

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
December 31, 2016

VILLERE BALANCED FUND
TICKER: VILLX

VILLERE EQUITY FUND
TICKER: VLEQX

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This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus and it should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated December 31, 2016, as may be revised, of the Villere Balanced Fund (the “Balanced Fund”) and the Villere Equity Fund (the “Equity Fund”), (each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”), each a series of Professionally Managed Portfolios (the “Trust”). St. Denis J. Villere & Company, LLC (the “Adviser”) is the investment adviser to the Funds. A copy of the Funds’ Prospectus is available on the Funds’ website at www.villere.com and by calling the telephone number listed above.

The Funds’ most recent Annual Report to Shareholders is a separate document supplied with this SAI. The financial statements, accompanying notes and report of independent registered public accounting firm appearing in the Annual Report are incorporated into this SAI by reference to the Funds’ Annual Report dated August 31, 2016 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

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THE TRUST

The Trust is a Massachusetts business trust organized on February 24, 1987, and is registered with the SEC as an open-end management investment company. Prior to May 1991, the Trust was known as the Avondale Investment Trust. The Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust") permits the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board") to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest, without par value, which may be issued in any number of series. The Trust consists of various series which represent separate investment portfolios. The Board may from time to time issue other series, the assets and liabilities of which will be separate and distinct from any other series. This SAI relates only to the Funds.

The shareholders of a Massachusetts business trust could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for its obligations. However, the Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Trust.

The Declaration of Trust also provides for indemnification and reimbursement of expenses out of a Fund's assets for any shareholder held personally liable for obligations of the Fund or the Trust. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trust shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the Funds or the Trust and satisfy any judgment thereon. All such rights are limited to the assets of the Funds. The Declaration of Trust further provides that the Trust may maintain appropriate insurance (for example, fidelity bonding and errors and omissions insurance) for the protection of the Trust, its shareholders, trustees, officers, employees and agents to cover possible tort and other liabilities. However, the activities of the Trust as an investment company would not likely give rise to liabilities in excess of the Trust's total assets. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which both inadequate insurance exists and a Fund itself is unable to meet its obligations.

The Balanced Fund commenced operations on June 7, 2002, as successor to the Villere Balanced Fund, a series of the Trust for Investment Managers. The predecessor Villere Balanced Fund commenced operations on September 30, 1999.

The Equity Fund commenced operations on May 31, 2013.

The Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, nor do they share the same investment adviser with any other series of the Trust. The Funds' Prospectus and this SAI are a part of the Trust's Registration Statement filed with the SEC. Copies of the Trust's complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the prescribed fee or may be accessed free of charge at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

Each Fund is diversified. Under applicable federal securities laws, the diversification of a mutual fund's holdings is measured at the time a Fund purchases a security. If a Fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the Fund's total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by a Fund, the Fund may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. A Fund is subject to the risk that its performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities despite the Fund qualifying as a diversified fund under applicable federal securities laws.

Government Intervention in Financial Markets Risk

The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have taken steps to support financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at historically low levels. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. The Federal Reserve recently has reduced its market support activities. Further reduction or withdrawal of Federal Reserve or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or central bank support, including interest rate increases, could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which a fund invests.

Market and Regulatory Risk

Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and affect performance. Such adverse effect on performance could include a decline in the value and liquidity of securities held by a Fund, unusually high and unanticipated levels of redemptions, an increase in portfolio turnover, a decrease in net asset value (“NAV”), and an increase in Fund expenses. It may also be unusually difficult to identify both investment risks and opportunities, in which case investment objectives may not be met. Market events may affect a single issuer, industry, sector, or the market as a whole. Traditionally liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value and a Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which a Fund invests. It is impossible to predict whether or for how long such market events will continue, particularly if they are unprecedented, unforeseen or widespread events or conditions. Therefore it is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply and for extended periods, and you could lose money.

Governmental and regulatory actions, including tax law changes, may also impair portfolio management and have unexpected or adverse consequences on particular markets, strategies, or investments. Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and may in some instances contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time. In addition, economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not a Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of a Fund’s investments may be negatively affected.

The following information supplements the discussion of the Funds’ investment objectives and policies as set forth in their Prospectus. There is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Funds may invest in the following types of investments, each of which is subject to certain risks, as discussed below.

EQUITY SECURITIES. Each Fund may invest in equity securities consistent with its investment objective and strategies. Common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities are examples of equity securities in which each Fund may invest.

All investments in equity securities are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles and the value of the securities in a Fund’s portfolio may fluctuate substantially from day to day. Owning an equity security can also subject a Fund to the risk that the issuer may discontinue paying dividends.

To the extent a Fund invests in the equity securities of small- or medium-sized companies, it will be exposed to the risks of small- and medium-sized companies. Small- and medium-sized companies may have narrower markets for their goods and/or services and more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies. Furthermore, such companies often have limited product lines, services, markets or financial resources, or are dependent on a small management group. In addition, because these stocks may not be well-known to the investing public, do not have significant institutional ownership and are typically followed by fewer security analysts, there will normally be less publicly available information concerning these securities compared to what is available for the securities of larger companies. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether based on fundamental analysis, can decrease the value and liquidity of securities held by a Fund. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of a Fund's portfolio.

COMMON STOCK. Common stocks represent a proportionate share of the ownership of a company and its value is based on the success of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets, and general market conditions. In addition to the general risks set forth above, investments in common stocks are subject to the risk that in the event a company in which a Fund invests is liquidated, the holders of preferred stock and creditors of that company will be paid in full before any payments are made to the Fund as a holder of common stock. It is possible that all assets of that company will be exhausted before any payments are made to a Fund.

PREFERRED STOCK. Preferred stocks are equity securities that often pay dividends at a specific rate and have a preference over common stocks in dividend payments and liquidation of assets. A preferred stock is a blend of the characteristics of a bond and common stock. It can offer the higher yield of a bond, but does not have the seniority of a bond. Unlike common stock, a preferred stock's participation in the issuer's growth may be limited. Although the dividend is set at a fixed annual rate, it is subject to the risk that the dividend can be changed or omitted by the issuer.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES. Convertible securities are securities (such as debt securities or preferred stock) that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock of the same or different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt or dividends paid on preferred stock until the convertible stock matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. While no securities investment is without some risk, investments in convertible securities generally entail less risk than the issuer's common stock. However, the extent to which such risk is reduced depends in large measure upon the degree to which the convertible security sells above its value as a fixed-income security. In addition to the general risk associated with equity securities discussed above, the market value of convertible securities is also affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provisions. While convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than nonconvertible debt securities of similar quality, they do enable the investor to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying common stock.

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS. Securities issued in initial public offerings ("IPOs") are often issued by unseasoned companies that have the risks of smaller capitalization companies. Securities issued in IPOs have no trading history, and information about the companies may be available for very limited periods. Securities issued in an IPO frequently are very volatile in price, and the Fund's may hold securities purchased in an IPO for a very short period of time. As a result, the Funds' investments in IPOs may increase portfolio turnover, which increases brokerage and administrative costs and may result in taxable distributions to shareholders.

At any particular time or from time to time the Equity Fund may not be able to invest in securities issued in IPOs, or invest to the extent desired because, for example, only a small portion (if any) of the securities being offered in an IPO may be made available to the Fund. In addition, under certain market conditions a relatively small number of companies may issue securities in IPOs. Similarly, as the number of investors to which IPO securities are allocated increases, the number of securities issued to any one investor may decrease. The investment performance of the Fund during periods when it is unable to invest significantly or at all in IPOs may be lower than during periods when it is able to do so. In addition, as the Fund increases in size, the impact of IPOs on the Fund's performance will generally decrease. There can be no assurance that investments in IPOs will improve the Fund's performance.

RIGHTS AND WARRANTS. Rights and warrants are securities which entitle the holder to purchase the securities of a company (usually, its common stock) at a specified price during a specified time period. The value of a right or warrant is affected by many of the same factors that determine the prices of common stocks. Rights and warrants may be purchased directly or acquired in connection with a corporate reorganization or exchange offer. A right is an instrument granting rights to existing shareholders of a corporation to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock at below the public offering price before the stock is offered to the public. A warrant is an instrument issued by a corporation that gives the holder the right to subscribe to a specific amount of the corporation's capital stock at a set price for a specified period of time. Rights and warrants do not represent ownership of the securities, but only the right to buy the securities. The prices of rights and warrants do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of underlying securities. Rights and warrants may be considered speculative in that they have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of a corporation issuing them.

FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES. Fixed-income securities include traditional debt securities issued by corporations, such as bonds and debentures and debt securities that are convertible into common stock and interests. Fixed-income securities that will be eligible for purchase by a Fund include investment grade and high-yield corporate debt securities. Investment grade securities are those rated BBB or better by Standard & Poor's[®] Ratings Group ("S&P[®]") and those rated Baa or better by Moody's Investors Service[®], Inc. ("Moody's") or their equivalent. Securities rated BBB by S&P[®] are considered investment grade, but Moody's considers securities rated Baa to have speculative characteristics. High-yield securities, or "junk bonds," are rated less than investment grade.

The Balanced Fund reserves the right to invest up to 10% of its assets in securities rated lower than BBB by S&P[®] or lower than Baa by Moody's. High-yield debt securities generally offer a higher current yield than that available for higher-grade issues. However, lower-rated securities involve higher risks in that they are especially subject to adverse changes in general economic conditions and in the industries in which the issuers are engaged, to changes in the financial condition of the issuers and to price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to make payments of interest and principal and increase the possibility of default.

The market for high-yield debt securities is generally thinner and less active than that for higher quality securities, which may limit a Fund's ability to sell such securities at fair value in response to changes in the economy or financial markets. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the values and liquidity of lower-rated securities, especially in a thinly traded market.

Ratings of debt securities represent the rating agencies' opinions regarding their quality, but are not a guarantee of quality and may be reduced after a Fund has acquired the security. If a

security's rating is reduced while it is held by a Fund, the Adviser will consider whether the Fund should continue to hold the security but is not required to dispose of it. Credit ratings attempt to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value. Also, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings in response to subsequent events, so that an issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than the rating indicates. The ratings for debt securities are described in Appendix A.

