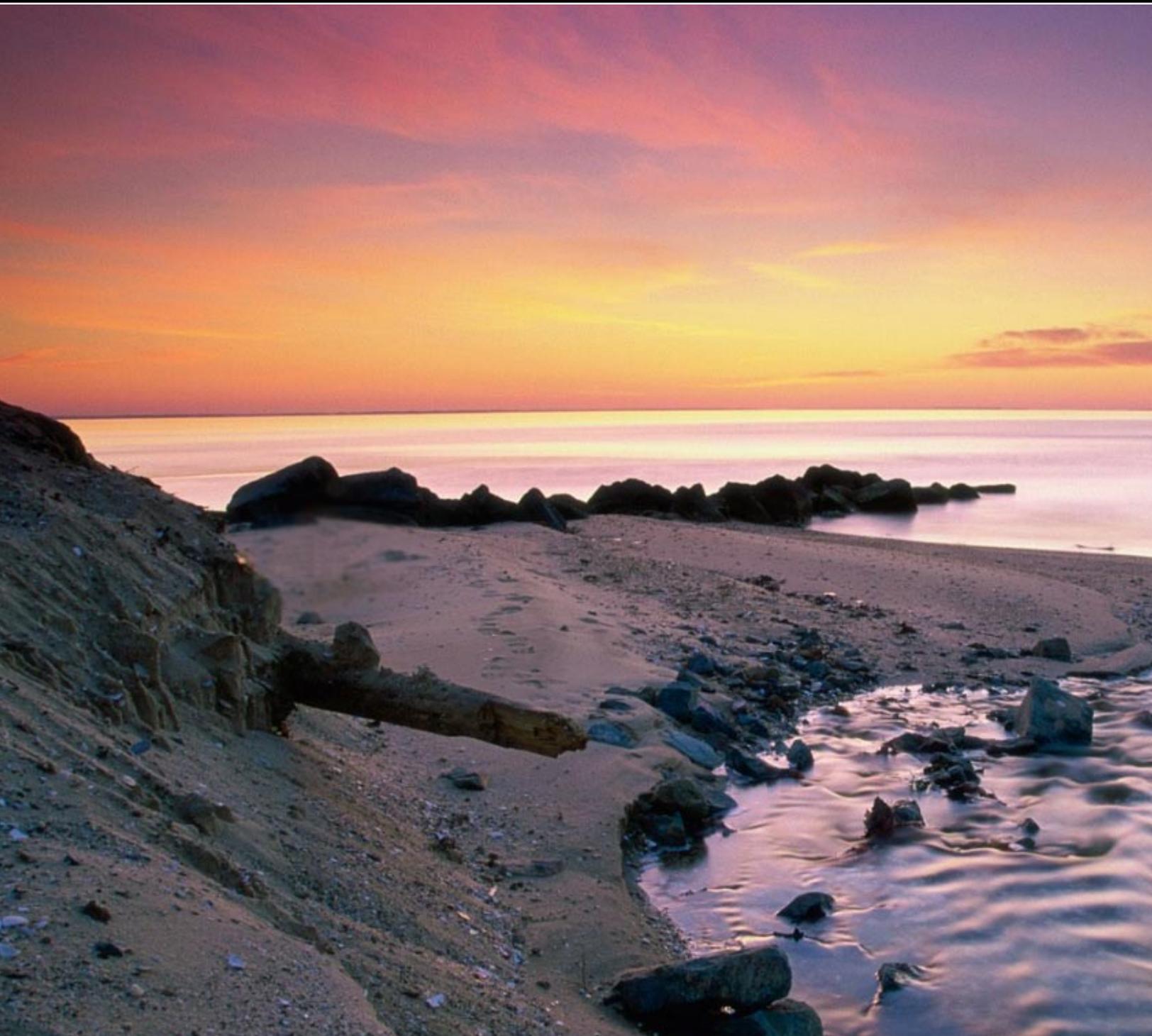


# *MSRP Investment Options & Fundamentals*



## Panorama of Investment Options

Period ending December 31, 2005

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# Spectrum of Investment Options Explained

The Maryland Supplemental Retirement Plans (MSRP) offers four tax-deferred supplemental retirement savings plans:

- \* 457
- \* 403(b)
- \* 401(k)
- \* 401(a) Match Plan

The available investment options, outlined here, have been selected by the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Teachers & State Employees Supplemental Retirement Plans. Plan administration is by Nationwide Retirement Solutions, Inc. (NRS). NRS also performs communication and enrollment services with registered representatives of GRW Capital Corporation, member NASD, and of INNOVA Securities Inc., member NASD.

