

Western Asset Income Fund
Form N-CSRS
September 01, 2009

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

**CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED
MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES**

Investment Company Act file number 811-02351

Western Asset Income Fund
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

385 East Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena, CA
(Address of principal executive offices)

91101
(Zip code)

Robert I. Frenkel, Esq.
Legg Mason & Co., LLC
100 First Stamford Place
Stamford, CT 06902
(Name and address of agent for service)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 1888-777-0102

Date of fiscal year: December 31,
end:

Date of reporting period: June 30, 2009

ITEM 1. REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The **Semi-Annual** Report to Stockholders is filed herewith.

Western Asset Income Fund

New York Stock Exchange Symbol: PAI

Contents

Commentary

Investment Commentary

ii

Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders

Fund Highlights

1

Portfolio of Investments

6

Financial Statements

18

Notes to Financial Statements

22

*For more information, visit us on the web
at www.leggmason.com/cef*

*Investment Commentary***Western Asset Income Fund***Fund Performance*

Total returns for the Fund for various periods ended June 30, 2009 are presented below, along with those of comparative indices:

	Average Annual Total Returns			
	Six Months	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Fund Total Return Based on:				
Net Asset Value	16.38%	-8.98%	1.51%	5.13%
Market Value	17.11%	-2.34%	4.67%	6.08%
Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High Yield IndexA	30.43%	-2.40%	4.33%	4.69%
Barclays Capital U.S. Credit IndexB	6.87%	4.08%	4.08%	5.79%
Lipper Corporate Debt Closed-End Funds BBB-Rated Category AverageC	12.61%	-1.83%	3.39%	5.36%

The performance data quoted represent past performance and do not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. The investment return and principal value of the Fund will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Calculations assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions. Performance figures for periods shorter than one year represent cumulative figures and are not annualized.

For the six months ended June 30, 2009, Western Asset Income Fund returned 16.38% based on its net asset value (NAV)D and 17.11% based on its New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) market price per share. The Fund's unmanaged benchmarks, the Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High Yield Index and the Barclays Capital U.S. Credit Index (the Index), returned 30.43% and 6.87%, respectively, over the same time frame. The Lipper Corporate Debt Closed-End Funds BBB-Rated Category Average returned 12.61% for the same period. Please note that Lipper performance returns are based on each fund's NAV.

During this six-month period, the Fund made distributions to shareholders totaling \$0.48 per share, which may have included a return of capital.

Overall, the Fund benefited from its aggressive positioning, as it held an overweight exposure to BBB-rated securities, which returned 14.13%, and an underweight to AAA-rated bonds, which returned -2.62%, during the reporting period.1 From a sector positioning perspective, the Fund's overweight to the Financials sector, and, in particular, Tier-1 securities, was a meaningful contributor to results as the spreads on these securities tightened, generating very strong performance. Elsewhere, an overweight to Utilities, an underweight to non-corporate securities contained in the Index (i.e., sovereign and quasi-government non-U.S. securities) and an overweight to Communications enhanced the Fund's performance. Modestly offsetting these strong results was the Fund's longer durationE position. In addition, an out-of-Index holding of a Japanese consumer finance company was a slight drag on the Fund's overall performance.

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The Fund employed the use of Treasury futures during the reporting period to hedge its purchases and sales, as well as to manage its duration. The use of these futures did not materially impact the Fund's performance over the reporting period.

Financial Market Overview

To a great extent, the financial markets in 2008 were characterized by periods of extreme volatility, illiquidity, frozen credit conditions and heightened risk aversion. Collectively, this caused investors to flock to the safety of short-term Treasuries, driving their yields lower and their prices higher. In contrast, non-Treasuries generally performed poorly, with their spreads moving, in some cases, to historically wide levels.

The market then largely stabilized during the six-month reporting period ended June 30, 2009. A return to more normal market conditions was due, in part, to the aggressive actions taken by the Federal Reserve Board ("Fed"), the U.S. Department of the Treasury

1 Returns cited represent respective position and/or sector return within the Barclays Capital U.S. Credit Index.

The Investment Commentary is not a part of the Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders.

