

SCHARF FUNDS

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

January 28, 2018

Scharf Fund

Retail Class – LOGRX
Institutional Class – LOGIX
R6 Class – LGRSX

Scharf Balanced Opportunity Fund

Retail Class – LOGBX
Institutional Class – LOGOX

Scharf Global Opportunity Fund

Retail Class – WRLDX

Scharf Alpha Opportunity Fund

Retail Class – HEDJX
Institutional Class – Not available for purchase

Series of Advisors Series Trust (the “Trust”)

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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 January 28, 2018, as may be revised, of the Scharf Fund, the Scharf Balanced Opportunity Fund (the “Balanced Opportunity Fund”), the Scharf Global Opportunity Fund (the “Global Opportunity Fund”) and the Scharf Alpha Opportunity Fund (the “Alpha Opportunity Fund”) (each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”) each a series of the Trust. Scharf Investments, LLC (the “Adviser”) is the Funds’ investment adviser. A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained by contacting the Funds at the address or telephone number above or by visiting the Funds’ website at www.scharffunds.com.

The Funds’ audited financial statements and notes thereto for the Scharf Fund, the Scharf Balanced Opportunity Fund, Scharf Global Opportunity Fund and Scharf Alpha Opportunity Fund for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, are included in the Funds’ annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, and are incorporated by reference into this SAI. A copy of the annual report may be obtained without charge by calling or writing the Funds as shown above or by visiting the Funds’ website at www.scharffunds.com.

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THE TRUST

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized under the laws of the State of Delaware on October 3, 1996, and is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) as an open-end management investment company. The Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the “Declaration of Trust”) permits the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board” or the “Trustees”) to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.01 per share, which may be issued in any number of series. The Trust consists of various series that 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 Scharf Fund commenced operations on December 30, 2011, the Balanced Opportunity Fund commenced operations on December 31, 2012, the Global Opportunity Fund commenced operations on October 14, 2014, and the Alpha Opportunity Fund commenced operations on December 31, 2015. On January 28, 2015, the former Investor Class shares of the Scharf Fund were re-designated as Institutional Class shares. The Retail Class of the Scharf Fund commenced operations on January 28, 2015. On January 21, 2016 the former Investor Class shares of Balanced Opportunity Fund were re-designated as Institutional Class shares. The Retail Class of the Balanced Opportunity Fund commenced operations on January 21, 2016. The R6 Class of the Scharf Fund commenced operations on January 29, 2018.

Registration with the SEC does not involve supervision of the management or policies of the Funds. The Prospectus of the Funds and this SAI omit certain of the information contained in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC. Copies of such information 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

The discussion below supplements information contained in the Funds’ Prospectus as to the investment policies and risks of the Funds. Unless otherwise indicated, references to “the Fund” refer to each of the Funds.

Diversification of Investments (Scharf Fund, Balanced Opportunity Fund and Global Opportunity Fund)

The Scharf Fund, Balanced Opportunity Fund and Global Opportunity Fund are each diversified under applicable federal securities laws. This means that as to 75% of its total assets (1) no more than 5% may be invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (2) it may not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a single issuer. However, the diversification of a mutual fund’s holdings is measured at the time a Fund purchases a security and 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. Accordingly, a Fund is subject to the risk that its performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities despite qualifying as a diversified fund.

Non-Diversification of Investments (Alpha Opportunity Fund)

The Alpha Opportunity Fund is non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), which means that there is no restriction as to how much the Fund may invest in the securities of any one issuer. However, to qualify for tax treatment as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), the Fund intends to comply, as of the end of each taxable quarter, with certain diversification requirements imposed by the Code. Pursuant to

these requirements, at the end of each taxable quarter, the Fund, among other things, will not have investments in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities) of more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets. In addition, the Fund, with respect to 50% of its total assets, will not have investments in the securities of any issuer equal to 5% of the Fund's total assets, and will not purchase more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer. As a non-diversified investment company, the Fund may be subject to greater risks than diversified companies because of the larger impact of fluctuation in the values of securities of fewer issues.

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 the Funds, 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 the Funds may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Funds invest. 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 the Funds invest in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Funds' investments may be negatively affected.

Exclusion from Definition of Commodity Pool Operator

Pursuant to amendments by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") to Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"), the Adviser has filed a notice of exemption from registration as a "commodity pool operator" with respect to each Fund. Neither the Funds nor the Adviser are therefore subject to registration or regulation as a pool operator under the CEA. In order to claim the Rule 4.5 exemption, each Fund is significantly limited in its ability to invest in commodity futures, options and swaps (including securities futures, broad-based stock index futures and financial futures contracts). As a result, each Fund is limited in its ability to use these instruments and these limitations may have a negative impact on the ability of the Adviser to manage the Funds, and on each Fund's performance.

Percentage Limitations

Whenever an investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of a Fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition or sale of such security or other asset. Accordingly, except with respect to borrowing and illiquid securities, any subsequent change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered in determining whether an investment complies with a Fund's investment policies and limitations. In addition, if a bankruptcy or other extraordinary event occurs concerning a particular investment by a Fund, the Fund may receive stock, real estate or other investments that the Fund would not, or could not buy. If this

happens, the Fund would sell such investments as soon as practicable while trying to maximize the return to its shareholders.

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

For the remainder of this section, unless otherwise stated, references to “the Fund” are applicable to each of the Funds.

Equity Securities

Common stocks, convertible securities, rights, warrants and American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) are examples of equity securities in which the 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 the Fund’s portfolio may fluctuate substantially from day to day. Owning an equity security can also subject the Fund to the risk that the issuer may discontinue paying dividends.

Common Stocks. A common stock represents 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 the 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 the Fund.

Preferred Stocks. 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 has a blend of the characteristics of a bond and common stock. It can offer the higher yield of a bond and has priority over common stock in equity ownership, but does not have the seniority of a bond and, unlike common stock, its participation in the issuer’s growth may be limited. Although the dividend is set at a fixed annual rate, in some circumstances it can be changed or omitted by the issuer.

Convertible Securities. The Fund may invest in convertible securities. Traditional convertible securities include corporate bonds, notes and preferred stocks that may be converted into or exchanged for common stock, and other securities that also provide an opportunity for equity participation. These securities are convertible either at a stated price or a stated rate (that is, for a specific number of shares of common stock or other security). As with other fixed-income securities, the price of a convertible security generally varies inversely with interest rates. While providing a fixed-income stream, a convertible security also affords the investor an opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the common stock into which it is convertible. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis and so may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock increases, the price of a convertible security tends to rise as a reflection of higher yield or capital appreciation. In such situations, the Fund may have to pay more for a convertible security than the value of the underlying common stock.

Rights and Warrants. The Fund may invest in rights and warrants. A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a corporation to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock and it is issued at a predetermined price in proportion to the number of shares already owned. Rights normally have a short life, usually two to four weeks, are freely transferable and entitle the holder to buy the new

common stock at a lower price than the current market. Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specific price for a specific period of time. They do not represent ownership of the securities, but only the right to buy them. Hence, warrants have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the corporation issuing them. The value of warrants is derived solely from capital appreciation of the underlying equity securities. Warrants differ from call options in that the underlying corporation issues warrants, whereas call options may be written by anyone.

An investment in rights and warrants may entail greater risks than certain other types of investments. Generally, rights and warrants do not carry the right to receive dividends or exercise voting rights with respect to the underlying securities, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. In addition, although their value is influenced by the value of the underlying security, their value does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities, and they cease to have value if they are not exercised on or before their expiration date. Investing in rights and warrants increases the potential profit or loss to be realized from the investment as compared with investing the same amount in the underlying securities.

Small- and Medium-Sized Companies

To the extent the Fund invests in the equity securities of small- and medium-sized companies, it will be exposed to the risks of smaller sized companies. Small- and medium-sized companies may have narrower markets for their goods and/or services and may have more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies. Furthermore, such companies may have limited product lines, services, markets, or financial resources or may be 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 or 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 or not based on fundamental analysis, can decrease the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

Investment Companies

The Funds may invest in shares of other registered investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), money market mutual funds and other mutual funds in pursuit of its investment objective, in accordance with the limitations established under the 1940 Act. This may include investments in money market mutual funds in connection with the Fund's management of daily cash positions and for temporary defensive purposes. Investments in the securities of other investment companies may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in another investment company, the 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.

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 the 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 or service fee that exceeds the limits set forth in Rule 2341 of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) applicable to a fund of funds (*i.e.*, 8.5%). In accordance with Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act, the provisions of Section 12(d)(1) shall not apply to shares of money market funds purchased by the Funds, whether or not for temporary defensive purposes, provided that the Funds do not pay a sales charge, distribution fee or service fee as defined in Rule 2341 of the Conduct Rules of FINRA on acquired fund shares (or the Adviser must waive its advisory fees in an amount necessary to offset any sales charge, distribution fee or service fee).

Exchange-Traded Funds. ETFs are open-end investment companies whose shares are listed on a national securities exchange. An ETF is similar to a traditional mutual fund, but trades at different prices during the day on a security exchange like a stock. Similar to investments in other investment companies discussed above, the Fund’s investments in ETFs will involve duplication of advisory fees and other expenses since the Fund will be investing in another investment company. In addition, the Fund’s investment in ETFs is also subject to its limitations on investments in investment companies discussed above. To the extent the Fund invests in ETFs which focus on a particular market segment or industry, the Fund will also be subject to the risks associated with investing in those sectors or industries. The shares of the ETFs in which the Fund will invest will be listed on a national securities exchange and the Fund will purchase or sell these shares on the secondary market at its current market price, which may be more or less than its net asset value (“NAV”) per share.

As a purchaser of ETF shares on the secondary market, the Fund will be subject to the market risk associated with owning any security whose value is based on market price. ETF shares historically have tended to trade at or near their NAV, but there is no guarantee that they will continue to do so. Unlike traditional mutual funds, shares of an ETF may be purchased and redeemed directly from the ETFs only in large blocks (typically 50,000 shares or more) and only through participating organizations that have entered into contractual agreements with the ETF. The Fund does not expect to enter into such agreements and therefore will not be able to purchase and redeem its ETF shares directly from the ETF.

Foreign Investments

Each Fund may make investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers (“foreign securities”). The Scharf Fund and the Balanced Opportunity Fund reserve the right to invest up to 50% of each Fund’s total assets in securities of foreign issuers. The Scharf Fund and the Balanced Opportunity Fund reserve the right to invest an unlimited amount of its total assets in DRs. The Global Opportunity Fund and Alpha Opportunity Fund each reserves the right to invest an unlimited amount of its total assets, in DRs, U.S. dollar-denominated securities, foreign securities and securities of companies incorporated outside the U.S., including securities listed on foreign exchanges.

Depository Receipts. Depository Receipts include ADRs, European Depository Receipts (“EDRs”), Global Depository Receipts (“GDRs”) or other forms of DRs. DRs are receipts typically issued in connection with a U.S. or foreign bank or trust company which evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a non-U.S. company.

ADRs are depository receipts for foreign securities denominated in U.S. dollars and traded on U.S. securities markets. These securities may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities for which they may be exchanged. These are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign-based issuer held in trust by a bank or similar financial institutions. Designed for use in U.S. securities markets, ADRs are alternatives to the purchase of the underlying securities in their national market and currencies. ADRs may be purchased through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” facilities. A

sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depositary, whereas a depositary may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the depositary security. Holders of unsponsored depositary receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities and the depositary of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts of the deposited securities.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The Global Opportunity Fund and Alpha Opportunity Fund may invest in foreign currency exchange transactions. Exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies are a function of such factors as supply and demand in the currency exchange markets, international balances of payments, governmental intervention, speculation and other economic and political conditions. Foreign exchange dealers may realize a profit on the difference between the price at which the Global Opportunity Fund buys and sells currencies.

Risks of Investing in Foreign Securities. Investments in foreign securities involve certain inherent risks, including the following:

Political and Economic Factors. Individual economies of certain countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the United States' economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, diversification and balance of payments position. The internal politics of certain foreign countries may not be as stable as those of the United States. Governments in certain foreign countries also continue to participate to a significant degree, through ownership interest or regulation, in their respective economies. Action by these governments could include restrictions on foreign investment, nationalization, expropriation of goods or imposition of taxes, and could have a significant effect on market prices of securities and payment of interest. The economies of many foreign countries are heavily dependent upon international trade and are accordingly affected by the trade policies and economic conditions of their trading partners. Enactment by these trading partners of protectionist trade legislation could have a significant adverse effect upon the securities markets of such countries.

Legal and Regulatory Matters. Certain foreign countries may have less supervision of securities markets, brokers and issuers of securities, and less financial information available to issuers, than is available in the United States. Additionally, the rights of investors in certain foreign countries may be more limited than those of shareholders of U.S. issuers and the Fund may have greater difficulty taking appropriate legal action to enforce its rights in a foreign court than in a U.S. court.

