

IMS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, INC.

**4300 Shawnee Mission Parkway
Suite 100
Fairway, KS 66205**

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

October 28, 2020

IMS Capital Value Fund
Institutional Shares (Ticker Symbol: IMSCX)

IMS Strategic Income Fund
Institutional Shares (Ticker Symbol: IMSIX)

each a series of the
360 Funds

The following series managed by IMS Capital Management, Inc.: IMS Capital Value Fund and IMS Strategic Income Fund are each a series of 360 Funds, an open-end management investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as required by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus, and it should be read in conjunction with each Fund’s prospectus dated October 28, 2020, as the same may be amended from time to time. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained, without charge, by calling the Funds at (877) 244-6235 or writing to the Fund at the following address:

**IMS Capital Management, Inc. c/o
M3Sixty Administration, LLC
4300 Shawnee Mission Parkway
Suite 100
Fairway, KS 66205**

IMS CAPITAL VALUE FUND
IMS STRATEGIC INCOME FUND
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INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RISKS

360 Funds (the “Trust”) was organized on February 24, 2005 as a Delaware statutory trust. The following series of funds advised by IMS Capital Management, Inc.: IMS Capital Value Fund (the “Value Fund”) and IMS Strategic Income Fund (the “Income Fund,” each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”) are each diversified, open-end management investment companies and separate series of the Trust. Prior to July 11, 2011, the Trust was known as the Parr Family of Funds and prior to August 27, 2007, the Trust was known as the Pope Family of Funds. The Prospectus describes each Fund’s investment objective and principal investment strategy, as well as the principal investment risks of each Fund.

Effective as of the close of business on June 20, 2014, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the “Reorganization”), the Funds received all of the assets and liabilities of the Unified Series Trust’s (the “Former Trust”) IMS Capital Value Fund (the “Predecessor Value Fund”) and IMS Strategic Income Fund (the “Predecessor Income Fund”) (together, the “Predecessor Funds”), respectively. The shareholders of the Predecessor Funds received shares of the Funds with aggregate net asset values equal to the aggregate net asset values of their shares in the Predecessor Funds immediately prior to the Reorganization. The Predecessor Funds’ investment objectives, policies and limitations were substantially identical to those of the Funds, which had no operations prior to the Reorganization. For financial reporting purposes, the Predecessor Funds’ operating history prior to the Reorganization is reflected in the financial statements and financial highlights. The Reorganization was treated as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes and, accordingly, the basis of the assets of the Funds reflected the historical basis of the assets of the Predecessor Funds as of the date of the Reorganization. The Reorganization is also considered tax-free based on accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”).

The Funds’ investment adviser is IMS Capital Management, Inc. (the “Adviser”).

The following descriptions and policies supplement these descriptions and also include descriptions of certain types of investments that may be made by a Fund but are not principal investment strategies of a Fund.

General Investment Risks. All investments in securities and other financial instruments involve a risk of financial loss. No assurance can be given that a Fund’s investment program will be successful. Investors should carefully review the descriptions of a Fund’s investments and their risks described in the Prospectus and this SAI.

Common Stocks. A Fund may invest in common stocks, which include the common stock of any class or series of domestic or foreign corporations or any similar equity interest, such as a trust or partnership interest. These investments may or may not pay dividends and may or may not carry voting rights. Common stock occupies the most junior position in a company’s capital structure. A Fund may also invest in warrants and rights related to common stocks.

Investments in Small-Cap Companies and Micro-Cap Companies. A Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of companies with small market capitalizations or micro market capitalizations. Certain small-cap companies and micro-cap companies may offer greater potential for capital appreciation than larger companies. However, investors should note that this potential for greater capital appreciation is accompanied by a substantial risk of loss and that, by their very nature, investments in small-cap companies and micro-cap companies tend to be very volatile and speculative. Small-cap companies and micro-cap companies may have a small share of the market for their products or services, their businesses may be limited to regional markets, or they may provide goods and services for a limited market. For example, they may be developing or marketing new products or services for markets that are not yet established or may never become established. In addition, small-cap companies and micro-cap companies may have or will develop only a regional market for products or services and thus be affected by local or regional market conditions. In addition, small-cap companies and micro-cap companies may lack depth of management or they may be unable to generate funds necessary for growth or potential development, either internally or through external financing on favorable terms. Such companies may also be insignificant in their industries and be subject to or become subject to intense competition from larger companies. Due to these and other factors, a Fund’s investments in small-cap companies and micro-cap companies may suffer significant losses. Further, there is typically a smaller market for the securities of a small-cap company or micro-cap company than for securities of a large company. Therefore, investments in small-cap companies and micro-cap companies may be less liquid and subject to significant price declines that result in losses for a Fund.

Derivative Instruments. A Fund may (but is not required to) use a variety of derivative instruments (including both long and short positions) in an attempt to enhance the Fund's investment returns, to hedge against market and other risks in the portfolio, to add leverage to the portfolio and/or to obtain market exposure with reduced transaction costs.

Generally, derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index and may relate to, among other things, stocks, bonds, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates, commodities, related indices and other assets. Examples of derivatives and information about some types of derivatives and risks associated therewith follows. The derivatives market is continually evolving and a Fund may invest in derivatives other than those described below.

The value of some derivative instruments in which a Fund may invest may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates, and, like the other investments of a Fund, the ability of a Fund to utilize these instruments successfully may depend in part upon their ability to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. If a Fund incorrectly forecasts such factors and has taken positions in derivative instruments contrary to prevailing market trends, a Fund could suffer losses.

A Fund might not employ any of the strategies described herein, and no assurance can be given that any strategy used will succeed. If a Fund incorrectly forecasts interest rates, market values or other economic factors in utilizing a derivatives strategy, a Fund might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. Also, suitable derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances. The use of derivative strategies involves certain special risks, including a possible imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of derivative instruments and price movements of related investments. While some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they also can reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in related investments or otherwise, due to the possible inability of a Fund to purchase or sell a portfolio security at a time that otherwise would be favorable or the possible need to sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time because a Fund is required to maintain asset coverage or offsetting positions in connection with transactions in derivative instruments, and the possible inability of a Fund to close out or to liquidate its derivatives positions. A Fund's use of derivatives may increase or accelerate the amount of ordinary income recognized by shareholders.

Federal legislation has been recently enacted in the U.S. that provides for new clearing, margin, reporting and registration requirements for participants in the derivatives market. While the ultimate impact is not yet clear, these changes could restrict and/or impose significant costs or other burdens upon a Fund's participation in derivatives transactions.

Options on Securities and Indices. As described in the Prospectus, a Fund may, among other things, purchase and sell put and call options on equity, debt or other securities or indices in standardized contracts traded on foreign or domestic securities exchanges, boards of trade, or similar entities, or quoted on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (“NASDAQ”) System or on a regulated foreign over-the-counter market, and agreements, sometimes called cash puts, which may accompany the purchase of a new issue from a dealer. Among other reasons, a Fund may purchase put options to protect holdings in an underlying or related security against a decline in market value, and may purchase call options to protect against increases in the prices of securities it intends to purchase pending its ability to invest in such securities in an orderly manner.

An option on a security (or index) is a contract that gives the holder of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (in the case of a call) or sell to (in the case of a put) the seller of the option the security underlying the option (or the cash value of the index) at a specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option. The seller of an option on a security has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security upon payment of the exercise price or to pay the exercise price upon delivery of the underlying security. Upon exercise, the seller of an option on an index is obligated to pay the difference between the cash value of the index and the exercise price multiplied by the specified multiplier for the index option. (An index is designed to reflect features of a particular financial or securities market, a specific group of financial instruments or securities, or certain economic indicators.)

When a Fund sells a call (put) option on an underlying security it owns (is short), the option is sometimes referred to as a “covered option.” A Fund may sell such options. When a Fund sells a call or put option on underlying securities it does not own (is not short), the option is sometimes referred to as a “naked option.”

A Fund may sell “naked” call options on individual securities or instruments in which it may invest but that are not currently held by a Fund. When selling “naked” call options, a Fund must deposit and maintain sufficient margin with the broker-dealer through which it sold the “naked” call option as collateral to ensure that it meets its obligations as the seller of the option. A Fund is further subject to the segregation requirements described below when it sells “naked” call options. Such segregation will ensure that a Fund has assets available to satisfy its obligations with respect to the transaction, but will not limit a Fund’s exposure to loss. During periods of declining securities prices or when prices are stable, selling “naked” call options can be a profitable strategy to increase a Fund’s income with minimal capital risk. However, when the price of the security underlying the sold option increases, a Fund is exposed to an increased risk of loss, because if the price of the security underlying the option exceeds the option’s exercise price, a Fund will lose the difference. “Naked” sold call options are riskier than covered call options because there is no underlying security held by a Fund that can act as a partial hedge. “Naked” sold call options have speculative characteristics, and the potential for loss is theoretically unlimited. When a “naked” sold call option is exercised, a Fund must purchase the underlying security to meet its delivery obligation or make a payment equal to the value of its obligation in order to close out the option. There is also a risk, especially with less liquid preferred and debt securities or small capitalization securities, that the securities may not be available for purchase.

A naked put option is a position in which a buyer sells a put option and has no position in the underlying stock. A naked put option may be used when a Fund expects the underlying stock to be trading above the strike price at the time of expiration. A Fund will benefit from a naked put option if the underlying stock is trading above the strike price at the time of the expiration of the put option and expires worthless because a Fund will keep the entire premium. A Fund could lose money if the price of the underlying stock is below the strike price because the put may be exercised against a Fund, causing a Fund to buy the stock at the strike price.

If an option sold by a Fund expires unexercised, a Fund realizes a capital gain equal to the premium received at the time the option was sold. If an option purchased by a Fund expires unexercised, a Fund realizes a capital loss equal to the premium paid. Prior to the earlier of exercise or expiration, an option may be closed out by an offsetting purchase or sale of an option of the same series (type, exchange, underlying security or index, exercise price, and expiration). In addition, a Fund may sell put or call options it has previously purchased, which could result in a net gain or loss depending on whether the amount realized on the sale is more or less than the premium and other transaction costs paid on the put or call option that is sold. There can be no assurance, however, that a closing purchase or sale transaction can be effected when a Fund desires.

A Fund will realize a capital gain from a closing purchase transaction if the cost of the closing option is less than the premium received from selling the option, or, if it is more, a Fund will realize a capital loss. If the premium received from a closing sale transaction is more than the premium paid to purchase the option, a Fund will realize a capital gain or, if it is less, a Fund will realize a capital loss. The principal factors affecting the market value of a put or a call option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price of the underlying security or index in relation to the exercise price of the option, the volatility of the underlying security or index, and the time remaining until the expiration date.

While, as mentioned above, a Fund may sell naked call or put options, such options will nonetheless be deemed to be “covered” as such term is used in the context of Section 18 of the 1940 Act. In the case of a call option on a security, a call option is covered for these purposes if a Fund segregates assets determined to be liquid by the Adviser in accordance with procedures approved by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) in an amount equal to the contract value of the position (minus any collateral deposited with a broker-dealer), on a mark-to-market basis. The option is also covered if a Fund owns the security underlying the call or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without additional cash consideration (or, if additional cash consideration is required, cash or other assets determined to be liquid by the Adviser in accordance with procedures approved by the Board of Trustees in such amount are segregated) upon conversion or exchange of other securities held by a Fund. For a call option on an index, the option is covered if a Fund segregates assets determined to be liquid by the Adviser. A call option is also covered if a Fund holds a call on the same index or security as the call sold where the exercise price of the call held is (i) equal to or less than the exercise price of the call sold, or (ii) greater than the exercise price of the call sold, provided the difference is segregated by a Fund in assets determined to be liquid by the Adviser. A put option on a security or an index is “covered” if a Fund segregates assets determined to be liquid by the Adviser in accordance with procedures approved by the Board of Trustees equal to the exercise price. A put option is also covered if a Fund holds a put on the same security or index as the put sold where the exercise price of the put held is (i) equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put sold, or (ii) less than the exercise price of the put sold, provided the difference is segregated by a Fund in assets determined to be liquid by the Adviser.

OTC Options. A Fund may also purchase and sell over-the-counter (“OTC”) options. OTC options differ from traded options in that they are two-party contracts, with price and other terms negotiated between buyer and seller, and generally do not have as much market liquidity as exchange-traded options. A Fund may be required to treat as illiquid OTC options purchased and securities being used to cover certain sold OTC options, and they will treat the amount by which such formula price exceeds the intrinsic value of the option (i.e., the amount, if any, by which the market price of the underlying security exceeds the exercise price of the option) as an illiquid investment. A Fund may also purchase and sell dealer options.

