

Money Market Portfolio

Schedule of Investments as of September 30, 2011
(unaudited)

Principal Amount	Asset Backed Commercial Paper (24.5%) ^a	Value	Principal Amount	Financial Company Commercial Paper (24.7%) ^a	Value
\$4,000,000	Argento Variable Funding Company, LLC 0.220%, 10/6/2011 ^{b,c}	\$3,999,878	\$1,810,000	Rabobank USA Financial Corporation 0.320%, 12/14/2011 ^b	\$1,808,809
1,780,000	Dealers Capital Access 0.420%, 10/26/2011 ^b	1,779,481	1,820,000	Royal Bank of Canada 0.330%, 12/2/2011 ^d	1,820,157
1,780,000	0.440%, 11/22/2011 ^b	1,778,869	1,570,000	0.275%, 4/5/2012 ^d	1,570,008
950,000	0.460%, 12/12/2011 ^b	949,126	1,550,000	0.256%, 7/9/2012 ^d	1,550,000
800,000	0.490%, 12/29/2011 ^b	799,031		Toronto-Dominion Bank NY 0.307%, 10/28/2011 ^d	900,000
1,500,000	Golden Funding Corporation 0.190%, 10/4/2011 ^{b,c}	1,499,976	850,000	0.305%, 1/12/2012 ^d	850,000
	Jupiter Securitization Company, LLC		1,890,000	0.300%, 2/10/2012	1,890,000
4,640,000	0.030%, 10/3/2011 ^{b,c}	4,639,992		Toronto-Dominion Holdings USA, Inc. 0.230%, 12/30/2011 ^{b,c}	1,808,959
1,770,000	0.210%, 12/20/2011 ^{b,c}	1,769,174	1,810,000	0.343%, 1/24/2012 ^d	1,700,394
2,450,000	Kells Funding, LLC 0.420%, 1/17/2012 ^{b,c}	2,446,913	1,700,000	0.407%, 1/10/2012 ^{c,d}	780,059
1,840,000	0.410%, 1/25/2012 ^{b,c}	1,837,569	780,000	0.470%, 3/16/2012 ^c	1,806,054
1,850,000	Liberty Street Funding, LLC 0.230%, 11/9/2011 ^{b,c}	1,849,539	1,810,000	Westpac Banking Corporation of New York 0.619%, 12/30/2011 ^d	1,801,239
1,800,000	0.250%, 12/27/2011 ^{b,c}	1,798,913		Total Financial Company Commercial Paper	43,932,840
1,850,000	Nieuw Amsterdam Receivables Corporation 0.450%, 2/14/2012 ^b	1,846,855			
1,760,000	Straight-A Funding, LLC 0.500%, 10/5/2011 ^{b,c}	1,759,902		Principal Amount	Value
1,600,000	0.200%, 10/18/2011 ^{b,c}	1,599,849	900,000	Federal Farm Credit Bank 0.180%, 8/8/2012 ^{b,d}	899,907
3,500,000	0.600%, 10/26/2011 ^{b,c}	3,498,541	2,000,000	Federal Home Loan Banks 0.190%, 3/20/2012 ^{b,d}	1,999,902
1,760,000	0.600%, 10/27/2011 ^{b,c}	1,759,237	1,570,000	0.210%, 1/25/2013 ^{b,d}	1,570,104
1,945,000	Sydney Capital Corporation 0.370%, 11/14/2011 ^{b,c}	1,944,121		Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation 0.181%, 12/21/2011 ^{b,d}	2,099,755
1,810,000	0.350%, 12/12/2011 ^{b,c}	1,808,733	2,000,000	0.080%, 1/25/2012 ^{b,d}	1,998,490
1,820,000	0.350%, 12/14/2011 ^{b,c}	1,818,691	1,130,000	0.220%, 10/12/2012 ^{b,d}	1,130,711
1,900,000	Thunder Bay Funding, Inc. 0.260%, 12/9/2011 ^{b,c}	1,899,053	930,000	0.290%, 9/3/2013 ^{b,d}	929,631
	Total Asset Backed Commercial Paper	43,083,443		Federal National Mortgage Association 0.290%, 9/13/2012 ^{b,d}	3,572,664
			2,000,000	0.260%, 9/17/2012 ^{b,d}	2,000,000
			1,890,000	0.240%, 12/12/2011	1,890,000
			1,890,000	0.300%, 2/10/2012	1,890,000
			780,000	Bank of Nova Scotia/Houston 0.318%, 6/11/2012 ^d	780,000
			1,580,000	0.537%, 9/12/2012 ^d	1,582,082
			1,570,000	Barclays Bank plc 1.131%, 3/5/2012 ^{b,c,d}	1,575,515
			1,455,000	0.519%, 4/10/2012 ^{b,c,d}	1,457,011
			1,550,000	BNP Paribas Finance, Inc. 0.390%, 11/23/2011 ^b	1,549,110
			910,000	General Electric Capital Corporation 0.634%, 2/15/2012 ^b	928,105
			1,600,000	0.457%, 6/12/2012 ^{b,d}	1,600,031
			1,375,000	0.666%, 6/15/2012 ^b	1,427,545
			1,600,000	0.422%, 7/27/2012 ^{b,d}	1,602,268
			1,770,000	J.P. Morgan Chase & Company 0.388%, 2/22/2012 ^d	1,770,527
			795,000	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank NA 0.280%, 5/18/2012 ^d	795,000
			1,800,000	Rabobank Nederland NV/NY 0.302%, 12/6/2011 ^{b,d}	1,800,000
				Total Government Agency Debt	24,620,455
				Shares	Investment Company (5.0%)
					Value
				15,000	AIM Investments Institutional Government and Agency Portfolio 0.020%
				4,808,000	BlackRock Cash Funds 0.150%
				3,780,000	Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund 0.080%

