



INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE CUSIP SERVICE BUREAU (CSB)

The CUSIP® Service Bureau (CSB) is dedicated to driving efficient trading, clearing, and settlement in capital markets throughout the world by providing a common language for uniquely identifying financial instruments across institutions, exchanges, and nations thus enabling enormous efficiencies and cost savings. CSB is operated for the American Bankers Association (ABA) by Standard & Poor's; these two leading organizations are focused on promoting the strength and profitability of the global financial services industry.

With nearly 40 years in the securities identification business, well-defined processes and a global reach, CSB brings coverage, consistency, and expertise to the marketplace. Today, CSB's offering includes:

- Universally recognized identification for more than 8.4 million unique financial instruments issued by corporations, municipalities, and government agencies
- Coverage for a wide range of issue types, including derivatives and syndicated loans
- An extensive set of descriptive information
- Ready access to reliable, time-sensitive information with online capabilities that include powerful tools for searches and alerts
- A highly experienced Management and Operations staff working closely with clients and partners to develop innovative solutions to global data challenges
- An Education Program for users of securities identifiers

CSB has leveraged its time-tested system for use in different markets, and works closely with partner countries to reduce the effort and cost involved in effectively identifying financial instruments. CSB has an Operations staff with 235+ years of cumulative experience, and has team members located in North America, Europe, and Asia to respond rapidly to user needs on a global basis. The Board of Directors of CSB is comprised of representatives from leading financial institutions under the guidance of the ABA.

BACKGROUND TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CUSIP NUMBERING SYSTEM

In 1962, after many informal discussions with members of the financial community, the New York Clearing House Association established a Securities Procedures Committee to study the question of developing a standard method of identifying securities. This Committee concluded that a uniform securities identification system was feasible and timely and—because of the magnitude of the problems to be solved and their far-reaching implications—the development of the system should involve the cooperation and support of the entire financial community.

The Clearing House approached The American Bankers Association's Department of Automation to develop the system. In July 1964, the ABA's Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures (CUSIP) was created under the chairmanship of John L. Gibbons, Chairman of the Trust Committee of Chemical Bank New York Trust Company. The main goals of the CUSIP Committee were to develop specifications for a uniform security identification system, for devising a format for imprinting the identification number on the certificate in man/machine readable type font, and to establish an agency to administer the identification system according to specifications.

The CUSIP Committee appointed three subcommittees: The Technical Subcommittee to develop specifications, and Legal and Agency Subcommittees to implement the system.

Development of the CUSIP Number

In developing specifications for the numbering system, the CUSIP Technical Subcommittee found two needs: 1) that the number should contain as few characters as possible, and 2) that it should be linked to an alphabetic sequence of issuer names. Also, the number should be capable of meeting future as well as present operating requirements; that it must be adaptable to the internal systems of all users, to communications systems, to automated document reading, etc.; and that the structure of the system should allow each user to assign numbers to securities or other assets not covered by the CUSIP System.

In January 1967, the ABA announced the development of a CUSIP numbering system which met as closely as possible these criteria. This system is explained in detail in this Introduction. Basically, the CUSIP number consists of nine characters, the first six of which uniquely identify the issuer and have been assigned to issuers in alphabetic sequence, and two other characters (alphabetic or numeric) which identify the issue. The ninth digit is the check digit.

WHO ENDORSES THE CSB GLOBAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER?

The CSB global identification system has been endorsed by all major segments of the financial community including:

- American Bankers Association
- American Stock Exchange
- Bond Market Association
- Canadian Depository for Securities Ltd.
- Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation
- Government Finance Officers Association of the U.S. & Canada
- Loan Syndications and Trading Association
- Midwest Stock Exchange
- Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board
- National Association of Securities Dealers
- National Association of Variable Annuities
- New York Stock Exchange
- Philadelphia Depository Trust Company
- Philadelphia Stock Exchange
- Philadelphia Stock Exchange
- Securities and Exchange Commission
- Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association

WHO CONTROLS THE CUSIP NUMBERING SYSTEM?

The operation of the CUSIP numbering system is controlled by the CUSIP Board of Trustees. Through the work of the CUSIP Legal and Agency Subcommittees, the CUSIP service functions were outlined and Standard & Poor's was awarded the contract to function as the CUSIP Service Bureau, the operational arm of the system, which is responsible among other functions for the compilation and distribution of CUSIP Services.

WHAT FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS ARE COVERED BY THE CUSIP NUMBERING SYSTEM?

General interest is the primary consideration in determining what financial instruments are covered by the CUSIP identification system, provided appropriate documentation is supplied to the CUSIP Bureau in requesting the assignment of a CUSIP number.

TO REQUEST A CSB IDENTIFIER

Refer to the "CUSIP REQUEST" link on www.cusip.com to view the types of documents that should be sent to the CSB when making a request for a CSB identifier.

CSB AGENTS

CSB is the U.S. National Numbering Agency and has agents in countries such as

- Canada
- Bermuda
- The Cayman Islands
- Jamaica

CSB is also the representative agency for countries in South America. Because of this, it was necessary to develop a separate identification system to designate CSB-assigned securities from these jurisdictions. For instruments within these regions, an ISIN identifier is created by taking a 9-digit CINS, adding a 2-digit ISO country prefix and then adding a computer-generated check digit to the end (position 12). A CSB ISIN will always contain the CINS identifier in positions 3-11.

The Canadian Depository for Securities Limited
85 Richmond Street West
Toronto, Canada M5H2C9
Phone (416) 365-3552

Bermuda Stock Exchange
Mr. Neville Caines
3 F. Washington Mall
Church Street
Hamilton, Bermuda
HMFx
Phone (441) 292-7212
Fax (441) 292-7619
E-Mail: ncaines@bsx.com

Cayman Islands Stock Exchange
Ms. Sandy McFarlane
Elizabethan Square
G.T. Grand Cayman
Cayman Islands
Phone (345) 914-1895
Fax (345) 945-6061
E-Mail: sandymcfarlane@csx.com.ky

Jamaica Stock Exchange
Mr. Wentworth Graham
Assistant General Manager
Market Operations & Trading
40 Harbour Street
Kingston, Jamaica
Phone (876) 922-0806
Fax (876) 922-6966
E-Mail: trading@cwjamaica.com

THE CUSIP NUMBERING SYSTEM

The CUSIP number consists of nine characters: a base number of six characters known as the issuer number, the 4th, 5th and/or 6th position of which may be alpha or numeric and a two character suffix (either numeric or alphabetic or both) known as the issue number. The ninth character is a check digit which is described later.

Issuer Number

A single alphabetical file of corporate, municipal, and government issuers has been developed, and an issuer number of six characters has been assigned to each in alphabetical sequence. One number will be assigned to an issuer, except in those few cases where the issue numbers are not sufficient to accommodate all outstanding issues with their various rates and maturities, such as U. S. Governments and certain municipalities or states. In such instances, one or more additional issuer numbers will be assigned.