Risks Associated with Options on Securities and Indices. There are several risks associated with transactions in options on securities, including ETFs, and on indices. For example, there are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve the intended result. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when a Fund seeks to close out an option position. If a Fund were unable to close out an option that it had purchased on a security or index, it would have to exercise the option in order to realize any profit or the option may expire worthless. If a Fund were unable to close out a call option that it had sold on a security held in its portfolio, it would not be able to sell the underlying security unless the option expired without exercise. As the seller of a call option on an individual security held in a Fund's portfolio, a Fund foregoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security or index position covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the exercise price of the call but has retained the risk of loss (net of premiums received) should the price of the underlying security or index position decline. Similarly, as the seller of a call option on a securities index or ETF, a Fund forgoes the opportunity to profit from increases in the index or ETF over the strike price of the option, though it retains the risk of loss (net of premiums received) should the price of a Fund's portfolio securities decline.

The value of call options sold by a Fund will be affected by, among other factors, changes in the value of underlying securities (including those comprising an index), changes in the dividend rates of underlying securities (including those comprising an index), changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market and underlying securities and the remaining time to an option's expiration. The value of an option also may be adversely affected if the market for the option is reduced or becomes less liquid. The seller of an option generally has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a seller of the option. Once an option seller has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price.

The hours of trading for options may not conform to the hours during which the securities held by a Fund are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the underlying securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that may not be reflected in the options markets. In addition, a Fund's options transactions will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which the options are traded. An exchange, board of trade or other trading facility may order the liquidation of positions found to be in excess of these limits, and it may impose other sanctions that could adversely affect a Fund engaging in options transactions.

If a put or call option purchased by a Fund is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security or index remains equal to or greater than the exercise price (in the case of a put), or remains less than or equal to the exercise price (in the case of a call), a Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. Also, where a put or call option on a particular security or index is purchased to hedge against price movements in a related security or index, the price of the put or call option may move more or less than the price of the related security or index. Furthermore, if trading restrictions or suspensions are imposed on the options markets, a Fund may be unable to close out a position. Similarly, if restrictions on exercise were imposed, a Fund might be unable to exercise an option it has purchased. Except to the extent that a call option on an index or ETF sold by a Fund is covered by an option on the same index or ETF purchased by a Fund, movements in the index or ETF may result in a loss to a Fund; however, such losses may be mitigated by changes in the value of a Fund's securities during the period the option was outstanding (based, in part, on the extent of correlation (if any) between the performance of the index or ETF and the performance of a Fund's portfolio securities).

Foreign Currency Options. A Fund may buy or sell put and call options on foreign currencies in various circumstances, including, but not limited to, as a hedge against changes in the value of the U.S. dollar (or another currency) in relation to a foreign currency in which a Fund's securities may be denominated or to cross-hedge or in an attempt to increase the total return when the Adviser anticipates that the currency will appreciate or depreciate in value. In addition, a Fund may buy or sell put and call options on foreign currencies either on exchanges or in the over-the-counter market. A put option on a foreign currency gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell a foreign currency at the exercise price until the option expires. A call option on a foreign currency gives the purchaser of the option the right to purchase the currency at the exercise price until the option expires. Currency options traded on U.S. or other exchanges may be subject to position limits, which may limit the ability of a Fund to reduce foreign currency risk using such options.

Option Combinations. A Fund may combine options transactions, which combinations may be in the form of option spreads or option collars. Put spreads and collars are designed to protect against a decline in value of a security a Fund owns. A collar involves the purchase of a put and the simultaneous selling of a call on the same security at a higher strike price. The put protects the investor from a decline in the price of the security below the put's strike price. The call means that the investor will not benefit from increases in the price of the security beyond the call's strike price. In a put spread, an investor purchases a put and simultaneously sells a put on the same security at a lower strike price. This combination protects the investor against a decline in the price down to the lower strike price. The premium received for selling the call (in the case of a collar) or selling the put (in the case of a put spread) offsets, in whole or in part, the premium paid to purchase the put.

In a call spread, an investor purchases a call and simultaneously sells a call on the same security, with the call sold having a higher strike price than the call purchased. The purchased call is designed to provide exposure to a potential increase in the value of a security an investor owns. The premium received for selling the call offsets, in part, the premium paid to purchase the corresponding call, but it also means that the investor will not benefit from increases in the price of the security beyond the sold call's strike price.

A Fund may sell straddles (covered or uncovered) consisting of a combination of a call and a put sold on the same underlying security. A straddle will be covered when sufficient assets are deposited to meet a Fund's immediate obligations. A Fund may use the same liquid assets to cover both the call and put options where the exercise price of the call and put are the same, or the exercise price of the call is higher than that of the put. In such cases, a Fund will also segregate liquid assets equivalent to the amount, if any, by which the put is "in the money."

Futures Contracts. A futures contract is a bilateral agreement to buy or sell a security (or deliver a cash settlement price, in the case of a contract relating to an index or otherwise not calling for physical delivery at the end of trading in the contracts) for a set price in the future. Futures contracts are designated by boards of trade that have been designated "contracts markets" by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). No purchase price is paid or received when the contract is entered into. Instead, a Fund, upon entering into a futures contract (and to maintain a Fund's open positions in futures contracts), would be required to deposit with its custodian in a segregated account in the name of the futures broker an amount of cash, U.S. government securities, suitable money market instruments, or liquid, high-grade debt securities, known as "initial margin." The margin required for a particular futures contract is set by the exchange on which the contract is traded and may be significantly modified from time to time by the exchange during the term of the contract. Futures contracts are customarily purchased and sold on margin that may range upward from less than 5% of the value of the contract being traded. By using futures contracts as a risk management technique, given the greater liquidity in the futures market than in the cash market, it may be possible to accomplish certain results more quickly and with lower transaction costs.

If the price of an open futures contract changes (by increase in the case of a sale or by decrease in the case of a purchase) so that the loss on the futures contract reaches a point at which the margin on deposit does not satisfy margin requirements, the broker will require an increase in the margin. However, if the value of a position increases because of favorable price changes in the futures contract so that the margin deposit exceeds the required margin, the broker will pay the excess to a Fund. These subsequent payments, called "variation margin," to and from the futures broker, are made on a daily basis as the price of the underlying assets fluctuate, making the long and short positions in the futures contract more or less valuable, a process known as "marking to the market." A Fund expects to earn interest income on their initial and variation margin deposits.

A Fund will incur brokerage fees when they purchase and sell futures contracts. Positions taken in the futures markets are not normally held until delivery or cash settlement is required, but are instead liquidated through offsetting transactions that may result in a gain or a loss. While futures positions taken by a Fund will usually be liquidated in this manner, a Fund may instead make or take delivery of underlying securities whenever it appears economically advantageous for a Fund to do so. A clearing organization associated with the exchange on which futures are traded assumes responsibility for closing out transactions and guarantees that as between the clearing members of an exchange, the sale and purchase obligations will be performed with regard to all positions that remain open at the termination of the contract.

Securities Index Futures Contracts. Purchases or sales of securities index futures contracts may be used in an attempt to protect a Fund's current or intended investments from broad fluctuations in securities prices. A securities index futures contract does not require the physical delivery of securities, but merely provides for profits and losses resulting from changes in the market value of the contract to be credited or debited at the close of each trading day to the respective accounts of the parties to the contract. On the contract's expiration date, a final cash settlement occurs and the futures positions are simply closed out. Changes in the market value of a particular index futures contract reflect changes in the specified index of securities on which the future is based.

By establishing an appropriate "short" position in index futures, a Fund may also seek to protect the value of its portfolio against an overall decline in the market for such securities. Alternatively, in anticipation of a generally rising market, a Fund can seek to avoid losing the benefit of apparently low current prices by establishing a "long" position in securities index futures and later liquidating that position as particular securities are acquired. To the extent that these hedging strategies are successful, a Fund will be affected to a lesser degree by adverse overall market price movements than would otherwise be the case.

Options on Futures Contracts. A Fund may purchase exchange-traded call and put options on futures contracts and sell exchange-traded call options on futures contracts. These options are traded on exchanges that are licensed and regulated by the CFTC for the purpose of options trading. A call option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to purchase a futures contract (assume a "long" position) at a specified exercise price at any time before the option expires. A put option gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to sell a futures contract (assume a "short" position), for a specified exercise price at any time before the option expires.

A Fund may sell options on futures contracts that are "covered." A Fund will be considered "covered" with respect to a put option it has sold if, so long as it is obligated as seller of the put, a Fund segregates with its custodian cash, U.S. government securities or liquid securities at all times equal to or greater than the aggregate exercise price of the puts it has sold (less any related margin deposited with the futures broker). A Fund will be considered "covered" with respect to a call option it has sold on a debt security future if, so long as it is obligated as a seller of the call, a Fund owns a security deliverable under the futures contract. A Fund will be considered "covered" with respect to a call option it has sold on a securities index future if a Fund owns securities the price changes of which are, in the opinion of the Adviser, expected to replicate substantially the movement of the index upon which the futures contract is based.

Upon the exercise of a call option, the seller of the option is obligated to sell the futures contract (to deliver a “long” position to the option holder) at the option exercise price, which will presumably be lower than the current market price of the contract in the futures market. Upon exercise of a put, the seller of the option is obligated to purchase the futures contract (deliver a “short” position to the option holder) at the option exercise price, which will presumably be higher than the current market price of the contract in the futures market. When the holder of an option exercises it and assumes a long futures position, in the case of a call, or a short futures position, in the case of a put, its gain will be credited to its futures margin account, while the loss suffered by the seller of the option will be debited to its account and must be immediately paid by the seller. However, as with the trading of futures, most participants in the options markets do not seek to realize their gains or losses by exercise of their option rights. Instead, the holder of an option will usually realize a gain or loss by buying or selling an offsetting option at a market price that will reflect an increase or a decrease from the premium originally paid.

If a Fund sells options on futures contracts, a Fund will receive a premium but will assume a risk of adverse movement in the price of the underlying futures contract comparable to that involved in holding a futures position. If the option is not exercised, a Fund will realize a gain in the amount of the premium, which may partially offset unfavorable changes in the value of securities held in or to be acquired for a Fund. If the option is exercised, a Fund will incur a loss in the option transaction, which will be reduced by the amount of the premium it has received, but that will offset any favorable changes in the value of its portfolio securities or, in the case of a put, lower prices of securities it intends to acquire.

Options on futures contracts can be used by a Fund to hedge substantially the same risks as might be addressed by the direct purchase or sale of the underlying futures contracts. If a Fund purchases an option on a futures contract, it may obtain benefits similar to those that would result if it held the futures position itself. Purchases of options on futures contracts may present less risk in hedging than the purchase and sale of the underlying futures contracts since the potential loss is limited to the amount of the premium plus related transaction costs.

The purchase of put options on futures contracts may be used as a means of hedging a Fund’s portfolio against a general decline in market prices. The purchase of a call option on a futures contract may represent a means of hedging a Fund’s portfolio against a market advance when a Fund is fully invested.

The selling of a call option on a futures contract constitutes a partial hedge against declining prices of the underlying securities. If the futures price at expiration is below the exercise price, a Fund will retain the full amount of the option premium, which provides a partial hedge against any decline that may have occurred in the value of a Fund’s holdings of securities. The selling of a put option on a futures contract is analogous to the purchase of a futures contract in that it hedges against an increase in the price of securities a Fund intends to acquire. However, the hedge is limited to the amount of premium received for selling the put.

Hedging. A Fund may engage in an ongoing hedging strategy. Hedging is a means of transferring risk that an investor does not wish to assume during an uncertain market environment. A Fund may enter into these transactions: (a) to hedge against changes in the market value of portfolio securities and against changes in the market value of securities intended to be purchased, (b) to close out or offset existing positions, (c) to manage the duration of a portfolio’s fixed income investments, or (d) to enhance returns.

Hedging activity in a Fund may involve the use of derivatives including, but not limited to, buying or selling (writing) put or call options on stocks, shares of exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) or stock indexes, buying ETFs or other investment companies that engage in hedging strategies, entering into stock index futures contracts or buying or selling options on stock index futures contracts or financial futures contracts, such as futures contracts on U.S. Treasury securities and interest related indices, and options on financial futures, or purchasing foreign currency forward contracts or options on foreign currency. A Fund will buy or sell options on stock index futures traded on a national exchange or board of trade and options on securities and on stock indexes traded on national securities exchanges or through private transactions directly with a broker-dealer. A Fund may hedge a portion of its portfolio by selling stock index futures contracts or purchasing puts on these contracts to limit exposure to an actual or anticipated market decline. A Fund may also hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates, in connection with its investments in foreign securities by purchasing foreign forward currency exchange contracts and/or options on foreign currency.

A notice on behalf of the Trust has been filed with the National Futures Association claiming an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission promulgated thereunder, with respect to the Trust’s operation. Accordingly, a Fund is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator.

Foreign Securities. Foreign securities include U.S. dollar-denominated and non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers. A Fund may invest directly in foreign equity securities traded directly on U.S. exchanges, foreign exchanges, over-the-counter or in the form of American Depositary Receipts. A Fund may also invest in foreign currency-denominated fixed-income securities. Investing in securities issued by companies whose principal business activities are outside the United States may involve significant risks not present in domestic investments. Many of the risks are more pronounced for investments in developing or emerging market countries, or countries whose markets are becoming open, or have only recently opened, to private investment, foreign investment or both.