## ABOUT THE SPECTRUM

This Spectrum of Investment Options provides you with a brief description of the investment choices available under each of the plans. It illustrates asset class, category, and the investment objective for each of the offered funds. **Before you select an investment option, you should obtain the applicable fund prospectus(es), which contain(s) more complete information about the fund(s), including charges and expenses. Please read the prospectuses carefully before investing any money.**

Funds at the Conservative end of the Spectrum usually provide less risk to principal and lower earnings potential. The funds at the Aggressive end of the Spectrum generally have a greater degree of risk of principal. However, over a longer investment period, they may have the potential for higher investment returns.

Nationwide Retirement Specialists are authorized and licensed to explain the supplemental retirement plans and the available investment options. However, they are not permitted to provide investment advice. If you need tax or investment advice, you should contact a tax or financial advisor.

## HOW THE SPECTRUM IS ORGANIZED

The Spectrum is designed to help you compare, at a glance, the type of investments - and the relative risk and return potential - of each of the investment options available. The options are listed from the most conservative (on the left side) to the most aggressive (on the right side).

The pie charts at the top of the page describing the funds, reflect an asset allocation approach developed by Ibbotson Associates. Asset allocation is a rational strategy for investment selection. Simply put, it is the process of diversifying your investment dollars across different asset classes. It enables you to maximize your return potential while reducing your risk.

Ibbotson Associates uses a broad approach to diversify holdings across six general asset classes, which include combinations of different types of stock investments, bonds and cash equivalents. It can help you determine your investment strategy if you are uncertain where and how you want to invest. You can then implement your asset allocation strategy by selecting funds from the Spectrum to create a portfolio that matches your investor profile. Try the Ibbotson Asset Allocation Tool on the website at [www.MarylandDC.com](http://www.MarylandDC.com) to help you determine your investment profile.

**Conservative funds** have the lowest risk of losing value in the short term, but also tend to have less return potential over longer periods of time. Conservative investments are typically short-term obligations that pay regular interest, such as money markets, certificates of deposit and U.S. treasuries.

**Moderately Conservative** funds often invest in a combination of bonds and common stocks. They typically emphasize current income with some long-term growth. Investment options in this category have some short-term risk and the potential for good long-term gain.

**Moderate** funds have more risk than short-term investments, but may still include some types of investments that help moderate their overall risk. For example, many moderate investments include a mix of bonds and other short-term investments with stock investments, which have more short-term risk but more growth potential in the long term.

**Moderately Aggressive** funds invest in companies that are in the development phase and may pay small dividends. They usually have a notable short-term risk and potential for outstanding long-term performance.

**Aggressive** funds invest mostly in stocks, which may rise or fall in the short term, but have historically produced the highest long-term returns.

# INTRODUCTION

The Maryland Teachers & State Employees Supplemental Retirement Plans provide you with a wide range of investment choices designed to fit different financial goals. With a variety of options from which to choose, you'll be able to select those with objectives that are very similar to your own. As a participant, you may direct your account to one or more of the options.

This booklet provides you with a description of each investment option, including its objective, policy, style, inception date, operating expense, and asset allocations. The options are categorized according to their historical risk, which progress through the booklet from most conservative to most aggressive categories. Typically, the greater the investment risk, the greater the potential reward or loss. **Investing involves risk and there is no assurance that the investment objective of any fund will be achieved. In addition, some mutual funds may impose a short term trade fee.** Note that some options are available in certain plans, only.\*

When reading about the different options, keep in mind that no single investment or combination is right for everyone. Each of you has individual needs and goals, and these change over time. Therefore, you should strive to put together a blend of investments that's right for you—now and in the future.

**Please consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other important information about the investment company. Prospectuses are available by calling 1-800-545-4730. Read the prospectus carefully before investing.**

Information contained in this guide is current as of December 31, 2005. Data was provided by Segal Advisors as of December 31, 2005. Although gathered from reliable sources, data accuracy and completeness cannot be guaranteed. Please refer to the MSRP Investment Performance Report to obtain quarterly performance information. In addition, you may obtain the most recent updated performance data by visiting [www.MarylandDC.com](http://www.MarylandDC.com), or by calling (800) 545-4730.

*\*Investment Contract Pool - not available to 403(b) participants*

*\*Vanguard Prime Money Market Fund - available only to 403(b) participants*

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*Asset class data provided by Segal Advisors, unless otherwise noted. Although gathered from reliable sources, data accuracy and completeness cannot be guaranteed.*

## Investment Contract Pool\* [457plan, 401(k) plan and the 401(a) match plan]

This option is a portfolio of investment contracts placed periodically with qualified fixed-income managers/underwriters and insurance companies. The board hired ING Life Insurance & Annuity Company as the pool's fund manager. ING places collected funds into a new or existing contract according to a formal investment policy. The placement may be for a set period or for a certain portion of the pooled fund. Some contracts have a fixed rate of interest for the length of the contract. Other contracts, however, reset the rate of interest on a regular basis throughout the life of the contract. The contract interest rate is based on the earnings of the contract's underlying investments at that time. Participants' accounts are credited with a quarterly rate that is a blend of all contracts in the pool (the blended rate).