Gapping Factors: Gapping factors have been incorporated throughout the numbering system to allow for future file expansion; these are described more fully below.

Provision for Overflow: Issuer numbers (900 to 989 in each group of 1,000 numbers) have been reserved for overflow. These overflow numbers will be assigned in ascending sequence to any new issuer that cannot be accommodated at the proper alphabetical position in the preceding group of issuer numbers. Such names are always in a positively identifiable position as the number assigned will contain a 9 in the hundreds position.

Issuer Numbers Reserved for Internal Use: Issuer numbers (990 to 999 and 99A to 99Z in each group of 1,000 numbers) have also been reserved for the user's own purpose. This permits a user to assign an issuer number to any issuer which might be relevant to his holdings but which does not qualify for coverage under the CUSIP numbering system. Other issuer numbers (990000 to 999999 and 99000A to 99999Z) are also reserved for the user so that they may be assigned to non-security assets or for other internal operating purposes. Thus, with the addition to at least two numeric digits in the issue number field, a minimum of three million numbers is available to the user for numbering internal miscellaneous assets.

The alphabetic character Z in the 5th and 6th position has been reserved for use by the Canadian Depository for Securities.

The following chart illustrates the assignment of CUSIP issuer numbers.

ILLUSTRATION OF ASSIGNMENT OF CUSIP ISSUER NUMBERS

	Issuer Number		
	000000		
	000001		
Not Assignable	000002		
1st Issuer Number Assigned	000003		
2nd Issuer Number Assigned	000004		
3rd Issuer Number Assigned	000020		
etc.			
112th Issuer Number Assigned	000892		
	000900		
Reserved for Overflow	to		
	000989		
	000990		
Reserved for User's Internal Use	to	And	00099A
	000999		to
			00099Z
113th Issuer Number Assigned	001000		
114th Issuer Number Assigned	001008		

The Issue Number

The issue number uniquely identifies each individual issue of an issuer. (Each individual rate and maturity is considered a separate issue for numbering purposes.) The issue number consists of two numeric characters when assigned to equity securities and two alphabetic characters—or one numeric and one alphabetic character—when assigned to fixed income securities (this permits the user to differentiate between issues in the two groups).

Issue numbers are assigned in sequence as each issue is originated. However, in the setting up of the CUSIP numbering system and in the assignment of numbers to issues then in existence, numbers were assigned on the basis of rate and maturity and no consideration was given to the original date of issue.

Issue Numbers for Equity Securities: The first issue number for an issuer's equity securities is 10 (blanks in the issue number position indicate this is an issuer; in some cases only an issuer number has been assigned—as additional information is gathered, it will be added to the CUSIP file). The unit position of the equity number is used to identify rights, warrants and so on and is assigned on an as-available basis. When there are insufficient tens positions available for all individual issues, the necessary additional numbers are found through the use of the first open two-position digit in reverse sequence starting with 88 and assigned in descending order. (see illustration below) Issue numbers 00-09 are reserved for future use.

Options: Issue number 01 has been designated to identify options for an issuer.

Overflow Linkage: Issue Number 89 will be reserved for overflow linkage and will not be assigned to a specific issue.

Issue Numbers for Fixed Income Securities: The issue number assigned to an issuer's fixed income securities may consist of two alphabetic characters (AA etc.), one alphabetic character followed by one digit (A2 etc.), or one digit followed by one alphabetic character (2A etc.), assigned in that order. A separate issue number is assigned to each rate and/or maturity for each issue of bonds—thus a serial bond having 40 different maturities is assigned 40 separate issue numbers—but general obligations of a municipality having the same issue date, rate and maturity are normally assigned the same number regardless of purpose. The alphabetic letter "I" and numeric "1" as well as the alphabetic "O" and numeric zero are not used in the assignment of issue numbers to fixed income securities.

Overflow Linkage: Issue Number 9Z will be reserved for overflow linkage and will not be assigned to a specific use.

Issue Numbers Reserved for Internal Use: Issue Numbers 90 through 99 in the equity group, and 9A through 9Y in the fixed income group, are reserved for the user specifically for assignment to those issues of an eligible issuer where no CUSIP issue number has been assigned.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF CUSIP ISSUE NUMBERS

	Issuer Number	Issue Number
ABC RAILROAD CORP	003761	
Equity Issues		
Com		10
RT		11
PFD 5%		20
PFD 3.75%		30
PFD 1st Ser 6%.		40
PFD 2nd Ser 6%		50
CL A		60
PFD Ser A Conv 5%		70
PFD Ser B Conv 5%		80
PFD \$3.50		88
PFD 7.24%		87
Fixed Income Issues		
1st Cons Mtg 4% 10/01/1999		AA
Sub Income Deb 5.25% 11/15/2000		AB
Sub Deb Conv 4.75% 06/01 /2005		AC
Equip Tr Ser 70 7.75% 08/01 /2008		AD
Equip Tr Ser 72 7.00% 11/01/2010		AE

CHECK DIGIT

In data transmission, when accuracy of the number may represent the only means of identification, the use of a check digit becomes mandatory as it provides the means of mathematically determining the accuracy of the whole number transmitted. For this reason it is necessary to use the full nine digits of the CUSIP code.

A check digit based on the Modulus 10 Double Add Double technique will be assigned to each CUSIP security number. Modulus 10 was selected over the other systems because it provides the greatest degree of reliability without the loss of any available numbers.

The illustrations below will clarify the manner of calculation of a Modulus 10 Double Add Double check digit.

Illustration 1

Issuer Number 837649						Issue Number 12	
8	3	7	6	4	9	1	2
x1	x2	x1	x2	x1	x2	x1	x2
8	6	7	12	4	18	1	4

Thus, $8 + 6 + 7 + 1 + 2 + 4 + 1 + 8 + 1 + 4 = 42$

The complement of the last digit of the sum becomes the check digit. The complement of 2 is 8; therefore, the CUSIP number with optional check digit would appear as 837649 12 8

In the calculation of the check digit, alphabetic characters will be assigned a numeric value. The letter A will be 10; and the value of each subsequent letter will be the preceding letter's value incremented by 1. Normally, validation of the number would be made internally within a computer, using a relatively simple program.

Illustration 2

Issuer Number 392690						Issue Number QT	
3	9	2	6	9	0	26 (Q)	29 (T)
x 1	x 2	x 1	x 2	x 1	x 2	x 1	x 2
3	18	2	12	9	0	26	58

Thus, $3 + 1 + 8 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 9 + 0 + 2 + 6 + 5 + 8 = 47$; the complement of 7 is 3, and the CUSIP number with check digit would appear 392690 QT 3

To avoid confusion, the fixed income issue number assignments have omitted the alphabetic “I” and numeric “1” as well as the alphabetic “O” and numeric zero. However, in the check digit computation described above, the value of “Z” is 35.