Investment Commentary

and other government agencies. Looking back, in 2008 the Fed took several actions to improve liquidity in the credit markets. In March 2008, it established a new lending program allowing certain brokerage firms, known as primary dealers, to also borrow from its discount window. In mid-September 2008, it announced an \$85 billion rescue plan for ailing AIG and pumped \$70 billion into the financial system as the Lehman Brothers bankruptcy and mounting troubles at other financial firms roiled the markets. Toward the end of the year, the Fed took additional measures to thaw the frozen credit markets, including the purchase of debt issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, as well as introducing the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF).

In March 2009, the Fed continued to pursue aggressive measures as it announced its intentions to:

- Purchase up to an additional \$750 billion of agency mortgage-backed securities, bringing its total purchases of these securities to up to \$1.25 trillion in 2009.
- Increase its purchases of agency debt this year by up to \$100 billion to a total of up to \$200 billion.
- Buy up to \$300 billion of longer-term Treasury securities over the next six months.

After reducing the federal funds rate from 5.25% in August 2007 to a range of 0 to 1/4 percent in December 2008 a historic low the Fed has maintained this stance thus far in 2009. In conjunction with its June meeting, the Fed stated that it will maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 0 to 1/4 percent and continues to anticipate that economic conditions are likely to warrant exceptionally low levels of the federal funds rate for an extended period.

The U.S. Department of the Treasury has also taken an active role in attempting to stabilize the financial system, as it orchestrated the government's takeover of mortgage giants Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in September 2008. In October, the Treasury's \$700 billion Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) was approved by Congress and signed into law by former President Bush. Then, in March 2009, Treasury Secretary Geithner introduced the Public-Private Partnership Investment Program (PPIP), which is intended to facilitate the purchase of troubled mortgage assets from bank balance sheets. The Treasury also announced its intentions to conduct stress tests for major banks to determine if they needed to bolster their capital levels. The results of the stress tests were released in May, and were not as dire as initially feared.

Economic Review

Even though conditions in the financial markets improved during the first half of 2009, the U.S. economy continued to face numerous headwinds. Looking back, the U.S. Department of Commerce reported that third and fourth quarter 2008 U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) contracted 2.7% and 5.4%, respectively. Economic contraction has continued in 2009 as GDP fell 6.4% during the first quarter and the advance estimate for the second quarter is a 1.0% decline. The economy's more modest contraction in the second quarter was due, in part, to smaller declines in exports and business spending.

While economic news was largely bleak during the first quarter of 2009, there were some indications that things were becoming less negative during the second quarter. While the unemployment rate continued to move higher, the number of jobs lost on a monthly basis subsided from the pace earlier in the year. Another strain on the economy, the long-ailing housing market, may also be getting closer to reaching a bottom. After plunging late last year, new single-family home starts have been fairly stable in recent months. In addition, while home prices continued to fall,

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the pace of the decline has moderated. Other recent economic news also seemed to be less negative. Inflation remained low, manufacturing contracted at a slower pace than during the first quarter of the year and inventory levels were drawn down.

Market Review

Both short- and long-term Treasury yields fluctuated during the reporting period. This was often prompted by changing perceptions regarding the economy, future Fed policy decisions and the government's initiatives to stabilize the financial system. When the reporting period began, Treasury yields were extremely low, given numerous flights to quality in 2008 that were triggered by the financial crisis. After starting the period at 0.76% and 2.25%, respectively, two- and ten-year Treasury yields drifted even lower (and their prices higher) in mid-January 2009. Yields generally moved higher (and their prices lower) until early June. Two- and ten-year yields peaked at 1.42% and 3.98%, respectively, before falling and ending the period at 1.11% and 3.53%.

Over the six months ended June 30, 2009, longer-term yields moved higher than their shorter-term counterparts due to fears of future inflation given the government's massive stimulus program. In a reversal from 2008, investor risk aversion faded as the six-month

Investment Commentary

reporting period progressed, driving spread sector (non-Treasury) prices higher. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2009, the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate IndexI returned 1.90%.

