Abbott districts seeking additional aid for early childhood programs for the 2000-01 school year, a final OAL decision was rendered on the early childhood "global issues". The State is facilitating the expedition of the remaining early childhood appeal from 1999-2000 in the OAL and will vigorously defend DOE's actions.

*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. Four districts asked that their programs be approved as originally requested, and such requests were amicably resolved or dismissed. Eleven districts filed petitions of appeal on DOE decisions awarding additional State aid, seeking over \$353 million in addition to the aid previously awarded. The ELC filed petitions challenging the decisions and non-decisions of the DOE in this regard on behalf of students in the 30 Abbott districts. Generally, the ELC takes issue with the DOE's process and decisions regarding additional State aid. On August 24, 2001, the State filed a motion for summary decision and will continue to vigorously defend this appeal.

*New Jersey Protection and Advocacy, Inc. v. Jennifer Velez (I).* Plaintiff, a non-profit agency designated as New Jersey's protection and advocacy organization ("NJP&A") filed this action on April 5, 2005, and subsequently amended its complaint to remove its state law claims. The suit alleges that the DHS is in violation of the due process provisions of the United States Constitution. NJP&A is seeking prospective injunctive relief, specifically an order requiring DHS to promptly take all necessary steps to enable patients in State psychiatric hospitals on Conditional Extension Pending Placement ("CEPP") status to receive services in the most integrated setting appropriate to their needs; monetary penalties, specifically that DHS pay a *per diem* penalty of \$60 to individuals who remain on CEPP status for longer than 60 days; prevailing party costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees; and an injunction requiring DHS to report to NJP&A on the number and names of CEPP patients and other information as NJP&A may require, on an ongoing basis. The State filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. In its opposition to the motion, NJP&A agreed to strike the portion of the complaint in which it requested a *per diem* penalty of \$60 to individuals who remain on CEPP status for longer than 60 days. The remainder of the motion to dismiss was denied by the court on September 30, 2005. The State filed its answer denying liability on all claims asserted by NJP&A on October 13,

2005. At this time, the State estimates its exposure for these claims to be in excess of \$20 million per year in increased costs for community placements. In February 2008, DHS issued a written six-year plan to develop a system to ensure the prompt placement of CEPP participants. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

*New Jersey Protection and Advocacy, Inc. et al. v. Jennifer Velez (II)*. NJP&A and two clients of the DHS filed this action on September 29, 2005. NJP&A alleges that DHS is in violation of the Americans With Disabilities Act (the "ADA"), the Rehabilitation Act and the Medicaid Act. Plaintiffs are seeking declaratory and prospective injunctive relief, attorneys' fees, litigation expenses and other relief. More specifically, the plaintiffs seek community placements for the people that plaintiffs allege are in State-operated developmental centers while awaiting community placement. The State filed its answer on December 5, 2005.

On December 20, 2006, the plaintiffs filed a motion for leave to file an amended complaint, add an additional defendant and modify the scheduling order. The plaintiffs allege the Commissioner is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the ADA because the Commissioner fails to provide for commitment hearings before a developmentally disabled individual is admitted to a State developmental center and fails to provide for on-going commitment hearings during an individual's continued residence at a State developmental center. The plaintiff seek to add the State as an additional defendant because they allege the State is responsible for providing such commitment hearings. The plaintiffs seek declaratory relief from the court finding that the practice of admitting individuals to State developmental centers without any hearings, as well as the lack of annual reviews thereafter, is a denial of access to the courts. In addition, the plaintiffs seek injunction relief requiring that the State conduct hearings on notice and with representation for the developmentally disabled individual prior to admission and annually thereafter. The State filed its answer on June 4, 2007. On May 21, 2007, DHS submitted an eight-year plan to the Legislature to make community placements for all people who are assessed to be appropriate for CEPP and wish to be so placed. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

*East Cape May Associates v. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection*. This matter is a regulatory taking case in which the plaintiff claims that it is entitled to 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, where the Department of Environmental Protection (the "DEP") denied an application for 366 single-family homes. On July 25, 2001, the appellate court held that before DEP could approve limited development to prevent its action from constituting a taking it was required to adopt protective rules for the planned development. Upon remand to the trial court, DEP promulgated regulations under the Freshwater Wetlands Protections Act, which took effect on January 22, 2002, and is now in the process of implementing those rules. In July 2003, the trial judge referred the case to mediation. On February 17, 2005, the assigned mediator advised the court that mediation had concluded without agreement. However, informal settlement discussions continue and no trial date has been set. A settlement in concept has been reached by the parties. A settlement agreement is in the process of being finalized. In the meantime, DEP is moving forward to prepare its development offer.

*New Jersey Education Association et al. v. State of New Jersey et al.* Plaintiffs' complaint alleges that the State violated various State constitutional provisions, statutes and common law by failing to fund the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund ("TPAF") in the amount and manner prescribed by law while increasing the contribution paid by employees who participate in the fund from 3% to 5%. In their complaint, plaintiffs ask that the defendants be directed to make a payment into the TPAF in the approximate amount of \$484 million, or in the alternative, that the employees' contribution be maintained at 3% and not increased. In addition, plaintiffs are seeking attorney's fees, disbursements and costs.