A check digit has also been computed for Issuers assigned a six character issuer number.

Alpha characters and their equivalent numerical values

Alphabetic characters are assigned a numeric value. The letter A will be 10; and the value of each subsequent letter will be the preceding letter’s value incremented by 1:

A = 10	F = 15	K = 20	P = 25	U = 30	* = 36 (PPN System)
B = 11	G = 16	L = 21	Q = 26	V = 31	@ = 37 (PPN System)
C = 12	H = 17	M = 22	R = 27	W = 32	# = 38 (PPN System)
D = 13	I = 18	N = 23	S = 28	X = 33	
E = 14	J = 19	O = 24	T = 29	Y = 34	
				Z = 35	

THE CUSIP DESCRIPTIVE SYSTEM

As well as developing a standard method for identifying issuers and issues (i.e. the CUSIP numbering system just discussed), the CUSIP Committee also developed a standard security description system to provide for a consistent and concise description of an issue for use throughout the securities industry.

This descriptive system provides that each security shall be uniformly identified with a description which includes the following three elements of data arranged in the order shown:

1. The CUSIP number (i.e. the nine character issuer and issue number with check digit);
2. The issuer’s name in a standard abbreviated form;
3. The description of the issue.

The details of the specifications for the uniform issuer’s name and description of the issue follows.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR SECURITY DESCRIPTIONS

- A. All security descriptions shall be based on the following specifications, except where common industry usage differs. These exceptions are indicated throughout by reference to “custom” dictating a deviation from the specified standard. The CSB will be the final authority as to the interpretation of “custom.”
- B. There shall be one standard name description for an issuer, and this description shall be used for all issues of that issuer. *Although the complete descriptions of all issues of an issuer presently outstanding may fit within the prescribed description format without the need for abbreviation, there is no guarantee that future issues will. Therefore, in order to provide for possible expanded descriptions, the rules for abbreviations outlined herein shall be mandatory, rather than permissive.*
- G. The maximum length of a complete security description (issuer and issue data) shall be one hundred and twenty (120) characters, including spaces. It shall be structured to produce a description of no more than four (4) lines of thirty (30) characters each.

- G. The last word of a line shall not be split or hyphenated. For the purpose of this rule, rates and dates shall be considered as single words.

ILLUSTRATION:

4.50%
06/06/1995

- E. Punctuation marks, including parentheses, hyphens, and other special characters shall not be used in the issuer or issue description except when specifically required by these specifications.

ILLUSTRATION:

rates \$4.50 4.50%
dates 07/15/1995-2000
dollars \$

A space shall be substituted whenever a punctuation mark or special character is dropped unless the resulting description would be ambiguous.

ILLUSTRATION:

B/G Foods Company	Twenty-Nine Palms, California
<i>becomes</i>	<i>becomes</i>
B G FOODS CO	TWENTY NINE PALMS CALIF

A space will always be used in an issuer's name whenever it also appears in the issuer's legal name.

ILLUSTRATION:

MAC DONALD CO
LA SALLE BUILDING CO

- F. The words "a," "of," and "in" shall always be omitted from the description. The word "the" shall also always be omitted from the description except when custom dictates that "the" is the prime word for alphabetic sequencing of the issuer name.

ILLUSTRATION:

The Commonwealth Airlines Company of New York	The Dalles, Oregon
<i>becomes</i>	<i>becomes</i>
COMMONWEALTH AIRLS CO N Y	THE DALLES ORE

- G. One space shall separate all "words" within the issuer's name and issue description.

ILLUSTRATION:

A. & C. Company First Mortgage 3-1/2% due March 1, 1995	The M.A. Abbot Company Preferred
<i>becomes</i>	Convertible \$4.25
A & C CO 1ST MTG 3.50%	<i>becomes</i>
03/01 /1995	ABBOTT M A CO PFD CONV \$4.25

RULES CONCERNING THE ISSUER'S NAME

The description of the issuer's name shall conform to the following rules. However, under certain circumstances, in order to comply with the basic requirement of fitting the description within 120 characters (4 lines of 30 characters each), these rules may be amended at the discretion of the CSB.

- A. The first word of the issuer's name after rearrangement (that is, the word that determines the alphabetic segment in which the issuer will be filed) generally will not be abbreviated except if it is a compound word and custom dictates its abbreviation or it is the only word which can be logically abbreviated to fit the full description within the maximum number of lines.

ILLUSTRATION:

The Saint Louis Glass Company	City of Saint Paul, State of Minnesota
<i>becomes</i>	<i>becomes</i>
ST LOUIS GLASS CO	ST PAUL MINN

- B. When two or more of the terms "company," "incorporated," "corporation," and "limited" appear at the end of a name the first of the terms will be eliminated unless more than one is required to distinguish between two separate issuers or an ampersand or the word "and" immediately precedes the two terms.

ILLUSTRATION:

Berry Brake Company Incorporated
becomes
 BERRY BRAKE INC
 ABC Company Limited
and
 ABC Company Incorporated
 ABC LTD
and
 ABC INC

Parsons and Company Incorporated
becomes
 PARSONS & CO INC
 R. Hoe & Company Incorporated
becomes
 HOE & CO INC *becomes*

- C. Compound words will be considered as one word. They will not be rearranged and will be abbreviated only when they appear as other than the first word except when, as previously stated, custom dictates otherwise.

ILLUSTRATION:

ST LOUIS
 NEW YORK
 DEL RAY BEACH
 WEST PALM BEACH

- D. When all or a portion of an issuer name is comprised of single letters, with or without punctuation marks, packed (unspaced) or unpacked (spaced), each letter will be treated as a separate word and the issuer name will be sequenced accordingly. However, when a title is comprised of packed letters that are by custom pronounceable, these will be treated and sequenced as one word.

ILLUSTRATION:

A.M.D.G.	—printed A M D G	—sequenced A M D G
ACD	—printed ACD	—sequenced A C D
SCM	—printed SCM	—sequenced S C M
ABEX	—printed ABEX	—sequenced ABEX
AMP	—printed AMP	—sequenced AMP

An exception to this rule will be when the legal title uses the letters U. S. to indicate United States. These will be treated as if the full words were used.

- E. When an issuer name includes a number in alpha form, the alpha form will be used when it is the first word, and the entire number will be treated as if it were a single word. When the issuer's corporate title is numerically expressed it will appear in that form. However, such numeric names will be sequenced as though they were alphabetic.

