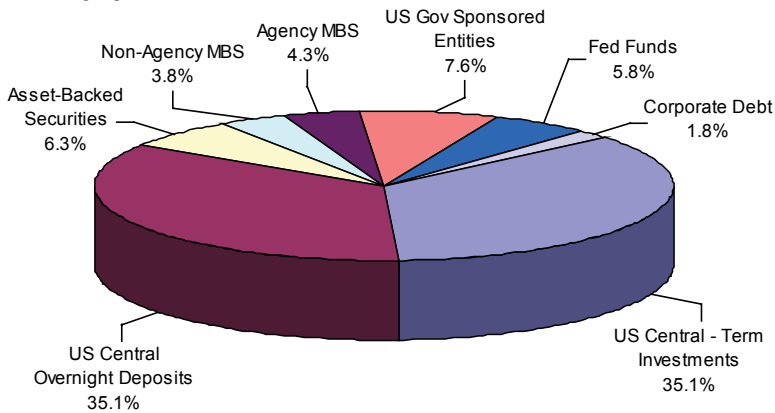
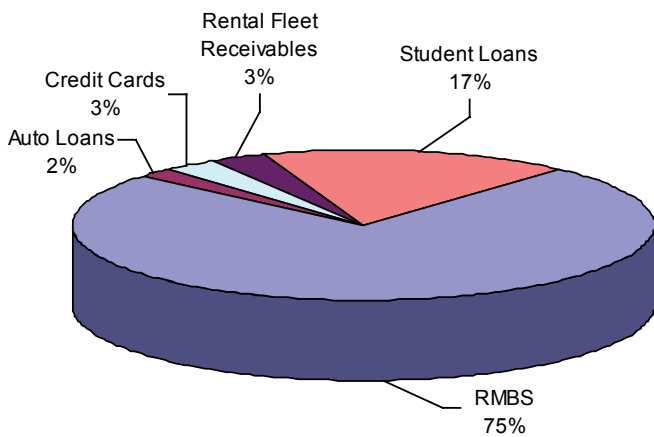


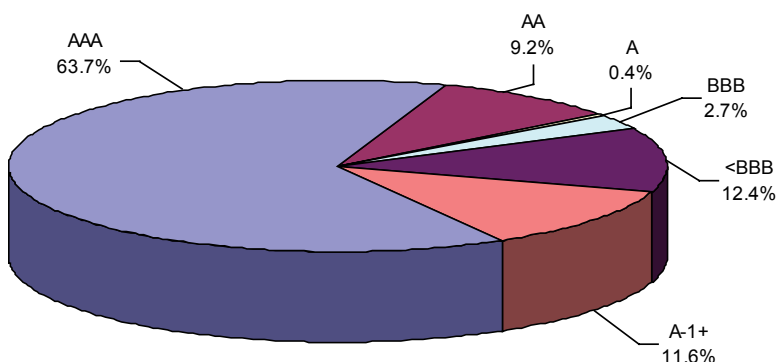
Investment Portfolio Chart 1



Non-Agency Structured Securities by Asset Class Chart 2



Investment Ratings Chart 3



Sector Exposures		Table 1	
Investment	Yes	No	% of Portfolio
Auction Rate Notes		✓	
Collateralized Debt Obligations		✓	
Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities		✓	
Extendable Commercial Paper		✓	
Structured Investment Vehicles		✓	
Subprime Mortgages	✓		2.5%

All of the investments Southeast purchases are subject to a thorough analysis prior to purchase and monitored carefully for the period that they are held. The corporate has a Credit Risk Department which is segregated from the Investment Department in order to maintain objectivity. Southeast has made a sizable investment in sophisticated credit risk modeling systems which it uses to credit stress the securities in which it invests.

Table 1 - As indicated in the table above, Southeast does not hold any Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDOs), Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities (CMBS), Extendable Commercial Paper or Structured Investment Vehicles (SIVs).

Chart 4

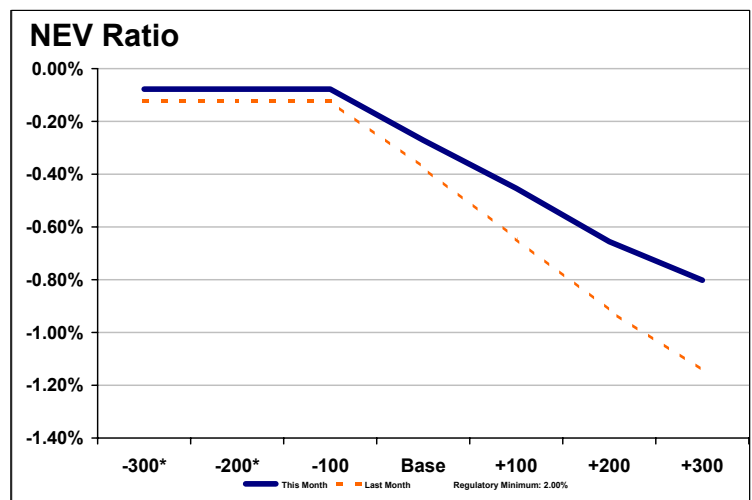


Chart 1 - U.S. Central overnight deposits (35.1%) were at the high end of their normal range due to July month-end occurring over a weekend.

Chart 2 - RMBS and Student Loans comprise an ever increasing percentage of the structured securities portfolio due to pay-downs and maturities in other sectors. No additional RMBS have been added to the portfolio since 2007.

Chart 3 - Downgrade activity has declined substantially, but continues to occur sporadically. Investment in AA rated corporate notes has shifted the ratings composition from AAA.

Chart 4 - In order to assess its interest rate risk, Southeast Corporate measures its net economic value (NEV) on a monthly basis. The NEV is derived by calculating a fair market value for all of its financial assets less its liabilities. The NEV ratio, shown above, is calculated by dividing the NEV by the fair value of assets.

Chart 5 - Southeast Corporate measures its Net Economic Value (NEV) volatility by subjecting the balance sheet to instantaneous, parallel, and sustained yield curve increases and decreases of three percent. The dollar difference between the value of equity from the base case to the worst case scenario is shown below. Measuring the value that is at risk in dollar terms has proven to be a much more reliable indicator of interest rate risk compared to measuring the percentage change from base case to the worst case. Both the dollars at risk and the percentage change in value are shown in Chart 5.

For more information, please contact Southeast Corporate FCU 800-342-0203, Option 2.