Fixed-income securities with longer maturities generally entail greater risk than those with shorter maturities.

FOREIGN SECURITIES. The Balanced Fund may invest up to 5% of its assets in securities of foreign issuers, including in emerging markets. The Equity Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in securities of foreign issuers, including emerging markets, as well as securities of foreign issuers that are listed and traded on a U.S. national securities exchange, including sponsored and unsponsored American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs").

Investing in foreign securities involves certain risks not ordinarily associated with investments in securities of domestic issuers. Foreign securities markets have, for the most part, substantially less volume than the U.S. markets and securities of many foreign companies are generally less liquid and their prices more volatile than securities of U.S. companies. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of foreign exchanges, brokers and issuers than in the United States. The rights of investors in certain foreign countries may be more limited than those of shareholders of U.S. issuers and a Fund may have greater difficulty taking appropriate legal action to enforce its rights in a foreign court than in a U.S. court. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks associated with government, economic, monetary, and fiscal policies (such as the adoption of protectionist trade measures), possible foreign withholding taxes on dividends and interest payable to a Fund, possible taxes on trading profits, inflation, and interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, and global or regional political, economic or banking crises. Furthermore, there is the risk of possible seizure, nationalization or expropriation of the foreign issuer or foreign deposits and the possible adoption of foreign government restrictions such as exchange controls. Also, foreign issuers are not necessarily subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers and as a result, there may be less publicly available information on such foreign issuers than is available from a domestic issuer.

In addition, each Fund may invest in foreign securities of companies that are located in developing or emerging markets. Investing in securities of issuers located in these markets may pose greater risks not typically associated with investing in more established markets, such as increased risk of social, political and economic instability. Emerging market countries typically have smaller securities markets than developed countries and therefore less liquidity and greater price volatility than more developed markets. Securities traded in emerging markets may also be subject to risks associated with the lack of modern technology, poor infrastructure, the lack of capital base to expand business operations and the inexperience of financial intermediaries, custodians and transfer agents. Emerging market countries are also more likely to impose restrictions on the repatriation of an investor's assets and even where there is no outright restriction on repatriation, the mechanics of repatriations may delay or impede a Fund's ability to obtain possession of its assets. As a result, there may be an increased risk or price volatility associated with a Fund's investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations.

Dividends and interest payable on a Fund's foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding tax. Each Fund may also be subject to foreign taxes on its trading profits. Some countries may also impose a transfer or stamp duty on certain securities transactions. The imposition of these taxes will increase the cost to the Funds of investing in those countries that

impose these taxes. Based on the Funds' principal investment strategies, it is not expected that such taxes will be offset by credits or deductions available to shareholders in the Funds under U.S. tax law. Thus, it is expected that such taxes will reduce the net return to the Funds' shareholders.

To the extent a Fund invests in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to the risk that a change in the value of any such currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets denominated in that currency. Investing in foreign denominated securities may also result in transaction costs incurred in connection with conversions between various currencies. In addition, only a limited market currently exists for hedging transactions relating to currencies in certain emerging markets and securities transactions undertaken in foreign markets may not be settled promptly, subjecting the Funds to the risk of fluctuating currency exchange rates pending settlement.

Each Fund may invest in ADRs. ADRs represent receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company which evidence ownership of underlying securities of foreign issuers. ADR prices are denominated in U.S. dollars although the underlying securities are denominated in a foreign currency. ADRs may be listed on a national securities exchange or may be traded in the over-the-counter market. Investments in ADRs involve risks similar to direct investment in the underlying foreign security. Un-sponsored ADRs are organized independently of the issuer of the underlying security and without its cooperation. Available information about the issuer of the un-sponsored ADR may not be current or as readily available as for sponsored ADRs and therefore the prices of un-sponsored ADRs may be more volatile than for sponsored ADRs.

GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS. Each Fund may make short-term investments in U.S. government obligations. Such obligations include Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes and bonds, and issuers of such entities as the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"). Some of these obligations, such as those of the GNMA, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury.

AGENCY OBLIGATIONS. Each Fund may make short-term investments in agency obligations, such as the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Tennessee Valley Authority, Resolution Funding Corporation, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Federal Housing Administration, Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and the Student Loan Marketing Association. Some, such as those of the Export-Import Bank of United States, are supported only by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others, such as those of the FNMA, are supported by only the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations; still others, such as those of the Student Loan Marketing Association, are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities because it is not obligated to do so by law.

As of September 7, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") has been appointed to be the Conservator of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and FNMA for an indefinite period. In accordance with the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 and the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992, as Conservator, the FHFA will control and oversee the entities until the FHFA deems them financially sound and solvent. During the Conservatorship, each entity's obligations are expected to be paid in the normal course of business. Although no express guarantee exists for the debt or mortgage-backed securities issued by entities, the U.S. Department of Treasury, through a secured lending credit facility and a Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement, has attempted to enhance the ability of the entities to meet their obligations.

WHEN-ISSUED SECURITIES. Each Fund may from time to time purchase securities on a “when-issued” basis. The price of such securities, which may be expressed in yield terms, is fixed at the time the commitment to purchase is made, but delivery and payment for them take place at a later date. Normally, the settlement date occurs within one month of the purchase; during the period between purchase and settlement, no payment is made by a Fund to the issuer and no interest accrues to the Fund. To the extent that assets of a Fund are held in cash pending the settlement of a purchase of securities, the Fund would not earn income; however, it is each Fund’s intention to be fully invested to the extent practicable and subject to the policies stated in this SAI and in the Funds’ Prospectus. While when-issued securities may be sold prior to the settlement date, each Fund intends to purchase them with the purpose of actually acquiring them unless a sale appears desirable for investment reasons. At the time a Fund makes the commitment to purchase a security on a when-issued basis, it will record the transaction and reflect the value of the security in determining its per share net asset value (“NAV”). The market value of the when-issued securities may be more or less than the purchase price. The Funds do not believe that their NAV or income will be adversely affected by their purchase of securities on a when-issued basis. The Funds’ custodian will segregate liquid assets equal in value to commitments for when-issued securities. Such segregated assets either will mature or, if necessary, be sold on or before the settlement date.

BORROWING. Each Fund may borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) from banks. In addition, each Fund is authorized to borrow money from time to time for temporary, extraordinary or emergency purposes or for clearance of transactions. The use of borrowing by the Funds involves special risk considerations that may not be associated with other funds having similar objectives and policies. Since substantially all of a Fund’s assets fluctuate in value, while the interest obligation resulting from a borrowing will be fixed by the terms of the Fund’s agreement with its lender, the net asset value per share of the Fund will tend to increase more when its portfolio securities increase in value and to decrease more when its portfolio assets decrease in value than would otherwise be the case if the Fund did not borrow funds. In addition, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the return earned on borrowed funds. Under adverse market conditions, the Funds might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales. Each Fund will reduce its borrowing amount within three days, if that Fund’s asset coverage falls below the amount required by the 1940 Act.

SECURITIES LENDING. The Funds have received Board approval and are permitted to lend up to 33 1/3% of the securities in each of their portfolios. A Fund would lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and financial institutions (but not individuals) in order to increase the return on its portfolio. The SEC currently requires that the following conditions must be met whenever a fund’s portfolio securities are loaned: (1) the Fund must receive at least 100% cash collateral from the borrower; (2) the borrower must increase such collateral whenever the market value of the securities rises above the level of such collateral; (3) the Fund must be able to terminate the loan at any time; (4) the Fund must receive reasonable interest on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest or other distributions on the loaned securities, and any increase in market value; (5) the Fund may pay only reasonable custodian fees approved by the Board in connection with the loan; (6) while voting rights on the loaned securities may pass to the borrower, the Board must terminate the loan and regain the right to vote the securities if a material event adversely affecting the investment occurs, and (7) the Fund may not loan its portfolio securities so that the value of the loaned securities is more than one-third of its total asset value, including collateral received from such loans. These conditions may be subject to future modification. Such loans will be terminable at any time upon specified notice. A Fund might experience the risk of loss if the institution with which it has engaged in a portfolio loan

transaction breaches its agreement with the Fund. In addition, a Fund will not enter into any portfolio security lending arrangement having a duration of longer than one year. The principal risk of portfolio lending is potential default or insolvency of the borrower. In either of these cases, a Fund could experience delays in recovering securities or collateral or could lose all or part of the value of the loaned securities. As part of participating in a lending program, a Fund may be required to invest in collateralized debt or other securities that bear the risk of loss of principal. In addition, all investments made with the collateral received are subject to the risks associated with such investments. If such investments lose value, a Fund will have to cover the loss when repaying the collateral.

Any loans of portfolio securities are fully collateralized based on values that are marked-to-market daily. Any securities that a Fund may receive as collateral will not become part of the Fund's investment portfolio at the time of the loan and, in the event of a default by the borrower, the Fund will, if permitted by law, dispose of such collateral except for such part thereof that is a security in which the Fund is permitted to invest. During the time securities are on loan, the borrower will pay a Fund any accrued income on those securities, and the Fund may invest the cash collateral and earn income or receive an agreed-upon fee from a borrower that has delivered cash-equivalent collateral.

SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS. Each Fund may invest in any of the following securities and instruments for defensive purposes:

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES AND TIME DEPOSITS. Each Fund may hold certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and time deposits. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are "accepted" by a bank, meaning in effect that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances acquired by a Fund will be U.S. dollar-denominated obligations of domestic banks, savings and loan associations or financial institutions which, at the time of purchase, have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million (including assets of both domestic and foreign branches), based on latest published reports, or less than \$100 million if the principal amount of such bank obligations are fully insured by the U.S. government.

In addition to buying certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, each Fund also may make interest-bearing time or other interest-bearing deposits in commercial or savings banks. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained at a banking institution for a specified period of time at a specified interest rate.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND SHORT-TERM NOTES. Each Fund may invest a portion of its assets in commercial paper and short-term notes. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by companies. Commercial paper and short-term notes will normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return, although such instruments may have maturities of up to one year.