Looking more closely at the market, there was a dramatic shift in investor sentiment during the six-month reporting period. This, in turn, had a major impact on the corporate bond market. When the period began, investors were still reeling from last year's turmoil in the financial markets and data showing that the U.S. economy was rapidly contracting. This triggered periods of heightened risk aversion, as investors were drawn to the relative safety of U.S. Treasury securities. During the first half of the reporting period, investment grade corporate spreads remained at extremely wide levels that priced in future default levels that would surpass those experienced in previous recessions. This was reflected in the poor performance of the Index, as it returned -1.78% during the first quarter of 2009. Over the same period, while the high-yield bond market generated solid results, BB-rated bonds outperformed riskier CCC-rated securities (9.01% versus 5.54%).¹ Overall, the Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Cap IndexJ gained 6.61% during the first quarter.

Then, in the second half of the reporting period, investor sentiment greatly improved. The government's many initiatives to stabilize the financial system began to bear fruit as the frozen credit markets showed signs of thawing and liquidity also improved. This, coupled with tentative signs that the global economy was nearing a bottom, served to increase investor risk appetite. As a result, demand for spread sectors rose, in particular, lifting the prices of investment grade and high-yield corporate bonds. During the second quarter of 2009, the Index rose an impressive 8.81% and ended the six-month reporting period returning a solid 6.87%. Within the high-yield market, BB-rated and CCC-rated bonds returned 14.93% and 40.71%, respectively, during the second quarter of 2009.¹ All told, during the six-month reporting period, the Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Cap Index returned an outstanding 30.92%.

Outlook

We believe the credit markets are likely to take a breather in the third quarter following the exceptionally strong performance posted in the second quarter of 2009. While the magnitude of spread compression in high-yield and investment grade corporates was impressive, the improvement was largely driven by a return to valuations that were more consistent with underlying fundamentals. For spreads to tighten further, we will likely need to see some positive signals from the economy, rather than merely a leveling off of the rate of decline.

Spread volatility is likely to decline as we are now at levels that are consistent with a weaker economy and reduced availability of credit, rather than the economic Armageddon that pre-March 2009 spread levels suggested. Corporations with strong balance sheets should continue to issue debt at yields close to those on outstanding debt. Companies that are challenged by high-debt loads will likely have a more difficult time raising new debt and their outstanding issues are likely to be more volatile. Financial issuers should continue to benefit from increasingly stable loan values and from improved capital bases, thanks to recent equity issuance.

With investment grade financial spreads at 400 basis pointsK (bps) over Treasuries and the Barclays Capital Corporate IndexL as a whole at 300 bps over Treasuries as of June 30, 2009, we believe there is currently significant compensation for the elevated risk due to economic uncertainty. With high-yield spreads at 945 bps over Treasuries as of June 30, 2009, there should be similarly adequate compensation in the high-yield sector despite the continuing increase in restructurings and defaults.

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Interest rates are likely to be stable to modestly rising through the summer months as the U.S. Treasury continues to issue debt at what can only be described as an unprecedented pace, and as investors continue to dip their toes into more risky waters. Inflation remains a key concern of bond market participants. We believe that price levels should stabilize and deflationary forces will ebb as both monetary and fiscal stimuli work their way through the system. Higher levels of inflation are unlikely to be realized as resource and capacity utilization remains low, and the Fed is likely to begin reducing the size of its balance sheet in the face of any economic growth. Absent any improvement on the growth front, the current level of announced monetary stimulus should persist. We expect little, if any, additional action from the Fed and expect very low short-term rates and continued purchases of mortgage-backed securities, Treasuries and agencies to continue.

1 Returns cited represent respective position and/or sector return within the Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Cap Index.

The Investment Commentary is not a part of the Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders.

Investment Commentary

U.S. industrial sectors led the economy's plunge during the fourth quarter of 2008 and first quarter of 2009, as inventories, capital expenditure budgets and procurement plans were slashed on fears of credit unavailability. Stabilization in the economy should help these activities return to more sustainable levels, which would provide an immediate boost to industrial-sector output. Merchant inventory investment has already displayed some stabilization at weak levels and factory orders have displayed an incipient upturn. In order for an economic rebound to take hold, these improvements will have to be sustained and built upon. In addition, we feel they should soon trigger upturns in industrial production and factory production hours, neither of which has yet to show any signs of stabilization. We will track these four indicators for early signs of a recovery and, thus, impetus for substantial further downward pressure on credit spreads.

