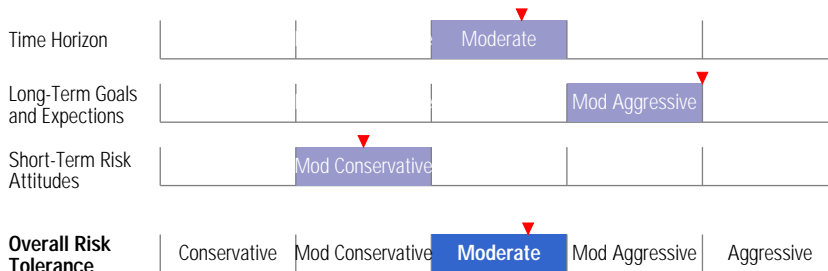


Risk Assessment Results for Michael Scully

Tolerance for risk is a key consideration in determining your probable level of comfort with varying investing choices. Your responses to the questionnaire have been scored and then mapped to a mix of asset types listed in the pie chart below.

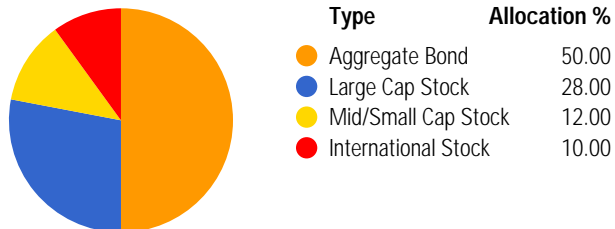
Risk Scoring

Your risk tolerance is scored based on three factors that impact investing decisions: time horizon, long-term goals and expectations, and short-term risk attitudes. The graphic illustrates these issues in terms of one of five possible portfolio asset mixes, from Conservative (least risky) to Aggressive (most risky). Scores for the three issues are then combined to suggest a single asset mix.



Summary of Asset Mix

The pie chart to the right identifies the asset types and weightings of the portfolio asset mix suggested by your Overall Risk Tolerance score. The expected before-tax return and annual standard deviation for the asset mix appear below the chart.



Expected Before-Tax Return %	7.66
Annual Standard Deviation %	9.14

Risk Assessment Questionnaire for Michael Scully

The Risk Assessment Questionnaire helps to determine the best asset mix for an investment. The answers you gave to this questionnaire are listed below.

Time Horizon

Your current situation and future income needs.

- 1 What is your current age?
 - Less than 45
 - 45 to 55
 - 56 to 65
 - 66 to 75
 - Older than 75
- 2 When do you expect to start drawing income?
 - Not for at least 20 years
 - In 10 to 20 years
 - In 5 to 10 years
 - Not now, but within 5 years
 - Immediately

Long-Term Goals and Expectations

Your views of how an investment should perform over the long term.

- 3 What is your goal for this investment?
 - To grow aggressively
 - To grow significantly
 - To grow moderately
 - To grow with caution
 - To avoid losing money
- 4 Assuming normal market conditions, what would you expect from this investment over time?
 - To generally keep pace with the stock market
 - To slightly trail the stock market, but make a good profit
 - To trail the stock market, but make a moderate profit
 - To have less volatility, but make modest profits
 - To limit fluctuations, but make small profits
- 5 Suppose the stock market performs unusually poorly over the next decade, what would you expect from this investment?
 - To lose money
 - To make very little or nothing
 - To eke out a little gain
 - To make a modest gain
 - To be little affected by what happens in the stock market

Short-Term Risk Attitudes

Your attitude toward short-term volatility.

- 6 Which of these statements would best describe your attitudes about the next three years' performance of this investment?
 - I don't mind if I lose money
 - I can tolerate a loss
 - I can tolerate a small loss
 - I'd have a hard time tolerating any losses
 - I need to see at least a little return

Risk Assessment Questionnaire for Michael Scully

Short-Term Risk Attitudes

(Continued)

7 Which of these statements would best describe your attitudes about the next three months' performance of this investment?

- Who cares? One calendar quarter means nothing
- I wouldn't worry about losses in that time frame
- If I suffered a loss of greater than 10%, I'd get concerned
- I can only tolerate small short-term losses
- I'd have a hard time stomaching any losses

Disclosure for Risk Assessment Results

The Risk Assessment Results report is based on input your professional financial advisor provided on the Risk Assessment Questionnaire on your behalf. This report is for illustration purposes only. Nothing contained in the Risk Assessment Results report should be construed as investment recommendations or advice.

The asset-allocation mix identified in the report was generated from the results of the Risk Assessment Questionnaire. Although the scoring is objective, subjectivity cannot be completely eliminated using such planning tools. There is no guarantee that the risk assessment tool or its scoring accurately assessed your tolerance to risk, nor is there any guarantee that the asset mix appropriately reflects your ability to withstand investment risk. Some of the data and/or calculations are based on historical information (including performance) and should not be viewed as a guarantee of future results. Please note, the Risk Assessment Questionnaire, Portfolio Styles, Risk Scoring, Allocation % and all assumptions/factors related to these items, may change from time to time.

Morningstar is not an FINRA-member firm.