Commercial paper and short-term notes will consist of issues rated at the time of purchase "A-2" or higher by S&P[®], "Prime-1" or "Prime-2" by Moody's, similarly rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, will be determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. These rating symbols are described in Appendix B.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. Each Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. Under such agreements, the seller of the security agrees to repurchase it at a mutually agreed upon time and

price. The repurchase price may be higher than the purchase price, the difference being income to the Fund, or the purchase and repurchase prices may be the same, with interest at a stated rate due to the Fund together with the repurchase price on repurchase. In either case, the income to the Fund is unrelated to the interest rate on the U.S. government security itself. Such repurchase agreements will be made only with banks with assets of \$500 million or more that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or with government securities dealers recognized by the Federal Reserve Board and registered as broker-dealers with the SEC or exempt from such registration. A Fund will generally enter into repurchase agreements of short durations, from overnight to one week, although the underlying securities generally have longer maturities. A Fund may not enter into a repurchase agreement with more than seven days to maturity if, as a result, more than 15% of the value of its net assets would be invested in illiquid securities including such repurchase agreements.

For purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan from a Fund to the seller of the U.S. government security subject to the repurchase agreement. It is not clear whether a court would consider the U.S. government security acquired by a Fund subject to a repurchase agreement as being owned by the Fund or as being collateral for a loan by the Fund to the seller. In the event of the commencement of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings with respect to the seller of the U.S. government security before its repurchase under a repurchase agreement, a Fund may encounter delays and incur costs before being able to sell the security. Delays may involve loss of interest or a decline in price of the U.S. government security. If a court characterizes the transaction as a loan and a Fund has not perfected a security interest in the U.S. government security, the Fund may be required to return the security to the seller’s estate and be treated as an unsecured creditor of the seller. As an unsecured creditor, a Fund would be at the risk of losing some or all of the principal and income involved in the transaction. As with any unsecured debt instrument purchased for a Fund, the Adviser seeks to minimize the risk of loss through repurchase agreements by analyzing the creditworthiness of the other party, in this case the seller of the U.S. government security.

Apart from the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, there is also the risk that the seller may fail to repurchase the security. However, a Fund will always receive as collateral for any repurchase agreement to which it is a party, securities acceptable to it, the market value of which is equal to at least 100% of the amount invested by the Fund plus accrued interest, and the Fund will make payment against such securities only upon physical delivery or evidence of book entry transfer to the account of its custodian. If the market value of the U.S. government security subject to the repurchase agreement becomes less than the repurchase price (including interest), a Fund will direct the seller of the U.S. government security to deliver additional securities so that the market value of all securities subject to the repurchase agreement will equal or exceed the repurchase price. It is possible that a Fund would be unsuccessful in seeking to impose on the seller a contractual obligation to deliver additional securities.

MONEY MARKET MUTUAL FUNDS. Each Fund may invest in shares of money market mutual funds in connection with the Fund’s management of daily cash positions or for longer periods. In addition to the advisory and operational fees a Fund bears directly in connection with its own operation, the Fund and its shareholders would also bear its pro rata portions of each other money market fund’s advisory and operational expenses. Each Fund currently intends to limit its investments in shares of money market funds in accordance with the 1940 Act.

ILLIQUID AND RESTRICTED SECURITIES. As a non-principal strategy, each Fund may hold up to 15% of its net assets in securities that are illiquid. The Adviser will determine a security to be illiquid if it cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at the value at which a Fund has valued the security. Illiquid securities present the

risks that a Fund may have difficulty valuing these holdings and/or may be unable to sell these holdings at the time or price desired.

There are generally no restrictions on a Fund's ability to invest in restricted securities (that is, securities that are not registered pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act")), except to the extent such securities may be considered illiquid. Securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A of the Securities Act ("Rule 144A securities") will be considered liquid if determined to be so under procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. The Adviser is responsible for making the determination as to the liquidity of restricted securities (pursuant to the procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees).

Factors considered in determining whether a security is illiquid may include, but are not limited to: the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; the number of dealers willing to purchase and sell the security and the number of potential purchasers; the number of dealers who undertake to make a market in the security; the nature of the security, including whether it is registered or unregistered, and the market place; whether the security has been rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"); the period of time remaining until the maturity of a debt instrument or until the principal amount of a demand instrument can be recovered through demand; the nature of any restrictions on resale; and with respect to municipal lease obligations and certificates of participation, there is reasonable assurance that the obligation will remain liquid throughout the time the obligation is held and, if unrated, an analysis similar to that which would be performed by an NRSRO is performed. If a restricted security is determined to be liquid, it will not be included within the category of illiquid securities. Investing in Rule 144A securities could have the effect of increasing the level of a Fund's illiquidity to the extent that the Fund, at a particular point in time may be unable to find qualified institutional buyers interested in purchasing the securities. Each Fund is permitted to sell restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers.

Limitations on the resale of illiquid and restricted securities may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and a Fund might be unable to dispose of illiquid and restricted securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemption requirements. A Fund might also have to register such restricted securities in order to dispose of them, resulting in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of securities.

OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES. Each Fund may invest in the securities of other registered investment companies, including money market mutual funds, in accordance with the limitations established under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). Investments in the securities of other investment companies may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in another investment company, a Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company. As a result, Fund shareholders indirectly will bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations.

Each Fund currently intends to limit its investments in securities issued by other investment companies so that not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company (other than money market funds) will be owned by a Fund, or its affiliated persons, as a whole. In addition to the advisory and operational fees each Fund bears directly in connection with its own operation, each Fund would also bear its pro rata portions of each other investment company's advisory and operational expenses.

Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act generally prohibits a fund from purchasing (1) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of another fund; (2) securities of another fund having an aggregate

value in excess of 5% of the value of the acquiring fund; and (3) securities of the other fund and all other funds having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the acquiring fund. There are some exceptions, however, to these limitations pursuant to various rules promulgated by the SEC.

In accordance with Section 12(d)(1)(F) and Rule 12d1-3 of the 1940 Act, the provisions of Section 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by a Fund if (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such registered investment company is owned by the Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund; and (ii) the Fund is not proposing to offer or sell any security issued by it through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price including a sales load that exceeds the limits set forth in Rule 2830 of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) applicable to a fund of funds (*i.e.*, 8.5%).

SPECIAL RISKS RELATED TO CYBER SECURITY. The Funds and their service providers are susceptible to cyber security risks that include, among other things, theft, unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential and highly restricted data; denial of service attacks; unauthorized access to relevant systems, compromises to networks or devices that the Funds and their service providers use to service the Funds’ operations; or operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Funds and their service providers. Cyber-attacks against or security breakdowns of the Funds or their service providers may adversely impact the Funds and their shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses; the inability of Funds shareholders to transact business and the Funds to process transactions; inability to calculate the Funds’ NAV; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs; and/or additional compliance costs. The Funds may incur additional costs for cyber security risk management and remediation purposes. In addition, cyber security risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, which may cause the Funds’ investment in such issuers to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Funds or their service providers will not suffer losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches in the future.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Each Fund has adopted the following policies and investment restrictions as fundamental policies (unless otherwise noted), which may not be changed without the affirmative vote of the holders of a “majority” of the outstanding voting securities of each Fund. Under the 1940 Act, the “vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities” means the vote of the holders of the lesser of (i) 67% of the shares of the Fund represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of the Fund’s outstanding shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of a Fund. A Fund may not:

1. Make loans to others, except (a) through the purchase of debt securities in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, or (b) to the extent the entry into a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan.
2. (a) Borrow money, except as stated in the Prospectus and this SAI. Any such borrowing will be made only if immediately thereafter there is an asset coverage of at least 300% of all borrowings.

(b) Mortgage, pledge or hypothecate any of its assets except in connection with any such borrowings and only with respect to 33 1/3% of its assets.

3. Purchase securities on margin, participate on a joint basis or joint and several basis in any securities trading account, or underwrite securities. (Does not preclude a Fund from obtaining such short-term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of its portfolio securities.)
4. Purchase or sell real estate, commodities or commodity contracts (other than futures transactions for the purposes and under the conditions described in the Prospectus and in this SAD).
5. Invest 25% or more of the market value of its assets in the securities of companies engaged in any one industry. (Does not apply to investment in the securities of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities.)
6. Issue senior securities, as defined in the 1940 Act, except that this restriction shall not be deemed to prohibit a Fund from (a) making any permitted borrowings, mortgages or pledges, or (b) entering into options, futures, forward or repurchase transactions.
7. Purchase the securities of any issuer, if as a result of such purchase more than 5% of the total assets of a Fund would be invested in the securities of that issuer, other than obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, provided that up to 25% of the value of the Fund's assets may be invested without regard to this limitation.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Although the Funds generally will not invest for short-term trading purposes, portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. Portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing (1) the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by (2) the monthly average of the value of portfolio securities owned during the fiscal year. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all the securities in a Fund's portfolio, with the exception of securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less, were sold and either repurchased or replaced within one year. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) generally leads to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions. See "Execution of Portfolio Transactions".

The Funds had the following portfolio turnover rates for the last two fiscal years ended August 31:

Portfolio Turnover Rate	2016	2015
Balanced Fund	14%	15%
Equity Fund	32%	32%

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has adopted a portfolio holdings disclosure policy that governs the timing and circumstances of disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Funds. The policy was developed in consultation with the Adviser and has been adopted by the Adviser. Information about the Funds' portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except in accordance with this policy. The Board considered the circumstances under which the Funds' portfolio holdings may be disclosed under this policy and the actual and potential material conflicts that could arise in such circumstances between the interests of the Funds' shareholders and the

interests of the Adviser, the principal underwriter or any other affiliated person of a Fund. After due consideration, the Board determined that each Fund has a legitimate business purpose for disclosing portfolio holdings to persons described in the policy, including mutual fund rating or statistical agencies, or persons performing similar functions, and internal parties involved in the investment process, administration or custody of the Funds. Pursuant to the policy, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"), President and Treasurer are each authorized to consider and authorize dissemination of portfolio holdings information to additional third parties, after considering the best interests of the shareholders and potential conflicts of interest in making such disclosures.