Market Characteristics. The Adviser expects that some foreign securities in which the Fund invests will be purchased in over-the-counter markets or on exchanges located in the countries in which the principal offices of the issuers of the various securities are located, if that is the best available market. Foreign exchanges and markets may be more volatile than those in the United States. Though growing, they usually have substantially less volume than U.S. markets, and the Fund's foreign securities may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities. Also, settlement practices for transactions in foreign markets may differ from those in United States markets, and may include delays beyond periods customary in the United States. Foreign security trading practices, including those involving securities settlement where Fund assets may be released prior to receipt of payment or securities, may expose the Fund to increased risk in the event of a failed trade or the insolvency of a foreign broker-dealer.

Currency Fluctuations. A change in the value of any foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of an ADR's underlying portfolio securities

denominated in that currency. Such changes will affect the Fund to the extent that the Fund is invested in ADRs comprised of foreign securities.

To the extent the Fund invests in securities denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the Fund will be affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates (and exchange control regulations) which affect the value of investments in the Fund and the income and appreciation or depreciation of the investments. Changes in foreign currency exchange ratios relative to the U.S. dollar will affect the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets denominated in that currency and the Fund's yield on such assets. In addition, the Fund will incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies.

The Fund's foreign currency exchange transactions may be conducted on a spot basis (that is, cash basis) at the spot rate for purchasing or selling currency prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market. The Fund also may enter into contracts with banks, brokers or dealers to purchase or sell securities or foreign currencies at a future date ("forward contracts"). A foreign currency forward contract is a negotiated agreement between the contracting parties to exchange a specified amount of currency at a specified future time at a specified rate. The rate can be higher or lower than the spot rate between the currencies that are the subject of the contract.

Taxes. The interest and dividends payable to the Fund on certain of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes or withholding, thus reducing the net amount of income available for distribution to Fund shareholders. The Fund may not be eligible to pass through to its shareholders any tax credits or deductions with respect to such foreign taxes or withholding.

In considering whether to invest in the securities of a non-U.S. company, the Adviser considers such factors as the characteristics of the particular company, differences between economic trends and the performance of securities markets within the U.S. and those within other countries, and also factors relating to the general economic, governmental and social conditions of the country or countries where the company is located. The extent to which the Fund will be invested in non-U.S. companies, foreign countries and depositary receipts will fluctuate from time to time within any limitations described in the Prospectus, depending on the Adviser's assessment of prevailing market, economic and other conditions.

Emerging Markets. The Scharf Fund and the Balanced Opportunity Fund may invest up to 25% of each Fund's total assets, and the Global Opportunity Fund and Alpha Opportunity Fund may invest an unlimited amount of each Fund's total assets, in foreign securities that may include securities of companies located in developing or emerging markets, which entail additional risks, including: less social, political and economic stability; smaller securities markets and lower trading volume, which may result in less liquidity and greater price volatility; national policies that may restrict an underlying fund's investment opportunities, including restrictions on investments in issuers or industries, or expropriation or confiscation of assets or property; and less developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment.

Derivative Securities

The Funds may invest in a wide range of derivatives, including call and put options, futures, credit default swaps, equity swaps and forward contracts, for hedging purposes as well as direct investment. There are risks involved in the use of options and futures, including the risk that the prices of the hedging vehicles may not correlate perfectly with the securities held by Fund. This may cause the futures or options to react differently from the Fund's securities to market changes. In addition, the Adviser could be incorrect in its expectations for the direction or extent of market movements. In these events, the Fund could lose money on the options of futures contracts. It is also not certain that a secondary market for positions in

options or futures contracts will exist at all times in which event the Fund will not be able to liquidate its positions without potentially incurring significant transactions costs.

The Funds may enter into forward currency contracts. A forward currency contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. For example, the Fund might purchase a particular currency or enter into a forward currency contract to preserve the U.S. dollar price of securities it intends to or has contracted to purchase. Alternatively, it might sell a particular currency on either a spot or forward basis to hedge against an anticipated decline in the dollar value of securities it intends to or has contracted to sell. Although this strategy could minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, it could also limit any potential gain from an increase in the value of the currency.

Options on Securities. The Funds may purchase and write call and put options on securities and securities indices.

Call Options. The Funds may write (sell) covered call options to on its portfolio securities (“covered options”) in an attempt to enhance gain and protect the Fund from downside market risk. The Fund may write (sell) call options on individual stocks to protect against possible price declines in the securities held or to extend a holding period to achieve long-term capital gain status.

When a Fund writes a covered call option, it gives the purchaser of the option the right, upon exercise of the option, to buy the underlying security at the price specified in the option (the “exercise price”) at any time during the option period, generally ranging up to nine months. If the option expires unexercised, the Fund will realize income to the extent of the amount received for the option (the “premium”). If the call option is exercised, a decision over which the Fund has no control, the Fund must sell the underlying security to the option holder at the exercise price. By writing a covered option, the Fund forgoes, in exchange for the premium less the commission (“net premium”) the opportunity to profit during the option period from an increase in the market value of the underlying security above the exercise price.

The Funds may terminate its obligation as writer of a call option by purchasing an option with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option previously written. This transaction is called a “closing purchase transaction.”

Closing sale transactions enable a Fund immediately to realize gains or minimize losses on its option positions. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an options exchange will exist for any particular option, or at any particular time, and for some options no secondary market may exist. If a Fund is unable to effect a closing purchase transaction with respect to options it has written, it will not be able to terminate its obligations or minimize its losses under such options prior to their expiration. If a Fund is unable to effect a closing sale transaction with respect to options that it has purchased, it would have to exercise the option in order to realize any profit.

The hours of trading for options may not conform to the hours during which the underlying securities are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the underlying securities, significant price and rate movements may take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets. The purchase of options is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions.

Put Options. The Funds may write and purchase put options (“puts”). If a Fund purchases a put option, the Fund acquires the right to sell the underlying security at a specified price at any time during the term of the option (for “American-style” options) or on the option expiration date (for “European-style”

options). Purchasing put options may be used as a portfolio investment strategy when the Adviser perceives significant short-term risk but substantial long-term appreciation for the underlying security. The put option acts as an insurance policy, as it protects against significant downward price movement while it allows full participation in any upward movement less the premium paid to purchase the option. If the Fund is holding a security which the Adviser feels has strong fundamentals, but for some reason may be weak in the near term, the Fund may purchase a put option on such security, thereby giving the Fund the right to sell such security at a certain strike price throughout the term of the option. Consequently, the Fund will exercise the put only if the price of such security falls below the strike price of the put. The difference between the put's strike price and the market price of the underlying security on the date the Fund exercises the put, less transaction costs, will be the amount by which the Fund will be able to hedge against a decline in the underlying security. If during the period of the option the market price for the underlying security remains at or above the put's strike price, the put will expire worthless, representing a loss of the price the Fund paid for the put, plus transaction costs. If the price of the underlying security increases, the profit the Fund realizes on the sale of the security will be reduced by the premium paid for the put option less any amount for which the put may be sold.

When the Fund writes a put, it receives a premium and gives the purchaser of the put the right to sell the underlying security to the Fund at the exercise price at any time during the option period. If the Fund writes a put option it assumes an obligation to purchase specified securities from the option holder at a specified price if the option is exercised at any time before the expiration date. The Fund may terminate its position in an exchange-traded put option before exercise by buying an option identical to the one it has written. Similarly, the Fund may cancel an over-the-counter option by entering into an offsetting transaction with the counter-party to the option.

Options on Securities Indices. The Funds may write (sell) covered call options on securities indices in an attempt to increase gain. A securities index option written by a Fund would obligate it, upon exercise of the options, to pay a cash settlement, rather than to deliver actual securities, to the option holder. Although the Fund will not ordinarily own all of the securities comprising the stock indices on which it writes call options, such options will usually be written on those indices which correspond most closely to the composition of the Fund's portfolio. As with the writing of covered call options on securities, the Fund will realize a gain in the amount of the premium received upon writing an option if the value of the underlying index increases above the exercise price and the option is exercised, the Fund will be required to pay a cash settlement that may exceed the amount of the premium received by the Fund. The Fund may purchase call options in order to terminate its obligations under call options it has written.

The Funds may purchase and/or write (sell) call and put options on securities indices for the purpose of hedging against the risk of unfavorable price movements adversely affecting the value of the Fund's securities or securities the Fund intends to buy. Unlike an option on securities, which gives the holder the right to purchase or sell specified securities at a specified price, an option on a securities index gives the holder the right, upon the exercise of the option, to receive a cash "exercise settlement amount" equal to (i) the difference between the exercise price of the option and the value of the underlying securities index on the exercise date multiplied by (ii) a fixed "index multiplier."

A securities index fluctuates with changes in the market value of the securities included in the index. For example, some securities index options are based on a broad market index such as the Standard & Poor's ("S&P") 500[®] Index or the Value Line Composite Index, or a narrower market index such as the S&P 100[®] Index. Indices may also be based on industry or market segments.

The Funds may purchase put options in order to hedge against an anticipated decline in stock market prices that might adversely affect the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. If a Fund purchases a put option on a stock index, the amount of payment it receives on exercising the option depends on the extent

of any decline in the level of the stock index below the exercise price. Such payments would tend to offset a decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. If, however, the level of the stock index increases and remains above the exercise price while the put option is outstanding, the Fund will not be able to profitably exercise the option and will lose the amount of the premium and any transaction costs. Such loss may be partially offset by an increase in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. The Fund may write put options on stock indices in order to close out positions in stock index put options which it has purchased.

The Funds may purchase call options on stock indices in order to participate in an anticipated increase in stock market prices or to lock in a favorable price on securities that it intends to buy in the future. If a Fund purchases a call option on a stock index, the amount of the payment it receives upon exercising the option depends on the extent of any increase in the level of the stock index above the exercise price. Such payments would in effect allow the Fund to benefit from stock market appreciation even though it may not have had sufficient cash to purchase the underlying stocks. Such payments may also offset increases in the price of stocks that the Fund intends to purchase. If, however, the level of the stock index declines and remains below the exercise price while the call option is outstanding, the Fund will not be able to exercise the option profitably and will lose the amount of the premium and transaction costs. Such loss may be partially offset by a reduction in the price the Fund pays to buy additional securities for its portfolio. The Funds may write call options on stock indices in order to close out positions in stock index call options that it has purchased.

The effectiveness of hedging through the purchase of options on securities indices will depend upon the extent to which price movements in the portion of the securities portfolio being hedged correlate with price movements in the selected stock index. Perfect correlation is not possible because the securities held or to be acquired by the Fund will not exactly match the composition of the stock indices on which the options are available. In addition, the purchase of stock index options involves the risk that the premium and transaction costs paid by the Fund in purchasing an option will be lost as a result of unanticipated movements in prices of the securities comprising the stock index on which the option is based.

The use of hedging strategies, such as writing (selling) and purchasing options on indices involves complex rules that will determine for federal income tax purposes the amount, character and timing of recognition of the gains and losses a Fund realizes in connection therewith. Options on indices may be governed by Section 1256 of the Code and are treated partly as a long-term gain or loss (60% of the gain or loss) and partly as a short-term gain or loss (40% of the gain or loss).

Credit Default Swaps. The Funds may enter into credit default swap agreements. The credit default swap agreement may have as a reference obligation one or more securities that are not currently held by the Fund. The buyer in a credit default swap agreement is obligated to pay the seller a periodic fee, typically expressed in basis points on the principal amount of the underlying obligation (the "notional" amount), over the term of the agreement in return for a contingent payment upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to the underlying reference obligation. A credit event is typically a default, restructuring or bankruptcy.

The Funds may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. As a seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the agreement, which typically is between one month and five years, provided that no credit event occurs. If a credit event occurs, the Fund typically must pay the contingent payment to the buyer, which is typically the par value (full notional value) of the reference obligation. The contingent payment may be a cash settlement or by physical delivery of the reference obligation in return for payment of the face amount of the obligation. If a Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs,

the Fund may lose its investment and recover nothing. However, if a credit event occurs, the buyer typically receives full notional value for a reference obligation that may have little or no value.

Credit default swaps may involve greater risks than if the Fund had invested in the reference obligation directly. Credit default swaps are subject to general market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. If a Fund is a buyer in a credit default swap agreement and no credit event occurs, then it will lose its investment. In addition, the value of the reference obligation received by the Fund as a seller if a credit event occurs, coupled with the periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the Fund.

The Funds may also invest in credit default swap index products and in options on credit default swap index products. The individual credits underlying these credit default swap indices may be rated investment grade or non-investment grade. These instruments are designed to track representative segments of the credit default swap market and provide investors with exposure to specific “baskets” of issuers of bonds or loans. Such investments are subject to liquidity risks as well as other risks associated with investments in credit default swaps discussed above. The Funds reserve the right to invest in similar instruments that may become available in the future.

Equity Swap Agreements. The Funds may enter into equity swap agreements for the purpose of attempting to obtain a desired return or exposure to certain equity securities or equity indices in an expedited manner or at a lower cost to the Fund than if the Fund had invested directly in such securities.

Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” *i.e.*, the return on, or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a “basket” of particular securities or securities representing a particular index.