ILLUSTRATION:

The Two George Street Company <i>becomes</i> TWO GEORGE STR CO	1010 Corporation <i>becomes</i> 1010 CORP
18 Jones Street Company <i>becomes</i> 18 JONES STR CO <i>but will be sequenced as</i> EIGHTEEN JONES STR CO	<i>but will be sequenced as</i> ONE THOUSAND TEN CORP

- F. Words such as city, town, or village will be omitted from a governmental issuer's name whenever they are used as a descriptive designation to a place name except when they are required to distinguish between two similar issuers or custom dictates their usage. The related state name, in its standard abbreviated form, will be added. The word "township," in its abbreviated form, when it appears, will always be included.

ILLUSTRATION:

City of Akron <i>becomes</i> AKRON OHIO	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma <i>becomes</i> OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA
New York City <i>becomes</i> NEW YORK N Y	New City, New York <i>becomes</i> NEW CITY N Y
Kansas City, Missouri <i>becomes</i>	Bernards Township, New Jersey <i>becomes</i>

KANSAS CITY MO

BERNARDS TWP N J

- G. The word "county," abbreviated in a governmental issuer's name, will always be shown. The related state name in its standard abbreviated form will be added. For the state of Alaska, the word "BOROUGH" is equivalent to county and will always be shown in its abbreviated form. For the state of Louisiana, the word "PARISH" is the equivalent of county and will always be shown.

ILLUSTRATION:

Los Angeles County, California

becomes

LOS ANGELES CNTY CALIF

North Star Borough, Alaska

becomes

NORTH STAR BORO ALASKA

La Salle Parish, Louisiana

becomes

LA SALLE PARISH LA

- H. Special district, revenue, or authority designations in a governmental issuer's name will always be preceded by its appropriate geographic place name except where custom dictates otherwise. The related state name in its standard abbreviated form will be included, except when its presence would be redundant or confusing.

ILLUSTRATION:

Union Free School District Number 1 Huntington, New York

becomes

HUNTINGTON N Y UN FREE SCH DIST NO 1

Port of New York Authority

becomes

PORT N Y AUTH

Water Revenue City of Detroit, Michigan

becomes

DETROIT MICH WTR REV

- I. No more than two place names followed by ETC will be used in a governmental issuer's name when more than three multiple place names appear. When an additional name is required to distinguish one issuer from another only the one additional place name, which will provide this uniqueness, will be added.

ILLUSTRATION:

Towns of Kirkland, New Hartford, Whitestown, Marshall, Westmoreland, Vernon, and Paris Central School District Number 1, New York

becomes

KIRKLAND NEW HARTFORD ETC N Y CENT SCH DIST NO 1

Towns of Whitestown, Marcy, Deerfield Central School District Number 1, New York and Towns of Whitestown, Marcy, Floyd, Rome Central School District Number 1, New York

becomes

WHITESTOWN MARCY DEERFIELD ETC N Y CENT SCH DIST NO 1

and

WHITESTOWN MARCY FLOYD ETC N Y CENT SCH DIST NO 1

- J. Words such as state, commonwealth, or republic in a governmental issuer name will be used in their standard abbreviated form when they appear as a descriptive designation to a place name. The word "state" in its abbreviated form, will be substituted for the word "commonwealth" for those states (Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia) that use this descriptive designation.

ILLUSTRATION:

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

becomes

PUERTO RICO COMWLTH

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

becomes

PENNSYLVANIA ST

Republic of France

becomes

FRANCE REP

State of New York

becomes

NEW YORK ST

- K. The state name, in its abbreviated form, will directly follow its related place name regardless of the sequence in which it normally appears in the issuer name.

ILLUSTRATION:

Pasadena Area Junior College District of California

becomes

PASADENA CALIF AREA JR COLLEGE DIST

Southern School District of Delaware

becomes

SOUTHERN SCH DIST DEL

- L. Prefixing initials, first names, or descriptive words will always follow the basic name except where custom dictates otherwise, and will be sequenced accordingly.

ILLUSTRATION:

J. P. Stevens Company
becomes
STEVENS J P CO
Walt Disney Productions
becomes
DISNEY WALT PRODTNS

- M. The issuer name for all United States and Canadian banks and trust companies will be followed by the city and state or province, abbreviated, in which the legal address of the bank or trust company is located, except where the city, state, or province is part of the actual issuer name.

ILLUSTRATION:

Union County Trust Company
becomes
UNION CNTY TR CO ELIZABETH N J
Albuquerque National Bank
becomes
ALBUQUERQUE NATL BK N MEX

- N. When a corporate issuer's (other than banks and trust companies) name is not by itself sufficient to make it unique in relation to other present issuers having the same name, the place of incorporation will be added.

ILLUSTRATION:

Empire Life Insurance Company (Incorporated in California)
and
Empire Life Insurance Company (Incorporated in Ontario)
becomes
EMPIRE LIFE INS CO CALIF
and
EMPIRE LIFE INS CO ONT

- O. When a legal name of a foreign corporation is expressed in both its English and native equivalent, only the English version will be used as the issuer name.

ILLUSTRATION:

Chemcell Limited—Chemcell Ltee
becomes
CHEMCELL LTD
Canadian Salt Company Limited—La Societe Canadienne de Sel Ltee
becomes
CANADIAN SALT LTD

- P. Special-purpose mutual funds, issued by the same legal entity, will be considered as separate issues rather than separate issuers.

ILLUSTRATION:

Channing Shares, Inc. Balanced Fund Shares
and
Channing Shares, Inc. Growth Fund Shares
becomes
Issuer: CHANNING SHS INC
Issue: BALANCED FD SHS
GROWTH FD SHS
National Securities Series Balanced Series
National Securities Series Bond Series
National Securities Series Growth Stock Series
becomes
Issuer: NATIONAL SECS SER
Issue: BALANCED SER

BOND SER
GROWTH STK SER

RULES CONCERNING THE DESCRIPTION OF AN ISSUE

The description of the issue will contain the following elements of information in the sequence indicated, depending on the type of security being described:

Equity	Fixed Income
> Class—common, preferred, etc. — —	Currency of issue, if required Type—mortgage, debenture, collateral, trust, equipment, trust, etc Purpose, if required.
Modifier words such as refunding, prior, first, etc. (in standard abbreviated form) shall precede the class or type. The modifier word “convertible” shall follow the class—type, series, etc., and immediately precede the rate or conversion date, if required.	Same
> —	Dated date, (municipal issue date; corporate if available)
> Series designation, if any	Same, if required
> Par value, if required	—
> Dividend rate, if stated	Rate
> Expiration date, if any	Maturity, including optional date if any.

The description of an issue shall conform to the following rules. However, under certain circumstances, in order to comply with the basic requirement of fitting the description within 120 characters (4 lines of 30 characters each), these rules may be amended at the discretion of the CSB.

- A. The word “common” will always be substituted for the word “capital” in describing that particular equity class.