The Board exercises continuing oversight of the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings (1) by overseeing the implementation and enforcement of the policy, Codes of Ethics and other relevant policies of the Funds and their service providers by the Trust's CCO, (2) by considering reports and recommendations by the Trust's CCO concerning any material compliance matters (as defined in Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act), and (3) by considering to approve any amendment to the policies. The Board reserves the right to amend the policies at any time without prior notice to shareholders in its sole discretion.

Disclosure of the Funds' complete holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each period covered by the Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report to Fund shareholders and in the quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q. These reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, each Fund discloses its complete portfolio holdings on the Funds' website at www.villere.com generally within five business days after the month-end. Portfolio holdings information posted on the Funds' website may be separately provided to any person, commencing on the day after it is first published on the Funds' website. In addition, each Fund may provide its complete portfolio holdings at the same time that it is filed with the SEC.

In the event of a conflict between the interests of the Funds and the interests of the Adviser or an affiliated person of the Adviser, the Adviser's CCO, in consultation with the Trust's CCO, shall make a determination in the best interests of the Funds, and shall report such determination to the Board at the end of the quarter in which such determination was made. Any employee of the Adviser who suspects a breach of this obligation must report the matter immediately to the Adviser's CCO or to his or her supervisor.

In addition, material non-public holdings information may be provided without lag as part of the normal investment activities of the Funds to each of the following entities, which, by explicit agreement or by virtue of their respective duties to the Funds, are required to maintain the confidentiality of the information disclosed, including a duty not to trade on non-public information: fund administrator, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent, auditors, counsel to the Funds or the Trustees, broker-dealers (in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities) and regulatory authorities. Portfolio holdings information not publicly available with the SEC or through the Funds' website may only be provided to additional third parties, including mutual fund ratings or statistical agencies, in accordance with the policy, when a Fund has a legitimate business purpose and when the third party recipient is subject to a confidentiality agreement that includes a duty not to trade on non-public information.

In no event shall the Adviser, its affiliates or employees or the Funds receive any direct or indirect compensation in connection with the disclosure of information about a Fund's portfolio holdings.

There can be no assurance that the policies will protect the Funds from potential misuse of portfolio holdings information by individuals or entities to which it is disclosed.

From time to time, the Adviser may make additional disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings on the Funds' website. Shareholders can access the Funds' website at www.villere.com for additional information about the Funds, including, without limitation, the periodic disclosure of its portfolio holdings.

TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The Board is responsible for the overall management of the Trust, including general supervision and review of the investment activities of the Funds. The Board, in turn, elects the officers of the Trust, who are responsible for administering the day-to-day operations of the Trust and its separate series. The current Trustees and officers of the Trust, their dates of birth and position with the Trust, terms of office with the Trust and length of time served, their principal occupations for the past five years and other directorships held are set forth in the table below.

Name, Address And Age	Position with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During the Past 5 Years
Independent Trustees of the Trust⁽¹⁾					
Dorothy A. Berry (born 1943) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Chairman and Trustee	Indefinite Term Since May 1991.	Formerly, President, Talon Industries, Inc. (business consulting); formerly, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Integrated Asset Management (investment adviser and manager) and formerly, President, Value Line, Inc. (investment advisory and financial publishing firm).	2	Director, PNC Funds, Inc.
Wallace L. Cook (born 1939) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Trustee	Indefinite Term Since May 1991.	Investment Consultant; formerly, Chief Executive Officer, Rockefeller Trust Co., (prior thereto Senior Vice President), and Managing Director, Rockefeller & Co. (Investment Manager and Financial Advisor); formerly, Senior Vice President, Norton Simon, Inc. (international consumer products conglomerate).	2	The Dana Foundation; The University of Virginia Law School Foundation.
Eric W. Falkeis (born 1973) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since September 2011.	Chief Operating Officer, Direxion Funds Since 2013, formerly, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (and other positions), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 1997-2013.	2	Interested Trustee, Direxion Funds, Direxion ETF Trust and Direxion Variable Trust.

Name, Address And Age	Position with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During the Past 5 Years
Carl A. Froebel (born 1938) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Trustee	Indefinite Term Since May 1991.	Formerly, President and Founder, National Investor Data Services, Inc. (investment related computer software).	2	None.
Steven J. Paggioli (born 1950) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Trustee	Indefinite Term Since May 1991.	Consultant, since July 2001; formerly, Executive Vice President, Investment Company Administration, LLC (mutual fund administrator).	2	Independent Trustee, AMG Funds; Advisory Board Member, Sustainable Growth Advisers, LP; Independent Director, Chase Investment Counsel.

Officers of the Trust

Elaine E. Richards (born 1968) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	President	Indefinite Term; Since March 2013	Vice President and Legal Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since July 2007.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since February 2008.			
Aaron J. Perkovich (born 1973) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since August 2016.	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since June 2006.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
James Matel (born 1971) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since June 2006.	Vice President (and other positions), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC since July 1995.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Melissa Breitzman (born 1983) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since August 2016.	Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC since June 2005.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Craig Benton (born 1985) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since August 2016.	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC since November 2007.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.

Name, Address And Age	Position with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During the Past 5 Years
Donna Barrette (born 1966) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Chief Compliance Officer	Indefinite Term: Since July 2011.	Senior Vice President and Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC since August 2004.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
	Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite Term: Since July 2011.			
	Vice President	Indefinite Term: Since July 2011.			

(1) The Trustees of the Trust are not “interested persons” of the Trust as defined under the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”).

(2) The Trust is comprised of numerous series managed by unaffiliated investment advisers. The term “Fund Complex” applies only to the Funds. The Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, nor does it share the same investment adviser with any other series.

Additional Information Concerning the Board of Trustees

The Role of the Board

The Board oversees the management and operations of the Trust. Like all mutual funds, the day-to-day management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of the various service providers to the Trust, such as the Adviser, the Distributor, the Administrator, the Custodian, and the Transfer Agent, each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this Statement of Additional Information. The Board has appointed various senior employees of the Administrator as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust’s operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and the service providers. For example, the Treasurer reports on financial reporting matters and the President reports on matters relating to the Trust’s operations. In addition, the Adviser provides regular reports on the investment strategy and performance of the Funds. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer who administers the Trust’s compliance program and regularly reports to the Board on compliance matters. These reports are provided as part of formal “Board Meetings” which are typically held quarterly, in person, and involve the Board’s review of recent operations. In addition, various members of the Board also meet with management in less formal settings, between formal “Board Meetings,” to discuss various topics. In all cases, however, the role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day affairs of the Trust and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust’s investments, operations or activities.

Board Structure, Leadership

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to perform its oversight function effectively. It has established three standing committees, a Nominating Committee, an Audit Committee, and a Qualified Legal Compliance Committee, which are discussed in greater detail below under “Trust Committees.” The Board is comprised of Trustees who are all Independent Trustees, which are Trustees that are not affiliated with the Adviser, the principal underwriter, or their affiliates. The Nominating Committee, Audit Committee and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee are comprised entirely of Independent Trustees. The Chairman of the Board is an Independent Trustee. The Board has determined not to combine the Chairman position and the principal executive officer position and has appointed a Vice President of the

Administrator as the President of the Trust. The Board reviews its structure and the structure of its committees annually. The Board has determined that the structure of the Independent Chairman, the composition of the Board, and the function and composition of its various committees are appropriate means to address any potential conflicts of interest that may arise.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

As part of its oversight function, the Board of Trustees receives and reviews various risk management reports and discusses these matters with appropriate management and other personnel. Because risk management is a broad concept comprised of many elements (e.g., investment risk, issuer and counterparty risk, compliance risk, operational risks, business continuity risks, etc.), the oversight of different types of risks is handled in different ways. For example, the Audit Committee meets with the Treasurer and the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm to discuss, among other things, the internal control structure of the Trust's financial reporting function. The Board meets regularly with the Chief Compliance Officer to discuss compliance and operational risks and how they are managed. The Board also receives reports from the Adviser as to investment risks of the Funds. In addition to these reports, from time to time the Board receives reports from the Administrator and the Adviser as to enterprise risk management.

Information about Each Trustee's Qualification, Experience, Attributes or Skills

The Board believes that each of the Trustees has the qualifications, experience, attributes and skills ("Trustee Attributes") appropriate to their continued service as Trustees of the Trust in light of the Trust's business and structure. In addition to a demonstrated record of business and/or professional accomplishment, each of the Trustees has served on the Board for a number of years. They have substantial board experience and, in their service to the Trust, have gained substantial insight as to the operation of the Trust. They have demonstrated a commitment to discharging their oversight duties as trustees in the interests of shareholders. The Board annually conducts a "self-assessment" wherein the effectiveness of the Board and individual Trustees is reviewed.

In addition to the information provided in the chart above, below is certain additional information concerning each particular Trustee and his/her Trustee Attributes. The information is not all-inclusive. Many Trustee Attributes involve intangible elements, such as intelligence, integrity, work ethic, the ability to work together, the ability to communicate effectively, the ability to exercise judgment, to ask incisive questions, and commitment to shareholder interests.