The accompanying Notes to Schedule of Investments are an integral part of this schedule.

Money Market Portfolio

Schedule of Investments as of September 30, 2011
(unaudited)

Shares	Investment Company (5.0%)	Value
\$150,021	DWS Money Market Series 0.070%	\$150,020
Total Investment Company		8,753,020

Principal Amount	Other Commercial Paper (11.8%) ^a	Value
	Caisse D'Amortissement de la Dette Sociale	
1,880,000	0.420%, 11/28/2011 ^{b,c}	1,878,728
1,855,000	0.450%, 12/1/2011 ^{b,c}	1,853,585
1,600,000	0.341%, 6/22/2012 ^{b,c,d}	1,600,000
	Erste Abwicklungsanstalt	
1,840,000	0.270%, 10/5/2011 ^b	1,839,945
1,550,000	0.250%, 10/11/2011 ^b	1,549,892
1,890,000	0.430%, 11/29/2011 ^b	1,888,668
	Georgia Transmission Corporation	
1,780,000	0.250%, 12/16/2011 ^c	1,779,061
	Nestle Capital Corporation	
1,000,000	0.210%, 2/6/2012 ^b	999,253
	Reckitt Benckiser Treasury Services plc	
1,850,000	0.460%, 3/8/2012 ^b	1,846,241
1,810,000	0.470%, 3/14/2012 ^b	1,806,101
	Toyota Motor Credit Corporation	
1,820,000	0.290%, 12/28/2011	1,818,710
1,850,000	0.420%, 2/27/2012	1,846,784
Total Other Commercial Paper		20,706,968

Principal Amount	Variable Rate Demand Note (11.4%) ^a	Value
	Louisiana Housing Finance Agency Qualified Gulf Opportunity Zone Bonds (Canterbury House Apartments - Sherwood)	
\$2,000,000	0.180%, 10/7/2011 ^{b,d}	\$2,000,000
	Overseas Private Investment Corporation	
1,982,758	0.080%, 10/5/2011 ^{b,d}	1,982,758
	Pitney Road Partners, LLC	
1,400,000	0.280%, 10/7/2011 ^{b,c,d}	1,400,000
	St. Cloud, Minnesota Health Care Refunding Revenue Bonds (CentraCare Health System)	
2,050,000	0.120%, 10/7/2011 ^{b,d}	2,050,000
	Wisconsin State Health & Educational Facilities Authority Revenue Prohealth Care Inc.	
1,565,000	0.160%, 10/3/2011 ^{b,d}	1,565,000
Total Variable Rate Demand Note		19,937,758
Total Investments (at amortized cost) 96.8%		\$170,507,295
Other Assets and Liabilities, Net 3.2%		5,629,982
Total Net Assets 100.0%		\$176,137,277