American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). ADRs provide a method whereby a Fund may invest in securities issued by companies whose principal business activities are outside the United States. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities, and may be issued as sponsored or unsponsored programs. In sponsored programs, an issuer has made arrangements to have its securities trade in the form of ADRs. In unsponsored programs, the issuer may not be directly involved in the creation of the program. Although regulatory requirements with respect to sponsored and unsponsored programs are generally similar, in some cases it may be easier to obtain financial information from an issuer that has participated in the creation of a sponsored program. ADRs are subject to many of the risks affecting foreign investments generally, except for those specific to trading securities on foreign exchanges.

Political and Economic Factors. Foreign investments involve risks unique to the local political, economic, and regulatory structures in place, as well as the potential for social instability, military unrest, or diplomatic developments that could prove adverse to the interests of U.S. investors. Individual foreign economies can differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, and balance of payments position. In addition, significant external political and economic risks currently affect some foreign countries. War and terrorism affect many countries. Many countries throughout the world are dependent on a healthy U.S. economy or economies elsewhere around the world (*e.g.*, Europe), and are adversely affected when the U.S. or other world economies weaken or their markets decline.

Government Action. Governments in certain foreign countries continue to participate to a significant degree, through ownership interest or regulation, in their respective economies. Action by these governments could have a significant effect on market prices of securities and payment of dividends. The economies of many foreign countries are heavily dependent upon international trade and are accordingly affected by protective trade barriers and economic conditions of their trading partners. The enactment by these trading partners of protectionist trade legislation could have a significant adverse effect upon the securities markets of such countries.

Foreign Currencies; Currency Fluctuations. A Fund's investments in foreign securities may be denominated in U.S. dollars or foreign currencies. For securities valued in foreign currencies, a change in the value of any such currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of a Fund's assets denominated in that currency. Such changes will also affect a Fund's income and may affect the income of companies in which a Fund invests. Generally, when a given currency appreciates against the U.S. dollar (the U.S. dollar weakens), the value of a Fund's securities denominated in that currency will rise. When a given currency depreciates against the U.S. dollar (the U.S. dollar strengthens), the value of a Fund's securities denominated in that currency will decline. Countries with managed currencies that are maintained at artificial levels to the U.S. dollar rather than at levels determined by the market may experience sudden and large adjustments in the currency which, in turn, can have a disruptive and negative effect on foreign investors. Similarly, a Fund may be adversely affected by holding securities in foreign currencies that are not readily convertible into U.S. dollars.

Potential Adverse Changes. With respect to certain foreign countries, especially developing and emerging ones, there is the possibility of adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets, political or social instability, or diplomatic developments which could affect investments by U.S. persons in those countries.

Information and Supervision. There is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies comparable to reports and ratings that are published about companies in the United States. Foreign companies are also generally not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices, and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. It also is often more difficult to keep currently informed of corporate actions that affect the prices of portfolio securities.

Market Characteristics. Foreign securities markets are generally not as developed or efficient as, and may be more volatile and have less volume and liquidity than, those in the United States. Securities may trade at price/earnings multiples higher than comparable U.S. securities and such levels may not be sustainable. Commissions on foreign securities trades are generally higher than commissions on U.S. exchanges, and while there are an increasing number of overseas securities markets that have adopted a system of negotiated rates, a number are still subject to an established schedule of minimum commission rates. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of foreign securities exchanges, brokers, and listed companies than in the U.S. Moreover, settlement practices for transactions in foreign markets may differ from those in U.S. markets. Such differences include delays beyond periods customary in the U.S. and practices, such as delivery of securities prior to receipt of payment, which increase the likelihood of a "failed settlement." Failed settlements can result in losses to a Fund.

Investment and Repatriation Restrictions. Foreign investment in the securities markets of certain foreign countries is restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions limit and, at times, preclude investment in such countries and increase the cost and expenses of a Fund. Investments by foreign investors are subject to a variety of restrictions in many developing countries. These restrictions may take the form of prior governmental approval, limits on the amount or type of securities held by foreigners, and limits on the types of companies in which foreigners may invest. Additional or different restrictions may be imposed at any time by these or other countries in which a Fund invests. In addition, the repatriation of both investment income and capital from several foreign countries is restricted and controlled under certain regulations, including in some cases the need for certain government consents.

Taxes. The dividends and interest payable on foreign portfolio securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, thus reducing the net amount of income available for distribution to a Fund's shareholders. In addition, some governments may impose a tax on purchases by foreign investors of certain securities that trade in their country.

Depository Receipts. A Fund's investments may include securities of foreign issuers in the form of sponsored or unsponsored ADRs, Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) and European Depository Receipts (EDRs). ADRs are depository receipts typically issued by a United States bank or trust company which evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. EDRs and GDRs are typically issued by foreign banks or trust companies, although they also may be issued by United States banks or trust companies, and evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by either a foreign or a United States corporation. Generally, depository receipts in registered form are designed for use in the United States securities market and depository receipts in bearer form are designed for use in securities markets outside the United States. Depository receipts may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities into which they may be converted. Ownership of unsponsored depository receipts may not entitle a Fund to financial or other reports from the issuer of the underlying security, to which it would be entitled as the owner of sponsored depository receipts.

Convertible Securities. Although the equity investments of a Fund consist primarily of common and preferred stocks, a Fund may buy securities convertible into common stock if, for example, the Adviser believes that a company's convertible securities are undervalued in the market. Convertible securities eligible for purchase by a Fund include convertible bonds, convertible preferred stocks, and warrants. A warrant is an instrument issued by a corporation that gives the holder the right to subscribe to a specific amount of the corporation's capital stock at a set price for a specified period of time. Warrants do not represent ownership of the underlying securities, but only the right to buy the securities. The prices of warrants do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of underlying securities. Warrants may be considered speculative in that they have no voting rights, pay no dividends, and have no rights with respect to the assets of a corporation issuing them. Warrant positions will not be used to increase the leverage of a Fund; consequently, warrant positions are generally accompanied by cash positions equivalent to the required exercise amount. A Fund's ability to invest in warrants may be limited by a Fund's investment restrictions.

Real Estate Securities. A Fund will not invest in real estate (including mortgage loans and limited partnership interests), but may invest in readily marketable securities issued by companies that invest in real estate or interests therein. A Fund may also invest in readily marketable interests in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). REITs are generally publicly traded on the national stock exchanges and in the over-the-counter market and have varying degrees of liquidity. Investments in real estate securities are subject to risks inherent in the real estate market, including risk related to changes interest rates.

Government Securities. A Fund may invest a portion of the portfolio in U.S. government securities, defined to be U.S. government obligations such as U.S. Treasury notes, U.S. Treasury bonds, and U.S. Treasury bills, obligations guaranteed by the U.S. government such as Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA") as well as obligations of U.S. government authorities, agencies and instrumentalities such as Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), Federal Housing Administration ("FHA"), Federal Farm Credit Bank ("FFCB"), Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB"), Student Loan Marketing Association ("SLMA"), and The Tennessee Valley Authority. U.S. government securities may be acquired subject to repurchase agreements. While obligations of some U.S. government sponsored entities are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government (e.g., GNMA), several are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. government (e.g., FNMA, FHLMC), and still others are supported only by the credit of the issuer itself (e.g., SLMA, FFCB). No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities in the future, other than as set forth above, since it is not obligated to do so by law. The guarantee of the U.S. government does not extend to the yield or value of a Fund's shares.

Foreign Government Obligations. A Fund may invest in short-term obligations of foreign sovereign governments or of their agencies, instrumentalities, authorities or political subdivisions. These securities may be denominated in United States dollars or in another currency.

Mortgage-Backed Securities. A Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities, such as those issued by GNMA, FNMA, FHLMC or certain foreign issuers. Mortgage-backed securities represent direct or indirect participations in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property. The mortgages backing these securities include, among other mortgage instruments, conventional 30-year fixed-rate mortgages, 15-year fixed-rate mortgages, graduated payment mortgages and adjustable rate mortgages. The government or the issuing agency typically guarantees the payment of interest and principal of these securities. However, the guarantees do not extend to the securities' yield or value, which are likely to vary inversely with fluctuations in interest rates, nor do the guarantees extend to the yield or value of a Fund's shares. These securities generally are "pass-through" instruments, through which the holders receive a share of all interest and principal payments from the mortgages underlying the securities, net of certain fees.

Yields on pass-through securities are typically quoted by investment dealers and vendors based on the maturity of the underlying instruments and the associated average life assumption. The average life of pass-through pools varies with the maturities of the underlying mortgage loans. A pool's term may be shortened by unscheduled or early payments of principal on the underlying mortgages. The occurrence of mortgage prepayments is affected by various factors, including the level of interest rates, general economic conditions, the location, scheduled maturity and age of the mortgage and other social and demographic conditions. Because prepayment rates of individual pools vary widely, it is not possible to predict accurately the average life of a particular pool. For pools of fixed-rate 30-year mortgages in a stable interest rate environment, a common industry practice in the U.S. has been to assume that prepayments will result in a 12-year average life, although it may vary depending on various factors. At present, pools, particularly those with loans with other maturities or different characteristics, are priced on an assumption of average life determined for each pool. In periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayment tends to increase, thereby shortening the actual average life of a pool of mortgage-related securities. Conversely, in periods of rising rates the rate of prepayment tends to decrease, thereby lengthening the actual average life of the pool. However, these effects may not be present, or may differ in degree, if the mortgage loans in the pools have adjustable interest rates or other special payment terms, such as a prepayment charge. Actual prepayment experience may cause the yield of mortgage-backed securities to differ from the assumed average life yield. Reinvestment of prepayments may occur at higher or lower interest rates than the original investment, thus affecting a Fund's yield.

The rate of interest on mortgage-backed securities is lower than the interest rates paid on the mortgages included in the underlying pool due to the annual fees paid to the servicer of the mortgage pool for passing through monthly payments to certificate holders and to any guarantor, such as GNMA, and due to any yield retained by the issuer. Actual yield to the holder may vary from the coupon rate, even if adjustable, if the mortgage-backed securities are purchased or traded in the secondary market at a premium or discount. In addition, there is normally some delay between the time the issuer receives mortgage payments from the servicer and the time the issuer makes the payments on the mortgage-backed securities, and this delay reduces the effective yield to the holder of such securities.

Asset-Backed Securities. A Fund may invest in asset-backed securities, which represent participations in, or are secured by and payable from, assets such as motor vehicle installment sales, installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property and receivables from revolving credit (credit card) agreements. Such assets are securitized through the use of trusts and special purpose corporations. Payments or distributions of principal and interest may be guaranteed up to certain amounts and for a certain time period by a letter of credit or a pool insurance policy issued by a financial institution unaffiliated with the trust or corporation.

Asset-backed securities present certain risks that are not presented by other securities in which a Fund may invest. Automobile receivables generally are secured by automobiles. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the loan servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the asset-backed securities. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have a proper security interest in the underlying automobiles. Therefore, there is the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities. Credit card receivables are generally unsecured, and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. In addition, there is no assurance that the security interest in the collateral can be realized.

Structured Notes, Bonds and Debentures. A Fund may invest in structured notes, bonds and debentures. Typically, the value of the principal and/or interest on these instruments is determined by reference to changes in the value of specific currencies, interest rates, commodities, indexes or other financial indicators (the "Reference") or the relevant change in two or more References. The interest rate or the principal amount payable upon maturity or redemption may be increased or decreased depending upon changes in the applicable Reference. The terms of the structured securities may provide that in certain circumstances no principal is due at maturity and, therefore, may result in the loss of a Fund's entire investment. The value of structured securities may move in the same or the opposite direction as the value of the Reference, so that appreciation of the Reference may produce an increase or decrease in the interest rate or value of the security at maturity. In addition, the change in interest rate or the value of the security at maturity may be a multiple of the change in the value of the Reference so that the security may be more or less volatile than the Reference, depending on the multiple. Consequently, structured securities may entail a greater degree of market risk and volatility than other types of debt obligations.

Assignments and Participations. A Fund may invest in assignments of and participations in loans issued by banks and other financial institutions.

When a Fund purchases assignments from lending financial institutions, a Fund will acquire direct rights against the borrower on the loan. However, since assignments are generally arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors, the rights and obligations acquired by a Fund as the purchaser of an assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning lender.

Participations in loans will typically result in a Fund having a contractual relationship with the lending financial institution, not the borrower. A Fund would have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the lender of the payments from the borrower. In connection with purchasing a participation, a Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement relating to the loan, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, and a Fund may not benefit directly from any collateral supporting the loan in which it has purchased a participation. As a result, a Fund purchasing a participation will assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender selling the participation. In the event of the insolvency of the lender selling the participation, a Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the lender and may not benefit from any set-off between the lender and the borrower.

A Fund may have difficulty disposing of assignments and participations because there is no liquid market for such securities. The lack of a liquid secondary market will have an adverse impact on the value of such securities and on a Fund's ability to dispose of particular assignments or participations when necessary to meet a Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, such as a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. The lack of a liquid market for assignments and participations also may make it more difficult for a Fund to assign a value to these securities for purposes of valuing a Fund's portfolio and calculating its net asset value.