Ms. Berry's Trustee Attributes include her substantial mutual fund experience, including her role as a member of the Board of Governors of the Investment Company Institute and its Executive Committee. She is also a member of the Independent Directors Council and has served two terms as its Chairman. She has executive experience through her former positions as the President (retired) of Talon Industries, Inc. (a business consulting company), as the Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Integrated Asset Management (an investment adviser and manager) and as the President of Value Line, Inc. (an investment advisory and financial publishing firm). Ms. Berry also serves on the board of another investment management company. Ms. Berry has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Ms. Berry's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that she possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Cook's Trustee Attributes include his investment and executive experience through his investment consulting business and former Chief Executive Officer of Rockefeller Trust Company (an investment manager and financial advisor). He has substantial board experience,

serving on the board of several foundations. Mr. Cook has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Mr. Cook's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Falkeis' Trustee Attributes include his substantial mutual fund experience and his experience with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters through his former position as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (and other positions) of U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, a full service provider to mutual funds and alternative investment products. In addition, he has experience consulting with investment advisors regarding the legal structure of mutual funds, distribution channel analysis and actual distribution of those funds. Mr. Falkeis also has substantial managerial, operational, and risk oversight experience through his position as Chief Operating Officer and Interested Trustee of the Direxion Funds and the Direxion Exchange Traded Funds. Mr. Falkeis has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Mr. Falkeis' experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Froebel's Trustee Attributes include his significant systems and operations experience. He was a Director of Scudder, Stevens & Clark (with responsibility for its systems department) and founder and President of Systems Dynamics Corp. ("SDC") and later Vice President of Bradford Computer & Systems after its acquisition of SDC, (providing record keeping and reporting for investment advisors and mutual funds). He also served as Vice President of Automatic Data Processing (automated services to the brokerage and investment advisory industry) and was the former President and founder of National Investor Data Services, Inc. (a software and computer vendor to the mutual fund industry with fund accounting and transfer agent systems). Mr. Froebel has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Mr. Froebel's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Paggioli's Trustee Attributes include his substantial mutual fund and investment advisory experience. Mr. Paggioli is an independent consultant on investment company and investment advisory matters. He has held a number of senior positions with mutual fund and investment advisory organizations and related businesses, including Executive Vice President, Director and Principal of the Wadsworth Group (fund administration, distribution transfer agency and accounting services). He serves on the boards of several investment management companies and advisory firms. He has served on various industry association and self-regulatory committees and formerly worked on the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Paggioli has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Mr. Paggioli's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

TRUST COMMITTEES

The Trust has three standing committees: the Nominating Committee and the Audit Committee, which also serves as the Qualified Legal Compliance Committee ("QLCC").

The Nominating Committee, comprised entirely of the Independent Trustees, is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for Trustees and meets only as

necessary. The Nominating Committee will consider nominees nominated by shareholders. Recommendations for consideration by shareholders to the Nominating Committee should be sent to the President of the Trust in writing, together with the appropriate biographical information concerning each such proposed Nominee, and such recommendation must comply with the notice provisions set forth in the Trust By-Laws. In general, to comply with such procedures, such nominations, together with all required biographical information, must be delivered to, and received by, the President of the Trust at the principal executive offices of the Trust not later than 120 days and no more than 150 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on. The Nominating Committee did not meet with respect to the Funds during the Funds' last fiscal year.

The Audit Committee is comprised entirely of Independent Trustees. It does not include interested Trustees of the Trust. The Audit Committee typically meets on a quarterly basis with respect to each series of the Trust and may meet more frequently. The function of the Audit Committee, with respect to each series of the Trust, is to review the scope and results of the audit and any matters bearing on the audit or a fund's financial statements and to ensure the integrity of a fund's pricing and financial reporting. The Audit Committee met once with respect to the Funds during the Funds' last fiscal year.

The function of the QLCC is to receive reports from an attorney retained by the Trust of evidence of a material violation by the Trust or by any officer, director, employee or agent of the Trust. The QLCC did not meet with respect to the Funds during the Funds' last fiscal year.

Additionally, the Board has delegated day-to-day valuation issues to a Valuation Committee that is comprised of certain officers of the Trust and is overseen by the Trustees. The function of the Valuation Committee is to value securities held by any series of the Trust for which current and reliable market quotations are not readily available. Such securities are valued at their respective fair values as determined in good faith by the Valuation Committee, and the actions of the Valuation Committee are subsequently reviewed and ratified by the Board. The Valuation Committee meets as needed. The Valuation Committee did not meet with respect to the Funds during the Funds' last fiscal year.

TRUSTEE OWNERSHIP OF FUND SHARES AND OTHER INTERESTS

The following table shows the amount of Fund shares and the amount of shares in other portfolios of the Trust owned by the Trustees as of the calendar year ended December 31, 2015.

Name	Dollar Range of Balanced Fund Shares	Dollar Range of Equity Fund Shares	Aggregate Dollar Range of Fund Shares in the Trust
Independent Trustees			
Dorothy A. Berry	None	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000
Wallace L. Cook	None	None	Over \$100,000
Eric W. Falkeis	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000
Carl A. Froebel	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000
Steven J. Paggioli	\$10,001-\$50,000	None	Over \$100,000

Furthermore, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Adviser, the Funds' principal underwriter, or any of their affiliates. Accordingly, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family have had a direct or indirect interest, during the two most recently completed calendar years, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Adviser, the Funds' principal underwriter or any of its affiliates.

COMPENSATION

Independent Trustees each receive an annual retainer of \$125,000 allocated among each of the various portfolios comprising the Trust. The Chairman of the Board receives an additional annual retainer of \$20,000 also allocated among each of the various portfolios comprising the Trust. Independent Trustees receive additional fees from the applicable portfolios for any special meetings at rates assessed by the Trustees depending on the length of the meeting and whether in-person attendance is required. All Trustees are also reimbursed for expenses in connection with each Board meeting attended, which is allocated among applicable portfolios of the Trust. The Trust has no pension or retirement plan. No other entity affiliated with the Trust pays any compensation to the Trustees. Set forth below is the rate of compensation received by the following Independent Trustees for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2016.

Name of Person/Position	Aggregate Compensation From the Balanced Fund	Aggregate Compensation From the Equity Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Fund and Fund Complex ⁽¹⁾ Paid to Trustees
Dorothy A. Berry, Independent Trustee	\$4,332	\$2,510	None	None	\$6,842
Wallace L. Cook, Independent Trustee	\$3,758	\$1,934	None	None	\$5,692
Eric W. Falkeis, Interested Trustee	\$3,758	\$1,934	None	None	\$5,692
Carl A. Froebel, Independent Trustee	\$3,758	\$1,934	None	None	\$5,692
Steven J. Paggioli, Independent Trustee	\$3,758	\$1,934	None	None	\$5,692

⁽¹⁾ There are currently numerous unaffiliated portfolios comprising the Trust. The term “Fund Complex” applies only to the Funds. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2016, Trustees’ fees and expenses in the amount of \$641,715 were incurred by the Trust.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Trust, the Adviser and the principal underwriter have each adopted Codes of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These Codes permit, subject to certain conditions, personnel of the Adviser and the principal underwriter to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES

The Board has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures (“Policies”) on behalf of the Trust which delegate the responsibility for voting proxies to the Adviser, subject to the Board’s continuing oversight. The Policies require that the Adviser vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of a Fund and its shareholders. The Policies also require the Adviser to present to the Board, at least annually, the Adviser’s proxy voting policies and a record of each proxy voted by the Adviser on behalf of each Fund, including a report on the resolution of all proxies identified by the Adviser as involving a conflict of interest. The Adviser has adopted a proxy voting policy (the “Adviser’s Policy”) that underscores the Adviser’s concern that all proxy voting decisions be made in the best interests of the Funds.

The Adviser considers each proxy proposal individually and makes decisions on a case-by-case basis based on internal research, review of corporate governance, and proposals by other companies in a particular sector.

The Adviser generally votes with management on routine matters related to the operation of a particular company and that is not expected to have a significant impact on shareholders. The Adviser generally supports proposals that foster good corporate governance practices, and will support proposals calling for boards to consist of a majority of independent directors. The Adviser also generally supports appropriate compensation plans to be used as incentive for management, employees and directors, but will analyze each proposal regarding compensation plans to ascertain the impact on corporate governance and shareholder value. The Adviser will vote against plans that dilute shareholder ownership interest without commensurate benefit. Votes on issues such as proxy contests and defenses, tender offers, mergers and restructurings are reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the Adviser’s interests and the Funds’ interests, the Adviser will resolve the conflict in one of the following ways:

- Contact the Board and ask for a recommendation on the vote; or
- Engage an independent third party to assist in the resolution of the conflict.

The Funds are required to file Form N-PX, with the Funds’ complete proxy voting records for the 12 months ended June 30th, no later than August 31st of each year. Form N-PX for the Funds are available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free 1-866-209-1129 and on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS, AND MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Funds. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of the Funds or acknowledges the existence of control. As of December 1, 2016, the Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group did not own more than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Funds.

As of December 1, 2016, the following shareholders were considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of the Funds:

Balanced Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers 499 Washington Blvd. Attn: Mutual Funds Dept. 4 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2013	52.21%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	9.99%	Record

Equity Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	11.61%	Record

THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT ADVISER

Investment advisory services are provided to the Funds by St. Denis J. Villere & Company, LLC, located at 601 Poydras Street, Suite 1808, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130, the Funds' Adviser, pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") with the Trust. The Adviser provides investment advisory services to individual and institutional clients and investment companies. The Adviser is controlled by Sandy Villere, as well as Sandy Villere, III and George V. Young, who are both portfolio managers of the Funds.

The Advisory Agreement continues in effect for successive annual periods so long as such continuation is approved at least annually by the vote of (1) the Board (or a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund), and (2) a majority of the Independent Trustees, in each case cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by either party to the Advisory Agreement, or by a majority of the outstanding voting securities held by Fund shareholders, upon a 60-day written notice and is automatically terminated in the event of its "assignment", as defined in the 1940 Act. The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser under such agreement shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution of portfolio transactions for the Funds, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder.

As compensation, the Funds pay the Adviser a monthly management fee (accrued daily) based upon the average daily net assets of the Funds at the annual rate of 0.75%. However, the Adviser may voluntarily agree to reduce a portion of the fees payable to it on a month-to-month basis.