Principal Amount	Other Municipal Debt (5.4%) ^a	Value
	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation	
1,915,000	0.350%, 11/9/2011	1,914,274
1,930,000	0.300%, 11/10/2011	1,929,356
1,915,000	0.350%, 11/14/2011	1,914,181
	County of Hamilton	
890,000	0.500%, 11/1/2011 ^b	890,000
	State of Wisconsin	
1,575,000	0.250%, 4/10/2012	1,575,000
1,250,000	0.250%, 4/19/2012	1,250,000
Total Other Municipal Debt		9,472,811

Principal Amount	Variable Rate Demand Note (11.4%) ^a	Value
	Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	
2,230,000	0.200%, 10/7/2011 ^d	2,230,000
	Denver, Colorado Airport System Revenue Bonds	
5,200,000	0.150%, 10/7/2011 ^{b,d}	5,200,000
	Douglas County, Nebraska Hospital Authority No. 2 Health Facilities Revenue Refunding Bonds (Children's Hospital)	
1,600,000	0.160%, 10/3/2011 ^{b,d}	1,600,000
	Lancaster County, Nebraska Hospital Authority No. 1 Hospital Revenue Refunding Bonds (BryanLGH Medical Center)	
1,910,000	0.140%, 10/7/2011 ^{b,d}	1,910,000

- a The interest rate shown reflects the yield, coupon rate or the discount rate at the date of purchase.
- b Denotes investments that benefit from credit enhancement or liquidity support provided by a third party bank, institution or government.
- c Denotes securities sold under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, which exempts them from registration. These securities have been deemed liquid and may be resold to other dealers in the program or to other qualified institutional buyers. As of September 30, 2011, the value of these investments was \$56,869,020 or 32.3% of total net assets.
- d Denotes variable rate securities. Variable rate securities are securities whose yields vary with a designated market index or market rate. The rate shown is as of September 30, 2011.

Cost for federal income tax purposes \$ 170,507,295

The accompanying Notes to Schedule of Investments are an integral part of this schedule.

Money Market Portfolio
Schedule of Investments as of September 30, 2011
(unaudited)

Fair Valuation Measurements

The following table is a summary of the inputs used, as of September 30, 2011, in valuing Money Market Portfolio's assets carried at fair value or amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Investments in Securities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Asset Backed Commercial Paper	43,083,443	-	43,083,443	-
Financial Company Commercial Paper	43,932,840	-	43,932,840	-
Government Agency Debt	24,620,455	-	24,620,455	-
Investment Company	8,753,020	8,753,020	-	-
Other Commercial Paper	20,706,968	-	20,706,968	-
Other Municipal Debt	9,472,811	-	9,472,811	-
Variable Rate Demand Note	19,937,758	-	19,937,758	-
Total	\$170,507,295	\$8,753,020	\$161,754,275	\$-

Notes to Schedule of Investments

As of September 30, 2011
(unaudited)

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Valuation of Investments – Securities traded on U.S. or foreign securities exchanges or included in a national market system are valued at the official closing price at the close of each business day unless otherwise stated below. Over-the-counter securities and listed securities for which no price is readily available are valued at the current bid price considered best to represent the value at that time. Security prices are based on quotes that are obtained from an independent pricing service approved by the Board of Directors. The pricing service, in determining values of fixed-income securities, takes into consideration such factors as current quotations by broker/dealers, coupon, maturity, quality, type of issue, trading characteristics, and other yield and risk factors it deems relevant in determining valuations. Securities which cannot be valued by the approved pricing service are valued using valuations obtained from dealers that make markets in the securities. Exchange listed options and futures contracts are valued at the last quoted sales price. Swaps are valued using pricing sources approved by the Board of Directors and the change in value, if any, is recorded as unrealized gains or losses. Mutual funds are valued at the net asset value at the close of each business day.