A Fund may invest in fixed and floating rate loans ("Loans") arranged through private negotiations between a foreign government (a "Borrower") and one or more financial institutions ("Lenders"). The majority of a Fund's investments in Loans are expected to be in the form of participations in Loans ("Participations") and assignments of portions of Loans from third parties ("Assignments"). Participations typically will result in a Fund having a contractual relationship only with the Lender, not with the Borrower. A Fund will have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the Lender selling the Participation and only upon receipt by the Lender of the payments from the Borrower. In connection with purchasing Participations, a Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the Borrower with the terms of the loan agreement relating to the Loan, nor any rights of set-off against the Borrower, and a Fund may not directly benefit from any collateral supporting the Loan in which it has purchased the Participation. As a result, a Fund will assume the credit risk of both the Borrower and the Lender that is selling the Participation. In the event of the insolvency of the Lender selling a Participation, a Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the Lender and may not benefit from any set-off between the Lender and the Borrower.

When a Fund purchases Assignments from Lenders, a Fund will acquire direct rights against the Borrower on the Loan. However, since Assignments are generally arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors, the rights and obligations acquired by a Fund as the purchaser of an Assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning Lender.

There are risks involved in investing in Participations and Assignments. A Fund may have difficulty disposing of them because there is no liquid market for such securities. The lack of a liquid secondary market will have an adverse impact on the value of such securities and on a Fund's ability to dispose of particular Participations or Assignments when necessary to meet a Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, such as a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the Borrower. The lack of a liquid market for Participations and Assignments also may make it more difficult for a Fund to assign a value to these securities for purposes of valuing a Fund's portfolio and calculating its net asset value.

Corporate Debt Securities. A Fund's fixed income investments may include corporate, municipal or other government debt securities. Corporate and municipal debt obligations purchased by a Fund may be any credit quality, maturity or yield. Accordingly, a Fund's debt securities may include "investment grade" securities (those rated at least Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), BBB- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") or Fitch Investors Service, Inc. ("Fitch") or, if not rated, of equivalent quality in the Adviser's opinion. In addition, a Fund's debt securities may include lower-rated debt securities including, without limitation, junk bonds. Debt obligations rated Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by S&P, or Fitch may be considered speculative and are subject to risks of non-payment of interest and principal. Debt obligations rated lower than Baa3 by Moody's or lower than BBB- by S&P or Fitch are generally considered speculative and subject to significant risks of non-payment of interest and principal. Descriptions of the quality ratings of Moody's, S&P and Fitch are contained in this SAI. While the Adviser utilizes the ratings of various credit rating services as one factor in establishing creditworthiness, it relies primarily upon its own analysis of factors establishing creditworthiness.

Money Market Instruments. A Fund may invest in money market instruments including U.S. government obligations or corporate debt obligations (including those subject to repurchase agreements), provided that they are eligible for purchase by a Fund. Money market instruments also may include Banker's Acceptances and Certificates of Deposit of domestic branches of U.S. banks, Commercial Paper, and Variable Amount Demand Master Notes ("Master Notes"). Banker's Acceptances are time drafts drawn on and "accepted" by a bank. When a bank "accepts" such a time draft, it assumes liability for its payment. When a Fund acquires a Banker's Acceptance, the bank that "accepted" the time draft is liable for payment of interest and principal when due. The Banker's Acceptance carries the full faith and credit of such bank. A Certificate of Deposit ("CD") is an unsecured, interest bearing debt obligation of a bank. Commercial Paper is an unsecured, short-term debt obligation of a bank, corporation, or other borrower. Maturities of Commercial Paper generally range from 2 to 270 days and are usually sold on a discounted basis rather than as an interest-bearing instrument. A Fund will invest in Commercial Paper only if it is rated in one of the top two rating categories by Moody's, S&P or Fitch, or if not rated, of equivalent quality in the Adviser's opinion. Commercial Paper may include Master Notes of the same quality. Master Notes are unsecured obligations which are redeemable upon demand of the holder and which permit the investment of fluctuating amounts at varying rates of interest. Master Notes are acquired by a Fund only through the Master Note program of a Fund's custodian bank, acting as administrator thereof. The Adviser will monitor, on a continuous basis, the earnings power, cash flow, and other liquidity ratios of the issuer of a Master Note held by a Fund.

ETFs. A Fund may invest in Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs"). An ETF is a fund that holds a portfolio of common stocks or bonds designed to track the performance of a securities index or sector of an index. ETFs are traded on a securities exchange based on their market value. An ETF portfolio holds the same stocks or bonds as the index it tracks, so its market price reflects the value of the index at any given time. ETFs are registered investment companies and incur fees and expenses such as operating expenses, licensing fees, registration fees, trustees' fees, and marketing expenses, and ETF shareholders, such as a Fund, pay their proportionate share of these expenses. Your cost of investing in a Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs. By investing in a Fund, you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying ETFs in which a Fund invests in addition to a Fund's direct fees and expenses.

Unit Investment Trusts. A unit investment trust, commonly referred to as a UIT, is one of three basic types of investment companies. The other two types are mutual funds and closed-end funds. A unit investment trust is a registered investment company that buys and holds a generally fixed portfolio of stocks, bonds, or other securities. "Units" in the trust are sold to investors (unitholders) who receive a share of principal and dividends (or interest). A UIT has a stated date for termination that varies according to the investments held in its portfolio. A UIT investing in long-term bonds may remain outstanding for 20 to 30 years. UITs that invest in stocks may seek to capture capital appreciation over a period of a year or a few years. When these trusts are dissolved, proceeds from the securities are either paid to unitholders or reinvested in another trust. A UIT does not actively trade its investment portfolio. That is, a UIT buys a relatively fixed portfolio of securities (for example, five, ten, or twenty specific stocks or bonds), and holds them with little or no change for the life of the UIT. Because the investment portfolio of a UIT generally is fixed, investors know more or less what they are investing in for the duration of their investment. Investors will find the portfolio securities held by the UIT listed in its prospectus.

Repurchase Agreements. A Fund may invest in repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement is a short term investment in which the purchaser acquires ownership of a U.S. government security and the seller agrees to repurchase the security at a future time at a set price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period. Any repurchase transaction in which a Fund engages will require full collateralization of the seller's obligation during the entire term of the repurchase agreement. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default of the seller, a Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses in value.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. A Fund may also be involved with reverse repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements are repurchase agreements in which a Fund is the seller (rather than the buyer) of the securities, and agrees to repurchase them at an agreed upon time and price. A reverse repurchase agreement may be viewed as a type of borrowing by a Fund. Reverse repurchase agreements are subject to credit risks. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements create leverage risks because a Fund must repurchase the underlying security at a higher price, regardless of the market value of the security at the time of repurchase.

Illiquid Investments. A Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, which are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the prices at which they are valued. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the Trust (“Trustees”), the Adviser determines the liquidity of a Fund’s investments, and through reports from the Adviser, the Trustees monitor investments in illiquid instruments. In determining the liquidity of a Fund’s investments, the Adviser may consider various factors including (1) the frequency of trades and quotations; (2) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace; (3) dealer undertakings to make a market; (4) the nature of the security (including any demand or tender features); and (5) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset a Fund’s rights and obligations relating to the investment). If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, a Fund were in a position where more than 15% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, a Fund may take appropriate steps to protect a Fund’s liquidity as deemed necessary or advisable by a Fund. A Fund, through its Fair Value Committee, values illiquid securities using its fair value procedures (described below) but there can be no assurance that (i) a Fund will determine fair value for a private investment accurately; (ii) that a Fund will be able to sell private securities for the fair value determined by a Fund; or (iii) that a Fund will be able to sell such securities at all. Investment in illiquid securities poses risks of potential delays in resale and uncertainty in valuation. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and a Fund may be unable to dispose of illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices.

Private Securities Transactions. In general, securities purchased in private transactions are legally restricted as to resale. A Fund’s investments in private placements will be subject to a number of risks because the securities will be illiquid securities for which there is no public market. Illiquid securities are subject to risks of potential delays in resale and uncertainty in valuation. In addition, as noted under “Illiquid Securities” above, if at any time more than 15% of a Fund’s net assets are invested in illiquid securities, a Fund may take appropriate steps to protect a Fund’s liquidity as deemed necessary or advisable by a Fund. In such a case, a Fund may seek to sell private securities in its portfolio prematurely at prices below what the Adviser believes to be the securities’ fair value.

Restricted Securities. Within its limitation on investment in illiquid securities and a Fund’s private investments, a Fund may purchase restricted securities that generally can be sold in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the federal securities laws, or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, a Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time a Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If during such a period adverse market conditions were to develop, a Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security. A Fund values restricted securities under fair value procedures described above under “Illiquid Securities” and as described in the section entitled “Investing in a Fund – Determining a Fund’s Net Asset Value” of the Prospectus.

Forward Commitment & When-Issued Securities. A Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis or for settlement at a future date if a Fund holds sufficient assets to meet the purchase price. In such purchase transactions, a Fund will not accrue interest on the purchased security until the actual settlement. Similarly, if a security is sold for a forward date, a Fund will accrue the interest until the settlement of the sale. When-issued security purchases and forward commitments have a higher degree of risk of price movement before settlement due to the extended time period between the execution and settlement of the purchase or sale. As a result, the exposure to the counterparty of the purchase or sale is increased. Although a Fund would generally purchase securities on a forward commitment or when-issued basis with the intention of taking delivery, a Fund may sell such a security prior to the settlement date if the Adviser felt such action was appropriate. In such a case, a Fund could incur a short-term gain or loss.

Short Sales of Securities. A Fund may make short sales, which are transactions in which a Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security. To complete a short sale transaction, a Fund will borrow the security from a broker-dealer, which generally involves the payment of a premium and transaction costs. A Fund then sells the borrowed security to a buyer in the market. A Fund will then cover the short position by buying shares in the market either (i) at its discretion; or (ii) when called by the broker-dealer lender. Until the security is replaced, a Fund is required to pay the broker-dealer lender any dividends or interest that accrue during the period of the loan. In addition, the net proceeds of the short sale will be retained by the broker to the extent necessary to meet regulatory or other requirements, until the short position is closed out.

A Fund will incur a loss as a result of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which a Fund replaces the borrowed security. A Fund will realize a gain if the security declines in price between those dates. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses a Fund may be required to pay in connection with a short sale. When a Fund makes a short sale, a Fund will segregate liquid assets (such as cash, U.S. government securities, or equity securities) on a Fund's books and/or in a segregated account at a Fund's custodian in an amount sufficient to cover the current value of the securities to be replaced as well as any dividends, interest and/or transaction costs due to the broker-dealer lender. In determining the amount to be segregated, any securities that have been sold short by a Fund will be marked to market daily. To the extent the market price of the security sold short increases and more assets are required to meet a Fund's short sale obligations, additional assets will be segregated to ensure adequate coverage of a Fund's short position obligations.

In addition, a Fund may make short sales "against the box;" *i.e.*, when a Fund sells a security short when a Fund has segregated securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short (or securities convertible or exchangeable into such securities) and will hold such securities while the short sale is outstanding. A Fund will incur transaction costs, including interest, in connection with opening, maintaining, and closing short sales against the box.

Lending of Portfolio Securities. In order to generate additional income, a Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount up to 33% of total Fund assets to broker-dealers, major banks, or other recognized domestic institutional borrowers of securities that the Adviser has determined are creditworthy under guidelines established by the Trustees. In determining whether a Fund will lend securities, the Adviser will consider all relevant facts and circumstances. A Fund may not lend securities to any company affiliated with the Adviser. Each loan of securities will be collateralized by cash, securities or letters of credit. A Fund might experience a loss if the borrower defaults on the loan.

The borrower at all times during the loan must maintain with a Fund cash or cash equivalent collateral, or provide to a Fund an irrevocable letter of credit equal in value to at least 100% of the value of the securities loaned. While the loan is outstanding, the borrower will pay a Fund any interest paid on the loaned securities, and a Fund may invest the cash collateral to earn additional income. Alternatively, a Fund may receive an agreed-upon amount of interest income from the borrower who has delivered equivalent collateral or a letter of credit. It is anticipated that a Fund may share with the borrower some of the income received on the collateral for the loan or a Fund will be paid a premium for the loan. Loans are subject to termination at the option of a Fund or the borrower at any time. A Fund may pay reasonable administrative and custodial fees in connection with a loan, and may pay a negotiated portion of the income earned on the cash to the borrower or placing broker. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially.

Temporary Defensive Positions. A Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with a Fund's principal investment strategies in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. During such an unusual set of circumstances, a Fund may hold up to 100% of its portfolio in cash or cash equivalent positions. When a Fund takes a temporary defensive position, a Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Fundamental Restrictions. Each Fund has adopted the following "fundamental restrictions," which cannot be changed without approval by holders of a majority of the outstanding voting shares of a Fund. A "majority" for this purpose means the lesser of (i) 67% of a Fund's shares represented in person or by proxy at a meeting at which more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented, or (ii) more than 50% of its outstanding shares.