Balanced Fund Fiscal Year Ended	Fees Accrued	Fees (Waived) or Recouped	Adviser Reimbursement for Fee Reductions and/or Expense Payments	Net Advisory Fees Paid
August 31, 2016	\$3,684,615	\$(15,453)	\$0	3,669,162
August 31, 2015	\$6,585,914	\$0	\$0	\$6,585,914
August 31, 2014	\$8,419,827	\$0	\$0	\$8,419,827

Equity Fund Fiscal Year Ended	Fees Accrued	Fees (Waived) or Recouped	Adviser Reimbursement for Fee Reductions and/or Expense Payments	Net Advisory Fees Paid
August 31, 2016	\$261,800	\$210	\$0	\$262,010
August 31, 2015	\$334,392	27,263	\$0	\$361,655
August 31, 2014	\$283,489	\$20,723	\$0	\$304,212

The Funds are responsible for their own operating expenses. The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or pay Fund expenses (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, interest expense in connection with investment activities, taxes and extraordinary expenses) in order to limit Total Annual Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement for shares of the Balanced Fund to 0.99% of the Fund’s average net assets and 1.25% of the Equity Fund’s average net assets (the “Expense Caps”). The Expense Caps will remain in effect until at least December 31, 2017, and may continue for an indefinite period thereafter, until the Board determines that the Expense Caps are no longer in the best interest of the Funds and their shareholders. The Adviser is permitted to be reimbursed for fee reductions and/or expense payments made in the prior three fiscal years. Any such reimbursement is subject to the Board’s review and approval. This reimbursement may be requested by the Adviser if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Funds toward operating expenses for such fiscal year (taking into account the reimbursement) does not exceed the Expense Caps.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The following individuals serve as portfolio managers of the Funds: Mr. George V. Young, Mr. St. Denis J. Villere, III and Mr. Lamar G. Villere. They are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds. The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by the portfolio managers as of August 31, 2016:

George V. Young

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (In millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	188	\$375	0	\$0

St. Denis J. Villere, III

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (In millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	195	\$319	0	\$0

Lamar G. Villere

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (In millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	38	\$52	0	\$0

The portfolio managers' compensation is based on the income derived from each individual's ownership as a partner of St. Denis J. Villere & Co., LLC. Portfolio manager compensation is not based on Fund performance. The portfolio managers do not receive a bonus or deferred compensation as part of their compensation, although they do participate in a 401(k) retirement plan.

The Adviser serves as investment manager for other investment accounts with investment objectives and strategies substantially similar to the Funds, which may create certain conflicts of interest in connection with the allocation and timing of investment opportunities among the portfolio manager's advised accounts. Although the portfolio managers manage other accounts for St. Denis J. Villere & Co., LLC, potential conflicts are minimal as each Fund is managed as any other account with similar objectives. There are many similar accounts and securities are generally purchased and sold in blocks and allocated on a rotating basis without any priority given. Each Fund and any separate accounts managed similarly to the Fund are managed concurrently, and all portfolio transactions are implemented according to the Adviser's trade allocation procedures. These procedures, among other things, ensure that all trades allocated to advisory clients (including the Funds) fulfill the Adviser's fiduciary duty to each client and that securities are otherwise allocated on a basis that is fair and nondiscriminatory. Such procedures are generally applied in numerous instances, including, among other things, block and bunched trades, cross transactions and private placements. In determining a fair allocation, the Adviser takes into account a number of factors, including among other things, the Adviser's fiduciary duty to each client, any potential conflicts of interest, the size of the transaction, the relative size of a client's portfolio, cash available for investment suitability, as well as each client's investment objectives.

The following indicates the beneficial ownership of each portfolio manager in the Funds as of August 31, 2016:

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Balanced Fund (None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000, \$500,001-\$1,000,000, Over \$1,000,000)	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Equity Fund (None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000, \$500,001-\$1,000,000, Over \$1,000,000)
George V. Young	None	\$500,001-\$1,000,000
St. Denis J. Villere, III	None	\$500,001-\$1,000,000
Lamar G. Villere	None	Over \$1,000,000

THE FUNDS' SERVICE PROVIDERS

ADMINISTRATOR, TRANSFER AGENT AND FUND ACCOUNTANT

Pursuant to an administration agreement (the "Administration Agreement"), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC ("USBFS"), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, provides certain administrative services to the Funds including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Funds' independent contractors and agents; preparation for signature by an officer of the Trust of all documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Funds with applicable laws and regulations excluding those of the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including NAV and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Funds, and providing, at its own expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out its duties. In this capacity, USBFS does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Funds, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of Fund shares.

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, as compensation for its services, USBFS receives from the Funds a fee based on each Fund's current average daily net assets. USBFS also is entitled to certain out-of-pocket expenses. USBFS also serves as fund accountant, transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements. Additionally, USBFS provides Chief Compliance Officer services to the Trust under a separate agreement. The cost for the Chief Compliance Officer services is charged to the Funds and approved by the Board annually.

The table below shows the amount of administration fees paid by the Funds to USBFS for the fiscal years shown.

Balanced Fund Fiscal Year Ended	Administration Fee Paid
August 31, 2016	\$382,658
August 31, 2015	\$534,490
August 31, 2014	\$644,530

Equity Fund Fiscal Period Ended	Administration Fee Paid
August 31, 2016	\$32,367
August 31, 2015	\$31,244
August 31, 2014	\$29,925

CUSTODIAN

U.S. Bank National Association (the "Custodian"), is custodian of the assets of each Fund pursuant to a custody agreement between the Custodian and the Trust, whereby the Custodian holds and administers the Funds' assets for fees on a transactional basis plus out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian's address is 1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Funds. USBFS, the Custodian and the Funds' principal underwriter are affiliated entities under the common control of U.S. Bancorp. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with the service providers of mutual funds in which the Funds may invest.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM AND LEGAL COUNSEL

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, 1818 Market Street, Suite 2400, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, is the independent registered public accounting firm, providing audit services, tax services and assistance with respect to the preparation of filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for the Funds.

Schiff Hardin LLP, 666 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1700, New York, New York 10103, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER AND DISTRIBUTOR

Quasar Distributors, LLC, 615 E. Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202 (“Quasar”), acts as the Funds’ principal underwriter in a continuous public offering of the Funds’ shares. Pursuant to a distribution agreement between the Funds and Quasar (the “Distribution Agreement”), Quasar acts as the Funds’ principal underwriter and distributor and provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of the Funds’ shares. Quasar is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and a member of FINRA.

The Distribution Agreement between the Funds and Quasar will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of each Fund’s outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Funds on a 60-day written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the Funds’ shareholders or by vote of a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by Quasar on a 60-day written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act).

SUB-ACCOUNTING SERVICE FEES

In addition to the fees that the Funds may pay to its Transfer Agent, the Board has authorized the Funds to pay service fees, at the annual rate of up to 0.10% of applicable average net assets or \$35 per account, whichever is lower, to intermediaries such as banks, broker-dealers, financial advisers or other financial institutions, for sub-administration, sub-transfer agency, recordkeeping (collectively, “sub-accounting services”) and other shareholder services associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus, networked, or other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents. Any sub-accounting fees paid by the Funds are included in the total amount of “Other Expenses” listed in each Fund’s Fees and Expenses table in the Prospectus.

EXECUTION OF PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Funds and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute the Funds’ portfolio transactions. The purchases and sales of securities in the over-the-counter market will generally be executed directly with a “market-maker” unless, in the opinion of the Adviser, a better price and execution can otherwise be obtained by using a broker for the transaction.

Purchases of portfolio securities for the Funds also may be made directly from issuers or from underwriters. Where possible, purchase and sale transactions will be effected through dealers (including banks) which specialize in the types of securities that the Funds will be holding, unless

better executions are available elsewhere. Dealers and underwriters usually act as principal for their own accounts. Purchases from underwriters will include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and purchases from dealers will include the spread between the bid and the asked price. If the execution and price offered by more than one dealer or underwriter are comparable, the order may be allocated to a dealer or underwriter that has provided research or other services as discussed below.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser will seek best execution. The full range and quality of services available will be considered in making these determinations, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities, and other factors. In those instances where it is reasonably determined that more than one broker-dealer can offer the best execution, the Adviser considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by it under the Advisory Agreement, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers that sell shares of the Funds subject to rules adopted by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and the SEC.

While it is the Adviser's general policy to seek best execution in selecting a broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for the Funds, in accordance with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, when it is determined that more than one broker-dealer can deliver best execution, weight is also given to the ability of a broker-dealer to furnish brokerage and research services to the Funds or to the Adviser, even if the specific services are not directly useful to the Funds and may be useful to the Adviser in advising other clients. In negotiating commissions with a broker or evaluating the spread to be paid to a dealer, the Funds may therefore pay a higher commission or spread than would be the case if no weight were given to the furnishing of these supplemental services, provided that the amount of such commission or spread has been determined in good faith by the Adviser to be reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer. Additionally, in accordance with procedures adopted by the Trust, the Adviser may direct transactions to a broker-dealer with which it has an affiliation. Currently, the Adviser does not use any soft dollars for the Funds.

Investment decisions for the Funds are made independently from those of other client accounts managed or advised by the Adviser. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times identical securities will be acceptable for both the Funds and one or more of such client accounts. In such event, the position of the Funds and such client accounts in the same issuer may vary and the length of time that each may choose to hold its investment in the same issuer may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of such client account seeks to acquire the same security as a Fund at the same time, the Fund may not be able to acquire as large a portion of such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security. Similarly, a Fund may not be able to obtain as high a price for, or as large an execution of, an order to sell any particular security at the same time. If one or more of such client accounts simultaneously purchases or sells the same security that a Fund is purchasing or selling, each day's transactions in such security will be allocated between a Fund and all such client accounts in a manner deemed equitable by the Adviser, taking into account the respective sizes of the accounts and the amount being purchased or sold. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security insofar as a Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of a Fund to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for the Fund.

The Funds do not effect securities transactions through brokers in accordance with any formula, nor do they effect securities transactions through brokers for selling shares of the Funds. However, as stated above, broker-dealers who execute brokerage transactions may effect purchase of shares of the Funds for their customers.

The table below shows the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Funds with respect to transactions for the fiscal years shown.

	August 31, 2016	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2014
Brokerage Fees Paid by the Balanced Fund	\$373,782	\$470,355	\$651,136
Brokerage Fees Paid by the Equity Fund	\$32,826	\$25,515	\$35,346

The Funds did not own securities of their regular brokers or dealers as of the fiscal year ended August 31, 2016.