For all Portfolios, other than Money Market Portfolio, short-term securities with maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost. Securities held by Money Market Portfolio are valued on the basis of amortized cost (which approximates market value), whereby a portfolio security is valued at its cost initially and thereafter valued to reflect a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium. The market values of the securities held in Money Market Portfolio are determined once per week using prices supplied by the Portfolios' independent pricing service. Money Market Portfolio and the Portfolios' investment adviser follow procedures necessary to maintain a constant net asset value of \$1.00 per share.

All securities for which market values are not readily available or deemed unreliable are appraised at fair value as determined in good faith under the direction of the Board of Directors.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value requirements, which improve the consistency and comparability of fair value measurements used in financial reporting. Various inputs are summarized in three broad levels: Level 1 includes quoted prices in active markets for identical securities; Level 2 includes other significant observable inputs such as quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds and credit risk; and Level 3 includes significant unobservable inputs such as the Portfolio's own assumptions and broker evaluations in determining the fair value of investments.

Fair Valuation of International Securities – Because many foreign markets close before the U.S. markets, events may occur between the close of the foreign market and the close of

the U.S. markets that could have a material impact on the valuation of foreign securities. The Portfolios, under the supervision of the Board of Directors, evaluates the impacts of these events and may adjust the valuation of foreign securities to reflect the fair value as of the close of the U.S. markets. The Board of Directors has authorized the investment adviser to make fair valuation determinations pursuant to policies approved by the Board of Directors.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts — In connection with purchases and sales of securities denominated in foreign currencies all Portfolios, except Money Market Portfolio, may enter into foreign currency forward contracts. Additionally, the Portfolios may enter into such contracts to hedge certain other foreign currency denominated investments. These contracts are recorded at value and the related realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses are recorded. In the event that counterparties fail to settle these forward contracts, the Portfolios could be exposed to foreign currency fluctuations. Foreign currency contracts are valued daily and unrealized appreciation or depreciation is recorded daily as the difference between the contract exchange rate and the closing forward rate applied to the face amount of the contract. A realized gain or loss is recorded at the time a forward contract is closed. These contracts are over-the-counter and the Portfolio is exposed to counterparty risk equal to the discounted net amount of payments to the Portfolio. This risk is partially mitigated by the Portfolio's collateral posting requirements. As the foreign currency contract increases in value to the Portfolio, the Portfolio receives collateral from the counterparty.

Options — All Portfolios, with the exception of Money Market Portfolio, may buy put and call options and write put and covered call options. The Portfolios intend to use such derivative instruments as hedges to facilitate buying or selling securities or to provide protection against adverse movements in security prices or interest rates. The Portfolios may also enter into options contracts to protect against adverse foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Option contracts are valued daily and unrealized appreciation or depreciation is recorded. A Portfolio will realize a gain or loss upon expiration or closing of the option transaction. When an option is exercised, the proceeds upon sale for a written call option or the cost of a security for purchased put and call options is adjusted by the amount of premium received or paid.

Buying put options tends to decrease a Portfolio's exposure to the underlying security while buying call options tends to increase a Portfolio's exposure to the underlying security. The risk associated with purchasing put and call options is limited to the premium paid and has no significant counterparty risk as the exchange guarantees the contract against default. Writing put options tends to increase a Portfolio's exposure to the underlying security while writing call options tends to decrease a Portfolio's exposure to the underlying security. The writer of an option has no control over whether the underlying security may be bought or sold, and therefore bears the market risk of an

Notes to Schedule of Investments

As of September 30, 2011
(unaudited)

unfavorable change in the price of the underlying security. The counterparty risk for written options arises when the Portfolio has purchased an option, exercised that option, and the counterparty does not buy or sell the Portfolio's underlying asset as required. In the case where the Portfolio has sold an option, the Portfolio does not have counterparty risk. Counterparty risk on written options is partially mitigated by the Portfolio's collateral posting requirements. As the written option increases in value to the Portfolio, the Portfolio receives collateral from the counterparty.