FUNDAMENTAL RESTRICTIONS. As a matter of fundamental policy, a Fund may not:

- (1) Issue senior securities, except as permitted by Section 18(f)(1) of the 1940 Act;
- (2) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under Section 18(f)(1) the 1940 Act (including, but not limited to, reverse repurchase agreements and borrowing to meet redemptions). For purposes of this investment restriction, the entry into options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices shall not constitute borrowing;
- (3) Pledge, mortgage or hypothecate its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings and to the extent related to the deposit of assets in escrow in connection with selling covered put and call options and the purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis and collateral and initial or variation margin arrangements with respect to options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices;
- (4) Act as underwriter except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities, a Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter under certain federal securities laws;
- (5) Make loans, provided that a Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount up to 33% of total Fund assets, and provided further that, for purposes of this restriction, investment in U.S. Government obligations, short- term commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and repurchase agreements shall not be deemed to be the making of a loan;
- (6) Purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate directly; provided, however, that a Fund may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies which invest or deal in real estate (including, without limitation, investments in REITs and mortgage-backed securities);
- (7) Purchase or sell commodities, except that a Fund may purchase and sell options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices and may purchase interests in equity securities issued by companies (including, without limitation, investment companies) that hold or invest in one or more commodities as their sole or principal business activity; or

(8) Invest 25% or more of its total assets in securities of issuers in any particular industry. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. Government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), securities of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions and investments in other registered investment companies are not considered to be issued by members of any industry. The Fund will consider the concentration of underlying investments in determining compliance with this policy.

NON-FUNDAMENTAL RESTRICTIONS. The following investment limitations are not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval. As a matter of non-fundamental policy, a Fund may not:

- (1) Purchase securities on margin; provided, however, that a Fund may obtain such short-term credits as may be necessary for the clearance of transactions, may make short sales to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and may enter into options, forward contracts, futures contracts or indices options on futures contracts or indices;
- (2) Make investments for the purpose of exercising control or management over a portfolio company;
- (3) Invest in securities of other registered investment companies, except as permitted under the 1940 Act;
- (4) Invest in interests in oil, gas or other mineral exploration or development programs, although a Fund may invest in the common stock of companies which invest in or sponsor such programs;
- (5) Invest 15% or more of its total net assets in illiquid securities; or
- (6) Purchase warrants if as a result a Fund would then have more than 5% of its total net assets (taken at the lower of cost or current value) invested in warrants.

With respect to the “fundamental” and “non-fundamental” investment restrictions above, if a percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from any change in value or net assets will not result in a violation of such restriction (*i.e.*, percentage limitations are determined at the time of purchase); provided, however, that the percentage limitations on borrowing under a Fund’s second fundamental investment restriction apply at all times.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE ALLOCATION

Subject to the general supervision of the Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for, makes decisions with respect to, and places orders for all purchases and sales of portfolio securities for a Fund. The Adviser shall manage a Fund’s portfolio in accordance with the terms of each Fund’s Investment Advisory Agreement by and between the Adviser and that Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”). Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser selects the securities and manages the investments for a Fund, and also selects broker-dealers to execute portfolio transactions, all subject to the oversight of the Board of Trustees. The Advisory Agreement is described in detail under “Management and Administration”. The Adviser serves as investment adviser for a number of client accounts, including the Funds. Investment decisions for a Fund will be made independently from those for any other series of the Trust, if any, and for any other investment companies and accounts advised or managed by the Adviser.

Brokerage Selection. In selecting brokers to be used in portfolio transactions, the Adviser’s general guiding principal is to obtain the best overall execution for each trade, which is a combination of price and execution. With respect to execution, the Adviser considers a number of judgmental factors, including, without limitation, the actual handling of the order, the ability of the broker to settle the trade promptly and accurately, the financial standing of the broker, the ability of the broker to position stock to facilitate execution, the Adviser’s past experience with similar trades and other factors that may be unique to a particular order. Recognizing the value of these judgmental factors, the Adviser may select brokers who charge a brokerage commission that is higher than the lowest commission that might otherwise be available for any given trade. The Adviser may not give consideration to sales of shares of a Fund as a factor in selecting brokers to execute portfolio transactions. The Adviser may, however, place portfolio transactions with brokers that promote or sell a Fund’s shares so long as such transactions are done in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the Trustees that are designed to ensure that the selection is based on the quality of the broker’s execution and not on the broker’s sales efforts.

Under Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”), and as provided in the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is authorized to cause each Fund to pay a brokerage commission in excess of that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transaction, in recognition of the value of brokerage and/or research services provided by the broker. The research received may include, without limitation: information on the United States and other world economies; information on specific industries, groups of securities, individual companies, political and other relevant news developments affecting markets and specific securities; technical and quantitative information about markets; analysis of proxy proposals affecting specific companies; accounting and performance systems that allow the Adviser to determine and track investment results; and trading systems that allow the Adviser to interface electronically with brokerage firms, custodians and other providers. Where a product or service has a mixed use among research, brokerage and other purposes, the Adviser will make a reasonable allocation according to the uses and will pay for the non-research and non-brokerage functions in cash using its own funds.

The research and investment information services described above make available to the Adviser for its analysis and consideration the views and information of individuals and research staffs of other securities firms. These services may be useful to the Adviser in connection with advisory clients other than a Fund and not all such services may be useful to the Adviser in connection with a Fund. Although such information may be a useful supplement to the Adviser’s own investment information in rendering services to a Fund, the value of such research and services is not expected to reduce materially the expenses of the Adviser in the performance of its services under the Advisory Agreement and will not reduce the management fees payable to the Adviser by a Fund.

A Fund may invest in securities traded in the over-the-counter market. Transactions in the over-the-counter market are generally principal transactions with dealers and the costs of such transactions involve dealer spreads rather than brokerage commissions. A Fund, where possible, deals directly with the dealers who make a market in the securities involved except in those circumstances where better prices and/or execution are available elsewhere. When a transaction involves exchange listed securities, the Adviser considers the advisability of effecting the transaction with a broker which is not a member of the securities exchange on which the security to be purchased is listed or effecting the transaction in the institutional market.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018, each Fund paid the following amount of brokerage commissions:

Name of Fund	Brokerage Commissions Paid		
	2020	2019	2018
Value Fund	\$ 53,510	\$ 7,679	\$ 34,937
Income Fund	\$ 28,690	\$ 23,505	\$ 40,217

Aggregated Trades. While investment decisions for a Fund are made independently of the Adviser’s other client accounts, the Adviser’s other client accounts may invest in the same securities as a Fund. To the extent permitted by law, the Adviser may aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased for a Fund with those to be sold or purchased for other investment companies or accounts in executing transactions. When a purchase or sale of the same security is made at substantially the same time on behalf of a Fund and another investment company or account, the transaction will be averaged as to price and available investments allocated as to amount in a manner which the Adviser believes to be equitable to a Fund and such other investment company or account. In some instances, this investment procedure may adversely affect the price paid or received by a Fund or the size of the position obtained or sold by a Fund.

Portfolio Turnover. The annualized portfolio turnover rate for a Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the reporting period by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities owned during the reporting period. The calculation excludes all securities whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition are one year or less. Portfolio turnover of a Fund may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may be affected by cash requirements for redemption of shares and by requirements that enable a Fund to receive favorable tax treatment. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making Fund decisions, and a Fund may engage in short-term trading to achieve its investment objectives.

The following table sets forth each Fund’s turnover rate for the last two fiscal years:

Name of Fund	2020	2019
Value Fund*	263.64%	17.29%
Income Fund**	390.29%	728.46%

*The significant variation in portfolio turnover for the Value Fund between fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 is attributable to the Value Fund’s rotation into a more defensive strategy surrounding economic and political uncertainty as well as to minimize capital gains distributions to investors.

**The significant variation in portfolio turnover for the Income Fund between fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 is attributable to the Income Fund’s dividend recapture strategy.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted policies to govern the circumstances under which disclosure regarding securities held by a Fund and disclosure of purchases and sales of such securities may be made to shareholders of the Trust or other persons. These policies include the following:

- Public disclosure regarding the securities held by a Fund (“Portfolio Securities”) on a given day will not be made until the close of the next business day at least 24 hours after such day.
- Public disclosure regarding a Fund’s Portfolio Securities is made quarterly through the Funds’ Form N-Q and Semi-Annual and Annual Reports (“Official Reports”). Other than the Official Reports, shareholders and other persons generally may not be provided with information regarding Portfolio Securities held, purchased or sold by a Fund.
- Information regarding Portfolio Securities, and other information regarding the investment activities of the Portfolios, may be disclosed to rating and ranking organizations for use in connection with their rating or ranking of the Trust or a Fund, but only if such disclosure has been publicly disclosed or approved in writing by the Chief Compliance Officer of the Trust (the “CCO”). The CCO will not approve arrangements prior to public disclosure unless persons receiving the information provide assurances that the information will not be used for inappropriate trading in Fund shares.

- The Trust’s policy relating to disclosure of the Trust’s holdings of Portfolio Securities does not prohibit: (i) disclosure of information to the Trust’s investment adviser or to other Trust service providers, including but not limited to the Trust’s administrator, distributor, custodian, legal counsel and auditors as identified in the Prospectus and this SAI, financial printers or to brokers and dealers through which the Trust purchases and sells Portfolio Securities; and (ii) disclosure of holdings of or transactions in Portfolio Securities by a Fund that is made on the same basis to all Fund shareholders. This information is disclosed to third parties under conditions of confidentiality. “Conditions of confidentiality” include (i) confidentiality clauses in written agreements, (ii) confidentiality implied by the nature of the relationship (*e.g.*, attorney-client relationship), (iii) confidentiality required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (*e.g.*, custody relationships), and (iv) understandings or expectations between the parties that the information will be kept confidential.
- The CCO is required to approve any arrangements other than disclosure to service providers under which information relating to Portfolio Securities held by the Portfolios, or purchased or sold by a Fund is disclosed to a shareholder or other person before disclosure in the Official Reports. In making such a determination, the CCO may consider, among other things, the information to be disclosed, the timing of the disclosure, the intended use of the information, whether the arrangement is reasonably necessary to aid in conducting the ongoing business of a Fund, and whether the arrangement will adversely affect the Trust, a Fund or its shareholders. The CCO will not approve such arrangements unless persons receiving the information provide assurances that the information will not be used for inappropriate trading in Fund shares.
- The CCO shall inform the Board of Trustees of any special portfolio holdings disclosure arrangements that are approved by the CCO, and the rationale supporting approval.
- Neither the Trust’s investment adviser nor the Trust (or any affiliated person, employee, officer, trustee or director of the investment adviser or the Trust) may receive any direct or indirect compensation in consideration of the disclosure of information relating to Portfolio Securities held, purchased or sold by a Fund.

“Third Parties” or a “Third Party” means a person other than a Service Provider, an employee of a Service Provider, a Trustee of the Trust, or an officer of the Funds.

“Service Providers” or a “Service Provider” includes, but is not limited to, the investment adviser, administrator, custodian, transfer agent, fund accountant, principal underwriter, software or technology service providers, pricing and proxy voting service providers, research and trading service providers, auditors, accountants, and legal counsel, or any other entity that has a need to know such information in order to fulfill their contractual obligations to provide services to the Funds.

In order to protect a Fund from any trading practices or other use by a Third Party that could harm the Fund, Portfolio Holdings’ and other Fund-specific information must not be selectively released or disclosed except under the circumstances described below.

The Board will periodically review the list of entities that have received, other than through public channels, Portfolio Holdings data, to ensure that the disclosure of the information was in the best interest of shareholders, identify any potential for conflicts of interest and evaluate the effectiveness of its current portfolio holding policy.

The identity of such entities is provided below:

Name of Recipient	Frequency of Holdings Disclosure	Information Lag	Date of Information	Date Provided to Recipients
IMS Capital Management, Inc. (Adviser)	Daily	None	Daily	Daily
M3Sixty Administration, LLC (Administrator)	Daily	None	Daily	Daily
Huntington National Bank (Custodian)	Daily	None	Daily	Daily
BBD, LLP (Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm)	As needed	None	As needed	As needed
Practus, LLP (Trust Counsel and Independent Trustee Counsel)	As needed	None	As needed	As needed
Matrix 360 Distributors, LLC (Principal Underwriter)	Daily	None	Daily	As needed

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust, which is a statutory trust organized under Delaware law on February 24, 2005, is an open-end management investment company. The Trust's Declaration of Trust ("Trust Instrument") authorizes the Trustees to divide shares into series, each series relating to a separate portfolio of investments, and to classify and reclassify any unissued shares into one or more classes of shares of each such series. The Trust currently offers 7 series of shares. The number of shares in the Trust shall be unlimited. The Trustees may classify and reclassify the shares of the Funds into additional classes of shares at a future date. When issued for payment as described in the Prospectus and this SAI, shares of a Fund will be fully paid and non-assessable and shall have no preemptive or conversion rights.