Risk Assessment Scoring

Your risk tolerance is scored based on three factors: (1) time horizon, (2) long-term goals and expectations, and (3) short-term risk attitudes. Using a weighted average, an overall risk tolerance score is generated. Each overall score is mapped to one of five possible portfolio asset mixes -- Conservative, Moderately Conservative, Moderate, Moderately Aggressive, or Aggressive. Each is constructed to theoretically represent a spectrum of risk/return profiles from least risky to most risky.

Asset Class Assumptions

Expected Before-Tax Rate of Return is the rate of return before income taxes and any applicable tax credits are taken into account.

The Expected Before-Tax Return is a function of the expected before-tax return for each of the asset classes and the weighting of the asset classes.

Annual Standard Deviation: Annual Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of an investment or portfolio's returns. When an investment or portfolio has a high standard deviation, its range of performance has been (or is expected to be) very wide, indicating that there is a greater potential for volatility.

Annual standard deviation is a function of the annual standard deviation of the composite asset classes, the weighting of those asset classes, and the estimated correlation of return between the asset classes.

Correlation: Correlation considers the relatedness of return patterns between two investments. It is measured using a correlation coefficient, which summarizes the relationship between two return series in a number between -1.0 and 1.0. If there is perfect positive linear relationship between the two investments, the correlation coefficient will be 1.0. If there is a perfect negative linear relationship between the two investments, the correlation coefficient is -1.0. A correlation coefficient of zero means that there is no linear relationship between the investments.

The internal research group of Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc. determined the assumptions for the expected before-tax return and annual standard deviation of Cash Equivalents, Aggregate Bonds, Large Cap Stock, Mid/Small Cap Stock, International Stock and Other, as well as the correlation between asset classes. This illustration uses forward-looking estimates of expected returns and historical estimates of standard deviations and correlation.

Forward-looking forecasts of asset class returns are based on published research, historical data, current market conditions, and investment judgment. The approach varies based on the nature of the asset class in question and the depth and quality of the relevant data. We apply an approach in which the future relationships between macroeconomic and financial variables and asset returns are estimated based on past relationships. The macroeconomic factors considered include, but are not limited to, the effects of inflation, exchange rates, and yield curve spreads.

Asset Class Assumptions	Estimated Return	Estimated Risk
Cash Equivalents	2.2%	0.7%
Aggregate Bond	5.2%	5.8%
Large Cap Stock	9.7%	15.6%
Mid/Small Cap Stock	11.0%	23.7%
International Stock	10.1%	17.3%
Other	10.2%	31.8%

Please Note: Although prudent assumptions have been applied, the rate of return and risk for an investment cannot be predicted with certainty. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Further, security implementation decisions may have a significant effect on risk and return results. The returns and risks identified in the illustration in no way represent a guarantee that the portfolio will produce a particular result.

Summary of Asset Mix

The asset mix identifies the asset types and weightings.

Asset Types

Cash Equivalents (LIBOR): Short-term, liquid, fixed interest investments in Treasury Bills, CD's or other liquid assets.

Aggregate Bonds (Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index): The Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index, an unmanaged index, is made up of a representative list of government, corporate, asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities. The index is frequently used as a general measure of bond market performance. The index reflects reinvestment of all distributions and changes in market prices, but excludes brokerage commissions or other fees.

Large Cap Stocks (S&P 500 Index): The common stocks of well-recognized, large companies (over \$10 billion of market capitalization) that are expected to produce relatively stable and secure earnings.

Mid/Small Cap Stocks (Russell 2000 Index): The common stocks of mid- and small-size companies (under \$2 to \$10 billion of market capitalization) that are expected to produce a blend of growth and earnings, and whose earnings are expected to grow at an above average rate.

Disclosure for Risk Assessment Results Continued

International Stocks (MSCI EAFE Index): Morgan Stanley Capital International EAFE Index (MSCI EAFE), an unmanaged index, is compiled from a composite of securities markets of Europe, Australia and the Far East. The index is widely recognized by investors in foreign markets as the measurement index for portfolios of non-North American securities. The index reflects reinvestment of all distributions and changes in market prices, but excludes brokerage commissions or other fees. Includes stocks in companies domiciled outside the United States, held directly or in managed products (i.e., mutual funds).

Other (Russell 3000 Index): includes investments that can not be categorized in the previous asset classes. Examples include Specialty and Sector Funds, Hedge Funds, Balanced Funds, and Real Estate investments. The Russell 3000[®] Index is composed of 3,000 large U.S. companies, as determined by market capitalization. This portfolio of securities represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. As of June, 2002, the average market capitalization was approximately \$4 billion; the median market capitalization was approximately \$700 million. The index had a total market capitalization range of approximately \$309 billion to \$128 million.

Additional Risks

Certain funds and/or securities under these asset types may invest in areas that tend to involve additional risks. Examples include:

International /Emerging Market: The investor should note that investing in international securities involves special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

Small Cap: The investor should note that investing in stocks of small companies involves additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies. Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average and are less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

Mid Cap: The investor should note that investing in companies with market capitalizations below \$10 billion involves additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

High-Yield Bonds: The investor should note that investing in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involves additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.

Asset Mix Disclosures

The asset mix does not take into account client suitability factors such as financial situation. It also does not take into account client goals.

Real returns, standard deviations, and correlation coefficients for asset classes and portfolios cannot be predicted with certainty and there is no guarantee that the asset classes will produce a particular result.