**Approximate Size** \$544.9 million

### Investment Objective

This option's objectives are to protect principal and to provide participants with credited interest rates that are above comparable duration U.S. government Treasury bills. Contract issuers are selected to maintain a diversified portfolio. This option allows participants to transfer into or out of the pool at any time. New payroll deferrals to the pool also can be made at any time.

**Inception Date** January 1, 1987

### Investment Contract Pool Carriers (December 31, 2005)



\*Information provided by ING Stable Value Product Group

## Vanguard® Prime Money Market Fund [403(b) plan only]

**Approximate Size** \$50.6 million total fund net assets under management

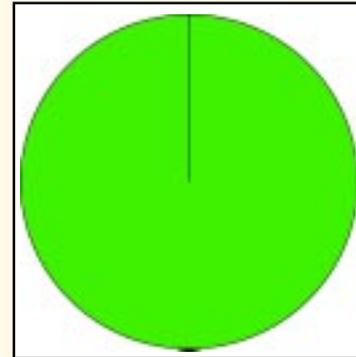
**Investment Objective** This fund seeks the highest level of income consistent with maintaining a stable share price of \$1.

**Inception Date** June 4, 1975

An investment in a money market fund isn't insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although the fund seeks to preserve your investment at \$1 per share, it's possible to lose money by investing in the fund.

### Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)

Cash 100.0%  
100.0% TOTAL



**Federated U.S. Government Securities Fund:  
2-5 Years**

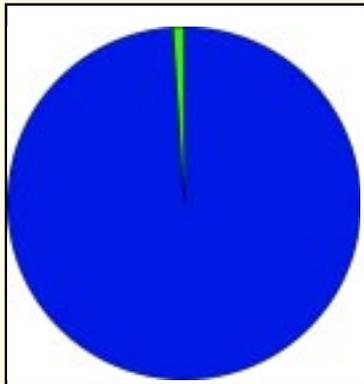
**Approximate Size**                 \$666 million total fund net assets under management

**Investment Objective**             This fund seeks current income.

**Inception Date**                     February 18, 1983

**Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)**

Bonds	99.6%
Cash	<u>0.4%</u>
	100.0% TOTAL



\* While the fund invests primarily in securities of the U.S. Government and its agencies, the fund's value is not guaranteed by these entities.

**PIMCO Total Return Fund -  
Institutional Shares**

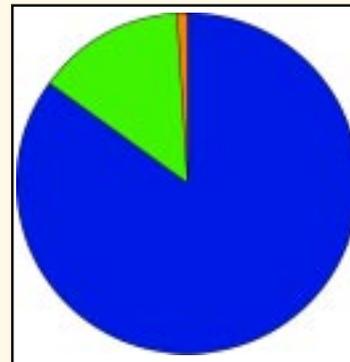
**Approximate Size**                 \$90.6 billion total fund net assets under management

**Investment Objective**             This fund seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

**Inception Date**                     May 11, 1987

**Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)**

Bonds	85.0%
Convertible Securities	1.0%
Cash	<u>14.0%</u>
	100.0% TOTAL



\* While the fund invests primarily in securities of the U.S. Government and its agencies, the fund's value is not guaranteed by these entities.

## Fidelity Puritan Fund

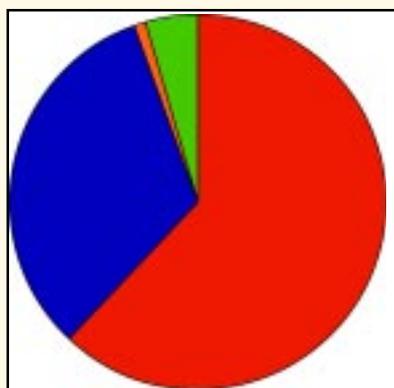
**Approximate Size**            \$24.1 billion total fund net assets under management

**Investment Objective**      This fund seeks income and capital growth consistent with reasonable risk.

**Inception Date**                April 16, 1947

### Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)

Equity	62.0%
Bonds	32.5%
Convertible Securities	1.0%
Cash/Other	4.5%
	100.0% TOTAL



## DWS Value Builder Fund - Institutional Shares

(Renamed from Scudder Flag Investors Value Builder Fund on 2/26/06)