In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust or an individual series, such as a Fund, shareholders of a particular series would be entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to such series. Shareholders of a series are entitled to participate equally in the net distributable assets of the particular series involved on liquidation, based on the number of shares of the series that are held by each shareholder. If there are any assets, income, earnings, proceeds, funds or payments that are not readily identifiable as belonging to any particular series, the Trustees shall allocate them among any one or more of the series as they, in their sole discretion, deem fair and equitable.

Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each full share and a fractional vote for each fractional share held. Shares have non-cumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting for the election of Trustees can elect 100% of the Trustees, and in this event, the holders of the remaining shares voting will not be able to elect any Trustees. Rights of shareholders cannot be modified by less than a majority vote.

The Trustees will hold office indefinitely, except that: (1) any Trustee may resign or retire and (2) any Trustee may be removed: (a) any time by action of a majority of the four Trustees at a duly constituted meeting; (b) at any meeting of shareholders of the Trust by a vote of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust; or (c) by a written declaration signed by shareholders holding not less than two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust. In case a vacancy or an anticipated vacancy on the Board of Trustees shall for any reason exist, the vacancy shall be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining Trustees, subject to certain restrictions under the 1940 Act.

The Trust Instrument provides that the Trustees will not be liable in any event in connection with the affairs of the Trust, except as such liability may arise from a Trustee's bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of duties. With the exceptions stated, the Trust Instrument provides that a Trustee or officer is entitled to be indemnified against all liability in connection with the affairs of the Trust.

The Trust will not hold an annual shareholders' meeting unless required by law. There will normally be no annual meeting of shareholders in any year in which the election of Trustees by shareholders is not required by the 1940 Act. As set forth in the Trust's Amended and Restated By-Laws, shareholders of the Trust have the right, under certain conditions, to call a special meeting of shareholders, including a meeting to consider removing a Trustee.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, OFFICERS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

The Trustees are responsible for the management and supervision of the Funds. The Trustees approve all significant agreements between the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, and those companies that furnish services to the Funds; review performance of the Funds; and oversee activities of the Funds. This section of the SAI provides information about the persons who serve as Trustees and Officers to the Trust and Funds, respectively, as well as the entities that provide services to the Funds.

Trustees and Officers. Following are the Trustees and Officers of the Trust, their year of birth and address, their present position with the Trust or the Funds and their principal occupation during the past five years. As described above under "Description of the Trust," each of the Trustees of the Trust will generally hold office indefinitely. The Officers of the Trust will hold office indefinitely, except that: (1) any Officer may resign or retire and (2) any Officer may be removed any time by written instrument signed by at least two-thirds of the number of Trustees prior to such removal. In case a vacancy or an anticipated vacancy on the Board of Trustees shall for any reason exist, the vacancy shall be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining Trustees, subject to certain restrictions under the 1940 Act. Those Trustees who are "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) by virtue of their affiliation with either the Trust or the Adviser, are indicated in the table.

Name, Address* and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Trust	Length of Service	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Series Overseen	Other Directorships During Past 5 Years
Independent Trustees					
Arthur Q. Falk 1937	Trustee	Since 2011	Retired.	7	None
Tom M. Wirtshafter 1954	Trustee	Since 2011	Senior Vice President, American Portfolios Financial Services, (broker-dealer), American Portfolios Advisors (investment adviser) (2009-Present).	7	None

Name, Address* and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Trust	Length of Service	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Series Overseen	Other Directorships During Past 5 Years
Gary W. DiCenzo 1962	Trustee and Independent Chairman	Since 2014 Since 2019	Partner, Cognios Capital (investment management firm) (2015-2020), Chief Executive Officer, (2015-2019); President and CEO, IMC Group, LLC (asset management firm consultant) (2010-2015).	7	None
Steven D. Poppen 1968	Trustee	Since 2018	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Minnesota Vikings (professional sports organization) (1999-present).	7	M3Sixty Funds Trust (3 portfolios) (2015 – present)
Thomas J. Schmidt 1963	Trustee	Since 2018	Principal, Tom Schmidt & Associates Consulting, LLC (2015-Present).	7	None
Interested Trustee**					
Randall K. Linscott 1971	Trustee and President	Since 2013	Chief Executive Officer, M3Sixty Administration, LLC (2013 – present); Chief Operating Officer, M3Sixty Administration LLC (2011-2013); Division Vice President, Boston Financial Data Services, (2005-2011).	7	M3Sixty Funds Trust (3 portfolios) (2015 – present)
Officers					
András P. Teleki 1971	Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary	Since 2015	Chief Legal Officer, M3Sixty Administration, LLC, M3Sixty Holdings, LLC, Matrix 360 Distributors, LLC and M3Sixty Advisors, LLC (2015-present); Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary, M3Sixty Funds Trust (2016-present); Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary, WP Trust (2016-present); Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Capital Management Investment Trust (2015); Partner, K&L Gates (2009-2015).	N/A	N/A
Brandon J. Byrd 1981	Assistant Secretary and Anti-Money Laundering Officer Vice President	Since 2013 Since 2018	Chief Operating Officer, M3Sixty Administration, LLC (2013-present); Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer, Montegale Funds (2015-2016).	N/A	N/A

Name, Address* and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Trust	Length of Service	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Series Overseen	Other Directorships During Past 5 Years
Larry E. Beaver, Jr. 1969	Assistant Treasurer	Since 2017	Fund Accounting, Administration and Tax Officer, M3Sixty Administration, LLC (2017-Present); Director of Fund Accounting & Administration, M3Sixty Administration, LLC (2005-2017); Chief Accounting Officer, Amidex Funds, Inc. (2003-Present); Assistant Treasurer, Capital Management Investment Trust (July 2017-July 2018); Assistant Treasurer, M3Sixty Funds Trust (July 2017-Present); Assistant Treasurer, WP Funds Trust (July 2017-Present); Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, Capital Management Investment Trust (2008-July 2017); Treasurer, 360 Funds Trust (2007-2017); Treasurer, M3Sixty Funds Trust (2015-July 2017); Treasurer, WP Trust (2015-July 2017); Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer, Monteagle Funds (2008-2016).	N/A	N/A
John H. Lively 1969	Assistant Secretary	Since 2017	Attorney, Practus, LLP (law firm) (2010-present).	N/A	N/A
Ted L. Akins 1974	Assistant Secretary	Since 2018	Vice President of Operations, M3Sixty Administration, LLC (2012-present).	N/A	N/A
Bo J. Howell 1981	Assistant Secretary	Since 2020	Partner, Practus LLP (2018-present); CEO of Joot (2018-present); Director of Fund Administration, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2014-2018)	N/A	N/A

* The address of each Trustee and officer is 4300 Shawnee Mission Parkway, Suite 100, Fairway, Kansas 66205.

** Mr. Linscott is an Interested Trustee because he is Chief Executive Officer and principal owner of M3Sixty Administration, LLC, the Funds' administrator and transfer agent.

Board Structure. The Trust's Board of Trustees includes five independent Trustees and one interested Trustee, Mr. Linscott. Mr. Falk, one of the Trust's independent trustees, serves as the Chairman of the Board. The Trustees have determined that the Trust's current leadership structure is appropriate, as it allows Trust management to communicate with each independent Trustee as and when needed and permits each independent Trustee to be involved in each committee of the Board (each a "Committee") as well as each Board function. With respect to risk oversight, the Board holds four regular meetings each year to consider and address matters involving the Trust and the Funds. During these meetings, the Board receives reports from the Funds' administrator, transfer agent and distributor and Trust management, including the Trust's President, Mr. Linscott, and the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, Mr. Teleki, on regular quarterly items and, where appropriate and as needed, on specific issues. As part of its oversight function, the Board also may hold special meetings or communicate directly with the Trust's officers to address matters arising between regular meetings. The Board has established a committee structure that includes an Audit Committee, a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and a Proxy Voting Committee (discussed in more detail below). Each of these Committees is comprised entirely of independent Trustees.

Qualification of Trustees. The Board has considered each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills in light of the Board's function and the Trust's business and structure, and has determined that each Trustee possesses experience, qualifications, attributes and skills that enable the Trustee to be an effective member of the Board. In this regard, the Board has considered the following specific experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills for each Trustee:

Arthur Q. Falk	For over 20 years, Mr. Falk was the President of Murray Hill Financial Marketing, a financial marketing consulting firm and now is retired. Murray Hill provides consulting services on the development of mutual funds and similar investment products.
Tom M. Wirtshafter	Mr. Wirtshafter has more than 30 years' experience managing and operating a wide range of financial services companies, and is currently a Senior Vice President at American Portfolios Financial Services, a broker-dealer, and American Portfolios Advisors, an investment adviser.
Gary W. DiCenzo	Prior to December 2019, Mr. DiCenzo responsible for the overall operation and strategic direction of Cognios Capital. Prior to joining Cognios in 2015, Mr. DiCenzo was President & CEO of Chicago based strategic consulting firm IMC Group. Mr. DiCenzo also led Scout Investment Advisors as President of the Scout Mutual Fund complex, the President & CEO of Scout Distributors and as a board director to the advisor from 2003-2010. Over the past 25 years, he has focused on the strategic planning and growth for both institutional and mutual fund investment managers. Mr. DiCenzo received an MBA and a Bachelor's Degree in Management from Rhode Island College.
Steven D. Poppen	Mr. Poppen is currently the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for the Minnesota Vikings professional football team. In his role, Mr. Poppen is responsible for all financial aspects of the team, including business planning, budgeting, day-to-day financial and administrative operations, human resources, facilities, and U.S. Bank Stadium project financing. Prior to joining the Vikings' organization, Mr. Poppen was a Certified Public Accountant in the business assurance group of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Mr. Poppen currently is a member of the Twin Cities Habitat for Humanity board of directors and previously held board of director positions with a number of nonprofit organizations.
Thomas J. Schmidt	Mr. Schmidt has more than 30 years' experience managing and operating financial services companies and is currently Principal of Tom Schmidt & Associates Consulting, LLC. Prior to this, he served as Vice President of the Mutual Fund an Alternative Investment Full Service Transfer Agent.

Randall K. Linscott

Mr. Linscott has over 20 years' experience with a wide range of financial services companies, including service at PriceWaterhouseCoopers, an international public accounting firm, as well as Boston Financial Data Services, a transfer agency, prior to his role at M3Sixty Administration, LLC and with the Trust.

The Board has determined that each of the Trustees' careers and background, combined with their interpersonal skills and general understanding of financial and other matters, enable the Trustees to effectively participate in and contribute to the Board's functions and oversight of the Trust. References to the qualifications, attributes and skills of Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), do not constitute holding out the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

Trustee Standing Committees. The Trustees have established the following standing committees:

Audit Committee. All of the Independent Trustees are members of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee oversees the Funds' accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, reviews the results of the annual audits of the Funds' financial statements, and interacts with the Funds' independent registered public accountants on behalf of all the Trustees. The Audit Committee also serves as the Trust's qualified legal compliance committee. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to an Audit Committee Charter and meets periodically as necessary. The Audit Committee met four times in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. All of the Independent Trustees are members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee's purposes, duties and powers are set forth in its written charter included as Appendix B. This charter also describes the process by which shareholders of the Trust may make nominations. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee meets only as necessary and met once during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Proxy Voting Committee. All of the Independent Trustees are members of the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee will determine how the Funds should cast its vote, if called upon by the Board or the Adviser, when a matter with respect to which a Fund is entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interests of the Fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Funds' Adviser, principal underwriter or an affiliated person of a Fund, its investment adviser, or principal underwriter, on the other hand. The Proxy Voting Committee will also review the Trust's Proxy Voting Policy and recommend any changes to the Board as it deems necessary or advisable. The Proxy Voting Committee meets only as necessary and did not meet during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Fair Value Committee. In addition to the foregoing Committees established by the Board, the Trust has also established a Fair Value Committee. A representative of the adviser/sub-adviser (as applicable) and Messrs. Falk, DiCenzo, Schmidt, Beaver, Byrd and Teleki are members of the Fair Value Committee. Messrs. Byrd and Teleki (or his designee) serve in an advisory role and are non-voting members of the Fair Value Committee. The Fair Value Committee oversees the valuation of restricted securities and any other security that may be purchased for the Trust's portfolio for which a readily available market quotation is not available and implements guidelines and instructions adopted by the Board regarding the valuation of restricted securities held by the Funds focusing on such important factors, among others, as valuation, liquidity and availability of relevant information. The Fair Value Committee reviews relevant market conditions for any restricted security held by a Fund on a daily basis to determine the appropriate value for such restricted security. The Fair Value Committee met 4 times with respect to the Funds in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Beneficial Equity Ownership Information. The table below shows for each Trustee the amount of Fund equity securities beneficially owned by each Trustee and the aggregate value of all investments in equity securities of the Fund complex, as of a valuation date of December 31, 2019 and stated as one of the following ranges: A = None; B = \$1-\$10,000; C = 10,001-\$50,000; D = \$50,001-100,000; and E = over \$100,000.