Forms of swap agreements include:

- (1) equity or index caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payment to the other to the extent that the return on securities exceeds a specified rate, or “cap;”
- (2) equity or index floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that the return on securities fall below a specified level, or “floor;” and
- (3) equity or index collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa in an attempt to protect itself against movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels.

Parties may also enter into bilateral swap agreements, which obligate one party to pay the amount of any net appreciation in a basket or index of securities while the counterparty is obligated to pay the amount of any net depreciation.

The “notional amount” of the swap agreement is only a fictive basis on which to calculate the obligations that the parties to a swap agreement have agreed to exchange. Most swap agreements entered into by the Funds would calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a “net basis.” Consequently, the Fund’s current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the “net amount”). The Fund’s current obligations under a swap agreement

will be accrued daily (offset against amounts owed to a Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by the maintenance of a segregated account consisting of liquid assets.

Whether the Funds' use of swap agreements will be successful in furthering its investment objective will depend on the Adviser's ability to predict correctly whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments. Moreover, the Funds bear the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. Certain restrictions imposed on a Fund by the Code may limit the Fund's ability to use swap agreements. The swaps market is a relatively new market and is largely unregulated. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Fund's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Debt Futures. The Funds may invest in futures contracts on debt securities ("Debt Futures" or "Futures") or options on Debt Futures.

A futures contract is a commitment to buy or sell a specific product at a currently determined market price, for delivery at a predetermined future date. The futures contract is uniform as to quantity, quality and delivery time for a specified underlying product. The commitment is executed in a designated contract market – a futures exchange – that maintains facilities for continuous trading. The buyer and seller of the futures contract are both required to make a deposit of cash or U.S. Treasury Bills with their brokers equal to a varying specified percentage of the contract amount; the deposit is known as initial margin. Since ownership of the underlying product is not being transferred, the margin deposit is not a down payment; it is a security deposit to protect against nonperformance of the contract. No credit is being extended, and no interest expense accrues on the non-margined value of the contract. The contract is marked to market every day, and the profits and losses resulting from the daily change are reflected in the accounts of the buyer and seller of the contract. A profit in excess of the initial deposit can be withdrawn, but a loss may require an additional payment, known as variation margin, if the loss causes the equity in the account to fall below an established maintenance level. The Funds will maintain cash or liquid securities sufficient to cover its obligations under each futures contract that it has entered into.

To liquidate a futures position before the contract expiration date, a buyer simply sells the contract, and the seller of the contract simply buys the contract, on the futures exchange. However, the entire value of the contract does not change hands; only the gains and losses on the contract since the preceding day are credited and debited to the accounts of the buyers and sellers, just as on every other preceding trading day, and the positions are closed out.

One risk in employing Futures to attempt to protect against declines in the value of the securities held by a Fund is the possibility that the prices of Futures will correlate imperfectly with the behavior of the market value of the Fund's securities. The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets, due to differences in those markets, are subject to distortions. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through off-setting transactions which could distort the normal relationship between the cash and futures markets. Second, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced, thus producing distortion. Third, from the point of view of speculators the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may cause temporary price distortions.

It is possible that, where a Fund has sold Futures in a short hedge, the market may advance but the value of the securities held by the Fund may decline. If this occurred, the Fund would lose money on the Future and also experience a decline in the value of its securities. Where Futures are purchased in a long hedge, it is possible that the market may decline; if a Fund then decides not to invest in securities at that time because of concern as to possible further market decline or for other reasons, the Fund will realize a loss on the Future that is not offset by a reduction in the price of any securities purchased.

Brexit. On June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom voted via referendum to leave the European Union (“EU”), which immediately led to significant market volatility around the world, as well as political, economic, and legal uncertainty. It is expected that the United Kingdom's exit from the EU will take place within two years after the United Kingdom formally notifies the European Council of its intention to withdraw. However, there is still considerable uncertainty relating to the potential consequences and precise timeframe for the exit, how the negotiations for the withdrawal and new trade agreements will be conducted, and whether the United Kingdom's exit will increase the likelihood of other countries also departing the EU. During this period of uncertainty, the negative impact on not only the United Kingdom and European economies, but the broader global economy, could be significant, potentially resulting in increased volatility and illiquidity and lower economic growth for companies that rely significantly on Europe for their business activities and revenues, and countries whose economies rely on international trade. Any further exits from the EU, or the possibility of such exits, would likely cause additional market disruption globally and introduce new legal and regulatory uncertainties. These developments could have a material adverse effect on the secondary market for securities in which the Funds invest and could result in significantly reduced liquidity.

Government Obligations

The Funds may make short term investments in U.S. Government obligations. Such obligations include Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes and bonds, and issues of such entities as the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”), 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 (“FHLMC”), and the Student Loan Marketing Association.

Some of these obligations, such as those of the GNMA, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury Department; others, such as those of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others, such as those of the FNMA, are supported by 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 if it is not obligated to do so by law.

The Funds may invest in sovereign debt obligations of foreign countries. A sovereign debtor’s willingness or ability to repay principal and interest in a timely manner may be affected by a number of factors, including its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the sovereign debtor’s policy toward principal international lenders and the political constraints to which it may be subject. Emerging market governments could default on their sovereign debt. Such sovereign debtors also may be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and other entities abroad to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. The commitments on the part of these governments, agencies and others to make such disbursements may be conditioned on a sovereign debtor’s implementation of economic reforms and/or

economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations. Failure to meet such conditions could result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the sovereign debtor, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debt in a timely manner.

When-Issued Securities

The Funds may purchase securities on a when-issued basis, for payment and delivery at a later date, generally within one month. The price and yield are generally fixed on the date of commitment to purchase, and the value of the security is thereafter reflected in the Fund's NAV. During the period between purchase and settlement, no payment is made by the Fund and no interest accrues to the Fund. At the time of settlement, the market value of the security may be more or less than the purchase price. When a Fund purchases securities on a when-issued basis, it maintains liquid assets in a segregated account with its custodian in an amount equal to the purchase price as long as the obligation to purchase continues.

Corporate Debt Securities

The Funds may invest in fixed-income securities of any maturity including fixed income securities rated below "investment grade" by one or more recognized statistical ratings organizations, such as S&P or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"). Bonds rated below BBB by S&P or Baa by Moody's, commonly referred to as "junk bonds," typically carry higher coupon rates than investment grade bonds, but also are described as speculative by both S&P and Moody's and may be subject to greater market price fluctuations, less liquidity and greater risk of income or principal including greater possibility of default and bankruptcy of the issuer of such securities than more highly rated bonds. Lower-rated bonds also are more likely to be sensitive to adverse economic or company developments and more subject to price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates. The market for lower-rated debt issues generally is thinner and less active than that for higher quality securities, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell such securities at fair value in response to changes in the economy or financial markets. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of lower-rated securities may experience financial stress which could adversely affect their ability to make payments of interest and principal and increase the possibility of default.

Ratings of debt securities represent the rating agencies' opinions regarding their quality, 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 conditions may be better or worse than the rating indicates. The ratings for corporate debt securities are described in Appendix A.

Short-Term, Temporary, and Cash Investments

When the Adviser believes market, economic or political conditions are unfavorable for investors, the Adviser may invest up to 100% of a Fund's net assets in a temporary defensive manner or hold a substantial portion of its net assets in cash, cash equivalents or other short-term investments. Unfavorable market or economic conditions may include excessive volatility or a prolonged general decline in the securities markets, or the U.S. economy. Temporary defensive investments generally may include U.S. Government securities, certificates of deposit, high-grade commercial paper, repurchase agreements, money market mutual funds shares and other money market equivalents. The Adviser also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. The Funds may invest in any of the following securities and instruments:

Money Market Mutual Funds. The Funds may invest in money market mutual funds in connection with its management of daily cash positions or as a temporary defensive measure. Generally, money market mutual funds seek to earn income consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity. It primarily invests in high quality money market obligations, including securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, bank obligations and high-grade corporate instruments. These investments generally mature within 397 days from the date of purchase. An investment in a money market mutual fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any government agency. The Funds' investments in money market mutual funds may be used for cash management purposes and to maintain liquidity in order to satisfy redemption requests or pay unanticipated expenses.

Your cost of investing in a Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying money market mutual fund shares. You will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying money market mutual funds in addition to a Fund's direct fees and expenses. Furthermore, the use of this strategy could affect the timing, amount and character of distributions to you and therefore may increase the amount of taxes payable by you.

Bank Certificates of Deposit, Bankers' Acceptances and Time Deposits. Each Fund may acquire bank certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and time deposits. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against monies 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 the Fund will be dollar-denominated obligations of domestic or foreign banks 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. If a Fund holds instruments of foreign banks or financial institutions, it may be subject to additional investment risks that are different in some respects from those incurred by a fund that invests only in debt obligations of U.S. domestic issuers. Such risks include future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes by the particular country in which the issuer is located on interest income payable on the securities, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, the possible establishment of exchange controls, or the adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on these securities.

Domestic banks and foreign banks are subject to different governmental regulations with respect to the amount and types of loans that may be made and interest rates that may be charged. In addition, the profitability of the banking industry depends largely upon the availability and cost of funds for the purpose of financing lending operations under prevailing money market conditions. General economic conditions as well as exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers play an important part in the operations of the banking industry.

As a result of federal and state laws and regulations, domestic banks are, among other things, required to maintain specified levels of reserves, limited in the amount which they can loan to a single borrower, and subject to other regulations designed to promote financial soundness. However, such laws and regulations do not necessarily apply to foreign bank obligations that the Funds may acquire.

In addition to purchasing certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, to the extent permitted under its investment objectives and policies stated above and in the Prospectuses, the Funds 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.

Savings Association Obligations. The Funds may invest in certificates of deposit (interest-bearing time deposits) issued by savings banks or savings and loan associations that have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million, based on latest published reports, or less than \$100 million if the principal amount of such obligations is fully insured by the U.S. Government.

Commercial Paper, Short-Term Notes and Other Corporate Obligations. The Funds may invest a portion of its assets in commercial paper and short-term notes. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations. Issues of 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, or 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.

Corporate obligations include bonds and notes issued by corporations to finance longer-term credit needs than supported by commercial paper. While such obligations generally have maturities of ten years or more, the Funds may purchase corporate obligations which have remaining maturities of one year or less from the date of purchase and which are rated “AA” or higher by S&P or “Aa” or higher by Moody’s.

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 the Fund has valued the security. Illiquid securities present the risks that the 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 the 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 “Securities Act”)), except to the extent such securities may be considered illiquid. These securities are sometimes referred to as private placements. The Fund may also purchase certain commercial paper issued in reliance on the exemption from regulations in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act (“4(2) Paper”). Securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A of the Securities Act (“Rule 144A securities”) and 4(2) Paper will be considered liquid if determined to be so under procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. The Advisor 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. The Funds are permitted to sell restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers.

Limitations on the resale of restricted securities may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and the Funds might be unable to dispose of restricted securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemption requirements. The Funds 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.

Initial Public Offerings

The Funds may purchase shares in initial public offerings ("IPOs"). Because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, a Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of a Fund's portfolio and may lead to increased expenses to the Fund, such as brokerage commissions and transaction costs. By selling shares, the Fund may realize taxable capital gains that it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. Investing in IPOs increases risk because IPO shares are frequently volatile in price. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

Securities Lending

Each Fund may lend its portfolio securities in order to generate additional income. Securities may be loaned to broker-dealers, major banks or other recognized domestic institutional borrowers of securities. Generally, a Fund may lend portfolio securities to securities broker-dealers or financial institutions if: (1) the loan is collateralized in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements including collateralization continuously at no less than 100% by marking to market daily; (2) the loan is subject to termination by the Fund at any time; (3) the Fund receives reasonable interest or fee payments on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest, or other distributions on the loaned securities; (4) the Adviser is able to call loaned securities in order to exercise all voting rights with respect to the loaned securities; and (5) the loan will not cause the value of all loaned securities to exceed one-third of the value of the Fund's assets. As part of participating in a lending program, a Fund will invest its cash collateral only in investments that are consistent with the investment objectives, principal investment strategies and investment policies of the Fund. All investments made with the cash collateral received are subject to the risks associated with such investments. If such investments lose value, the Funds will have to cover the loss when repaying the collateral. Any income or gains and losses from investing and reinvesting any cash collateral delivered by a borrower shall be at the Fund's risk.

Short Sales

The Funds are authorized to make short sales of securities. In a short sale, a Fund sells a security, which it does not own, in anticipation of a decline in the market value of the security. To complete the sale, the Fund must borrow the security (generally from the broker through which the short sale is made) in order to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement. The Fund is said to have a "short position" in the securities sold until it delivers them to the broker. The period during which the Fund has a short position can range from as little as one day to more than a year. Until the security is replaced, the proceeds of the short sale are retained by the broker, and the Fund is required to pay to the broker a negotiated portion of any dividends or interest which accrues during the period of the loan. To meet current margin requirements, the Fund is also required to deposit with the broker cash or securities in excess of the current market value of the securities sold short as security for its obligation to cover its short

position. The Fund is also required to segregate or earmark liquid assets on its books or hold an offsetting position to cover its obligation to return the security.