Futures Contracts — Certain Portfolios may use futures contracts to manage the exposure to interest rate, market and currency fluctuations. Gains or losses on futures contracts can offset changes in the yield of securities. When a futures contract is opened, cash or other investments equal to the required "initial margin deposit" are held on deposit with and pledged to the broker. Additional securities held by the Portfolios may be earmarked to cover open futures contracts. The futures contract's daily change in value ("variation margin") is either paid to or received from the broker, and is recorded as an unrealized gain or loss. When the contract is closed, the realized gain or loss is recorded equal to the difference between the value of the contract when opened and the value of the contract when closed. Futures contracts involve, to varying degrees, risk of loss in excess of the variation margin. Exchange-traded futures have no significant counterparty risk as the exchange guarantees the contracts against default.

Swap Agreements — Certain Portfolios enter into swap transactions, which involve swapping one or more investment characteristics of a security, or a basket of securities, with another party. Such transactions include market risk, risk of default by the other party to the transaction, risk of imperfect correlation and manager risk and may involve commissions or other costs. Swap transactions generally do not involve delivery of securities, other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to swap transactions is generally limited to the net amount of payments that the Portfolio is contractually obligated to make, or in the case of the counterparty defaulting, the net amount of payments that the Portfolio is contractually entitled to receive. If there is a default by the counterparty, the Portfolio may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. The contracts are valued daily and unrealized appreciation or depreciation is recorded. Swap agreements are valued at fair value of the contract as provided by an independent pricing service. The pricing service takes into account such factors as swap curves, default probabilities, recent trades, recovery rates and other factors it deems relevant in determining valuations. Periodic payments and receipts and payments received or made as a result of a credit event or termination of the contract are recognized as realized gains or losses. Collateral, in the form of cash or securities, may be required to be held with the Portfolio's custodian, or third party, in connection with these agreements. These swap agreements are over-the-counter and the Portfolio is exposed to counterparty risk, which is the

discounted net amount of payments owed to the Portfolio. This risk is partially mitigated by the Portfolio's collateral posting requirements. As the swap increases in value to the Portfolio, the Portfolio receives collateral from the counterparty.

Credit Default Swaps — A credit default swap is a swap agreement between two parties to exchange the credit risk of a particular issuer, basket of securities or reference entity. In a credit default swap transaction, a buyer pays periodic fees in return for payment by the seller which is contingent upon an adverse credit event occurring in the underlying issuer or reference entity. The seller collects periodic fees from the buyer and profits if the credit of the underlying issuer or reference entity remains stable or improves while the swap is outstanding, but the seller in a credit default swap contract would be required to pay the amount of credit loss, determined as specified in the agreement, to the buyer in the event of an adverse credit event in the reference entity. A buyer of a credit default swap is said to buy protection whereas a seller of a credit default swap is said to sell protection. The Portfolios may be either the protection seller or the protection buyer.

Certain Portfolios enter into credit default derivative contracts directly through credit default swaps (CDS) or through credit default swap indices (CDX Indices). CDX indices are static Portfolios of equally weighted credit default swaps referencing corporate bonds and/or loans designed to provide diversified credit exposure to these asset classes. Portfolios sell default protection and assume long-risk positions in individual credits or the indices. Index positions are entered into to gain exposure to the corporate bond and/or loan markets in a cost efficient and diversified structure. In the event that a position would default, by going into bankruptcy and failing to pay interest or principal on borrowed money, within any given CDX index held, the maximum potential amount of future payments required would be equal to the pro-rata share of that position within the index based on the notional amount of the index. In the event of a default under a CDS contract the maximum potential amount of future payments would be the notional amount. For CDS contracts, the default events could be bankruptcy and failing to pay interest or principal on borrowed money or a restructuring. A restructuring is a change in the underlying obligations which would include reduction in interest or principal, maturity extension and subordination to other obligations. Refer to the credit default swap tables located within the Portfolio's Schedule of Investments for additional information.

Additional information for the Portfolios' policy regarding valuation of investments and other significant accounting policies can be obtained by referring to the Portfolios' most recent annual or semiannual shareholder report.