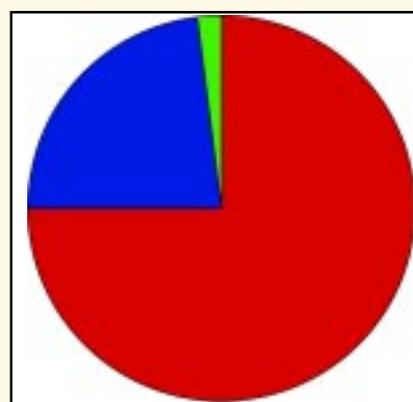
**Approximate Size**            \$88.0 million total fund net assets under management

**Investment Objective**      This fund seeks to maximize total return through a combination of long-term growth of capital and current income. The fund's Lead Portfolio Manager, Hobart Buppert II holds a BA and a MBA from Loyola College.

**Inception Date**                November 2, 1995

### Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)

Equity	75.0%
Bonds	23.0%
Convertible Securities	0.0%
Cash	2.0%
	100.0% TOTAL



## Fidelity Growth and Income Portfolio

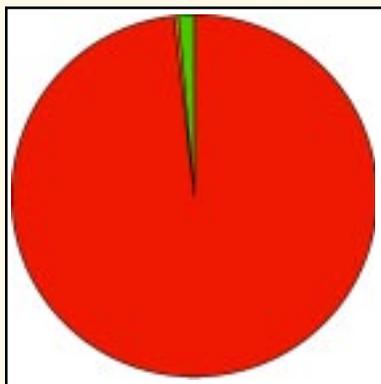
**Approximate Size**      \$31.1 billion total fund net assets under management

**Investment Objective**      This fund seeks a high total return through a combination of current income and capital appreciation.

**Inception Date**      December 30, 1985

### Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)

Equity	98.2%
Convertible Securities	0.4%
Cash/Other	1.4%
	100.0% TOTAL



## Legg Mason Value Trust Fund Institutional Shares

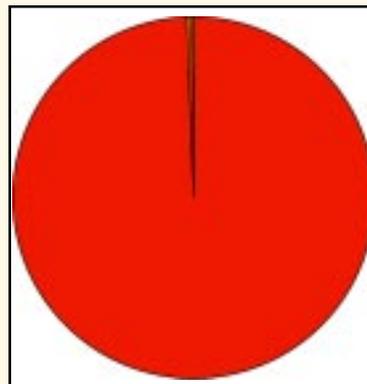
**Approximate Size**      \$6.0 billion total fund net assets under management

**Investment Objective**      This fund seeks long-term growth of capital by using the "Value Approach" to investing.

**Inception Date**      December 1, 1994

### Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)

Equity	99.4%
Convertible Securities	0.4%
Cash	0.2%
	100.0% TOTAL



## Vanguard Institutional Index Fund

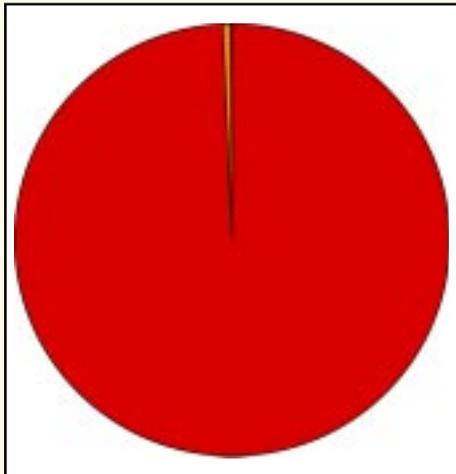
**Approximate Size** \$56.2 billion total fund net assets under management

**Investment Objective** This fund seeks long-term growth of capital and income from dividends.

**Inception Date** July 31, 1990

### Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)

Equity	99.3%
Convertible Securities	0.6%
Cash	0.1%
	100.0% TOTAL



## Growth Fund of America

Class A

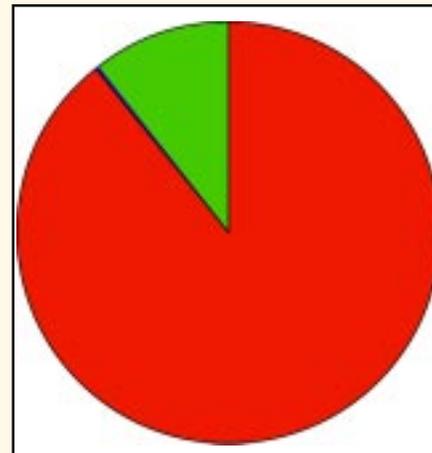
**Approximate Size** \$71.5 billion total fund net assets under management

**Investment Objective** This fund seeks to provide long-term growth of capital.

**Inception Date** December 1, 1973

### Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)