Short sales by the Funds create opportunities to increase the Fund's return but, at the same time, involve specific risk considerations and may be considered a speculative technique. Since the Fund in effect profits from a decline in the price of the securities sold short without the need to invest the full purchase price of the securities on the date of the short sale, the Fund's NAV per share will tend to increase more when the securities it has sold short decrease in value, and to decrease more when the securities it has sold short increase in value, than would otherwise be the case if it had not engaged in such short sales. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of any premium, dividends or interest a Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale. Furthermore, under adverse market conditions, the Funds might have difficulty purchasing securities to meet its short sale delivery obligations, and might have to sell portfolio securities to raise the capital necessary to meet its short sale obligations at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales.

Royalty Trusts

The Funds may invest up to 5% of their total assets in royalty trusts. Royalty trusts are established to receive the royalties or net profit interests in a specific group of assets and to pay out those royalties to their unit holders. To do this, royalty trusts buy the right to royalties (income) on the production and sales of a natural resource company. The yield generated by a royalty trust is not guaranteed and because developments in the oil, gas and natural resources markets will affect payouts, can be volatile. For example, the yield on an oil royalty trust can be affected by changes in production levels, natural resources, political and military developments, regulatory changes and conservation efforts. In addition, natural resources are depleting assets. Eventually, the income-producing ability of the royalty trust will be exhausted. Generally, higher yielding trusts have less time until depletion of proven reserves. Depending on the U.S. federal income tax classification of the royalty trusts in which a Fund invests, securities issued by certain royalty trusts (such as royalty trusts which are grantor trusts for U.S. federal income tax purposes) may not produce qualifying income for purposes of the income requirements of the Code. Additionally, a Fund may be deemed to directly own the assets of each royalty trust, and would need to look to such assets when determining its compliance with the diversification requirements under the Code. The Funds will monitor its investments in royalty trusts with the objective of maintaining its continued qualification as a regulated investment company under the Code.

Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs")

The Funds may invest in publicly traded Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs"). MLPs are businesses organized as limited partnerships that trade their proportionate shares of the partnership (units) on a public exchange. MLPs are required to pay out most or all of their earnings in distributions. Generally speaking, MLP investment returns are enhanced during periods of declining or low interest rates and tend to be negatively influenced when interest rates are rising. As an income vehicle, the unit price may be influenced by general interest rate trends independent of specific underlying fundamentals. In addition, most MLPs are fairly leveraged and typically carry a portion of "floating" rate debt. As such, a significant upward swing in interest rates would drive interest expense higher. Furthermore, most MLPs grow by acquisitions partly financed by debt, and higher interest rates could make it more difficult to make acquisitions.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs")

The Funds may invest in shares of REITs. REITs are pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in real estate or real estate related loans. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize

capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. Like regulated investment companies such as the Funds, REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with certain requirements under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). The Funds will indirectly bear their proportionate share of any expenses paid by REITs in which they invest in addition to the expenses paid by the Funds. Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by such REITs, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are dependent upon management skills, are not diversified (except to the extent the Code requires), and are subject to the risks of financing projects. REITs are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers, self-liquidation, and the possibilities of failing to qualify for the exemption from tax for distributed income under the Code and failing to maintain their exemptions from the 1940 Act. REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks.

Borrowing

Although the Funds do not currently intend to borrow money, the 1940 Act permits each Fund to borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of the Fund’s total assets from banks for any purpose, and to borrow up to 5% of the Fund’s total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes. To limit the risks attendant to borrowing, the 1940 Act requires a Fund to maintain at all times an “asset coverage” of at least 300% of the amount of its borrowings. Asset coverage means the ratio that the value of a Fund’s total assets, minus liabilities other than borrowings, bears to the aggregate amount of all borrowings. The use of borrowing by the Fund involves special risk considerations that may not be associated with other funds having similar objectives and policies. Since substantially all of the 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 NAV 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. 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 Fund might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales.

Loan Assignments and Participations

The Funds may purchase corporate loans through assignment or participation. Such indebtedness may be secured or unsecured. Loan participations typically represent only a right to participate in the repayment of the loan by the corporate borrower, and generally are offered by banks or other financial institutions or lending syndicates. In purchasing participations, the Funds will usually have a contractual relationship only with the selling institution, and not the corporate borrower. Consequently, the Funds generally will have no right directly to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the commercial loan, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, nor will it have the right to object to certain changes to the loan agreement agreed to by the selling institution. The Funds may also buy part of a loan through an assignment, thereby becoming a direct lender to the corporate borrower. When purchasing loan participations or assignments, a Fund assumes the credit risk associated with the corporate borrower. When purchasing loan participations, the Fund assumes both the credit risk of the borrower and the credit risk associated with an interposed bank or other financial intermediary. The participation interests and bank loans in which the Funds intend to invest may not be rated by any nationally recognized rating service.

Asset-Backed Securities

The Funds may invest in asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of these securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a

period of rising interest rates, these securities may exhibit additional volatility. This is known as extension risk. In addition, these securities are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that when interest rates decline or are low but are expected to rise, borrowers may pay off their debts sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of the Fund because the Fund will have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. This is also known as contraction risk. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying assets, particularly during period of economic downturn.

Municipal Securities

The Funds may invest in municipal securities. Municipal securities are debt obligations issued by or on behalf of states, territories, and possessions of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and any political subdivisions or financing authority of any of these, the income from which is, the opinion of qualified legal counsel, exempt from federal regular income tax (“Municipal Securities”).

Municipal Securities are generally issued to finance public works such as airports, bridges, highways, housing, hospitals, mass transportation projects, schools, and water and sewer works. They are also issued to repay outstanding obligations, to include industrial development bonds issued by or on behalf of public authorities to provide financing aid to acquire sites or construct and equip facilities for privately or publicly owned corporations. The availability of this financing encourages these corporations to locate within the sponsoring communities and thereby increases local employment.

Municipal Securities Risks. Municipal Securities prices are interest rate sensitive, which means that their value varies inversely with market interest rates. Thus, if market interest rates have increased from the time a security was purchased, the security, if sold, might be sold at a price less than its cost. Similarly, if market interest rates have declined from the time a security was purchased, the security, if sold, might be sold at a price greater than its cost. (In either instance, if the security was held to maturity, no loss or gain normally would be realized as a result of interim market fluctuations.) Yields on Municipal Securities depend on a variety of factors, including: the general conditions of the money market and the taxable and Municipal Securities market; the size of the particular offering; the maturity of the obligations; and the credit quality of the issue. Further, any adverse economic conditions or developments affecting the states or municipalities could impact municipal securities.

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 Fund shareholders to transact business and the Funds to process transactions; inability to calculate a Fund’s 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 a Fund’s 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

The Trust (on behalf of each Fund) has adopted the following restrictions as fundamental policies, which may not be changed without the affirmative vote of the holders of a “majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities” as defined in the 1940 Act. 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 a Fund represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of a Fund.

Each Fund may not:

1. With respect to 50% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of its total assets in securities of a single issuer or hold more than 10% of the voting securities of such issuer. (Does not apply to investments in the securities of other investment companies or securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.)
2. Borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.
3. Issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.
4. Engage in the business of underwriting securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in the disposition of restricted securities.
5. Invest 25% or more of the market value of its total assets in the securities of companies engaged in any one industry. (Does not apply to investments in the securities of other investment companies or securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.)
6. Purchase or sell real estate, which term does not include securities of companies which deal in real estate and/or mortgages or investments secured by real estate, or interests therein, except that the Fund reserves freedom of action to hold and to sell real estate acquired as a result of the Fund’s ownership of securities.
7. Purchase or sell physical commodities, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This limitation shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing, selling, or entering into futures contracts, or acquiring securities or other instruments and options thereon backed by, or related to, physical commodities.
8. Make loans to others, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.

Each Fund observes the following policies, which are not deemed fundamental and which may be changed without shareholder vote. Each Fund may not:

1. Invest in any issuer for purposes of exercising control or management.
2. Invest in securities of other investment companies, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.
3. Hold, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities.

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.

High portfolio turnover generally results in the distribution of short-term capital gains which are taxed at the higher ordinary income tax rates. For the fiscal periods indicated below, each Fund's portfolio turnover rate was as follows:

Portfolio Turnover Rate		
For Fiscal Period Ended September 30,		
	2017	2016
Scharf Fund	21.63%	30.58%
Balanced Opportunity Fund	30.04%	34.43%
Global Opportunity Fund	75.78%	52.75%
Alpha Opportunity Fund	27.42%	25.13% ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ The Alpha Opportunity Fund commenced operations on December 31, 2015.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS POLICY

The Adviser and the Funds maintain portfolio holdings disclosure policies that govern the timing and circumstances of disclosure to shareholders and third parties of information regarding the portfolio investments held by the Funds. These portfolio holdings disclosure policies have been approved by the Board. Disclosure of the Funds' complete holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter in the annual report and semi-annual report to the Funds' shareholders and in the quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q. The Fund's top ten holdings as of each calendar quarter-end may be made available on the Funds' website at www.scharffunds.com within five to ten business days after the calendar quarter-end. If posted, the top ten holdings for each Fund will remain posted on the website until updated with the next required regulatory filings with the SEC. These reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Pursuant to the Trust's portfolio holdings disclosure policies, information about the Funds' portfolio holdings are not distributed to any person unless:

- The disclosure is required pursuant to a regulatory request, court order or is legally required in the context of other legal proceedings;
- The disclosure is made to a mutual fund rating and/or ranking organization, or person performing similar functions, who is subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on any non-public information;
- The disclosure is made to internal parties involved in the investment process, administration, operation or custody of the Funds, including, but not limited to USBFS and the Trust's Board of Trustees, attorneys, auditors or accountants;
- The disclosure is made: (a) in connection with a quarterly, semi-annual or annual report that is available to the public; or (b) relates to information that is otherwise available to the public; or
- The disclosure is made with the prior written approval of either the Trust's CCO or his or her designee.

Certain of the persons listed above receive information about the Funds' portfolio holdings on an ongoing basis. The Funds believe that these third parties have legitimate objectives in requesting such portfolio holdings information and operate in the best interest of the Funds' shareholders. These persons include:

- A mutual fund rating and/or ranking organization, or person performing similar functions, who is subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on any non-public information;
- Rating and/or ranking organizations, specifically: Lipper; Morningstar; Standard & Poor's; Bloomberg; Vickers-Stock Research Corporation; Thomson Financial; and Capital-Bridge, all of which currently receive such information 60 days following the end of a calendar quarter; or
- Internal parties involved in the investment process, administration, operation or custody of the Funds, specifically: USBFS; the Trust's Board of Trustees; and the Trust's attorneys and independent registered public accounting firm (currently, Schiff Hardin LLP and Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, respectively), all of which typically receive such information after it is generated.

Any disclosures to additional parties not described above is made with the prior written approval of either the Trust's CCO or his or her designee, pursuant to the Trust's Policy and Procedures Regarding Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings.

The CCO or designated officer of the Trust will approve the furnishing of non-public portfolio holdings to a third party only if they consider the furnishing of such information to be in the best interest of the Funds and their shareholders and if no material conflict of interest exists regarding such disclosure between shareholders interest and those of the Adviser, Distributor or any affiliated person of the Funds. No consideration may be received by the Funds, the Adviser, any affiliate of the Adviser or their employees in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information. The Board receives and reviews annually a list of the persons who receive non-public portfolio holdings information and the purpose for which it is furnished.

MANAGEMENT

The overall management of the Trust's business and affairs is invested with its Board. The Board approves all significant agreements between the Trust and persons or companies furnishing services to it, including the agreements with the Adviser, Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent, each as defined herein. The day-to-day operations of the Trust are delegated to its officers, subject to each Fund's investment objective, strategies and policies and to the general supervision of the Board. The Trustees and officers of the Trust, their ages and positions with the Trust, terms of office with the Trust and length of time served, their business addresses and principal occupations during the past five years and other directorships held are set forth in the table below.

Independent Trustees⁽¹⁾

Name, Address and Age	Position Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ⁽²⁾	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years ⁽³⁾
Gail S. Duree (age 71) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite term; since March 2014.	Director, Alpha Gamma Delta Housing Corporation (collegiate housing management)	4	Trustee, Advisors Series Trust (for series not affiliated with the Funds); Independent

Name, Address and Age	Position Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ⁽²⁾	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years ⁽³⁾
David G. Mertens (age 57) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite term*; since March 2017.	(2012 to present); Trustee and Chair (2000 to 2012), New Covenant Mutual Funds (1999 to 2012); Director and Board Member, Alpha Gamma Delta Foundation (philanthropic organization) (2005 to 2011). Retired; formerly Managing Director and Vice President, Jensen Investment Management, Inc. (a privately-held investment advisory firm) (2002 to 2017).	4	Trustee from 1999 to 2012, New Covenant Mutual Funds (an open-end investment company with 4 portfolios). Trustee, Advisors Series Trust (for series not affiliated with the Funds).
George J. Rebhan (age 83) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Chairman of the Board and Trustee	Indefinite term; since May 2002.	Retired; formerly President, Hotchkis and Wiley Funds (mutual funds) (1985 to 1993).	4	Trustee, Advisors Series Trust (for series not affiliated with the Funds); Independent Trustee from 1999 to 2009, E*TRADE Funds.
Joe D. Redwine ⁽⁴⁾ (age 70) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite term; since January 2018.	Retired; formerly President, CEO, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (May 1991 to July 2017); formerly, Manager, U.S.	4	Trustee, Advisors Series Trust (for series not affiliated with the Funds).