On April 28, 2004, the State moved to dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. On July 15, 2004, the court granted the State's motion to dismiss as to claims of violation of the constitutional principles of uniformity and fairness in taxation, violation of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and breach of promissory estoppel. The court denied the State's motion on the other claims. On or about June 28, 2004, the plaintiffs had filed an amended complaint, which included allegations of underfunding the TPAF for Fiscal Year 2005. On November 23, 2004, the State moved to dismiss the amended complaint, which motion was denied. The State then moved for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division seeking review of the court's denial of the State's motion to dismiss. On January 13, 2005, the Appellate Division denied the State's motion. On February 2, 2005, the State moved for leave to appeal to the State Supreme Court. By order dated September 12, 2005, the Supreme Court denied the State's motion for leave to appeal. On December 16, 2005, the plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint, which included allegations of underfunding the TPAF and sought additional payment of \$992 million. On July 19, 2006, the plaintiffs filed a third amended complaint which include similar allegations and payment demands for Fiscal Year 2007. On March 2, 2007, the State and Legislature filed motions seeking summary judgment and dismissal of the remaining counts in the complaint. These motions were denied by the court in May 2007. The State intends to vigorously defend this matter.

*Professional Firefighters Association of New Jersey et al. v. State of New Jersey et al.* This matter was filed on October 4, 2005. The Plaintiffs' complaint alleges that the State violated various U.S. and State constitutional provisions, statutes and common law by failing to adequately fund the Police and Firemen's Retirement System ("PFRS") for Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005. The Plaintiffs also challenge the constitutionality of reductions in PFRS contributions required of local employers for Fiscal Years 2004-07. On January 26, 2007, the court heard arguments on motions made by the State to dismiss the complaint. On March 13, 2007, the court granted the State's motion to dismiss three counts of the seven-count complaint and to merge the other counts. The only count before the court is the plaintiffs' claim that the State's funding decisions constitute an unconstitutional impairment of contract. Discovery in the case has begun. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

*AMEC Civil, LLC v. State of New Jersey, Department of Transportation.* Plaintiff alleges that the Department of Transportation breached a construction contract through, among other claims, work limitations, design defects, failure to disclose access problems and the obtainment of permits. The claims were originally filed in three separate complaints in 2003 and 2004. On December 15, 2004, all outstanding claims were consolidated into one complaint. On March 18, 2005, cross-motions for summary judgment on the issues concerning access to the river channel were denied by the court. On June 8, 2005, the State filed a motion to compel discovery. In

June 2007, the parties took part in mediation in an effort to settle the litigation. Such efforts were unsuccessful. The current schedule calls for all motions for summary judgment to be filed by October 1, 2007. Motions for summary judgment were filed on October 1, 2007. No trial date has yet been set. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

*Horizon Blue Cross/Blue Shield of New Jersey v. The State of New Jersey, et al.* The plaintiff has filed a complaint seeking a declaration that recent State legislation removing the availability of insurance premiums tax "cap" for health services corporations is unconstitutional under various provisions of the U.S. and New Jersey Constitutions, and to enjoin the State from collecting the insurance premiums tax. On October 28, 2005, the trial court granted the State's motion to transfer the matter to the Tax Court. On February 9, 2006, Horizon filed an order to show cause seeking injunctive relief against enforcement by the State of the legislation. On February 21, 2006, the State filed its opposition to the order to show cause and also filed a cross motion to dismiss certain claims. On February 22, 2006, the Tax Court denied Horizon's request for injunctive relief. The Tax Court also, on February 22, 2006, denied the State's cross motion. On June 9, 2006, the Tax Court dismissed Horizon's Section 1983 claim. The parties are engaging in discovery which has been the subject of two motions to compel by Horizon. The first motion was withdrawn by Horizon. The subsequent motion was heard on May 18, 2007 and was denied by the Tax Court. Horizon moved for interlocutory appellate review in June 2007. The State filed opposition to Horizon's motion on June 18, 2007. Interlocutory appellate review was subsequently denied. Discovery in this matter continues. The State intends to vigorously defend this matter.

*J.D., J.G., v. Lucille E. Davy, Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Education, in her official capacity; Stuart Rabner, New Jersey Attorney General, in his official capacity; Bradley Abelow, Treasurer of the State of New Jersey, in his official capacity; Yut'se Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Education, Finance Division, in her official capacity; Scott Weiner, Chief Executive Officer, New Jersey Schools Construction Corporation, in his official capacity.* In late January 2007, plaintiffs filed a complaint in trial court for injunctive and declaratory relief striking down provisions of State law that plaintiffs allege unconstitutionally discriminate against children attending Newark public charter schools. The action is styled as a class section for all students currently attending public charter schools in Newark. The complaint further states that the disparity between *Abbott* funding in Newark's district school and the public charter schools in Newark is \$9,600 annually per pupil and \$37,000 per pupil in facilities funding. By not allowing Newark's public charter schools access to *Abbott* funding and State facilities, plaintiffs allege the State is violating the Equal Protection Clause of the New Jersey Constitution. The State filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on April 10, 2007. Oral argument on the motion was heard on July 13, 2007, at which time the trial court reserved decision on the State's motion. The State intends to vigorously defend this matter.