Equity	89.2%
Bonds	0.2%
Cash	10.6%
	100.0% TOTAL



**Washington Mutual Investors Fund**  
Class A

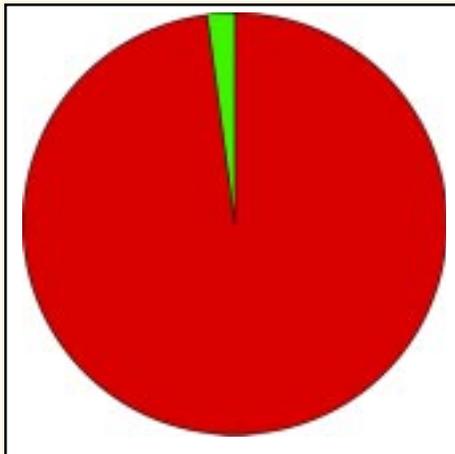
**Approximate Size**            \$62.7 billion total fund net assets under management

**Investment Objective**      This fund seeks to provide current income and the opportunity for growth of principal consistent with sound common-stock investing.

**Inception Date**                July 31, 1952

**Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)**

Equity	97.9%
Cash	2.1%
	100.0% TOTAL



**Dreyfus MidCap Index Fund**

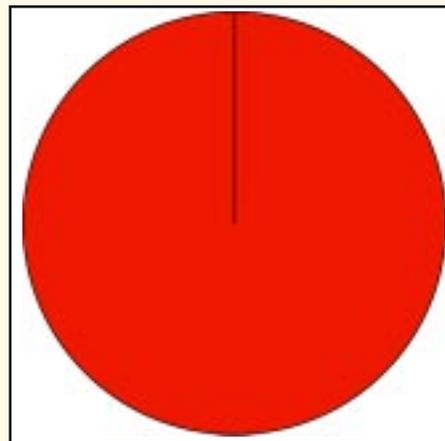
**Approximate Size**            \$2.3 billion total fund net assets under management

**Investment Objective**      The fund generally invests in all 400 stocks in the S&P MidCap 400 in proportion to their weighting in the index.

**Inception Date**                June 19, 1991

**Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)**

Equity	100.0%
Cash/Other	0.0%
	100.0% TOTAL



**Lord Abbett Mid Cap Value Fund**

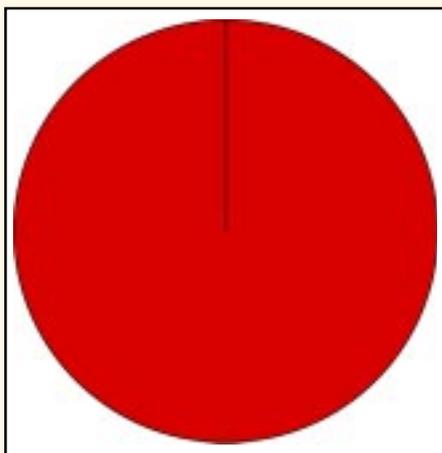
**Approximate Size**            \$7.4 billion total fund net assets under management

**Investment Objective**      This fund seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing in stocks of medium-size companies believed to be undervalued in the marketplace.

**Inception Date**                June 28, 1983

**Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)**

Equity	100.0%
Cash	0.0%
	100.0% TOTAL



**Delaware Trend Fund**

**Institutional Class**

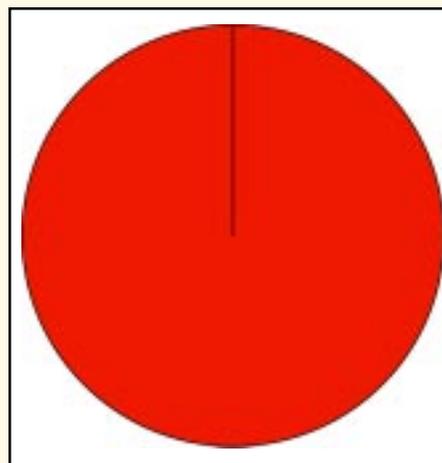
**Approximate Size**            \$253.6 million total fund net assets under management

**Investment Objective**      This fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

**Inception Date**                November 23, 1992

**Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)**

Equity	100.0%
Cash	0.0%
	100.0% TOTAL



**T. Rowe Price Small-Cap Stock Fund**

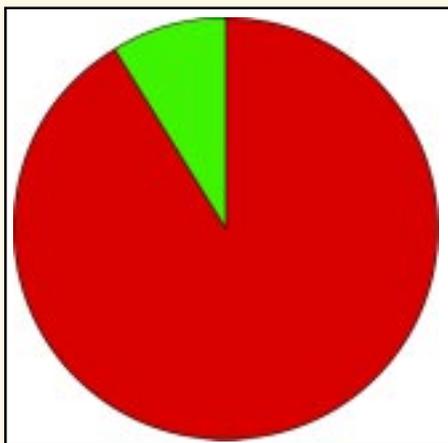
**Approximate Size**            \$7.4 billion total fund net assets under management

**Investment Objective**      This fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

**Inception Date**              On August 31, 1992, T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. became the investment manager of this fund. All performance data prior to this date is the result of other investment managers.

**Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)**

Equity	91.2%
Cash	8.8%
	100.0% TOTAL



\* Small company funds involve increased risk and volatility.

**EuroPacific Growth Fund**

**Class A**

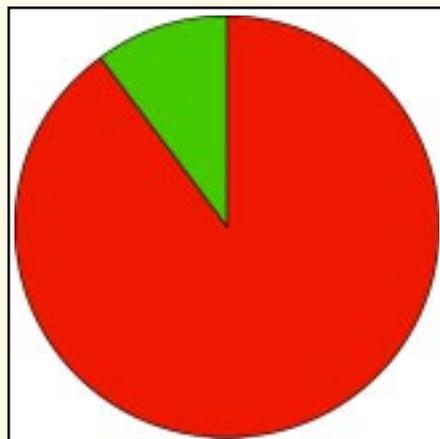
**Approximate Size**            \$43.1 billion total fund net assets under management

**Investment Objective**      This fund seeks to provide long-term growth of capital by investing in companies based outside the United States.

**Inception Date**              April 16, 1984

**Asset Allocations (December 31, 2005)**

Equity	89.8%
Convertible Securities	0.0%
Cash	10.2%
	100.0% TOTAL



\* International investing involves additional risks including: currency fluctuations, political instability, and foreign regulations.

*Mutual funds involve market risk including the possible loss of principal. The return and principal value of an investment in stocks fluctuate with changes in market conditions such that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than their original cost.*

## Asset Allocations

The asset allocations are presented to show the funds' allocations as of the date in the parentheses. They may not be representative of the funds' current or future investments. The mutual funds are regularly buying, selling and rebalancing their holdings. Therefore, the percentages and holdings published may change at any time.

## Investment Style

For purposes of this booklet, short duration bond funds have an average effective maturity (average term length of a fund's bond portfolio) of less than four years. An intermediate term bond fund would have an average effective maturity greater than or equal to four years but less than or equal to 10 years, and those with maturity that exceeds 10 years would be considered long-term. High quality funds are the safest whereas low quality are the riskiest. A growth-oriented fund generally holds stocks of companies that are believed to have the potential to increase earnings faster than the rest of the market. A value-oriented fund contains stocks that are believed to be undervalued in price, and whose worth will eventually be recognized by the market. A blend fund may hold growth stocks and value stocks, or it may contain stocks that display both characteristics. Domestic hybrid funds resemble balanced funds. Balanced funds typically provide for a predictable combination, usually 50/50 or 60/40, of stock (equities) and bond (fixed income) exposure. Many balanced funds' equity portions resemble the S&P 500, while their bond portfolios often track indices of investment-grade debt. In contrast, domestic hybrid funds actively adjust their mix of securities in response to market conditions. Many utilize a variety of securities in addition to common stock and investment-grade debt, including foreign securities, high-yield debt, preferred stock, and convertible bonds. Median market capitalization (cap) is a measure of a company's size. It's determined by multiplying a company's share price by its number of outstanding shares of stock. For purposes of this brochure, all funds with median market caps less than \$2 billion are considered small-cap funds. Funds with median market caps greater than or equal to \$2 billion but less than or equal to \$10 billion are considered mid-cap funds. And those with median market caps greater than \$10 billion are considered large-cap.

## Mutual Fund Savings Program

Through successful negotiations by the MSRP Board of Trustees, most of the mutual funds in the Maryland supplemental retirement plans reimburse part of their annual operating expense back to the plans. At the Board's direction, these savings are used to buy additional shares in the applicable funds and then distributed to participants' accounts on a quarterly basis as they are received.

## Types of Investments

**Stocks.** Stocks are units of ownership of a company. A company can raise money for start-up, expansion or growth by selling shares of its stock. There are generally two types of stocks: common and preferred. Common stock is the most basic form of ownership in a company—it typically gives shareholders the right to vote on issues concerning the company and a percentage share of ownership in the company. For example, if you own one share of common stock in a company that has 100 shares, you own 1% of the company. Preferred stock usually does not offer voting rights, but owners of preferred stock are generally entitled to dividends (the company's profits distributed in cash) before common stockholders. Preferred stockholders generally receive dividends at set times, whereas common stockholders may or may not receive dividends.