Name, Address and Age	Position Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee⁽²⁾	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years⁽³⁾
Raymond B. Woolson (age 58) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite term*; since January 2016.	Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (1998 to July 2017). President, Apogee Group, Inc. (financial consulting firm) (1998 to present).	4	Trustee, Advisors Series Trust (for series not affiliated with the Funds); Independent Trustee, DoubleLine Funds Trust (an open-end investment company with 15 portfolios), DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund and DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund, from 2010 to present; Independent Trustee, DoubleLine Equity Funds from 2010 to 2016.

Officers of the Trust

Name, Address and Age	Position with the Trust	Held	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years
Douglas G. Hess (age 50) 615 E. Michigan Street	President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal		Indefinite term; since June 2003.	Senior Vice President, Compliance and Administration, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services,

Name, Address and Age	Position with the Trust	Held	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years
Milwaukee, WI 53202	Executive Officer			LLC (March 1997 to present).
Cheryl L. King (age 56) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer		Indefinite term; since December 2007.	Vice President, Compliance and Administration, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (October 1998 to present).
Kevin J. Hayden (age 46) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer		Indefinite term; since September 2013.	Assistant Vice President, Compliance and Administration, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (June 2005 to present).
Michael L. Ceccato (age 60) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer and AML Officer		Indefinite term; since September 2009.	Senior Vice President and Chief Fund Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC and Vice President, U.S. Bank N.A. (February 2008 to present).
Emily R. Enslow, Esq. (age 31) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Secretary		Indefinite term; since December 2017.	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (July 2013 to present); Proxy Voting Coordinator and Class Action Administrator, Artisan Partners Limited Partnership (September 2012 to July 2013); Legal Internship, Artisan Partners Limited Partnership (February 2012 to September 2012).

* Under the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust, a Trustee serves during the continued lifetime of the Trust until he/she dies, resigns, is declared bankrupt or incompetent by a court of appropriate jurisdiction, or is removed, or, if sooner, until the election and qualification of his/her successor. In addition, the Trustees have designated a mandatory retirement age of 75, such that each Trustee first elected or appointed to the Board after December 1, 2015, serving as such on the date he or she reaches the age of 75, shall submit his or her resignation not later than the last day of the calendar year in which his or her 75th birthday occurs.

- (1) The Trustees of the Trust who are not "interested persons" of the Trust as defined under the 1940 Act ("Independent Trustees").
- (2) As of December 31, 2017, the Trust was comprised of 44 active portfolios 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 investment purposes, nor do they share the same investment adviser with any other series.
- (3) "Other Directorships Held" includes only directorships of companies required to register or file reports with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Act, as amended, (that is, "public companies") or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.
- (4) Mr. Redwine became an Independent Trustee on January 1, 2018. Previously he was an Interested Trustee.

Additional Information Concerning Our Board of Trustees

The Role of the Board

The Board provides oversight of the management and operations of the Trust. Like all mutual funds, the day-to-day responsibility for the management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of various service providers to the Trust, such as the Trust's investment advisers, distributor, administrator, custodian, and transfer agent, each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this SAI. The Board approves all significant agreements between the Trust and its service providers, including the agreements with the advisers, distributor, administrator, custodian and transfer agent. The Board has appointed

various senior individuals of certain of these service providers as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust's day-to-day operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and service providers regarding the Trust's operations. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") who administers the Trust's compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters. Some of 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 Trust operations. From time to time one or more members of the Board may also meet with Trust officers 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 Leadership Structure

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to effectively perform its oversight function. It has established four standing committees, an Audit Committee, a Nominating Committee, a Governance Committee and a Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (the "QLCC"), which are discussed in greater detail under "Board Committees," below. Currently, all of the members of the Board are Independent Trustees, which are Trustees that are not affiliated with the Adviser or its affiliates or any other investment adviser in the Trust or with its principal underwriter. However, prior to January 1, 2018, Mr. Redwine was an "interested person" of the Trust as defined by the 1940 Act by virtue of the fact that he was an interested person of Quasar Distributors, LLC, the principal underwriter to the series of the Trust. Therefore, until the Board has determined otherwise, for all items which require the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees under the 1940 Act, the vote of at least three of the following Trustees is required: Ms. Duree, Mr. Mertens, Mr. Rebhan, and/or Mr. Woolson (the "Supermajority Trustees"). Each of the Audit Committee, Nominating Committee, Governance Committee and QLCC are comprised entirely of the Supermajority Trustees. The Independent Trustees have engaged their own independent counsel to advise them on matters relating to their responsibilities in connection with the Trust.

The President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Executive Officer of the Trust is not a Trustee, but rather is a senior employee of the Administrator who routinely interacts with the unaffiliated investment advisers of the Trust and comprehensively manages the operational aspects of the funds in the Trust. The Trust has appointed George J. Rebhan, an Independent Trustee, as Chairman of the Board and he acts as a liaison with the Trust's service providers, officers, legal counsel, and other Trustees between meetings, helps to set Board meeting agendas, and serves as chair during executive sessions of the Independent Trustees.

The Board reviews its structure annually. The Trust has determined that it is appropriate to separate the Principal Executive Officer and Board Chairman positions because the day-to-day responsibilities of the Principal Executive Officer are not consistent with the oversight role of the Trustees and because of the potential conflict of interest that may arise from the Administrator's duties with the Trust. Given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Trust as described above, the Trust has determined that the Board's leadership structure is appropriate.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

As part of its oversight function, the Board receives and reviews various risk management reports and assessments and discusses these matters with appropriate management and other personnel. Because risk management is a broad concept comprised of many elements (such as, for example, 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 Governance Committee meets regularly with the CCO to discuss compliance risks and the Audit Committee meets

with the Treasurer and the Trust's independent public accounting firm to discuss, among other things, the internal control structure of the Trust's financial reporting function. The full Board receives reports from the Adviser and portfolio managers as to investment risks as well as other risks that may be also discussed in Audit Committee.

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. Each of the Trustees has substantial business and professional backgrounds that indicate they have the ability to critically review, evaluate and access information provided to them. Certain of these business and professional experiences are set forth in detail in the table above. In addition, the majority of the Trustees have served on boards for organizations other than the Trust, as well as having served on the Board of the Trust for a number of years. They therefore have substantial board experience and, in their service to the Trust, have gained substantial insight as to the operation of the Trust. 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 table above, below is certain additional information concerning each particular Trustee and certain of their Trustee Attributes. The information provided below, and in the table above, 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, the ability to ask incisive questions, and commitment to shareholder interests. In conducting its annual self-assessment, the Board has determined that the Trustees have the appropriate attributes and experience to continue to serve effectively as Trustees of the Trust.

Gail S. Duree. Ms. Duree has served as a trustee and chair on a mutual fund board and is experienced in financial, accounting and investment matters through her experience as past audit committee chair of a mutual fund complex as well as through her service as Treasurer of a major church from 1999 to 2009. Ms. Duree also serves as director of a collegiate housing management company and has served as a director of a philanthropic organization where she sat as chair of the finance committee. Ms. Duree serves as the Trust's Audit Committee Financial Expert.

David G. Mertens. Mr. Mertens has over 30 years of financial industry experience, including serving as Managing Director and Vice President of Jensen Investment Management, Inc. ("Jensen") from 2002 to 2017. Prior to Jensen, Mr. Mertens held various roles in sales and marketing management with Berger Financial Group, LLC from 1995 to 2002, ending as Senior Vice President of Institutional Marketing for Berger Financial Group and President of its limited purpose broker-dealer, Berger Distributors.

George J. Rebhan. Mr. Rebhan has served on a number of mutual fund boards and is experienced with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters through his prior service as a trustee of E*Trade Funds and as President of the Hotchkis and Wiley mutual fund family. Mr. Rebhan also has substantial investment experience through his former association with a registered investment adviser.

Joe D. Redwine. Mr. Redwine has substantial mutual fund experience and is experienced with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters through his experience as President and CEO of U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, a full service provider to mutual funds and alternative investment products. In addition, he has extensive experience consulting with investment advisers regarding the legal structure of mutual funds, distribution channel analysis and actual distribution of those funds.

Raymond B. Woolson. Mr. Woolson has served on a number of mutual fund boards and is experienced with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters through his experience as Lead Independent Trustee and Audit Committee Chair for the DoubleLine Funds as well as through his service as President of Apogee Group, Inc., a company providing financial consulting services. Mr. Woolson also has substantial mutual fund operations, financial and investment experience through his prior service in senior and management positions in the mutual fund industry, including service as Senior Managing Director in Investment Management for Mass Mutual Life Insurance Company, where he oversaw fund accounting, fund administration and client services and also served as Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer for various funds and other investment products. Mr. Woolson has also served as a consultant for Coopers & Lybrand (now known as, “PricewaterhouseCoopers” or “PWC”) where he provided management consulting services to the mutual fund industry and the investment management areas of the banking and insurance industries.

Board Committees

The Trust has established the following four standing committees and the membership of each committee to assist in its oversight functions, including its oversight of the risks the Trust faces: the Audit Committee, the QLCC, the Nominating Committee and the Governance Committee. There is no assurance, however, that the Board’s committee structure will prevent or mitigate risks in actual practice. The Trust’s committee structure is specifically not intended or designed to prevent or mitigate each Fund’s investment risks. Each Fund is designed for investors that are prepared to accept investment risk, including the possibility that as yet unforeseen risks may emerge in the future.

The Audit Committee is comprised of all of the Supermajority Trustees. Ms. Duree is the Chairperson of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee meets regularly with respect to the various series of the Trust. 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 the Fund’s financial statements and to ensure the integrity of the Fund’s pricing and financial reporting. During the Funds’ fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, the Audit Committee met once with respect to the Funds.

The Audit Committee also serves as the QLCC for the Trust for the purpose of compliance with Rules 205.2(k) and 205.3(c) of the Code of Federal Regulations, regarding alternative reporting procedures for attorneys retained or employed by an issuer who appear and practice before the SEC on behalf of the issuer (the “issuer attorneys”). An issuer’s attorney who becomes aware of evidence of a material violation by the Trust, or by any officer, director, employee, or agent of the Trust, may report evidence of such material violation to the QLCC as an alternative to the reporting requirements of Rule 205.3(b) (which requires reporting to the chief legal officer and potentially “up the ladder” to other entities. During the Funds’ fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, the QLCC did not meet with respect to the Funds.

The Nominating Committee is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for Trustees as is considered necessary from time to time and meets only as necessary. The Nominating Committee is comprised of all of the Supermajority Trustees. Mr. Mertens is the Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

The Nominating Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders. Recommendations for consideration by 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’s 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 between 120 and 150 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be

voted on. During the Funds' fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, the Nominating Committee met twice with respect to the Funds.

The Governance Committee is comprised of all of the Supermajority Trustees. Mr. Woolson is the Chairman of the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee meets regularly with respect to the various series of the Trust. The Governance Committee is responsible for, among other things, assisting the Board in its oversight of the Trust's compliance program under Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act, reviewing and making recommendations regarding Independent Trustee compensation and the Trustees' annual "self-assessment." As the Governance Committee was created in September 2017, the Governance Committee did not meet during the Funds' fiscal year ended September 30, 2017.

Additionally, the Trust's Board has delegated day-to-day valuation issues to a Valuation Committee that is comprised of representatives from the Administrator's staff. 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.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

No Trustees owned shares of the Funds as of the calendar year ended December 31, 2017.

As of December 31, 2017, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Adviser, the Distributor, as defined below, or an affiliate of the Adviser or Distributor. Accordingly, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, have direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates. In addition, during the two most recently completed calendar years, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate families have conducted any transactions (or series of transactions) in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000 and to which the Adviser, the Distributor or any affiliate thereof was a party.

Compensation

Effective January 1, 2018, the Independent Trustees each receive an annual retainer of \$90,000 allocated among each of the various portfolios comprising the Trust, an additional \$6,000 per regularly scheduled Board meeting, and an additional \$500 per special telephonic meeting, paid by the Trust or applicable advisers/portfolios, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at Board meetings. Prior to January 1, 2018, the annual retainer was \$88,000. The Trust Chair, chair of the Audit Committee, chair of the Governance Committee and chair of the Nominating Committee, each receive a separate annual fee of \$10,000, \$5,000, \$3,000 and \$3,000, respectively, provided that the separate fee for the chair of the Audit Committee will be waived if the same individual serves as both Trust Chair and Audit Committee chair. 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 compensation received by the Independent Trustees from the Funds for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017.