Name of Director		Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Director in Family of Investment Companies
Independent Trustees			
Arthur Q. Falk	Value Fund Income Fund	A	A
Tom M. Wirtshafter	Value Fund Income Fund	A	A
Gary W. DiCenzo	Value Fund Income Fund	A	A
Steven D. Poppen	Value Fund Income Fund	A	A
Thomas J. Schmidt	Value Fund Income Fund	A	A
Interested Trustee			
Randall K. Linscott	Value Fund Income Fund	A	A

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities. As of October 2, 2020, the Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group owned beneficially (*i.e.*, directly or indirectly had voting and/or investment power) less than 1% of the then outstanding shares of a Fund.

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the respective Fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of a Fund or acknowledges the existence of such control. As a controlling shareholder, each of these persons could control the outcome of any proposal submitted to the shareholders for approval, including changes to a Fund's fundamental policies or the terms of the investment advisory agreement. As of October 2, 2020, the following persons were record owners (or to the knowledge of the Trust, beneficial owners) of 5% or more of the shares of the respective Fund.

Value Fund
Institutional Class shares

<u>Name and Address of Principal Holder</u>	<u>Percentage Owned of Record</u>
NFS LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281	38.46%
TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103	31.24%

Income Fund
Institutional Class shares

<u>Name and Address of Principal Holder</u>	<u>Percentage Owned of Record</u>
NFS LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281	35.63%
TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103	50.68%

Compensation. Officers of the Trust and Trustees who are “interested persons” of the Trust or the Adviser will receive no salary or fees from the Trust. Officers of the Trust and interested Trustees do receive compensation directly from certain service providers to the Trust, including Matrix 360 Distributors, LLC and M3Sixty Administration LLC. Effective April 25, 2019, each Trustee who is not an “interested person” receives a fee of \$5,000 each year, plus a fee of \$1,500 per Fund each year, and \$200 per Fund per Board or committee meeting attended. Prior to April 25, 2019, each Trustee who is not an “interested person” received a fee of \$1,500 each year plus \$200 per Board or committee meeting attended. The Trust reimburses each Trustee and officer for his or her travel and other expenses relating to attendance at such meetings.

Name of Trustee*	Aggregate Compensation from the Funds*	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees**
Independent Trustees				
Arthur Q. Falk	\$9,842	None	None	\$36,225
Tom M. Wirtshafter	\$9,042	None	None	\$36,225
Gary W. DiCenzo	\$9,842	None	None	\$32,825
Steven D. Poppen	\$9,042	None	None	\$36,225
Thomas J. Schmidt	\$9,842	None	None	\$32,825
Interested Trustee				
Randall K. Linscott	None	None	None	None

* Figures are for the period ended June 30, 2020. Amounts also include payments for the IMS Dividend Growth Fund, which liquidated on June 15, 2020.

** Each of the Trustees serves as a Trustee to the 7 funds of the Trust.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Investment Adviser. IMS Capital Management, Inc. serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. The Adviser's principal office is located 8995 S.E. Otty Road, Portland, Oregon 97086. Information about the Adviser and its duties and compensation as Adviser is contained in the Prospectus. The Adviser is an Oregon corporation and is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

The Adviser supervises the Funds' investments pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Advisory Agreement is effective for an initial two-year period and will be renewed thereafter only so long as such renewal and continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Trustees or by vote of a majority of each Fund's outstanding voting securities, provided the continuance is also approved by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party.

The Adviser manages the operations of the Funds and manages the Funds' investments in accordance with the stated policies of the Funds, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

Under the Funds' Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is not liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Fund in connection with the performance of such Advisory Agreement, except a loss resulting from a breach of fiduciary duty with respect to the receipt of compensation for services; or a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence on the part of the Adviser in the performance of its duties; or from its reckless disregard of its duties and obligations under the Advisory Agreement.

Carl W. Marker, Founder, is the Chairman and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser and may be deemed a controlling person of the Adviser due to his ownership of the shares of the corporation.

The Adviser will receive a monthly management fee equal to an annual rate of each Fund's net assets for Institutional Class shares as follows:

Value Fund	1.21%
Income Fund	1.26%

In addition, the Adviser and the Trust on behalf of the Funds have entered into an Expense Limitation Agreement under which the Adviser has agreed to waive or reduce its fees and to assume other expenses of each of the Funds, if necessary, in an amount that limits annual operating expenses (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage fees and commissions, other expenditures that are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, acquired fund fees and expenses, other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of a Fund's business, interest and dividend expense on securities sold short, and amounts, if any payable pursuant to a plan adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act) to not more than the following average daily net assets of each of the Funds through October 31, 2021:

Value Fund	1.95%
Income Fund	1.95%

As a result, the Funds' "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" (subject to the foregoing exclusions) will be limited as indicated in the Prospectus. It is expected that the contractual agreement will continue from year-to-year provided such continuance is approved by the Board of Trustees of the Fund.

In addition to the management fee described above, the Adviser may also receive certain benefits from its management of a Fund in the form of brokerage or research services received from brokers under arrangements under Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act and the terms of each Fund's Advisory Agreement. For a description of these potential benefits, see the description under "Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage Allocation -- Brokerage Selection."

The following tables describe the advisory fees paid to the Advisor by the Funds for the last three fiscal years.

Value Fund

Fiscal Year Ended	Advisory Fees Accrued	Total Fees Reimbursed (Waived) by Adviser	Net Advisory Fees Paid
June 30, 2018	\$ 444,155	\$ 0	\$ 444,155
June 30, 2019	\$ 378,285	\$ 0	\$ 378,285
June 30, 2020	\$ 357,634	\$ 0	\$ 357,634

Income Fund

Fiscal Year Ended	Advisory Fees Accrued	Total Fees Reimbursed (Waived) by Adviser	Net Advisory Fees Paid
June 30, 2018	\$ 61,504	\$ (65,700)	\$ (4,196)
June 30, 2019	\$ 50,479	\$ (81,754)	\$ (31,275)
June 30, 2020	\$ 99,588	\$ (115,540)	\$ (15,952)

Portfolio Managers. Carl W. Marker is the lead portfolio manager responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds. Mr. Marker is compensated through salary, bonus and equity ownership of the Adviser. Mr. Marker's compensation consists of a fixed base salary and a discretionary bonus based on the quality of each of their research contributions, and each of their overall contributions to the firm's success. In addition, Mr. Marker participates in the Adviser's profit sharing plan. Such arrangement provides incentive for Mr. Marker to increase revenue through asset gathering, asset retention, preservation and growth of capital, and through the production of excellent research and decision making.

As of June 30, 2020, Mr. Marker managed assets in a number of other accounts as listed in the table below.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles Managed		Other Accounts Managed	
	Number	Total Assets	Number	Total Assets	Number	Total Assets
Carl W. Marker	0	N/A	0	N/A	73	\$40,600,539

Ownership of Securities. The table below shows the amount of Fund equity securities beneficially owned by each portfolio manager as of June 30, 2020 stated as one of the following ranges: A = None; B = \$1-\$10,000; C = \$10,001-\$50,000; D = \$50,001-\$100,000; E = \$100,001-\$500,000; F = \$500,001-\$1,000,000; and G = over \$1,000,000.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Value Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Income Fund
Carl W. Marker	E	A

Conflicts of Interest. The Adviser's management of accounts other than the Funds may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with its management of the Funds' investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts (the "Other Accounts"), on the other. The Other Accounts might have similar investment objectives as the Funds, track the same indices a Fund tracks or otherwise hold, purchase or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased, or sold by the Fund. While the portfolio managers' management of other accounts may give rise to the following potential conflicts of interest, the Adviser does not believe that the conflicts, if any, are material or, to the extent any such conflicts are material, the Adviser believes that it has designed policies and procedures that are designed to manage those conflicts in an appropriate way.

Knowledge of the Timing and Size of Fund Trades. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio managers' day-to-day management of the Funds. The portfolio managers know the size and timing of trades for the Funds and the Other Accounts, and may be able to predict the market impact of Fund trades. It is theoretically possible that the portfolio managers could use this information to the advantage of Other Accounts they manage and to the possible detriment of the Funds, or vice versa.

Investment Opportunities. The Adviser may provide investment supervisory services for a number of investment accounts that have varying investment guidelines. Differences in the compensation structures of the Adviser's various accounts may give rise to a conflict of interest by creating an incentive for the Adviser to allocate the investment opportunities it believes might be the most profitable to the client accounts that may benefit the most from the investment gains."

Administrator. M3Sixty Administration, LLC ("M3Sixty"), with principal offices at 4300 Shawnee Mission Parkway, Suite 100, Fairway, Kansas 66205, provides accounting, administrative, transfer agency, dividend disbursing agency, and shareholder servicing agency services for the Trust pursuant to an Investment Company Services Agreement (the "Services Agreement"). Under the Services Agreement, M3Sixty is responsible for a wide variety of functions, including but not limited to: (a) Fund accounting services; (b) financial statement preparation; (c) valuation of the Fund's portfolio securities; (d) pricing the Fund's shares; (e) assistance in preparing tax returns; (f) preparation and filing of required regulatory reports; (g) communications with shareholders; (h) coordination of Board and shareholder meetings; (i) monitoring the Fund's legal compliance; and (j) maintaining shareholder account records.

The following table describes the administration fees paid to M3Sixty for the last three fiscal years:

Fiscal Year Ended	Value Fund	Income Fund
June 30, 2018	\$104,259	\$28,607
June 30, 2019	\$99,512	\$47,860
June 30, 2020	\$97,928	\$89,678

M3Sixty also agreed to waive certain fees until certain conditions were met. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, M3Sixty waived \$0 for the Value Fund and \$15,667 for the Income Fund.

Certain officers and a Trustee of the Trust are also employees of M3Sixty.

Distributor. Effective March 15, 2015, Matrix Capital Group, Inc. ("Matrix Capital") acted as principal underwriter of the Funds' shares through March 2, 2017. Effective March 3, 2017, Matrix 360 Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor") became the principal underwriter (the "Distributor") of the Funds' shares for the purpose of facilitating the registration of shares of the Funds under state securities laws and to assist in sales of Fund shares pursuant to a distribution agreement approved by the Trustees. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and a member in good standing of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and maintains, at its own expense, its qualification as a broker-dealer under all applicable federal or state laws in those states which the Funds shall from time to time identify to the Distributor as states in which it wishes to offer its shares for sale, in order that state registrations may be maintained for the Funds. Shares of the Funds are sold on a continuous basis. The distribution agreement requires the Distributor to use all reasonable efforts in connection with the distribution of the Funds' shares. However, the Distributor has no obligation to sell any specific number of shares and will only sell shares for orders it receives. The distribution agreement with Matrix Capital provided that Matrix Capital would be paid \$25,000 per year. The distribution agreement with Matrix 360 provides that Matrix 360 will receive an annual fee of \$12,000, plus an annualized amount of 0.0225% of the average assets of each Fund. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, there were no payments made to the Distributor by the Funds. During the fiscal year June 30, 2019, there were no payments made to the Distributor by the Funds. During the fiscal year June 30, 2018, there were no payments made to the Distributor by the Funds.

Custodian. Huntington National Bank serves as custodian for the Funds' assets. The Custodian acts as the depository for the Funds, safekeeps its portfolio securities, collects all income and other payments with respect to portfolio securities, disburses monies at the Funds' request and maintains records in connection with its duties as Custodian. For its services as Custodian, the Custodian is entitled to receive from the Funds an annual fee based on the average net assets of the Funds held by the Custodian plus additional out of pocket and transaction expenses incurred by the Funds.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Trustees selected the firm of BBD, LLP, located at 1835 Market Street, 3rd Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19103 to serve as independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds and to audit the annual financial statements of the Funds, prepare the Funds' tax returns, including but not limited to the Funds' federal, state and excise taxes, and consult with the Funds on matters of accounting and federal and state income taxation.

The independent registered public accounting firm will audit the financial statements of the Funds at least once each year. Shareholders will receive annual audited and semi-annual (unaudited) reports when published and written confirmation of all transactions in their account. A copy of the most recent Annual Report will accompany the SAI whenever a shareholder or a prospective investor requests it.

Legal Counsel. Practus, LLP located at 11300 Tomahawk Creek Parkway, Suite 310, Leawood, KS 66211, serves as legal counsel to the Trust and the independent Trustees.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor each have adopted a code of ethics, as required by applicable law, which is designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor from engaging in deceptive, manipulative, or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Funds (which may also be held by persons subject to a code). Each code permits the applicable entity's employees and officers to invest in securities, subject to certain restrictions and pre-approval requirements. In addition, the Trust's and the Adviser's codes require that portfolio managers and other investment personnel of the Adviser report their personal securities transactions and holdings, which are reviewed for compliance with the code of ethics.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES

The Trust has adopted a proxy voting and disclosure policy that delegates to the Adviser the authority to vote proxies for the Funds, subject to oversight of the Trustees. Copies of the Trust's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and the Adviser's Proxy Voting Policy are included as Appendix A to this SAI.