**Bonds.** Bonds are loans, or debt instruments, issued by governments or corporations that need to raise money. When an investor buys a bond, he/she is actually loaning money to the government or company. They are issued for a set period, during which interest payments are typically made to the bond holder. The amount of these payments depends on the interest rate established by the bond issuer when the bond is first sold. This is called a coupon rate, which can be fixed or variable. At the end of the set period, or the maturity date, the bond issuer is required to repay the original loan amount, or the par value of the bond. As with consumer loans, there is a great variety in the financial markets with regard to these details, i.e. how and when payments will be made, and the prevailing interest rate. Bonds are generally a more stable form of investment than stocks, and usually provide a more steady flow of income. Their stability typically means that their long-term return will be less than that of stocks generally, although it might be greater than the investment return of a particular stock.

**Mutual Funds.** Mutual Funds are funds operated by an investment company. They combine the money of many investors into a single pool, and then use it to buy securities such as stocks, bonds or money market instruments. These securities form the underlying portfolio of the fund. The fund earns money on those securities and distributes the earnings to the investors (also known as shareholders) as dividends. If the securities in the fund are sold for a profit, the profits are distributed to shareholders as capital gains. Of course, securities can also be sold at a loss which is ultimately born by the investors in the form of reduced share value. As is the case in the Maryland supplemental retirement plans, dividends and capital gains may be automatically reinvested to buy additional fund shares. Investment objectives, policies and degrees of risk vary among mutual funds, but because mutual funds diversify their holdings (or invest in many securities), they provide less risk than an investment in stock of an individual company. All mutual funds are required to file a registration statement with an agency of the federal government, the Securities and Exchange Commission. The registration statement contains detailed information on the finances, expenses, management, and risks of the fund. This information is, in turn, available to investors (including you, as a plan participant) in a detailed document called a prospectus. The prospectus will tell you the types of stocks and bonds in a particular mutual fund, risks from these stocks and bonds, and the investment return of the fund in the past. Before investing, you should always request and review a prospectus for your investments in this plan. You can request a prospectus by calling the Nationwide Retirement Solutions' Baltimore office at 410-252-7201.

**Cash Equivalents.** Cash equivalents are short-term securities such as bank certificates of deposit (CDs) and money market funds. They typically have less risk than stocks and bonds because the investments are for a short period, and chances of failure during that short period are small and predictable. They also generally provide a lower long-term return on your investment. (CDs are insured by the FDIC and offer a fixed rate of return.)

**Fixed Investment Options.** Fixed investment options offer a set rate of return for a specified period. Examples of fixed options include the investment contract pools, individual insurance annuity contracts, and certificates of deposit (CDs). Fixed options are often called stable value options because they provide a constant or stable principle value like a savings account, and pay interest on that value. Many retirement plans offer "investment contract pools." The pools are a collection of fixed, stable value contracts sold by different insurance or investment companies, each with a different interest rate. The contracts' interest rates are blended together to provide the rate paid to the participant, the blended rate. The advantage of the pools is that they provide the stable value preferred by many participants, but reduce the risk of relying on a single insurance company to provide that stable value. The pools are also advantageous because they do not require advance notice of withdrawal or penalty charges to transfer to another investment. Fixed options, in general, lock participants into a fixed return regardless of market conditions. They do not reflect market value changes when interest rates rise and fall. When short-term interest rates are high, shorter term investments may outperform the fixed options. Over time, however, you can expect that the fixed options will provide a stable return.

**Small-, Mid-, or Large-Cap Stocks.** The size of a company usually is defined by its market capitalization, the share price of the company's stock times the number of outstanding shares. A small-cap (capitalization) fund is a mutual fund that invests mostly in stocks of small companies; a large-cap fund invests mostly in stocks of larger companies. Mid-cap funds are

somewhere in between. Small companies can typically grow much faster than big companies, but their stocks tend to be more volatile (more rise and fall in value) than the stock of large companies. Small companies fail more often than large companies do, so small companies have more risk. Over the long term (1925 to present), small-cap stocks have outperformed large-cap stocks; but an investor in these small-cap stocks must be willing to accept the risks of a high degree of market ups and downs, and the increased risk in any particular period.

**Growth Stocks and Value Stocks.** Within the size categories of stocks (small-, mid-, large-cap), there are two basic styles: growth and value. Growth stocks generally have a high price relative to the company's earnings due to anticipation of growth opportunities. Value stocks generally have a low price relative to earnings. The mutual funds in the Maryland Supplemental Retirement Plans are described in part by their growth or value orientations. Generally, a growth-oriented mutual fund mostly contains stocks of companies that its portfolio manager believes have the potential to increase earnings faster than the rest of the market. A value-oriented portfolio focuses on stocks that the manager thinks are currently under-valued in price and believes will eventually see their worth recognized.