ILLUSTRATION:

Empire Aircraft Company Capital
becomes
EMPIRE AIRCRAFT CO COM

- B. Supplemental modifier words such as cumulative, non-cumulative, dividend, non-dividend, redeemable, non-redeemable, part paid, or stamped will always be omitted from the issue description except when they are required to distinguish between two otherwise identical issues.

- C. Series designations:

1. When an issue’s series is designated alphabetically or numerically, it will be prefixed by the abbreviation for series.

ILLUSTRATION:

Series F
becomes
SER F

2. When an issue’s series is designated by a date, it will be prefixed by the abbreviation for series or dated, as appropriate. When the word “series” is used, the year only will be included, expressed in two digits. When “dated date” is used, the day (expressed in two digits), month (expressed in two digits), and year (expressed in four digits), will be included except when the dated date is prior to 1900, in which case the year will be expressed in 4 digits. Issues dated prior to 1968 will carry the year only (2 digits).

When the phrase “series of (date)” indicates the maturity date of the issue, the series date shall be omitted.

ILLUSTRATION:

Series 1935
becomes
SER 35
Date July 8, 1948

becomes
DTD 07/08/48

3. Dated dates will be included for all state and local governmental issues and U. S. Government Savings Bonds, "E" and "H" series. For all other issues, an issue date will be included if available.

ILLUSTRATION:

City of Chicago General Obligations Dated April 1, 1960 4-1/2% due April 1, 1995

becomes

CHICAGO ILL DTD 04/01/60 4.50% 04/01/1995

ABC Corporation Debentures Dated July 1, 1962 5% due July 1, 1995

becomes

ABC CORP DEB DTD 07/01/62 5% 07/01/1995

ABC Corporation Debentures Dated September 1, 1962 5% due July 1, 1993

becomes

ABC CORP DEB DTD 09/01/62 5% 07/01/1993

4. If the issue has both a series and a date or dated date designation, the series designation will be omitted, unless it provides the only method of distinguishing one issue from another. In this case, the series designation will follow the date or dated date.

ILLUSTRATION:

Mohawk Valley Railroad Company Equipment Trust Certificate Series No. 1, 1956 4% due July 1, 1995

and

Mohawk Valley Railroad Company Equipment Trust Certificate Series No. 2, 1956 4% due July 1, 1995

becomes

MOHAWK VALLEY RR CO EQUIP TR CTF SER 56 NO 1 4% 07/01/1995

and

MOHAWK VALLEY RR CO EQUIP TR CTF SER 56 NO 2 4% 07/01/1995

- D. Par value will not be included in issue descriptions except when it is necessary to distinguish different issues and separate CUSIP issue numbers have been assigned. All capital changes involving an exchange of certificates will require the assignment of a new issue number. Where both the security surrendered and the security received are of the same class, the par value, if different, will appear in the new issue description as the unique identifier. The term "NEW" will appear in the new issue description when the par does not change.
- E. When different rates are applicable at different times for an issue, the description shall include the existing rate followed by the date(s) on which the rate(s) will change, followed by the new rate(s). The year will be expressed by two digits. A short or long coupon indication will not be included in the description when the rate is the same. Interest payment dates are not included as part of the description.

ILLUSTRATION:

ABC Corporation Debentures 4% to July 1, 1990 5% thereafter due January 1, 1995

becomes

ABC CORP DEB 4% 07/01/90 5% 01/01/1995

- F. Rates will always be expressed in dollars or as a decimal percentage. Fractions will be converted to their decimal form with a maximum of three decimal places, rounded off to the nearest thousandth. Zero cents and zero decimals will be omitted from full dollar or percentage rates. The following symbols will be used in expressing rates: %, \$, and decimal point (.).

ILLUSTRATION:

4-1/4% becomes 4.25%

4-1/8% becomes 4.125%

3-2/3% becomes 3.667%

\$4.25 remains \$4.25

4.20% remains 4.20%

\$4.00 becomes \$4

.00% becomes 4%

- G. Conversion features will be indicated by use of the abbreviation "CONV" and will appear immediately before the rate. Even in those cases where the conversion features become effective at a date after the issuance, this date will not be included and only the term "CONV" will appear.

ILLUSTRATION:

ABC Corporation Convertible Debenture 4-1/2% due August 1, 1995
becomes

ABC CORP DEB CONV 4.50% 08/01 /1995

- H. Maturity dates will always be expressed in this sequence: month, day, year. They will appear as the last item in the description. The word "due" will be omitted. Such dates shall always be written as two numeric characters for month, two numeric characters for day, and four numeric characters for year. To facilitate reading, diagonals shall be inserted after month and day.

ILLUSTRATION:

due February 1, 2005
becomes
2/01/2005

- I. Optional maturity dates for United States Treasury on obligations, the year only, will be added to the maturity date, preceded by a hyphen (-).

ILLUSTRATION:

due January 15, 2014 optional 2009
becomes
01/15/2014-09

- J. The currency, in abbreviated form, will be indicated if the principal value is payable in other than U.S. dollars. If the principal values of two otherwise identical issues are payable in different currencies, the issues will be assigned different issue numbers. If an issue is payable in either U.S. dollars or another currency, at the option of the holder, it will be described as if it were payable only in U.S. dollars.

ILLUSTRATION:

Quebec Hydro Electric Power Commission 5-1/4% Debentures due October 1, 1995 issued
and Payable in Canadian Funds
becomes
QUEBEC HYDRO ELEC PWR COMMN CDN4 DEB 5.25% 10/01/1995

- K. The abbreviation "PERP" shall appear in lieu of maturity date for perpetual bonds.

- L. Callable dates, feature, or the word "callable" will be excluded from the description except as indicated in paragraph 1 or when necessary to distinguish between otherwise identical issues.

- M. The description of rights, warrants, et cetera, will show only the abbreviation for the word "right" or warrant." Expiration dates for the warrants will be shown in the same format as a maturity date prefixed by the abbreviation "EXP." The issuer name of the issue to which the holder can subscribe will be included if it is different than the actual issuer of the warrants. Once a number is assigned for short-term (less than 1 year) rights it will be retained permanently to provide for future issues.

ILLUSTRATION:

Abacus Manufacturing Company Rights to Subscribe to 1/10 Share Common Expires July 1, 1991
becomes
ABACUS MFG CO RTS

Consolidated Oil and Gas Company Warrants to Purchase ¼ Share Worldwide Energy Company
Limited Expires
becomes

CONSOLIDATED OIL & GAS CORP WT PUR COM WORLDWIDE ENERGY LTD EXP
07/20/1995

- N. A combination issue, bonds or stock with warrants attached, or a unit certificate consisting of a common and preferred interest, etc., will contain the description of each element as it would be shown if they were separate issues. The description of a unit certificate will also include the principal amount or the number of shares of the separate components.