*Abbott v. Burke.* On April 12, 2007, the plaintiffs filed a motion in aid of litigants rights with the New Jersey Supreme Court requesting the State be ordered to comply with prior State Supreme Court directives to remediate the school facilities deficiencies in the *Abbott* districts. The plaintiffs argued that the State was in default of its constitutional obligations to fund school facilities construction projects in the *Abbott* districts. The plaintiffs requested that the State Supreme Court order the State to secure and provide funding necessary to resume planning, design, construction and other activities to complete approved school facilities construction

projects in the *Abbott* districts, including necessary health and safety repairs, by December 31, 2007. Oral argument was held on January 23, 2008. On February 19, 2008, the court denied the plaintiffs' motion in light of representations made by the State that the Governor would seek legislation authorizing an increase in the statutory bond limit for *Abbott* district school facilities construction projects by a minimum of \$2.5 billion in February 2008.

*Crawford v. Davy, et al.* On July 13, 2006, the plaintiffs filed a class action lawsuit in trial court against the New Jersey Department of Education (the "Department") and the Boards of Education of Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Beverly City, Bound Brook, Bridgeton, Camden, Clementon Borough, East Orange, Elizabeth, Engelwood City, Irvington, Jersey City, Lakewood Township, Lawnside Borough, Millville City, New Brunswick, Newark, Orange, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Salem City, Trenton, Wildwood, Woodbine and Woodlynne Borough (the "Districts") requesting declaratory and injunctive relief. The plaintiffs allege that compulsory attendance laws, mandatory attendance zones and the boundaries of each District violate their equal protection rights provided under both the State and U.S. Constitutions, when such laws are applied to keep children in failing schools within the Districts. The plaintiffs seek a finding that the Department's actions and omissions have violated the United States Constitution and seek an order requiring the Department: (1) to permit the plaintiffs to withdraw from the failing schools within the Districts; and (2) to permit each plaintiff to utilize the share of State and local district funding allocable to each plaintiff to pay for the cost of tuition in a public school or private school of the plaintiff's choice. A case management conference was held on December 21, 2006. Oral argument on this matter was held on April 10, 2007, at which time the court reserved decision on the State's motion. The State intends to vigorously defend this matter.

*Railroad Construction Company, Inc. v. State of New Jersey, Department of Transportation.* This matter involves claims of approximately \$47.4 million by Railroad Construction Company, Inc. ("RCC") against the New Jersey Department of Transportation ("DOT") arising from a contract for the construction of weigh stations and commercial vehicle inspection stations with complex weighing/ monitoring and signaling systems to monitor truck traffic on the State highways. RCC alleges that DOT breached its contract on various grounds. Substantial completion of the project occurred in July 2007, but the project is not yet fully complete. RCC is providing documentation in support of its claims. DOT and RCC will initially present their positions to the DOT Claims Committee. If resolution fails, both parties have agreed to proceed to mediation. If mediation fails, it is anticipated that RCC will file suit. The State will vigorously defend this matter.

*New Jersey Self-Storage Association, etc., et al. v. Jon Corzine, et al. (II).* On or about January 12, 2007, the plaintiff filed a complaint in trial court seeking a declaration that the enactment of the new 7% sales tax on self-storage receipts violates several Federal and State constitutional provisions including, violations of due process and equal protection, the takings clause, the special legislation clause and the uniformity clause. On March 5, 2007, the State filed a motion (in lieu of an answer) to dismiss the complaint, or in the alternative, to transfer this matter to the Tax Court. On April 24, 2007, the trial court granted the State's motion to transfer. In December 2007, the plaintiff filed a motion for summary judgment. On February 19, 2008, the State filed its brief in opposition to the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment. Discovery is ongoing. The State intends to vigorously defend this matter.

*New Jersey YMCA State Alliance, Inc., o/b/o of its members and the YMCA of Burlington County, etc. v. Director Division of Taxation.* On October 19, 2006, the plaintiffs filed a complaint and an order to show cause in trial court for a declaratory judgment against the application of certain taxes fees and dues for health, fitness, sporting, shopping and other clubs or organizations at a rate of 7%, which was added to the Sales and Use Tax Act by the Legislature in 2006. The trial court denied plaintiffs' claim for temporary relief and transferred the case to the Tax Court. In January 2007, the Tax Court entered a case management order, setting forth a discovery and briefing schedule, culminating in July 2007. A stipulation of settlement was executed and filed by the parties with the Tax Court on August 3, 2007.

## 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.’