**International Stocks.** International stocks are those of companies located outside of the United States. Risks of international investments include currency fluctuations, political instability, different and less restrictive securities regulations, and differing accounting practices.

## **Understanding and Managing Risk**

**Understanding Risk.** Risk is a major factor to consider because all investments carry risk. In theory, the more risk you take, the greater your potential return. Understanding the different types of risk helps you make choices that will reduce your risk to an acceptable level, and at the same time provide you with a desirable investment. There are five basic types of investment risk: inflation, market, business, credit and interest rate risk.

**Inflation Risk.** This is the chance that your investment will not grow enough over time to keep up with inflation. Inflation is the purchasing power of your money - \$1 generally will buy less in the future than it buys today. If your investments earn less than inflation, they actually lose value in real economic terms. Inflation has been very low in recent years. However, from the late 1960s through the early 1980s it was very high.

**Market Risk.** This is the risk that your investment choice may decline in value (buy it for \$100, sell it at \$80) because other investors have a different belief in its worth and will pay less for it.

**Business Risk.** This is the risk that an investment will have less value because of poor business results -which can range from incidental (ex. Burger Palace's Beef Deluxe is not a popular menu item) to catastrophic (ex. company bankruptcy).

**Credit Risk.** This is the risk that a bond issuer will not be able to make interest payments as promised or repay the original amount of the loan when it is due.

**Interest Rate Risk.** This is the risk that your investment will lose value when interest rates rise. Bonds are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. When interest rates rise, bond prices drop and vice versa. The longer the duration of the bond (length of time until the original loan amount is due), the greater the impact changing interest rates will have on the bond's value. The desire to avoid this risk is one of the reasons behind the stable value investment contract pools.

**Managing Risk.** One way to reduce risk is to spread your money among different investments. This is called **diversification**. Diversifying your investments among several types, such as stocks, bonds and cash equivalents, is known as **asset allocation**. Diversification and asset allocation protect you against a single, devastating loss; there is less risk that all of your investments will be hit hard (suffer market, business or credit loss) at the same time. They also enhance your chance that some of your investments will do well when others suffer. This principle of diversification is one of the basic advantages of mutual fund investing. This does not mean that mutual funds are guaranteed to make money; it means that most professionals view mutual funds as less risky than other types of investments. In addition to spreading your money among different types of investments, you can diversify your money within those types of investments. This means that you buy stock from more than one company, or bonds from more than one issuer. You also diversify when you invest in more than one type of mutual fund. For instance, in the Maryland Supplemental Retirement Plans, you can diversify by investing in a combination of bond, growth and income, growth, small-cap, and international funds. Another strategy for reducing risk is called **dollar cost averaging**. This involves investing the same amount of money at regular times, regardless of whether the stock market is up or down. As a participant in the Maryland Supplemental Retirement Plans, this will be easy for you! Your biweekly contributions will continually go toward buying shares, more shares when the mutual fund share prices are down and fewer when the prices are higher. By buying more shares when prices are down, your average cost per share can end up being lower than the average in the market over the same period. Dollar cost averaging does not assure a profit and does not guarantee against loss in a declining market. This type of strategy involves continuous investment in the security regardless of fluctuating price levels of such securities. You should consider your financial ability to continue your purchases through periods of low price levels. **The use of asset allocation does not guarantee returns or insulate you from potential losses.**



***The Enrollment Hotline***

***1-877-628-2499***

To enroll, for info about the match, or to change your contribution amount, or to transfer in money from an IRA or previous employer's plan

***Nationwide Retirement Solutions Web Site***

***<http://www.MarylandDC.com>***

To enroll, for 24-hour account information, to make investment option exchanges and allocation changes, to change contribution amount and to download forms

***Nationwide Retirement Solutions Baltimore Office***

***410-252-7201 or 1-800-966-6355***

To enroll, to change your deferral amount, for mutual fund prospectuses or annual reports, for investment option booklets, for payout calculations, or to arrange a meeting with a representative

***Nationwide Retirement Solutions Customer Service Center***

***1-800-545-4730***

For 24-hour account information, to make investment option exchanges and allocation changes, to change address, name or beneficiary and for financial hardship inquiries (press "0" to reach a representative), Office Hours: Monday thru Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

***Maryland Teachers & State Employees Supplemental Retirement Plans***

***410-767-8740 or 1-800-543-5605***

For info about the Maryland supplemental retirement plans, for investment option booklets, for mutual fund prospectuses and other general information; to arrange attendance at educational seminars

***MSRP Web Site***

***<http://www.msrp.state.md.us>***

For info about the Maryland supplemental retirement plans and the match, including the latest on pension reform

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