CAPITAL STOCK

Shares issued by the Funds have no preemptive, conversion, or subscription rights. Shares issued and sold by the Funds are deemed to be validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable by the Trust. Shareholders have equal and exclusive rights as to dividends and distributions as declared by the Funds and to the net assets of the Funds upon liquidation or dissolution. Each Fund, as a separate series of the Trust, votes separately on matters affecting only the Fund (*e.g.*, approval of the Advisory Agreement); all series of the Trust vote as a single class on matters affecting all series jointly or the Trust as a whole (*e.g.*, election or removal of Trustees). Voting rights are not cumulative, so that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting in any election of Trustees can, if they so choose, elect all of the Trustees. While the Trust is not required and does not intend to hold annual meetings of shareholders, such meetings may be called by the Board in its discretion, or upon demand by the holders of 10% or more of the outstanding shares of the Trust, for the purpose of electing or removing Trustees.

DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE

The NAV per share of a Fund is determined as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time), each day the NYSE is open for trading. The NYSE annually announces the days on which it will not be open for trading. It is expected that the NYSE will not be open for trading on the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Generally, a Fund’s investments are valued at market value or, in the absence of a market value, at fair value as determined in good faith by the Trust’s Valuation Committee pursuant to procedures approved by or under the direction of the Board. Pursuant to those procedures, the Valuation Committee considers, among other things: (1) the last sales price on the securities exchange, if any, on which a security is primarily traded; (2) the mean between the bid and asked prices; (3) price quotations from an approved pricing service, and (4) other factors as necessary to determine a fair value under certain circumstances.

Securities primarily traded on U.S. national or foreign securities exchanges for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued at either the last reported sale price on the day of valuation, or the exchange’s official closing price, if applicable. If there has been no sale on such day, then the mean between the bid and asked prices will be used. Securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available (including restricted securities which are subject to limitations as to their sale) are valued at fair value as determined in good faith under procedures approved by or under the direction of the Board.

Short-term debt obligations, including short-term debt obligations having a maturity of less than 60 days, are valued at the mean evaluated price supplied by a pricing service.

The securities in a Fund's portfolio, including ADRs, which are traded on securities exchanges are valued at the last sale price on the exchange on which such securities are traded, as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued or, lacking any reported sales, at the mean between the last available bid and asked price. Securities that are traded on more than one exchange are valued on the exchange on which the security is principally traded.

All other assets of a Fund are valued in such manner as the Board in good faith deems appropriate to reflect their fair value.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

The information provided below supplements the information contained in the Funds' Prospectus regarding the purchase and redemption of Fund shares.

HOW TO BUY SHARES. In addition to purchasing shares directly from a Fund, you may purchase shares of the Fund through certain financial intermediaries and their agents that have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Fund (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries"). Investors should contact their Financial Intermediary directly for appropriate instructions, as well as information pertaining to accounts and any service or transaction fees that may be charged. Purchase orders through Financial Intermediaries are effected at the next-determined NAV after receipt of the order by such Financial Intermediary before the close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. Orders received after that time will be purchased at the next-determined NAV.

The public offering price of Fund shares is the NAV. Shares are purchased at the public offering price next determined after USBFS receives your order in proper form as discussed in the Funds' Prospectus. In order to receive that day's public offering price, USBFS must receive your order in proper form before the close of regular trading on the NYSE, normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time.

The Trust reserves the right in its sole discretion (i) to suspend the continued offering of a Fund's shares, (ii) to reject purchase orders in whole or in part when in the judgment of the Adviser such rejection is in the best interest of the Fund, and (iii) to reduce or waive the minimum for initial and subsequent investments for certain fiduciary accounts or under circumstances where certain economies can be achieved in sales of the Fund's shares.

In addition to cash purchases, Fund shares may be purchased by tendering payment in-kind in the form of shares of stock, bonds or other securities. Any securities used to buy Fund shares must be readily marketable, their acquisition consistent with a Fund's investment objective and otherwise acceptable to the Adviser and the Board.

AUTOMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN. As discussed in the Prospectus, each Fund provides an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP") for the convenience of investors who wish to purchase shares of a Fund on a regular basis. All record keeping and custodial costs of the AIP are paid by the Funds. The market value of a Fund's shares is subject to fluctuation. Prior to participating in the AIP, an investor should note that this plan does not assure a profit nor does it protect against depreciation in declining markets.

HOW TO SELL SHARES AND DELIVERY OF REDEMPTION PROCEEDS. You can sell Fund shares any day the NYSE is open for regular trading. Payments to shareholders for

shares of a Fund redeemed (sold) directly from a Fund will be made as promptly as possible but no later than seven days after receipt by USBFS of the request in proper form, with the appropriate documentation as stated in the Prospectus, except that a Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment during any period when (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC or the NYSE is closed for other than weekends and holidays; (b) an emergency exists as determined by the SEC making disposal of portfolio securities or valuation of net assets of the Fund not reasonably practicable; or (c) for such other period as the SEC may permit for the protection of a Fund's shareholders. Under unusual circumstances, a Fund may suspend redemptions, or postpone payment for more than seven days, but only as authorized by SEC rules.

The value of shares on redemption may be more or less than the investor's cost, depending upon the market value of a Fund's portfolio securities at the time of redemption.

TELEPHONE REDEMPTIONS. As described in the Prospectus, shareholders with telephone transaction privileges established on their account may redeem Fund shares by telephone. Upon receipt of any instructions or inquiries by telephone from a person claiming to be the shareholder, a Fund or its authorized agents, may carry out the instructions and/or respond to the inquiry consistent with the shareholder's previously established account service options. For joint accounts, instructions or inquiries from either party will be carried out without prior notice to the other account owners. In acting upon telephone instructions, a Fund and its agents use procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that such instructions are genuine, such as (1) obtaining some or all of the following information: account number, name(s) and social security number(s) registered to the account, and personal identification; (2) recording all telephone transactions; and (3) sending written confirmation of each transaction to the registered owner.

USBFS will employ reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone are genuine. If USBFS fails to employ reasonable procedures, a Fund and USBFS may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. If these procedures are followed, however, to the extent permitted by applicable law, neither a Fund nor its agents will be liable for any loss, liability, cost or expense arising out of any redemption request, including any fraudulent or unauthorized request. For additional information, contact USBFS.

During periods of unusual market and shareholder activity, you may experience delays in contacting USBFS by telephone. In this event, you may wish to submit a written redemption request, as described in the Prospectus. Telephone privileges may be modified or terminated without notice.

REDEMPTIONS IN-KIND. The Trust has filed an election under SEC Rule 18f-1 committing to pay in cash all redemptions by a shareholder of record up to amounts specified by the rule (up to the lesser of (1) \$250,000 or (2) 1% of a Fund's assets). Each Fund has reserved the right to pay the redemption price of its shares in excess of the amounts specified by the rule, either totally or partially, by a distribution in-kind of portfolio securities (instead of cash). The securities so distributed would be valued at the same amount as that assigned to them in calculating the NAV for the shares being sold. If a shareholder receives a distribution in kind, the shareholder could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash and would bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash. A redemption in-kind is treated as a taxable transaction and a sale of the redeemed shares, generally resulting in capital gain or loss to you, subject to certain loss limitation rules.

Each Fund does not intend to hold any significant percentage of its portfolio in illiquid securities, although a Fund, like most mutual funds, may from time to time hold a small percentage of securities that are illiquid. In the unlikely event a Fund were to elect to make an in-kind

redemption, the Fund expects that it would follow the normal protocol of making such distribution by way of a pro rata distribution based on its entire portfolio. If a Fund held illiquid securities, such distribution may contain a pro rata portion of such illiquid securities or the Fund may determine, based on a materiality assessment, not to include illiquid securities in the in-kind redemption. Each Fund does not anticipate that it would ever selectively distribute a greater than pro rata portion of any illiquid securities to satisfy a redemption request. If such securities are included in the distribution, shareholders may not be able to liquidate such securities and may be required to hold such securities indefinitely. Shareholders' ability to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind may be restricted by resale limitations or substantial restrictions on transfer imposed by the issuers of the securities or by law. Shareholders may only be able to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind at a substantial discount from their value, and there may be higher brokerage costs associated with any subsequent disposition of these securities by the recipient.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX INFORMATION

DISTRIBUTIONS. Dividends from net investment income and distributions of net profits from the sale of securities are generally made annually. Also, each Fund typically distributes any undistributed net investment income on or about December 31 of each year. Any net capital gains realized through the period ended October 31 of each year will also be distributed on or about December 31 of each year.

Each distribution by a Fund is accompanied by a brief explanation of the form and character of the distribution. In January of each year, the Funds will issue a statement of the federal income tax status of all distributions to each shareholder.

TAX INFORMATION. Each series of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. Each Fund has elected to qualify and intends to continue to qualify to be treated as a "regulated investment company" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the "Code") and to comply with all applicable requirements regarding the source of its income, diversification of its assets and amount and timing of distributions. If a Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M, it will be taxed as a corporation. Each Fund's policy is to distribute to its shareholders all of its investment company taxable income and any net realized capital gains for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements of the Code, so that a Fund will not be subject to any federal income or excise taxes on its taxable income and capital gains distributed to shareholders. A Fund is not required to consider tax consequences in making or disposing of its investments. However, a Fund can give no assurances that its distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes in every year. To comply with the requirements of the Code to avoid a nondeductible 4% excise tax, each Fund must also distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (2) at least 98.2% of the excess of its realized capital gains over its realized capital losses for the 12-month period ending on October 31 during such year and (3) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which a Fund paid no federal income tax.

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company, a Fund must, among other things, derive at least 90% of its gross income each year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to loans of stock and securities, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currency gains related to investments in stock or securities, or other income (generally including gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the business of investing in stock, securities or currency, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership. A Fund also must satisfy the following two asset diversification tests. At the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of a Fund's total assets must

be represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities, with such other securities being limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of a Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies), the securities of any two or more issuers (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) that the Fund controls (by owning 20% or more of their outstanding voting stock) and that are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. A Fund must also distribute each taxable year sufficient dividends to its shareholders to claim a dividends paid deduction equal to at least the sum of 90% of the Fund's investment company taxable income (which generally includes dividends, interest, and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) and 90% of the Fund's net tax-exempt interest, if any.