ILLUSTRATION:

Commonwealth Airlines Company Convertible Debentures 3% due July 1, 1995 with
warrants expiring July 1, 1997 to subscribe to ½ share Common attached
becomes
COMMONWEALTH AIRLS CO WW DEB CONV 3% 07/01/1995

Commonwealth Grain Warehouse Company Unit Certificate for one share 4-3/4% Preferred
and two shares Common
becomes

COMMONWEALTH GRAIN WHSE CO UNIT 1 PFD 4.75% 2 COM

- O. Purpose will not appear in the description of a governmental issuer general obligation except where a separate issue number has been assigned. The term “general obligation” will always be omitted from the description.
- P. The word “ordinary” abbreviated, will be substituted for the word “bearer” when that word appears as the only issue description for an equity issue of a foreign corporation.

ILLUSTRATION:

Dresdner Bank Algemeine Bearer
becomes
DRESDNER BK AG ORD

DIRECTORY CONVENTIONS

1. Security Description

CUSIP “Security Description Systems” states that “one space shall separate all words within the issuer’s name and issue description”. To conserve space, the issuer title appears first in the Directory followed by all the related issues. Valid CUSIP descriptions, however, must combine the issuer and issue description.

For example, this listing:

McGRAW HILL INC
COM
PREF CONV \$1.20
PFD CONV \$5.50
SUB DEB CONV 3.875% 05/01/1992
becomes
MCGRAW HILL INC COM
MCGRAW HILL INC PREF CONV \$1.20
MCGRAW HILL INC PFD CONV \$5.50
MCGRAW HILL INC SUB DEB CONV
3.875% 05/01/1992

2. New Public Housing Authorities

Users should be aware that all Federally secured housing authority bonds are located under the geographic place name followed by “New Public Housing Authority “

Non-Federally secured (local issues) housing authorities have only the “Housing Authority.” For example these two unique issuers:

BOSTON MASS HOUSING AUTHORITY
BOSTON MASS NEW PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

3. Dated Dates

Dated dates for municipal issues prior to the publication of the first Directory may include only the year of issue. From 1969 forward, the dated date will include the month, day and year. Where there are two or more identical coupon and maturity dates listed, the item numbers marked with an asterisk carry more recent issue dates.

Dated dates for corporate issues are provided on issues dated after 8/1 /89 where available.

4. When Issued and Capital Changes

A single issue number will be assigned to an individual issue even though it is being traded on both a “normal settlement”, and “when issued” basis. However, when separate market values are quoted for both a normal and when-issued delivery, the reporting service should provide both values with an appropriate qualifying indication so that the user can determine which one he wishes to utilize. *In addition, a user within his own system may indicate a when-issued condition on a trade or a holding through the use of an auxiliary or special transaction code.* New numbers are not assigned to reflect stock splits or dividends. However, a capital change requiring exchange of certificates (i.e. reverse split), results in assignment of a new number.

5. Cross Referencing—Name Changes

Information on corporate mergers, acquisitions, and name changes begins with changes that occurred in 1969. No attempt has been made to gather this information for corporate mergers and name changes prior to 1969, but

the CUSIP file will be maintained with relevant cross reference information from the date of publication forward. Name changes which alter the alphabetic sequence of the issuers will necessitate assignment of new numbers. The old numbers will be cross-referenced with information lines.

An attempt has been made to record special “information lines” recording large school district consolidations, and debt assumptions. Accordingly, notices of major consolidations appear throughout the file.

SUBSCRIBER REQUESTED ADDITIONS

Subscribers may request additions to the file by submitting documentation to:

cusip_comments@standardandpoors.com

Those issuers and issues eligible for inclusion in the CUSIP Master Service are described under “WHAT FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS ARE COVERED BY THE CUSIP NUMBERING SYSTEM.” The CUSIP Agency has sole jurisdiction on whether the qualifications for inclusion have been met.

ADDITIONAL CUSIP COVERAGE

TBA Securities

TBAs are futures contracts on mortgage-backed pools. Working with the MBSCC, the CUSIP Service Bureau developed a specialized numbering scheme for TBA (To Be Announced) mortgage-backed securities. TBA CUSIPs incorporate, within the number itself, a security’s mortgage type (Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac), coupon, maturity and settlement month.

TBA Algorithm:

Position 1-2	Product Code (e.g. Single Family Mortgage, Balloon, etc.)	Position 7	Maturity
Position 3	Type of Mortgage (Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac)	Position 8	Settlement Month
Position 4-6	Coupon	Position 9	Check Digit

Syndicated Loans

Effective January 2003, CUSIP numbers were assigned to privately-negotiated syndicated loans in the corporate loan market. In a joint effort with the Loan Syndications and Trading Association (LSTA), the CUSIP Service Bureau developed special applications to accommodate the unique features of syndicated loans. CUSIP numbers are assigned at the deal and facility level

Private Placements

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) in October 1988 mandated the use by insurers of a uniform private placement number (PPN) to identify such investments in their annual statements filed with State Regulatory Authorities. Standard & Poor’s CUSIP Service Bureau was selected by the NAIC to create, assign and administer the PPN system primarily for the Insurance Industry.

Requests for a Private Placement Number (PPN) can be submitted electronically from the CUSIP REQUEST link on the CUSIP home page – www.cusip.com

For more information, contact:

CUSIP Service Bureau - Customer Service Department at (212) 438-6500

International Issues

For securities and other financial instruments actively traded on an international basis, which are either underwritten (debt issues) or domiciled (equities) **outside** the United States and Canada, the security will be identified by a CINS (CUSIP International Numbering System) number.

This number was developed in 1988 by Standard & Poor’s and Telekurs (USA) in response to the North American securities industry’s need for a 9-character identifier of international securities. CINS numbers appear in the International Securities Identification Directory (ISIDPlus Services), which is co-produced by Standard & Poor’s and Telekurs (US).

The ISIDPlus Services contain over one million financial instruments and include the CINS number, ISIN codes, as well as cross-references to all major international numbering systems. ISIDPlus has been designed to

minimize the impact on back-office systems and operations, while facilitating cross-border communications among global custodians, depositories, banks, securities organizations, and exchanges.

CINS numbers employ the same Issuer (6 characters)/Issue (2 character & check digit) concept espoused by the CUSIP Numbering System, which is described in detail on the following page. It is important to note that the first position of a CINS code is always represented by an alpha character, signifying the Issuer's country code (domicile) or geographic region:

A = Austria	E = Spain	J = Japan	N = Netherlands	S = South Africa	W = Sweden
B = Belgium	F = France	K = Denmark	P = South America	T = Italy	X = Europe—Other
C = Canada	G = United Kingdom	L = Luxembourg	Q = Australia	U = United States	Y = Asia
D = Germany	H = Switzerland	M = Mid-East	R = Norway	V = Africa—Other	

The ISIDPlus Services provide a cross-reference to major national securities numbers including the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN). Major national numbering systems are incorporated in ISIDPlus including:

Argentina	Canada	Germany	Mexico	Spain
Austria	Common Code	Italy	Netherlands	Switzerland
Belgium	Denmark	Japan	Panama	United Kingdom
Brazil	France	Luxembourg	Peru	United States

ISIDPlus services are available via transmission and Internet look-up services. Updates for the electronic services are available daily or weekly.

CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association

CUSIP ABBREVIATIONS

\$ - DOLLAR	COML-COMMERCIAL	FINL-FINANCIAL
% - PERCENT	COMM-COMMERCE	FLA-FLORIDA
& - AND	COMMN-COMMISSION	FMR-FARMER
ACC- ACCIDENT	COMMR-COMMISSIONER	FNDTN-FOUNDATION
ACCEP - ACCEPTANCE	COMWLTH-COMMONWEALTH	FR-FRACTIONAL
ADJ-ADJUSTED	CONN-CONNECTICUT	FST-FOREST
ADJ-ADJUSTMENT	CONSLDTN-CONSOLIDATION	FT-FORT
ADMIN-ADMINISTRATION	CONSTR-CONSTRUCTION	GA-GEORGIA
ADR-AMERICAN DEPOSITORY RECEIPTS	CONSV-CONSERVATION	GEN-GENERAL
AGRIC-AGRICULTURAL	CONTL-CONTINENTAL	GOVT-GOVERNMENT
AGY-AGY	CONV-CONVERTIBLE	GRNT-GRANT
AIRL-AIRLINE	COOP-COOPERATIVE	GTD-GUARANTEED
ALA-ALABAMA	CORP-CORPORATION	GTEE-GUARANTEE
ALTA-ALBERTA	CPN-COUPON	GTR-GREATER
ALUM-ALUMINUM	CR-CREDIT	GTY-GUARANTY
AMAL-AMALGAMATED	CSWY-CAUSEWAY	GYM-GYMNASIUM
AMER-AMERICA	CT-COURT	HBR-HARBOR
AMERN-AMERICAN	CTF-CERTIFICATE	HLDG-HOLDING
AMORT-AMORTIZATION	CTL-CONTROL	HOSP-HOSPITAL
ANTIC-ANTICIPATION	CTR-CENTER	HSG-HOUSING
APT-APARTMENT	CTRY-COUNTRY	HWY-HIGHWAY
ARIZ-ARIZONA	CTZN-CITIZEN	ILL-ILLINOIS
ARK-ARKANSAS	CUM-CUMULATIVE	ILLUM-ILLUMINATING
ARPT-AIRPORT	D C-DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	IMPT-IMPROVEMENT
ASNTD-ASSENTED	DEB-DEBENTURE	INC-INCORPORATE
ASSD-ASSOCIATED	DEFD-DEFERRED	INC-INCORPORATED
ASSMT-ASSESSMENT	DEL-DELAWARE	INCIN-INCINERATOR
ASSN-ASSOCIATION	DEP-DEPOSIT	INCL-INCLUSIVE
ASSOC-ASSOCIATES	DEPT-DEPARTMENT	IND-INDIANA
ASSUR-ASSURED	DEV-DEVELOPMENT	IND-INDUSTRY
ASSURN-ASSURANCE	DISC-DISCOUNT	INDBT-INDEBTEDNESS
ATT-ATTACHED	DISP-DISPOSAL	INDENT-INDENTURE
AUD-AUDITORIUM	DIST-DISTRICT	INDL-INDUSTRIAL
AUTH-AUTHORITY	DISTR-DISTRIBUTION	INDPT-INDEPENDENT
AUTHZ-AUTHORIZED	DISTRG-DISTRIBUTING	INDTY-INDEMNITY
AVE-AVENUE	DISTRS-DISTRIBUTORS	INS-INSURANCE
AWY-AIRWAY	DIV-DIVISION	INS-INSURED
B C-BRITISH COLUMBIA	DIVID-DIVIDEND	INST-INSTITUTE
BD-BOND	DLR-DOLLAR	INSTL-INSTITUTIONAL
BEN-BENEFICIAL	DORM-DORMITORY	INSTN-INSTITUTION
BENEV-BENEVOLENT	DRAIN-DRAINAGE	INSTR-INSTRUMENT
BK-BANK	DTD-DATED	INSTRN-INSTRUCTION
BKG-BANKING	EASTN-EASTERN	INT-INTEREST
BLDG-BUILDING	ED-EDUCATION	INTER-INTERMEDIATE
BLDR-BUILDER	EDL-EDUCATIONAL	INTL-INTERNATIONAL
BLVD-BOULEVARD	ELEC-ELECTRIC	INTST-INTERSTATE
BORO-BOROUGH	ELECTR-ELECTRONIC	INV-INVESTOR
BR-BEARER	ELEM-ELEMENTARY	INVT-INVESTMENT
BRD-BOARD	ELIM-ELIMINATION	IRR-IRRIGATION
BRDG-BRIDGE	ENG-ENGLAND	IS-ISLAND
BRH-BRANCH	ENGR-ENGINEERING	JCT-JUNCTION
BRIT-BRITISH	ENTMT-ENTERTAINMENT EQUIP- EQUIPMENT	JR-JUNIOR
BRITN-BRITAIN	ETC-ET CETERA	JT-JOINT
BROS-BROTHERS	EXHIB-EXHIBITION	KANS-KANSAS
BUR-BUREAU	EXMP-EXEMPTED	KY-KENTUCKY
C Z-CANAL ZONE	EXP-EXPIRE	LA-LOUISIANA
CALIF-CALIFORNIA	EXPL-EXPLORATION	LAB-LABORATORY
CALL-CALLABLE	EXPT-EXPORT	LD-LAND
CAP-CAPITAL	EXPWY-EXPRESSWAY	LIBR-LIBRARY
CAS-CASUALTY	EXTD-EXTENDED	LIQ-LIQUIDATION
CDA-CANADA	EXTL-EXTERNAL	LMBR-LUMBER
CDN-CANADIAN	EXTN-EXTENSION	LN-LOAN
CEM-CEMENT	FAC-FACILITY	LOC-LOCAL
CENT-CENTRAL	FD-FUND	LT-LIGHT
CENTY-CENTURY	FDG-FUNDING	LTD-LIMITED
CHEM-CHEMICAL	FDRY-FOUNDRY	LTG-LIGHTING
CIG-CIGARETTE	FED-FEDERAL	MACH-MACHINE
CL-CLASS	FEDN-FEDERATION	MACHY-MACHINERY
CMNTY-COMMUNITY	FEDT-FEDERATED	MAN-MANITOBA
CNTY-COUNTY	FGHT-FREIGHT	MASS-MASSACHUSETTS
CO-COMPANY	FGN-FOREIGN	MAT-MATURITY
COLL-COLLATERAL	FID-FIDELITY	MATL-MATERIAL
COLO-COLORADO	FIN-FINANCE	MD-MARYLAND
COM-COMMON	FING-FINANCING	ME-MAINE
		MED-MEDICAL