Market participants will be intensely focused on profit reports to determine the presence, pace and strength of the anticipated economic recovery. These reports should have a significant impact on equity prices, which would also influence the mood of the corporate bond market.

Western Asset Management Company

July 31, 2009

Investment Commentary

The mention of sector breakdowns is for informational purposes only and should not be construed as a recommendation to purchase or sell any securities. The information provided regarding such sectors is not a sufficient basis upon which to make an investment decision. Investors seeking financial advice regarding the appropriateness of investing in any securities or investment strategies discussed should consult their financial professional. Portfolio holdings are subject to change at any time and may not be representative of the portfolio managers' current or future investments. The Fund's top five sector holdings (as a percentage of net assets) as of June 30, 2009 were: Corporate Bonds and Notes (76.7%), Yankee Bonds (20.6%), Repurchase Agreements (0.7%), Mortgage-Backed Securities (0.5%) and U.S. Government and Agency Obligations (0.2%). The Fund's portfolio composition is subject to change at any time.

Investment Risks: Bonds are subject to a variety of risks, including interest rate, credit and inflation risk. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall, reducing the value of a fixed-income investment's price. The Fund may invest in high-yield bonds, which are rated below investment grade and carry more risk than higher-rated securities. To the extent that the Fund invests in asset-backed, mortgage-backed or mortgage-related securities, its exposure to prepayment and extension risks may be greater than investments in other fixed-income securities.

The views expressed in this commentary reflect those solely of Western Asset Management Company's Investment Advisory Team as of the date of this commentary and may differ from those of Legg Mason, Inc. as a whole or from the other portfolio managers of its affiliates. Any such views are subject to change at any time based on market or other conditions, and Western Asset Income Fund (the Fund) and Western Asset Management Company disclaim any responsibility to update such views. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events, a guarantee of future results or advice. Because investment decisions for the Fund are based on numerous factors, these views may not be relied upon as an indication of trading intent on behalf of the Fund or any Legg Mason Fund. Forecasts are inherently limited and should not be relied upon as an indicator of future results or used as the basis for investment decisions. The information contained herein has been prepared from sources believed to be reliable, but is not guaranteed by the Fund or Western Asset Management Company as to its accuracy or completeness.

Please note that an investor cannot invest directly in an index.

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- A The Barclays Capital (formerly Lehman Brothers) U.S. Corporate High Yield Index covers the universe of fixed-rate, non-investment grade debt, including corporate and non-corporate sectors. Pay-in-kind (PIK) bonds, Eurobonds and debt issues from countries designated as emerging markets are excluded, but Canadian and global bonds (SEC registered) of issuers in non-emerging market countries are included. Original issue zero coupon bonds, step-up coupon structures and 144-As are also included.
- B The Barclays Capital (formerly Lehman Brothers) U.S. Credit Index is an index composed of corporate and non-corporate debt issues that are investment grade (rated Baa3/BBB- or higher).
- C Lipper, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Reuters, provides independent insight on global collective investments. The Lipper Corporate Debt Closed-End Funds BBB Rated Category Average is comprised of the Fund's peer group of mutual funds.
- D Net asset value (NAV) is calculated by subtracting total liabilities and outstanding preferred stock (if any) from the closing value of all securities held by the Fund (plus all other assets) and dividing the result (total net assets) by the total number of the common shares outstanding. The NAV fluctuates with changes in the market prices of securities in which the Fund has invested. However, the price at which an investor may buy or sell shares of the Fund is the Fund's market price as determined by supply of and demand for the Fund's shares.
- E Duration is the measure of the price sensitivity of a fixed-income security to an interest rate change of 100 basis points. Calculation is based on the weighted average of the present values for all cash flows.
- F The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) is responsible for the formulation of policies designed to promote economic growth, full employment, stable prices and a sustainable pattern of international trade and payments.
- G The federal funds rate is the rate charged by one depository institution on an overnight sale of immediately available funds (balances at the Federal Reserve) to another depository institution; the rate may vary from depository institution to depository institution and from day to day.