	Aggregate Compensation				Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Fund Complex Paid to Trustees ⁽¹⁾
	Scharf Fund	Balanced Opportunity Fund	Global Opportunity Fund	Alpha Opportunity Fund			
Independent Trustee							
Gail S. Duree	\$3,698	\$2,416	\$2,329	\$2,322	None	None	\$10,765

	Aggregate Compensation				Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Fund Complex Paid to Trustees ⁽¹⁾
	Scharf Fund	Balanced Opportunity Fund	Global Opportunity Fund	Alpha Opportunity Fund			
David G. Mertens ⁽²⁾	\$1,989	\$1,235	\$1,191	\$1,188	None	None	\$5,603
George J. Rebhan	\$3,857	\$2,520	\$2,429	\$2,422	None	None	\$11,228
George T. Wofford ⁽³⁾	\$1,689	\$1,077	\$1,038	\$1,034	None	None	\$4,838
Raymond B. Woolson	\$3,538	\$2,312	\$2,229	\$2,222	None	None	\$10,031
Joe D. Redwine ⁽⁴⁾	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	None	None	\$0

⁽¹⁾ There are currently numerous portfolios comprising the Trust. The term “Fund Complex” applies only to the Funds. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, aggregate Independent Trustees’ fees and expenses for the Trust were \$459,000.

⁽²⁾ Mr. Mertens became an Independent Trustee on March 3, 2017.

⁽³⁾ Mr. Wofford retired from the Trust effective March 8, 2017.

⁽⁴⁾ Mr. Redwine became an Independent Trustee on January 1, 2018. Previously he was an Interested Trustee and therefore did not receive compensation from the Fund. Mr. Redwine will begin to receive compensation as an Independent Trustee on July 1, 2018.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor, as defined below, have each adopted separate Codes of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These Codes permit, subject to certain conditions, access persons of the Adviser and Distributor to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the “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 the Funds and their shareholders. The Policies also require the Adviser to present to the Board, at least annually, the Adviser’s Policies and a record of each proxy voted by the Adviser on behalf of the Funds, including a report on the resolution of all proxies identified by the Adviser as involving a conflict of interest.

The Adviser will vote all proxies after making the determination that the vote is in the best interest of the Funds’ shareholders. In determining whether a proposal serves the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders, the Adviser will consider a number of factors, including the economic effect of the proposal on shareholder value, the threat posed by the proposal to existing rights of shareholders, the dilution of existing shares that would result from the proposal, the effect of the proposal on management or director accountability to shareholders, and, if the proposal is a shareholder initiative, whether it wastes time and resources of the company or reflects the grievance of one individual. The Adviser will abstain from voting proxies when it believes it is appropriate to do so.

The Adviser has established a Proxy Voting Committee which is comprised of employees separate from those persons responsible for the Funds’ portfolio management. If a material conflict of interest over proxy voting arises between the Adviser and the Funds, such proxy votes will be referred to the Proxy Voting Committee and the Committee will vote all such proxies in accordance with the policy described

above. The goal of the Proxy Voting Committee is to ensure that all proxy votes serve the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders.

The Trust is required to file a Form N-PX, with each Fund's complete proxy voting record for the 12 months ended June 30, no later than August 31 of each year. The Funds' proxy voting records will be available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free 866-5SCHARF 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 a Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. Shareholders with a controlling interest could affect the outcome of voting or the direction of management of a Fund. For control persons only, if a control person is a company, the table also indicates the control person's parent, if any, and the jurisdiction under the laws of which the control person is organized. As of December 31, 2017, the following shareholders were considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of each Fund:

Scharf Fund – Institutional Class

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney	DE	43.14%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	N/A	N/A	21.61%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of our Customers 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	N/A	N/A	11.11%	Record
JP Morgan Chase Bank NA As Custodian 4 Chase Metrotech CTR Brooklyn, NY 11245-0003	N/A	N/A	9.20%	Record

Scharf Fund – Retail Class

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty Street One World Financial Center New York, NY 10281-1003	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE	75.03%	Record

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	N/A	N/A	21.08%	Record

Balanced Opportunity Fund – Institutional Class

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	83.10%	Record
UBS WM USA OMNI Account M/F Attn: Department Manager 1000 Harbor Blvd 5 th Fl. Weehawken, NJ 07086-6761	N/A	N/A	9.22%	Record

Balanced Opportunity Fund – Retail Class

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	100%	Record

Global Opportunity Fund – Retail Class

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	84.94%	Record
Pershing, LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	N/A	N/A	6.66%	Record

Alpha Opportunity Fund – Retail Class

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	66.40%	Record
Pershing, LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	N/A	N/A	17.57%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty Street One World Financial Center New York, NY 10281-1003	N/A	N/A	11.39%	Record

As of December 31, 2017, the R6 Class of the Scharf Fund had not yet commenced operations.

Management Ownership Information. As of December 31, 2017, the Trustees and officers of the Trust, as a group, beneficially owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of any class of the Funds.

THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT ADVISER

Scharf Investments, LLC, 5619 Scotts Valley Drive, Suite 140, Scotts Valley, CA 95066, acts as investment adviser to the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust (the "Advisory Agreement"). The control persons of the Adviser are Brian A. Krawez, CFA, President of the Adviser and portfolio manager to the Funds, who is the majority owner, and Jeffrey R. Scharf, who is the minority owner.

In consideration of the services to be provided by the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is entitled to receive from the Funds an investment advisory fee computed daily and payable monthly, based on a rate equal to 0.99% of each Fund's average daily net assets. For the fiscal years indicated below, the Scharf Fund paid the following management fees to the Adviser:

Fiscal Year Ended September 30,	Management Fees Accrued	Management Fees Waived	Management Fees Recouped	Net Management Fee Paid to Adviser
2017	\$ 5,756,972	\$ 777,429	\$ 0	\$ 4,979,543
2016	\$ 5,323,754	\$ 742,298	\$ 0	\$ 4,581,456
2015	\$ 2,908,636	\$ 397,364	\$ 0	\$ 2,511,272

For the fiscal years indicated below, the Balanced Opportunity Fund paid the following management fees to the Adviser:

Fiscal Period Ended September 30,	Management Fees Accrued	Management Fees Waived	Management Fees Recouped	Net Management Fee Paid to Adviser
2017	\$ 643,577	\$ 292,638	\$ 0	\$ 350,939
2016	\$ 541,277	\$ 214,058	\$ 0	\$ 327,219
2015	\$ 454,602	\$ 116,422	\$ 0	\$ 338,180

For the fiscal periods ended as indicated below, the Global Opportunity Fund paid the following management fees to the Adviser:

Fiscal Period Ended September 30,	Management Fees Accrued	Management Fees Waived	Management Fees Recouped	Net Management Fee Paid to Adviser
2017	\$ 280,786	\$ 280,786	\$ 0	\$ 0
2016	\$ 231,317	\$ 231,317	\$ 0	\$ 0
2015⁽¹⁾	\$ 150,252	\$ 150,252	\$ 0	\$ 0

⁽¹⁾ The Global Opportunity Fund commenced operations on October 14, 2014.

For the fiscal periods ended as indicated below, the Alpha Opportunity Fund paid the following management fees to the Adviser:

Fiscal Period Ended September 30,	Management Fees Accrued	Management Fees Waived	Management Fees Recouped	Net Management Fee Paid to Adviser
2017	\$ 255,934	\$ 255,934	\$ 0	\$ 0
2016⁽¹⁾	\$ 103,634	\$ 103,634	\$ 0	\$ 0

⁽¹⁾ The Alpha Opportunity Fund commenced operations on December 31, 2015.

The Advisory Agreement continues in effect for successive annual periods so long as such continuation is specifically 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 Trustees who are not interested persons of any party to the Advisory Agreement, in each case, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval¹. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by either party to the Advisory Agreement upon a 60-day written notice and is automatically terminated in the event of its “assignment,” as defined in the 1940 Act.

In addition to the management fees payable to the Adviser, each Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses, including: fees and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance, registration and transfer of its shares; brokerage and commission expenses; all expenses of transfer, receipt, safekeeping, servicing and accounting for the cash, securities and other property of the Trust for the benefit of each Fund including all fees and expenses of its custodian and accounting services agent; interest charges on any borrowings; costs and expenses of pricing and calculating its daily NAV per share and of maintaining its books of account required under the 1940 Act; taxes, if any; a pro rata portion of expenditures in connection with meetings of the Funds’ shareholders and the Trust’s Board that are properly payable by the Funds; salaries and expenses of officers and fees and expenses of members of the Board or members of any advisory board or committee who are not members of, affiliated with or interested persons of the Adviser or Administrator; insurance premiums on property or personnel of the Funds which inure to their benefit, including liability and fidelity bond insurance; the cost of preparing and printing reports, proxy

¹ Until the Board has determined otherwise, the vote of at least three of the Supermajority Trustees is required.

statements, prospectuses and the statement of additional information of the Funds or other communications for distribution to existing shareholders; legal counsel, auditing and accounting fees; trade association membership dues (including membership dues in the Investment Company Institute allocable to the Funds); fees and expenses (including legal fees) of registering and maintaining registration of its shares for sale under federal and applicable state and foreign securities laws; all expenses of maintaining shareholder accounts, including all charges for transfer, shareholder recordkeeping, dividend disbursing, redemption, and other agents for the benefit of each Fund, if any; and all other charges and costs of its operation plus any extraordinary and non-recurring expenses, except as otherwise prescribed in the Advisory Agreement.

Though each Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of the management fees payable to it by the Funds and to pay Fund operating expenses to the extent necessary to limit each Fund's aggregate annual operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes and extraordinary expenses) to the limits set forth in the Fees and Expenses of the Fund tables of the Prospectus. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses in any subsequent month in the three-year period from the date of the management fee reduction and expense payment if the aggregate amount actually paid by a Fund toward the operating expenses for such fiscal year (taking into account the reimbursement) will not cause a Fund to exceed the lesser of: (1) the expense limitation in place at the time of the management fee reduction and expense payment; or (2) the expense limitation in place at the time of the reimbursement. Any such recoupment is also contingent upon the Board's subsequent review and ratification of the recouped amounts. Such recoupment may not be paid prior to a Fund's payment of current ordinary operating expenses.

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Fund Administrator, Transfer Agent and Fund Accountant

Pursuant to an administration agreement (the "Administration Agreement"), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC ("USBFS" or the "Administrator"), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, acts as the Administrator to the Funds. USBFS provides certain 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 per share 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.

USBFS also acts as fund accountant, transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent") and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements. Additionally, the Administrator provides CCO services to the Trust under a separate agreement. The cost of the CCO services is charged to the Funds and approved by the Board annually.

For the fiscal periods indicated below, the Funds paid the following fees for fund administration and fund accounting services to USBFS as Administrator:

**Administration and Fund Accounting Fees Paid to USBFS for the
Fiscal Years Ended September 30,**

	2017	2016	2015
Scharf Fund	\$452,227	\$427,262	\$283,700
Balanced Opportunity Fund	\$102,057	\$ 78,920	\$54,296
Global Opportunity Fund	\$ 52,920	\$ 49,606	\$51,512 ⁽¹⁾
Alpha Opportunity Fund	\$ 51,282	\$37,481 ⁽²⁾	N/A

⁽¹⁾ The Global Opportunity Fund commenced operations on October 14, 2014.

⁽²⁾ The Alpha Opportunity Fund commenced operations on December 31, 2015.

Custodian

Pursuant to a Custody Agreement between the Trust and U.S. Bank National Association, located at 1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212 (the “Custodian”), the Custodian serves as the custodian of the Funds’ assets, holds the Funds’ portfolio securities in safekeeping, and keeps all necessary records and documents relating to its duties. The Custodian is compensated with an asset-based fee plus transaction fees and is reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses.

The Custodian and Administrator do not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Funds. The Administrator, Transfer Agent, Custodian and the Funds’ Distributor (as defined below) 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 for the Funds, whose services include auditing the Funds’ financial statements and the performance of related tax services.

Schiff Hardin LLP (“Schiff Hardin”), 666 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1700, New York, New York 10103, serves as legal counsel to the Trust. Schiff Hardin also serves as independent legal counsel to the Board of Trustees.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Brian A. Krawez, CFA, is the portfolio manager principally responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds’ portfolios. The following table shows the number of other accounts (not including the Funds) managed by Mr. Krawez and the total assets in the accounts managed within various categories as of September 30, 2017.

Type of Accounts	Number of Accounts (Excluding the Funds)	Total Assets	Number of Accounts with Advisory Fee based on Performance	Total Assets of Accounts with Advisory Fee based on Performance
Registered Investment Companies	5	\$753 Million	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investments	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	2,221	\$4,296 Million	77	\$183 Million

Material Conflicts of Interest. Mr. Krawez has portfolio management responsibility for all the investment accounts of the Adviser. There is a potential conflict should one of these accounts be favored over another, but the intention of the Adviser is to treat all accounts equally. The investment accounts are expected to hold generally the same securities in the same proportions. Buy and/or sell orders will normally be placed concurrently for each account. Any differences between the investment accounts would be expected to arise from differential cash flows and investment restrictions.