A Fund's ordinary income generally consists of interest and dividend income, less expenses. Net realized capital gains for a fiscal period are computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforward of the Fund.

Distributions of net investment income and net short-term capital gains are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. A Fund may make taxable distributions to shareholders even during periods in which the share price has declined. For individual shareholders, a portion of the distributions paid by a Fund may be qualified dividends currently eligible for taxation at long-term capital gain rates to the extent the Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and certain holding period requirements are met. In the case of corporate shareholders, a portion of the distributions may qualify for the inter-corporate dividends-received deduction to the extent a Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend. The aggregate amount so reported to either individual or corporate shareholders cannot, however, exceed the aggregate amount of qualifying dividends received by the applicable Fund for its taxable year. In view of each Fund's investment policy, it is expected that dividends from domestic corporations will be part of a Fund's gross income and that, accordingly, part of the distributions by the Fund may be eligible for treatment as qualified income for individual shareholders and for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. However, the portion of a Fund's gross income attributable to qualifying dividends is largely dependent on the Fund's investment activities for a particular year and therefore cannot be predicted with any certainty. The deduction may be reduced or eliminated if the Fund shares held by an individual investor are held for less than 61 days, or Fund shares held by a corporate investor are treated as debt-financed or are held for less than 46 days. Dividends from the Funds and gain on the sale of shares of the Funds generally are included in net investment income of taxpayers, which are subject to the 3.8% Medicare tax for those in the higher income brackets.

Upcoming distributions generally increase the NAV of a Fund. If you buy shares shortly before a distribution, the price you pay will reflect the value of the upcoming distribution, which will nonetheless be taxable to you. Although distributions generally are taxable when received, certain distributions declared in October, November or December and paid in the following January are taxed as if received in the prior December.

A Fund may be subject to foreign withholding taxes on dividends and interest earned with respect to securities of foreign corporations. Based on a Fund's investment strategy, it is not expected that a Fund will be eligible to pass through to shareholders credits or deductions with respect to such foreign taxes paid by a Fund.

Under the Code, each Fund will be required to report to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) all distributions of ordinary income and capital gains as well as gross proceeds from the redemption or exchange of Fund shares, except in the case of exempt shareholders, which includes most corporations. Pursuant to the backup withholding provisions of the Code, distributions of any taxable income and capital gains and proceeds from the redemption of Fund shares may be subject to withholding of federal income tax at the rate of 28% in the case of non-exempt shareholders who fail to furnish a Fund with their correct taxpayer identification numbers and with required certifications regarding their status under the federal income tax law or if the IRS notifies the Fund that such backup withholding is required. If the withholding provisions are applicable, any such distributions and proceeds, whether taken in cash or reinvested in additional shares, will be reduced by the amounts required to be withheld. Corporate and other exempt shareholders should provide a Fund with their taxpayer identification numbers or certify their exempt status in order to avoid possible erroneous application of backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder’s ultimate federal income tax liability if proper documentation is provided. Each Fund reserves the right to refuse to open an account for any person failing to provide a certified taxpayer identification number.

Distributions and the transactions referred to in the preceding paragraphs may be subject to state and local income taxes, and the tax treatment thereof may differ from the federal income tax treatment. Distributions from a Fund will be taxable to shareholders even during periods in which the Fund’s share price has declined.

The foregoing discussion of U.S. federal income tax law relates solely to the application of that law to U.S. citizens or residents and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates. Each shareholder who is not a U.S. person should consider the U.S. and foreign tax consequences of ownership of shares of a Fund, including the possibility that such a shareholder may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax on amounts constituting ordinary income.

Foreign shareholders, including shareholders who are nonresident alien individuals, may be subject to U.S. withholding tax on certain distributions at a rate of 30% or such lower rates as may be prescribed by any applicable treaty. In addition, if the requirements of legislation known as FATCA are not met, the United States may impose a 30% U.S. withholding tax on certain foreign financial institutions and other foreign entities with respect to distributions on and proceeds from the sale or disposition of shares in the Funds. See the discussion below. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this legislation as well as the other U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of an investment in Fund shares.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”). A 30% withholding tax on a Fund’s distributions, including capital gains distributions, and on gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of shares of a Fund generally applies if paid to a foreign entity unless: (i) if the foreign entity is a “foreign financial institution,” it undertakes certain due diligence, reporting, withholding and certification obligations, (ii) if the foreign entity is not a “foreign financial institution,” it identifies certain of its U.S. investors or (iii) the foreign entity is otherwise excepted under FATCA. If applicable, withholding under FATCA is generally required: (i) with respect to distributions from your Fund and (ii) with respect to certain capital gains distributions and gross proceeds from a sale or disposition of Fund shares that occur on or after January 1, 2019. If withholding is required under FATCA on a payment related to your shares, investors that otherwise would not be subject to withholding (or that otherwise would be entitled to a reduced rate of withholding) on such payment generally will be required to seek a refund or credit from the IRS to obtain the benefits of such exemption or reduction. The Funds will not pay any additional amounts in respect to amounts withheld under FATCA. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the effect of FATCA based on your individual circumstances.

The foregoing discussion of tax law is based on existing provisions of the Code, existing and proposed regulations thereunder, and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change. Any such changes could affect the validity of this discussion. The discussion also represents only a general summary of tax law and practice currently applicable to a Fund and certain shareholders therein, and, as such, is subject to change. In particular, the consequences of an investment in shares of a Fund under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdictions are not discussed herein. The Funds do not plan to seek a ruling from the IRS or an opinion of counsel with respect to any tax matters. Each prospective investor should consult his, her, or its own tax adviser to determine the application of the tax law and practice in his, her, or its own particular circumstances.

This discussion was prepared for the Funds. Any person reviewing this discussion should seek advice based on such person's particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS

The Adviser, out of its own resources and without additional cost to a Fund or its shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or other compensation to certain financial intermediaries who sell shares of the Funds. Such payments may be divided into categories as follows:

SUPPORT PAYMENTS. Payments may be made by the Adviser to certain financial intermediaries in connection with the eligibility of a Fund to be offered in certain programs and/or in connection with meetings between a Fund's representatives and financial intermediaries and their sales representatives. Such meetings may be held for various purposes, including providing education and training about a Fund and other general financial topics to assist financial intermediaries' sales representatives in making informed recommendations to, and decisions on behalf of, their clients.

As of March 31, 2016, the Adviser had agreements with seven firms to pay such Support Payments, which are structured in three ways: (1) as a percentage of net sales; (2) as a percentage of net assets; and/or (3) a flat fee.

Support Payments for the Funds were as follows:

Firm	Payment
National Financial Services, LLC	\$843,249
Charles Schwab	\$232,831
Pershing LLC	\$15,887
Merrill Lynch FDS	\$4,378
Vanguard	\$18
Fidelity Investments	\$85
UBS	\$8,533

ENTERTAINMENT, CONFERENCES AND EVENTS. The Adviser also may pay cash or non-cash compensation to sales representatives of financial intermediaries in the form of (i) occasional gifts; (ii) occasional meals, tickets or other entertainment; and/or (iii) sponsorship support for the financial intermediary's client seminars and cooperative advertising. In addition,

the Adviser pays for exhibit space or sponsorships at regional or national events of financial intermediaries.

The prospect of receiving, or the receipt of additional payments or other compensation as described above by financial intermediaries, may provide such intermediaries and/or their salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the Funds, and other mutual funds whose affiliates make similar compensation available, over sale of shares of mutual funds (or non-mutual fund investments) not making such payments. You may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to each Fund's shares.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Funds' Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2016 is a separate document supplied with this SAI, and the financial statements, accompanying notes and report of the independent registered public accounting firm appearing therein are incorporated by reference in this SAI.

APPENDIX A CORPORATE BOND RATINGS

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.

Aaa: Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edge". Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa: Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuations or protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

A: Bonds which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

Baa: Bonds which are rated Baa are considered medium grade obligations, *i.e.*, they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

Ba: Bonds which are rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements: their future cannot be considered as well assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

B: Bonds which are rated B generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or of maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.

Caa: Bonds which are rated Caa are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.

Ca: Bonds which are rated Ca represent obligations which are speculative in a high degree. Such issues are often in default or have other marked shortcomings.

STANDARD & POOR'S RATINGS GROUP

AAA: Bonds rated AAA are highest grade debt obligations. This rating indicates an extremely strong capacity to pay principal and interest.

AA: Bonds rated AA also qualify as high-quality debt obligations. Capacity to pay principal and interest is very strong, and in the majority of instances they differ from AAA issues only in small degree.

A: Bonds rated A have a strong capacity to pay principal and interest, although they are more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.

BBB: Bonds rated BBB are regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay principal and interest. Whereas they normally exhibit adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay principal and interest for bonds in this category than for bonds in the A category.

BB, B, CCC, CC: Bonds rated BB, B, CCC and CC are regarded, on balance, as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. BB indicates the lowest degree of speculation and CC the highest degree of speculation. While such bonds will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions.

The ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

*Ratings are generally given to securities at the time of issuance. While the rating agencies may from time to time revise such ratings, they undertake no obligation to do so.

APPENDIX B COMMERCIAL PAPER RATINGS

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.

Prime-1: Issuers (or related supporting institutions) rated "Prime-1" have a superior ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. "Prime-1" repayment ability will often be evidenced by many of the following characteristics: leading market positions in well-established industries, high rates of return on funds employed, conservative capitalization structures with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection, broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation, and well-established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

Prime-2: Issuers (or related supporting institutions) rated "Prime-2" have a strong ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. This will normally be evidenced by many of the characteristics cited above but to a lesser degree. Earnings trends and coverage ratios, while sound, will be more subject to variation. Capitalization characteristics, while still appropriate, may be more affected by external conditions. Ample alternative liquidity is maintained.

STANDARD & POOR'S RATINGS GROUP

A-1: This highest category indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is strong. Those issues determined to possess extremely strong safety characteristics are denoted with a plus (+) sign designation.

A-2: Capacity for timely payment on issues with this designation is satisfactory. However, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated "A-1".