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- H Gross domestic product (GDP) is the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time.*
- I The Barclays Capital (formerly Lehman Brothers) U.S. Aggregate Index is a broad-based bond index comprised of government, corporate, mortgage- and asset-backed issues, rated investment grade or higher, and having at least one year to maturity.*
- J The Barclays Capital (formerly Lehman Brothers) U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Cap Index is an index of the 2% Issuer Cap component of the Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High Yield Index, which covers the U.S. dollar-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market.*
- K A basis point is one one-hundredth (1/100 or 0.01) of one percent.*
- L The Barclays Capital (formerly Lehman Brothers) Corporate Bond Index is composed of all publicly issued, fixed-rate, non-convertible, U.S. dollar-denominated, investment grade corporate debt.*

Western Asset Income Fund

*Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders
June 30, 2009*

*Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders***Fund Highlights***(Unaudited)*

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008
Net Asset Value	\$111,761,958	\$100,104,898
Per Share	\$11.86	\$10.66
Market Value Per Share	\$11.75	\$10.49
Net Investment Income	\$3,975,808	\$9,156,380
Per Share	\$0.42	\$0.98
Dividends Paid:		
Ordinary Income	\$4,515,142	\$8,803,056
Per Share	\$0.48	\$0.94
Long-Term Capital Gains		\$423,005
Per Share		\$0.04

The Fund

Western Asset Income Fund (the Fund) is a closed-end, diversified management investment company which seeks for its shareholders a high level of current income through investment in a diversified portfolio of debt securities. Substantially all of the Fund's net investment income is distributed to its shareholders. A Dividend Reinvestment Plan is available to those shareholders of record desiring it. The Fund's common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) where they trade under the symbol PAI, and price quotations can be found in publications under the abbreviation WstAssetIncoFd.

Certain Investment Policies

The Fund's investment policies provide that its portfolio must be invested as follows:

- At least 75% in debt securities rated within the four highest grades, and in government securities, bank debt, commercial paper, cash or cash equivalents.
- Up to 25% in other fixed income securities, convertible bonds, convertible preferred and preferred stock.
- Not more than 25% in securities restricted as to resale.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan and Optional Cash Investment Service

The Fund and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company LLC (Agent), as the Transfer Agent and Registrar of the Fund, offer two convenient ways to add shares of the Fund to your account. First, the Fund offers to all shareholders a Dividend Reinvestment Plan (Plan). Under the Plan, cash distributions (e.g., dividends and capital gains) of registered shareholders (those who own shares in their own name on the Fund's records) are automatically invested in shares of the Fund unless the shareholder elects otherwise by contacting the agent at the address set forth on page 3. Shareholders who own shares in a brokerage, bank, or other financial institution account must contact the Company where their account is held in order to participate in the Plan. Second, the Fund offers to registered shareholders the option to purchase additional whole and partial shares of the Fund through the Optional Cash Investment Service (Optional Cash Investment Service).

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

A Dividend Reinvestment Plan is available to all shareholders of the Fund. If you elect to participate in the Plan you will automatically receive your dividend or net capital gains distribution in newly issued shares of the Fund if the market price of a share on the date of the distribution is at or above the net asset value (NAV) of a Fund share. The number of shares to be issued to you will be determined by dividing the amount of the cash distribution to which you are entitled (net of any applicable withholding taxes) by the greater of the NAV per share on such date or 95% of the market price of a share on such date. If the market price of a share on such distribution date is below the NAV the Agent will, as agent for the participants, buy shares of the Fund's stock through a broker on the open market or in a negotiated transaction (subject to price and other terms to which the agent may agree). The price per share

Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders

Fund Highlights Continued

of shares purchased for each participant's account with respect to a particular dividend or other distribution will be the average price (including brokerage commissions, transfer taxes and any other costs of purchase) of all shares purchased with respect to that dividend or other distribution. All shares of common stock acquired on your behalf through the Plan will be automatically credited to an account maintained on the books of the Agent. Full and fractional shares will be voted by the Agent in accordance with your instructions.