MEM-MEMORIAL	PRIN-PRINCIPAL	STA-STATION
MET-METROPOLITAN	PRIV-PRIVILEGE	STAD-STADIUM
MGMT-MANAGEMENT	PROD-PRODUCT	STAT-STATUTORY
MICH-MICHIGAN	PRODTN-PRODUCTION	STD-STANDARD
MINN-MINNESOTA	PROJ-PROJECT	STK-STOCK
MISS-MISSISSIPPI	PROM-PROMISSORY	STKYD-STOCKYARD
MLG-MILLING	PROT-PROTECTIVE	STL-STEEL
MLS-MILLS	PROTN-PROTECTION	STPD-STAMPED
MNG-MINING	PROV-PROVINCE	STR-STREET
MO-MISSOURI	PRTG-PRINTING	SUB-SUBORDINATED
MONT-MONTANA	PUB-PUBLIC	SUBDIV-SUBDIVISION
MT-MOUNT	PUBG-PUBLISHING	SUBN-SUBURBAN
MTG-MORTGAGE	PUBN-PUBLICATION	SUBS-SUBSCRIPTION
MTN-MOUNTAIN	PUR-PURCHASE	SUBT-SUBSTITUTE
MTR-MOTOR	PURP-PURPOSE	SURP-SURPLUS
MUN-MUNICIPAL	PWR-POWER	SVC-SERVICE
MUT-MUTUAL	QUE-QUEBEC	SVGS-SAVINGS
N B-NEW BRUNSWICK	R I-RHODE ISLAND	SWITZ-SWITZERLAND
N C-NORTH CAROLINA	RCPT-RECEIPT	SWR-SEWER
N D-NORTH DAKOTA	RD-ROAD	SYND-SYNDICATE
N H-NEW HAMPSHIRE	REC-RECREATION	SYS-SYSTEM
N J-NEW JERSEY	RECON-RECONSTRUCTION	TEL-TELEPHONE
N MEX-NEW MEXICO	RED-REDEEMABLE	TER-TERRACE
N S-NOVA SCOTIA	REDEV-REDEVELOPMENT	TERM-TERMINAL
N Y-NEW YORK	REF-REFUNDING	TERR-TERRITORY
NAT-NATURAL	REFNG-REFINING	TEX-TEXAS
NATL-NATIONAL	REFRIG-REFRIGERATION	THORO-THOROUGHFARE
NAV-NAVIGATION	REG-REGISTERED	THRU-THROUGH
NEB-NEBRASKA	REGL-REGIONAL	TOB-TOBACCO
NETH-NETHERLANDS	REGR-REGULAR	TPK-TURNPIKE
NEV-NEVADA	REGT-REGENTS	TR-TRUST
NFLD-NEWFOUNDLAND	REINS-REINSURANCE	TRAN-TRANSIT
NO-NUMBER	RENT-RENTAL	TRANSN-TRANSPORTATION
NORTH EASTN-NORTH EASTERN	REORG-REORGANIZED	TRCNTNTL- TRANSCONTINENTAL
NORTH WESTN-NORTH WESTERN	REORGN-REORGANIZATION	TREAS-TREASURY
NORTHEASTN-NORTHEASTERN	REP-REPUBLIC	TREASR-TREASURER
NORTHN-NORTHERN	REPST-REPRESENT	TUIT-TUITION
NORTHWESTN-NORTHWESTERN	REPSTD-REPRESENTED	TUNL-TUNNEL
NT-NOTE	REPSTG-REPRESENTING	TWP-TOWNSHIP
OBLIG-OBLIGATION	RES-RESOURCES	TWY-THRUWAY
OKLA-OKLAHOMA	RESH-RESEARCH	TWY-TOLLWAY
ONT-ONTARIO	RESV-RESERVE	U A R-UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
OPER-OPERATING	REV-REVENUE	U K-UNITED KINGDOM
OPT-OPTION	RIV-RIVER	U S-UNITED STATES
OPTL-OPTIONAL	RLTY-REALTY	UN-UNION
ORD-ORDINARY	RR-RAILROAD	UNI-UNIFIED
ORE-OREGON	RT-RIGHT	UNIV-UNIVERSITY
ORIG-ORIGINAL	RT-ROUTE	UNVL-UNIVERSAL
P R-PUERTO RICO	RTY-ROYALTY	UTD-UNITED
PA-PENNSYLVANIA	RUBR-RUBBER	UTIL-UTILITY
PAC-PACIFIC	RY-RAILWAY	V I-VIRGIN ISLANDS
PAR-PAR VALUE	S C-SOUTH CAROLINA	VA-VIRGINIA
PART-PARTICIPATING	S D-SOUTH DAKOTA	VAR-VARIOUS
PARTN-PARTICIPATION	SAN-SANITARY	VEH-VEHICLE
PAV-PAVING	SANTN-SANITATION	VET-VETERAN
PAY-PAYABLE	SASK-SASKATCHEWAN	VIC-VICINITY
PERM-PERMANENT	SCH-SCHOOL	VLG-VILLAGE
PERP-PERPETUAL	SEC-SECURITY	VOL-VOLUNTARY
PERS-PERSONAL	SECD-SECURED	VT-VERMONT
PETE-PETROLEUM	SECT-SECTION	VTG-VOTING
PFD-PREFERRED	SER-SERIES	VY-VALLEY
PK-PARK	SEW-SEWAGE	W VA-WEST VIRGINIA
PKG-PARKING	SF-SINKING FUND	WASH-WASHINGTON
PKWY-PARKWAY	SH-SHARE	WESTN-WESTERN
PL-PLACE	SMLT-SMELTING	WHSE-WAREHOUSE
PLG-PLEDGE	SOC-SOCIETY	WHSL-WHOLESALE
PLGD-PLAYGROUND	SOUTH EASTN-SOUTH EASTERN	WHSR-WHOLESALE
PLT-PLANT	SOUTH WESTN-SOUTH WESTERN	WIS-WISCONSIN
PMT-PAYMENT	SOUTHEASTN-SOUTHEASTERN	WK-WORK
POL-POLICY	SOUTHN-SOUTHERN	WT-WARRANTS
PPTY-PROPERTY	SOUTHWESTN-SOUTHWESTERN	WTR-WATER
PR-PRIOR	SPL-SPECIAL	WTRWKS-WATERWORKS
PREF-PREFERENCE	SR-SENIOR	WYO-WYOMING
PRELIM-PRELIMINARY	SS-STEAMSHIP	YD-YARD
PREM-PREMIUM	ST-SAINT	YR-YEAR
PRIM-PRIMARY	ST-STATE	

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