Compensation. Mr. Krawez receives a fixed base salary and a share of the profits of the Adviser equal in proportion to his ownership of the firm.

Securities Owned in the Funds by the Portfolio Manager. As of September 30, 2017, the portfolio manager owned the following securities in the Funds:

Portfolio Manager	<u>Dollar Range of Securities</u>			
	(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)			
	Scharf Fund	Balanced Opportunity Fund	Global Opportunity Fund	Alpha Opportunity Fund
Brian A. Krawez, CFA	over \$1,000,000	\$100,001 - \$500,000	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000

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. 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 which 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 services needed to obtain the most favorable price and execution available, consideration may be given to those broker-dealers which furnish or supply research and statistical information to the Adviser that it may lawfully and appropriately use in its investment advisory capacities, as well as provide other services in addition to execution services. The Adviser considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by it under its Agreement with the Funds, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio

transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Funds subject to rules adopted by the FINRA and the SEC.

While it is the Funds' general policy to first seek to obtain the most favorable price and execution available in selecting a broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for the Funds, in accordance with Section 28(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, when it is determined that more than one broker 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.

Investment decisions for the Funds are made independently from those of other client accounts or mutual funds 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 or mutual funds. In such event, the position of the Funds and such client account(s) or mutual funds 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 these client accounts or mutual funds seek to acquire the same security as the Funds at the same time, the Fund may not be able to acquire as large a portion of such security as one of it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security. Similarly, the Funds 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 or mutual funds 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 the Fund and all such client accounts or mutual funds in a manner deemed equitable by the Adviser, taking into account the respective sizes of the accounts and the amount of cash available for investment, the investment objective of the account, and the ease with which a clients appropriate amount can be bought, as well as the liquidity and volatility of the account and the urgency involved in making an investment decision for the client. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security insofar as the Funds are concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of the Funds to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for the Funds.

During the fiscal periods indicated below, the Funds paid the following amounts in brokerage commissions:

Aggregate Brokerage Commissions Paid During Fiscal Periods Ended September 30,			
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Scharf Fund	\$103,309	\$61,828	\$133,529
Balanced Opportunity Fund	\$9,600	\$4,556	\$14,216
Global Opportunity Fund	\$15,882	\$6,148	\$15,010 ⁽¹⁾
Alpha Opportunity Fund	\$3,088	\$5,832 ⁽²⁾	N/A

⁽¹⁾ The Global Opportunity Fund commenced operations on October 14, 2014.

⁽²⁾ The Alpha Opportunity Fund commenced operations December 31, 2015.

The following was paid to brokerage firms for research services provided to the Funds and the Adviser from the aggregate brokerage commission amounts above:

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2017	
	Dollar Value of Securities Traded	Related Soft Dollar Brokerage Commissions
Scharf Fund	\$507,680,136	\$103,309
Balanced Opportunity Fund	\$53,145,485	\$9,600
Global Opportunity Fund	\$41,279,013	\$15,882
Alpha Opportunity Fund	\$25,118,502	\$3,088

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest and to divide or combine the shares into a greater or lesser number of shares without thereby changing the proportionate beneficial interest in the Funds. Each share represents an interest in a Fund proportionately equal to the interest of each other share. Upon a Fund's liquidation, all shareholders would share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to shareholders.

With respect to the Funds, the Trust may offer more than one class of shares. The Trust has adopted a Multiple Class Plan pursuant to Rule 18f-3 under the 1940 Act, detailing the attributes of each class of the Funds, and has reserved the right to create and issue additional series or classes. Each share of a series or class represents an equal proportionate interest in that series or class with each other share of that series or class. Currently, the Scharf Fund offers three share classes – Retail Class, R6 Class and Institutional Class. The Balanced Opportunity Fund offers two share classes – Institutional Class and Retail Class. The Global Opportunity Fund offers one share class – Retail Class. The Alpha Opportunity Fund offers two share classes – Retail Class and Institutional Class. The Institutional Class shares of the Alpha Opportunity Fund are not currently available for purchase.

The shares of each series or class participate equally in the earnings, dividends and assets of the particular series or class. Expenses of the Trust which are not attributable to a specific series or class are allocated among all the series in a manner believed by management of the Trust to be fair and equitable. Shares have no pre-emptive rights. Shares, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable, except as set forth below. Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each share held. Shares of each series or class generally vote together, except when required under federal securities laws to vote separately on matters that only affect a particular class, such as the approval of distribution plans for a particular class.

The Trust is not required to hold annual meetings of shareholders but will hold special meetings of shareholders of a series or class when, in the judgment of the Trustees, it is necessary or desirable to submit matters for a shareholder vote. Shareholders have, under certain circumstances, the right to communicate with other shareholders in connection with requesting a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of removing one or more Trustees. Shareholders also have, in certain circumstances, the right to remove one or more Trustees without a meeting. No material amendment may be made to the Declaration of Trust without the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each portfolio affected by the amendment. The Declaration of Trust provides that, at any meeting of shareholders of the Trust or of any series or class, a Shareholder Servicing Agent may vote any shares as to which such Shareholder Servicing Agent is the agent of record and which are not represented in person or by proxy at the meeting, proportionately in accordance with the votes cast by holders of all shares of that portfolio otherwise represented at the meeting in person or by proxy as to which such Shareholder Servicing Agent is the agent of record. Any shares so voted by a Shareholder Servicing Agent will be deemed represented at the meeting for purposes of quorum requirements. Any series or class may be terminated (i) upon the merger or consolidation with, or the sale or disposition of all or substantially all of its assets to, another entity, if approved by the vote of the holders of two thirds of its outstanding shares,

except that if the Board recommends such merger, consolidation or sale or disposition of assets, the approval by vote of the holders of a majority of the series' or class' outstanding shares will be sufficient, or (ii) by the vote of the holders of a majority of its outstanding shares, or (iii) by the Board by written notice to the series' or class' shareholders. Unless each series and class is so terminated, the Trust will continue indefinitely.

The Declaration of Trust also provides that the Trust shall 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 covering possible tort and other liabilities. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which both inadequate insurance existed and the Trust itself was unable to meet its obligations.

The Declaration of Trust does not require the issuance of stock certificates. If stock certificates are issued, they must be returned by the registered owners prior to the transfer or redemption of shares represented by such certificates.

Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides that as to any investment company which has two or more series outstanding and as to any matter required to be submitted to shareholder vote, such matter is not deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a "majority" (as defined in the Rule) of the voting securities of each series affected by the matter. Such separate voting requirements do not apply to the election of Trustees or the ratification of the selection of accountants. The Rule contains special provisions for cases in which an advisory contract is approved by one or more, but not all, series. A change in investment policy may go into effect as to one or more series whose holders so approve the change even though the required vote is not obtained as to the holders of other affected series.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

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

How to Buy Shares

You may purchase shares of the Funds from securities brokers, dealers or financial intermediaries (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. Each Fund may enter into arrangements with certain Financial Intermediaries whereby such Financial Intermediaries are authorized to accept your order on behalf of a Fund. Financial Intermediaries may be authorized by the Funds' principal underwriter to designate other brokers and financial intermediaries to accept orders on the Funds' behalf. If you transmit your order to these Financial Intermediaries before the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, shares will be purchased at the appropriate per share price next computed after it is received by the Financial Intermediary. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it participates in these arrangements. The Funds will be deemed to have received a purchase order when a Financial Intermediary or, if applicable, a Financial Intermediary's authorized designee, receive the order.

The public offering price of Fund shares is the NAV per share. Shares are purchased at the public offering price next determined after the Transfer Agent receives your order in good order. In most cases, in order to receive that day's public offering price, the Transfer Agent must receive your order in good order before the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("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, and (ii) to reject purchase orders in whole or in part when in the judgment of the Adviser or the Distributor such rejection is in the best interest of a Fund. The Adviser reserves the right 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 a 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 the Fund's objective and otherwise acceptable to the Adviser and the Board.

How to Redeem Shares and Delivery of Redemption Proceeds

You can sell (redeem) your Fund shares any day the NYSE is open for regular trading, either directly to the Fund or through your Financial Intermediary. The Funds will be deemed to have received a redemption order when a Financial Intermediary or, if applicable, a Financial Intermediary's authorized designee, receives the order. The redemption fee may be assessed as explained in the Prospectus.

Payments to shareholders for shares of a Fund redeemed directly from the Fund will be made as promptly as possible, but no later than seven days after receipt by the Transfer Agent of the written 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 a Fund not reasonably practicable; or (c) for such other period as the SEC may permit for the protection of the Fund's shareholders. Under unusual circumstances, the Funds may suspend redemptions, or postpone payment for more than seven days, but only as authorized by SEC rules.

The value of shares on redemption or repurchase 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 or repurchase.

Telephone Redemptions

Shareholders with telephone transaction privileges established on their account may redeem Fund shares, up to \$100,000, by telephone. Upon receipt of any instructions or inquiries by telephone from the shareholder, the 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, the Fund and its agents use procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that such instructions are genuine. These include recording all telephone calls, requiring pertinent information about the account and sending written confirmation of each transaction to the registered owner.

The Funds and the Transfer Agent will employ reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone are genuine. If the Funds and the Transfer Agent fail to employ reasonable procedures, the Funds and the Transfer Agent 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 the Funds nor their 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 the Transfer Agent at 866-5SCHARF.

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 (in excess of the lesser of (i) \$250,000 or (ii) 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 per share 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. A redemption, whether in cash or in-kind, is a taxable event for you.

Each Fund does not intend to hold any significant percentage of its portfolio in illiquid securities, although a Fund, like virtually all 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 a 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.

Conversion Feature

Subject to meeting the minimum investment amount for Institutional Class shares, investors currently holding Retail Class shares may convert to Institutional Class shares, without incurring redemption fees. Any such conversion will be effected at net asset value without the imposition of any fee or other charges by the Funds. A conversion from Retail Class shares of a Fund to Institutional Class shares of the same Fund is not expected to result in realization of a capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. Call the Funds (toll-free) at 866-5SCHARF to learn more about conversions of Fund shares. Please contact your financial intermediary about any fees that it may charge.

DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE

The NAV of each Fund is determined as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time), each day the NYSE is open for business. 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, Washington's Birthday/Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

NAV is calculated by adding the value of all securities and other assets attributable to a Fund (including interest and dividends accrued, but not yet received), then subtracting liabilities attributable to the Fund (including accrued expenses).

Generally, the Funds' 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 in the NASDAQ Global Market[®] for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ[®] Official Closing Price (“NOCP”). If the NOCP is not available, such securities shall be valued at the last sale price on the day of valuation, or if there has been no sale on such day, at the mean between the bid and asked prices. OTC securities which are not traded in the NASDAQ Global Market[®] shall be valued at the most recent sales price. 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.

Debt securities are valued on the basis of valuations provided by independent third-party pricing services, approved by the Board, or at fair value as determined in good faith by procedures approved by the Board. Any such pricing service, in determining value, will use information with respect to transactions in the securities being valued, quotations from dealers, market transactions in comparable securities, analyses and evaluations of various relationships between securities and yield to maturity information.

The Funds’ securities, including ADRs, EDRs and GDRs, 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 determined by the Adviser to be the primary market.

In the case of foreign securities, the occurrence of certain events after the close of foreign markets, but prior to the time a Fund’s NAV is calculated (such as a significant surge or decline in the U.S. or other markets) often will result in an adjustment to the trading prices of foreign securities when foreign markets open on the following business day. If such events occur, the Funds will value foreign securities at fair value, taking into account such events, in calculating the NAV. In such cases, use of fair valuation can reduce an investor’s ability to seek to profit by estimating a Fund’s NAV in advance of the time the NAV is calculated. The Adviser anticipates that each Fund’s portfolio holdings will be fair valued only if market quotations for those holdings are considered unreliable or are unavailable.

An option that is written or purchased by a Fund shall be valued using composite pricing via the National Best Bid and Offer quotes. Composite pricing looks at the last trade on the exchange where the option is traded. If there are no trades for an option on a given business day, as of closing, the Fund will value the option at the mean of the highest bid price and lowest ask price across the exchanges where the option is traded. For options where market quotations are not readily available, fair value shall be determined by the Trust’s Valuation Committee.

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

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX INFORMATION

Distributions

Distributions from net investment income and distributions from 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 by 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 to each shareholder a statement of the federal income tax status of all distributions.

Tax Information

Each series of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. Each Fund, as a series of the Trust, has elected and intends to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to do so, it must comply with all applicable requirements regarding the source of its income, diversification of its assets and timing and amount of distributions. Each Fund's policy is to distribute to its shareholders all of its investment company taxable income and any net realized long term capital gains for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements of the Code, so that the Fund will not be subject to any federal income or excise taxes in any year. However, the Funds can give no assurances that distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes in every year. To avoid the nondeductible 4% Federal excise tax, each Fund must distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (i) at least 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (ii) 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 of such year, and (iii) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which no federal income tax was paid by the Fund or by its shareholders.

Net investment 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. Capital losses sustained and not used in a taxable year may be carried forward indefinitely to offset income of a Fund in future years. At September 30, 2017, the Scharf Alpha Opportunity Fund deferred, on a tax basis, late year losses of \$113,841. As of September 30, 2017, the Scharf Fund, Balanced Opportunity Fund and Global Opportunity Fund had no capital loss carryforwards.