Optional Cash Investment Service

Under the Optional Cash Investment Service, funds received from shareholders for stock purchases will be pooled once per month. The Agent will then purchase shares of the Fund's stock through a broker on the open market. For the purposes of making purchases, the Agent will commingle each participant's funds with those of all other participants in the Plan. The Agent will hold the total shares purchased for all participants in its name or the name of its nominee and will have no responsibility for the value of such shares after their purchase. The minimum and maximum monthly purchase by a stockholder is \$100 and \$10,000, respectively.

The Optional Cash Investment Service is only available to registered shareholders (those who own shares in their own name on the Fund's records). Beneficial shareholders (those who own shares held in a brokerage, bank or other financial institution account) are not eligible to participate in this option. A beneficial shareholder may, however, have his or her shares taken out of street name and re-register such shares in his or her own name, becoming a registered shareholder in order to participate. If you wish to do so, please contact your broker, bank or nominee.

Additional Information Regarding the Plan and the Optional Cash Investment Service

The Fund will pay all costs applicable to the Plan and Optional Cash Investment Service, with the exceptions noted below. Brokerage commissions, transfer taxes and any other costs of purchase or sale by the Agent under the Plan or Optional Cash Investment Service will be charged to participants. The commission participants pay for selling shares under the Plan or Optional Cash Investment Service is calculated as \$2.50 plus \$0.15 per share. Beneficial shareholders should contact the company holding their account for further information concerning fees that may apply to selling shares under the Plan. In the event the Fund determines to no longer pay the costs applicable to the Plan and Optional Cash Service, the Agent will terminate the Plan and Optional Cash Investment Service and may, but is not obligated to, offer a new plan under which it would impose a direct service charge on participants.

All shares acquired through the Plan or the Optional Cash Investment Service receive voting rights and are eligible for any stock split, stock dividend, or other rights accruing to shareholders that the Board of Directors may declare. Distributions to Plan participants will be in the form of stock, unless the Agent is notified in writing 10 days prior to the record date fixed by the Board of Directors for the distribution that you wish to receive a cash payment. Beneficial shareholders should contact the company holding their account for further information regarding deadlines that might apply.

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You may terminate participation in the Plan or the Optional Cash Investment Service at any time by giving written notice to the Agent. Such termination will be effective prior to the record date next succeeding the receipt of such instructions or by a later date of termination specified in such instructions.

Upon termination of the Plan or Optional Cash Investment Service, a participant may request a certificate for the full shares credited to his or her account or may request the sale of all or part of such shares. If the participant instructs the Agent to sell the shares credited to the participant's account, the Agent may accumulate such shares and those of any other terminating participants for purposes of such sale. Brokerage charges, transfer taxes, and any other costs of sale will be allocated pro rata among the selling participants. Any such sale may be made on any securities exchange where such shares are traded, in the over-the-counter market or in negotiated transactions, and may be subject to such terms of price, delivery, etc., as the Agent may agree to. Fractional shares credited to a terminating account will be paid for in cash at the current market price at the time of termination.

Dividends and other distributions invested in additional shares under the Plan are subject to income tax just as if they had been received in cash. After year end, dividends paid on the accumulated shares will be included in the Form 1099-DIV information return to the Internal Revenue Service and only one Form 1099-DIV will be sent to each participant each year.

Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders

Registered shareholders can make inquiries regarding the Plan and the Optional Cash Investment Service, as well as sign up or terminate their participation in the Plan or Service by contacting American Stock Transfer & Trust Company LLC, 59 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038 Investor Relations, telephone number (888)-888-0151. Beneficial Shareholders can make inquiries regarding the Plan as well as sign up or terminate their participation in the Plan by contacting the company where their account is held.

Quarterly Comparison of Market Price and Net Asset Value (NAV), Discount or Premium to NAV and Average Daily Volume of Shares Traded

Market	Net Asset	Premium/	Average Daily
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