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company, each 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. Each Fund must also 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 the 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 the 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. Each Fund also must 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.

Distributions of net investment income and net short-term capital gains are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. For individual shareholders, a portion of the distributions paid by a Fund may be qualified dividend income 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 intercorporate dividends-received deduction to the extent the 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 a Fund for its taxable year. In view of the Funds' investment policies, 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 each Fund may be eligible for qualified dividend income treatment for individual shareholders, or for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. However, the portion of each 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. Further, the dividends-received deduction may be reduced or eliminated if Fund shares held by a corporate investor are treated as debt financed or are held for less than 46 days. Dividend from the Funds and gains from the sale of the Funds' shares are subject to the federal 3.8% tax on net investment income applicable to taxpayers in the higher income brackets.

Long-term capital gain distributions are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains regardless of the length of time a shareholder held his or her Fund shares. Capital gains distributions are not eligible for qualified dividend income treatment or the dividends-received deduction referred to in the previous paragraph. There is no requirement that a Fund take into consideration any tax implications when implementing its investment strategy. Distributions of any net investment income and net realized capital gains will be taxable as described above, whether received in shares or in cash. Shareholders who choose to receive distributions in the form of additional shares will have a cost basis for federal income tax purposes in each share so received equal to the NAV of a share on the reinvestment date. Distributions generally are taxable when received or deemed to be received. However, distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record on a date in such a month and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31. Distributions are includable in alternative minimum taxable income in computing a shareholder's liability for the alternative minimum tax. Shareholders should note that the Funds may make taxable distributions of income and capital gains even when share values have declined.

Each Fund may be subject to foreign withholding taxes on dividends and interest earned with respect to securities of foreign corporations.

Redemption of Fund shares generally will result in recognition of a taxable gain or loss. Any loss realized upon redemption or sales of shares within six months from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions of long-term capital gains during such six-month period. Any loss realized upon a redemption or sale may be disallowed under certain wash sale rules to the extent shares of a Fund are purchased (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the redemption.

Under the Code, each Fund will be required to report to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") all distributions of taxable income and capital gains as well as gross proceeds from the redemption 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 the Funds with their Social Security or taxpayer identification numbers and with required certifications regarding their status under

the federal income tax law or if the IRS notifies the Funds that such backup withholding is required. If the withholding provisions are applicable, any such distributions and proceeds, whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares, will be reduced by the amounts required to be withheld. Corporate and other exempt shareholders should provide the Funds 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 timely provided. The Funds reserve the right to refuse to open an account for any person failing to provide a certified taxpayer identification number.

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.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”). A 30% withholding tax on the Fund's distributions, including capital gain 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, and subject to any intergovernmental agreement withholding under FATCA is required: (i) with respect to certain distributions from your Fund beginning on July 1, 2014; 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 advisor regarding the effect of FATCA based on your individual circumstances.

This discussion and the related discussion in the Prospectus have been prepared by Fund management. The information above is only a summary of some of the tax considerations generally affecting each Fund and its shareholders. No attempt has been made to discuss individual tax consequences and this discussion should not be construed as applicable to all shareholders' tax situations. Investors should consult their own tax advisers to determine the suitability of the Funds and the applicability of any state, local or foreign taxation. No rulings with respect to tax matters of the Fund will be sought from the Internal Revenue Service. Schiff Hardin has expressed no opinion in respect of the foreign or tax information in the Prospectus and SAI.

DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT

The Trust has entered into a Distribution Agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) with Quasar Distributors, LLC, 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, 6th Floor, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 (the “Distributor”), pursuant to which the Distributor acts as the Funds' distributor, provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of Fund shares. The offering of each Fund's shares is continuous. The Distributor, USBFS, and Custodian are all affiliated companies. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA.

After its initial two year term with respect to a Fund, the Distribution Agreement will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not

parties to the Distribution Agreement or “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party². The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of a Fund on 60 days’ 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 Trustees who are not “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust, or by the Distributor on 60 days’ written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act).

RULE 12b-1 DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The Retail Classes have adopted a Distribution Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act under which a Fund pays the Distributor an amount which is accrued daily and paid quarterly, at an annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Retail Class shares of the Fund. The Plan provides that the Distributor may use all or any portion of such fee to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of Fund shares, subject to the terms of the Plan, or to provide certain shareholder services. Amounts paid under this plan, by a Fund, are paid to the Distributor to reimburse it for costs of the services it provides and the expenses it bears in the distribution of the Fund’s shares, including overhead and telephone expenses; printing and distribution of prospectuses and reports used in connection with the offering of the Fund’s shares to prospective investors; and preparation, printing and distribution of sales literature and advertising materials. In addition, payments to the Distributor under the Plan reimburse the Distributor for payments it makes to selected dealers and administrators which have entered into Service Agreements with the Distributor of periodic fees for services provided to shareholders of a Fund. The services provided by selected dealers pursuant to the Plan are primarily designed to promote the sale of shares of a Fund and include the furnishing of office space and equipment, telephone facilities, personnel and assistance to the Fund in servicing such shareholders. The services provided by the administrators pursuant to the Plan are designed to provide support services to a Fund and include establishing and maintaining shareholders’ accounts and records, processing purchase and redemption transactions, answering routine client inquiries regarding the Fund and providing other services to the Fund as may be required.

Under the Plan, the Trustees will be furnished quarterly with information detailing the amount of expenses paid under the Plan and the purposes for which payments were made. The Plan may be terminated at any time by vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not interested persons. Continuation of the Plan is considered by such Trustees no less frequently than annually³. With the exception of the Distributor in its capacity as a Fund’s principal underwriter, no interested person has or had a direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or any related agreement.

While there is no assurance that the expenditures of Fund assets to finance distribution of shares will have the anticipated results, the Board believes there is a reasonable likelihood that one or more of such benefits will result, and because the Board is in a position to monitor the distribution expenses, it is able to determine the benefit of such expenditures in deciding whether to continue the Plan.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, the Scharf Fund’s Retail Class paid the following Plan fees:

² Until the Board has determined otherwise, the vote of at least three of the Supermajority Trustees is required.

³ Until the Board has determined otherwise, the vote of at least three of the Supermajority Trustees is required.

**Actual Rule 12b-1 Expenditures Incurred by the Fund
During the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2017**

	Total Dollars Allocated
Advertising/Marketing	\$28
Printing/Postage	\$0
Payment to distributor	\$21,322
Payment to dealers	\$204,392
Compensation to sales personnel	\$0
Interest, carrying, or other financing charges	\$0
Other	<u>\$0</u>
Total	<u>\$225,742</u>

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, the Balanced Opportunity Fund's Retail Class paid the following Plan fees:

**Actual Rule 12b-1 Expenditures Incurred by the Fund
During the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2017**

	Total Dollars Allocated
Advertising/Marketing	\$20
Printing/Postage	\$0
Payment to distributor	\$5,773
Payment to dealers	\$15,147
Compensation to sales personnel	\$0
Interest, carrying, or other financing charges	\$0
Other	<u>\$0</u>
Total	<u>\$20,940</u>

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, the Global Opportunity Fund's Retail Class paid the following Plan fees:

**Actual Rule 12b-1 Expenditures Incurred by the Fund
During the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2017**

	Total Dollars Allocated
Advertising/Marketing	\$56
Printing/Postage	\$0
Payment to distributor	\$14,177
Payment to dealers	\$39,658
Compensation to sales personnel	\$0
Interest, carrying, or other financing charges	\$0
Other	<u>\$0</u>
Total	<u>\$53,891</u>

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, the Alpha Opportunity Fund's Retail Class paid the following Plan fees:

**Actual Rule 12b-1 Expenditures Incurred by the Fund
During the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2017**

	Total Dollars Allocated
Advertising/Marketing	\$4,306
Printing/Postage	\$0
Payment to distributor	\$14,046
Payment to dealers	\$25,473
Compensation to sales personnel	\$0
Interest, carrying, or other financing charges	\$0
Other	<u>\$0</u>
Total	<u>\$43,825</u>

SHAREHOLDER SERVICING PLAN

In addition, the Board has approved the implementation of a Shareholder Servicing Plan (the “Servicing Plan”) separate and distinct from the Plan, under which the Adviser will provide, or arrange for others to provide, certain specified shareholder services. As compensation for the provision of shareholder services, each Fund will pay the Adviser a monthly fee at an annual rate of up to 0.10% of each respective Fund’s average daily net assets. The Adviser will pay certain banks, trust companies, broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries (each, a “Participating Organization”) out of the fees the Adviser receives from the Funds under the Servicing Plan to the extent that the Participating Organization performs shareholder servicing functions for a Fund’s shares owned by its customers.

**Shareholder Servicing Plan Fees
Incurred During Fiscal Periods Ended September 30,**

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Scharf Fund	\$475,703	\$367,400	\$293,802
Balanced Opportunity Fund	\$60,229	\$49,639	\$45,919
Global Opportunity Fund	\$26,008	\$21,797	\$15,177 ⁽¹⁾
Alpha Opportunity Fund	\$24,573	\$10,468 ⁽²⁾	N/A

⁽¹⁾ The Global Opportunity Fund commenced operations on October 14, 2014.

⁽²⁾ The Alpha Opportunity Fund commenced operations on December 31, 2015.

MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS

The Adviser, out of its own resources and without additional cost to the Funds or their 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 each Fund to be offered in certain programs and/or in connection with meetings between the Funds’ representatives and financial intermediaries and its sales representatives. Such meetings may be held for various purposes, including providing education and training about the Funds and other general financial topics to assist financial intermediaries’ sales representatives in making informed recommendations to, and decisions on behalf of, their clients.

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 entertainments; 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 the Funds' shares.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

The Trust has established an Anti-Money Laundering Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("USA PATRIOT Act"). In order to ensure compliance with this law, the Trust's Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Funds' Distributor and Transfer Agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity, checking shareholder names against designated government lists, including Office of Foreign Asset Control, and a complete and thorough review of all new opening account applications. The Trust will not transact business with any person legal entity whose identity and beneficial owners, if applicable, cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual report for the Scharf Fund, the Balanced Opportunity Fund, the Global Opportunity Fund and the Alpha Opportunity Fund for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, is a separate document supplied with this SAI and the financial statements, accompanying notes and report of independent registered public accounting firm appearing therein are incorporated by reference into this SAI. Investors in the Alpha Opportunity Fund will be informed of the Fund's progress through periodic reports. Financial statements certified by an independent registered public accounting firm will be submitted to shareholders at least annually.

APPENDIX A

Corporate Bond Ratings

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Moody's long-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of one year or more. Such ratings reflect both the likelihood of default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody's for long-term debt:

"Aaa" – Obligations rated "Aaa" are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

"Aa" – Obligations rated "Aa" are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

"A" – Obligations rated "A" are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

"Baa" – Obligations rated "Baa" are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

"Ba" – Obligations rated "Ba" are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

"B" – Obligations rated "B" are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

"Caa" – Obligations rated "Caa" are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

"Ca" – Obligations rated "Ca" are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

"C" – Obligations rated "C" are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from "Aa" through "Caa." The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Standard & Poor's Ratings Group

"AAA" – An obligation rated "AAA" has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

"AA" – An obligation rated "AA" differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

"A" – An obligation rated "A" is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

“BBB” – An obligation rated “BBB” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

“BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” – Obligations rated “BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. “BB” indicates the least degree of speculation and “C” the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

“BB” – An obligation rated “BB” is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

“B” – An obligation rated “B” is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated “BB”, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

“CCC” – An obligation rated “CCC” is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

“CC” – An obligation rated “CC” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The “CC” rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but Standard & Poor’s expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

“C” – An obligation rated “C” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared to obligations that are rated higher.

“D” – An obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless Standard & Poor’s believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation’s rating is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Plus (+) or minus (-) – 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.

“NR” – This indicates that no rating has been requested, or that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor’s does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Risks - Standard & Poor’s issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. An issuer’s foreign currency rating will differ from its local currency rating when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, vs. obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

APPENDIX B

Commercial Paper Ratings

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") short-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments. Ratings may be assigned to issuers, short-term programs or to individual short-term debt instruments.

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

"P-1" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

"P-2" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

"P-3" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

"NP" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Standard & Poor's Ratings Group

A *Standard & Poor's* short-term issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation having an original maturity of no more than 365 days. The following summarizes the rating categories used by Standard & Poor's for short-term issues:

"A-1" – A short-term obligation rated "A-1" is rated in the highest category and indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

"A-2" – A short-term obligation rated "A-2" is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

"A-3" – A short-term obligation rated "A-3" exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

"B" – A short-term obligation rated "B" is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

"C" – A short-term obligation rated "C" is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

“D” – A short-term obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless Standard & Poor’s believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation’s rating is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Risks – Standard & Poor’s issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. An issuer’s foreign currency rating will differ from its local currency rating when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, vs. obligations denominated in a foreign currency.