Each year the Funds are required to file Form N-PX stating how the Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30, within 60 days after the end of such period. Information regarding how the Funds voted proxies as set forth in its most recent filing of Form N-PX will be available (1) without charge, upon request, by calling the Funds at (877) 244-6235 and (2) on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

PURCHASES, REDEMPTIONS AND SPECIAL SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

Purchases. Reference is made to “Purchasing Shares” in the Prospectus for more information concerning how to purchase shares. Specifically, potential investors should refer to the Prospectus for information regarding purchasing shares by mail or bank wire, and for information regarding telephone orders. Potential investors should also refer to the Prospectus for information regarding the Funds’ Institutional shares, and their respective fees and expenses. The Prospectus also describes the Funds’ automatic investment plan and certain rights reserved by the Funds with respect to orders for Fund shares. The following information supplements the information regarding share purchases in the Prospectus:

Pricing of Orders. Shares of the Funds will be offered and sold on a continuous basis. The purchase price of shares of a Fund is based on the net asset value next determined after the order is received, subject to the order being accepted by the Fund in good form. Net asset value is normally determined at 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, as described under “Net Asset Value” below.

Regular Accounts. The regular account allows for voluntary investments to be made at any time. Available to individuals, custodians, corporations, trusts, estates, corporate retirement plans and others, investors are free to make additions and withdrawals to or from their account as often as they wish. When an investor makes an initial investment in a Fund, a shareholder account is opened in accordance with the investor’s registration instructions. Each time there is a transaction in a shareholder account, such as an additional investment or the reinvestment of a dividend or distribution, the shareholder will receive a confirmation statement showing the current transaction and all prior transactions in the shareholder account during the calendar year to date, along with a summary of the status of the account as of the transaction date.

Purchases in Kind. A Fund may accept securities in lieu of cash in payment for the purchase of shares in the Fund. The acceptance of such securities is at the sole discretion of the Adviser based upon the suitability of the securities accepted for inclusion as a long-term investment of a Fund, the marketability of such securities, and other factors that the Adviser may deem appropriate. If accepted, the securities will be valued using the same criteria and methods as described in “Investing in the Fund - Determining the Fund’s Net Asset Value” in the Prospectus.

Share Certificates. The Funds normally do not issue stock certificates. Evidence of ownership of shares is provided through entry in the Funds’ share registry. Investors will receive periodic account statements (and, where applicable, purchase confirmations) that will show the number of shares owned.

Redemptions. Reference is made to “Redeeming Shares” in the Prospectus for more information concerning how to redeem shares. Specifically, investors wishing to redeem shares in the Funds should refer to the Prospectus for information regarding redeeming shares by mail, telephone/fax or bank wire. The Prospectus also describes the Funds’ policy regarding accounts that fall below a Fund’s required minimums, redemptions in kind, signature guarantees and other information about a Fund’s redemption policies. The following information supplements the information regarding share redemptions in the Prospectus:

Suspension of Redemption Privileges and Postponement of Payment. A Fund may suspend redemption privileges or postpone the date of payment (i) during any period that the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings, or that trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC; (ii) during any period when an emergency exists as defined by the rules of the SEC as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for a Fund to dispose of securities owned by it, or to determine fairly the value of its assets; and (iii) for such other periods as the SEC may permit. A Fund may also suspend or postpone the recordation of the transfer of shares upon the occurrence of any of the foregoing conditions. Any redemption may be more or less than the shareholder’s cost depending on the market value of the securities held by a Fund. No charge is made by a Fund for redemptions other than the redemptions of shares held for less than 90 days and possible charge for wiring redemption proceeds.

Involuntary Redemptions. In addition to the situations described in the Prospectus under “Redeeming Shares,” a Fund may redeem shares involuntarily to reimburse a Fund for any loss sustained by reason of the failure of a shareholder to make full payment for shares purchased by the shareholder or to collect any charge relating to a transaction effected for the benefit of a shareholder which is applicable to Fund shares as provided in the Prospectus from time to time.

Additional Information. Following is additional information regarding certain services and features related to purchases, redemptions and distribution of Fund shares. Investors who have questions about any of this information should call the Funds at (877) 244-6235.

Transfer of Registration. To transfer shares to another owner, send a written request to the Funds at 360 Funds, 4300 Shawnee Mission Parkway, Suite 100, Fairway, Kansas 66205. Your request should include the following: (1) the Fund name and existing account registration; (2) signature(s) of the registered owner(s) exactly as the signature(s) appear(s) on the account registration; (3) the new account registration, address, social security or taxpayer identification number, and how dividends and capital gains are to be distributed; (4) signature guarantees (See the Prospectus under the heading “Redeeming Shares - Signature Guarantees”); and (5) any additional documents which are required for transfer by corporations, administrators, executors, trustees, guardians, etc. If you have any questions about transferring shares, call or write the Funds.

Mailing Shareholder Communications. Accounts having the same mailing address may consent in writing to sharing a single mailing of shareholder reports, proxy statements (but each such shareholder would receive his/her own proxy) and other Fund literature.

Dealers. The Distributor, at its expense, may provide additional compensation in addition to dealer discounts and brokerage commissions to dealers in connection with sales of shares of a Fund. Compensation may include financial assistance to dealers in connection with conferences, sales or training programs for their employees, seminars for the public, advertising campaigns regarding a Fund, and/or other dealer-sponsored special events, to the extent permitted under applicable law and the rules and regulations of the FINRA. None of the aforementioned compensation is paid directly by a Fund or its shareholders although the Distributor may use a portion of the payment it receives under the Distribution Plan to pay these expenses.

Additional Information About Redemptions. The right to redeem shares of a Fund can be suspended and the payment of the redemption price deferred when the NYSE is closed (other than for customary weekend and holiday closings), during periods when trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC, or during any emergency as determined by the SEC which makes it impracticable for a Fund to dispose of its securities or value its assets, or during any other period permitted by order of the SEC for the protection of investors.

Due to the high cost of maintaining small accounts, the Trust reserves the right to redeem accounts with balances of less than \$1,000.00. Prior to such a redemption, shareholders will be given 60 days' written notice to make an additional purchase. However, no such redemption would be required by the Trust if the cause of the low account balance was a reduction in the net asset value of shares. No redemption fee will be imposed with respect to such involuntary redemptions.

The Funds do not intend, under normal circumstances, to redeem shares by payment in kind. It is possible, however, that conditions may arise in the future that would, in the opinion of the Trustees, make it undesirable for a Fund to pay for all redemptions in cash. In such a case, the Trustees may authorize payment to be made in readily marketable portfolio securities of a Fund. Securities delivered in payment of redemptions would be valued at the same value assigned to them in computing the net asset value per share. Shareholders receiving them would incur brokerage costs when these securities are sold.

NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value and net asset value per share of a Fund normally is determined at the time regular trading closes on the NYSE (currently 4:00 p.m., New York time, Monday through Friday), except on business holidays when the NYSE is closed. The NYSE recognizes the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Any other holiday recognized by the NYSE will be considered a business holiday on which the net asset value of shares of a Fund will not be calculated.

In computing a Fund's net asset value, all liabilities incurred or accrued are deducted from its net assets. The resulting net assets are divided by the number of shares of a Fund outstanding at the time of the valuation and the result is the net asset value per share of a Fund.

The pricing and valuation of portfolio securities is determined in good faith in accordance with procedures established by, and under the direction of, the Trustees. Values are determined according to accepted accounting practices and all laws and regulations that apply. Using methods approved by the Trustees, the assets of a Fund are valued as follows:

- Securities that are listed on a securities exchange are valued at the last quoted sales price at the time the valuation is made. Price information on listed securities is taken from the exchange where the security is primarily traded by a Fund.
- Securities that are listed on an exchange and which are not traded on the valuation date are valued at the bid price. Options held by a fund for which no current quotations are readily available and which are not traded on the valuation date are valued at the mean price.
- Unlisted securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the latest quoted sales price, if available, at the time of valuation, otherwise, at the latest quoted bid price.
- Temporary cash investments with maturities of 60 days or less will be valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value.
- Securities for which no current quotations are readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Trustees. Securities may be valued on the basis of prices provided by a pricing service when such prices are believed to reflect the fair market value of such securities.
- Securities may be valued on the basis of prices provided by a pricing service when such prices are believed to reflect the fair value of such securities.

Subject to the provisions of the Trust Instrument, determinations by the Trustees as to the direct and allocable liabilities of a Fund and the allocable portion of any general assets are conclusive. As described in the Prospectus, the Adviser is responsible for notifying the Trustees or the Trust's Fair Value Committee when it believes that fair value pricing is required for a particular security. The Trust has adopted Fair Value Pricing procedures and instructions that apply to investments by a Fund in restricted securities and warrants ("Restricted Securities"). A description of these procedures and instructions is included in the Prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference. As explained in the Prospectus, because a Fund's fair valuing of Restricted Securities is a determination of the amount that the owner might reasonably expect to receive for them upon their current sale, a Fund is subject to the risk that a Fund's fair valued prices are not accurate, and that the fair value price is not reflective of the value a Fund will receive upon a sale of the security.

ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION

The following discussion is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations affecting the Funds and their shareholders. The discussion reflects applicable federal income tax laws of the U.S. as of the date of this SAI, which tax laws may be changed or subject to new interpretations by the courts or the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), possibly with retroactive effect. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all U.S. income, estate or gift tax, or foreign, state or local tax concerns affecting the Funds and their shareholders (including shareholders owning large positions in a Fund). The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors to determine the tax consequences to them of investing in the Funds.

In addition, no attempt is made to address tax concerns applicable to an investor with a special tax status such as a financial institution, real estate investment trust, insurance company, regulated investment company ("RIC"), individual retirement account, other tax-exempt entity, dealer in securities or non-U.S. investor. Furthermore, this discussion does not reflect possible application of the alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). Unless otherwise noted, this discussion assumes shares of the Funds are held by U.S. shareholders and that such shares are held as capital assets.

A U.S. shareholder is a beneficial owner of shares of a Fund that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States (including certain former citizens and former long-term residents);
- a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust with respect to which a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. shareholders have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or the trust has made a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

A "Non-U.S. shareholder" is a beneficial owner of shares of a Fund that is an individual, corporation, trust or estate and is not a U.S. shareholder. If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares of a Fund, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally depends upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A prospective shareholder who is a partner of a partnership holding a Fund's shares should consult its tax advisors with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of its Fund shares.

Taxation as a RIC. Each Fund intends to qualify and remain qualified as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). Each Fund will qualify as a RIC if, among other things, it meets the source-of-income and the asset-diversification requirements. With respect to the source-of-income requirement, a Fund must derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income (including tax-exempt interest) from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures and forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such shares, securities or currencies and (ii) net income derived from an interest in a "qualified publicly traded partnership." A "qualified publicly traded partnership" is generally defined as a publicly traded partnership under Internal Revenue Code section 7704. However, for these purposes, a qualified publicly traded partnership does not include a publicly traded partnership if 90% or more of its income is described in (i) above. Income derived from a partnership (other than a qualified publicly traded partnership) or trust is qualifying income to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership or trust which would be qualifying income if realized by a Fund in the same manner as realized by the partnership or trust.

If a RIC fails this 90% source-of-income test it is no longer subject to a 21% penalty as long as such failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect. Instead, the amount of the penalty for non-compliance is the amount by which the non-qualifying income exceeds one-ninth of the qualifying gross income.

With respect to the asset-diversification requirement, a Fund must diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other RICs and other securities, if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets or 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 is invested in the securities other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs of (a) one issuer, (b) two or more issuers that are controlled by the Fund and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or (c) one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

If a RIC fails this asset-diversification test, such RIC, in addition to other cure provisions previously permitted, has a 6-month period to correct any failure without incurring a penalty if such failure is "de minimis," meaning that the failure does not exceed the lesser of 1% of the RIC's assets, or \$10 million.

Similarly, if a RIC fails this asset-diversification test and the failure is not de minimis, a RIC can cure failure if: (a) the RIC files with the Treasury Department a description of each asset that causes the RIC to fail the diversification tests; (b) the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect; and (c) the failure is cured within six months (or such other period specified by the Treasury). In such cases, a tax is imposed on the RIC equal to the greater of: (a) \$50,000 or (b) an amount determined by multiplying the highest rate of tax (currently 21%) by the amount of net income generated during the period of diversification test failure by the assets that caused the RIC to fail the diversification test.

If a Fund qualifies as a RIC and distributes to its shareholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of the sum of (i) its "investment company taxable income" as that term is defined in the Internal Revenue Code (which includes, among other things, dividends, taxable interest, the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses and certain net foreign exchange gains as reduced by certain deductible expenses) without regard to the deduction for dividends paid, and (ii) the excess of its gross tax-exempt interest, if any, over certain deductions attributable to such interest that are otherwise disallowed, the Fund will be relieved of U.S. federal income tax on any income of the Fund, including long-term capital gains, distributed to shareholders. However, any ordinary income or capital gain retained by the Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate federal income tax rates (currently at a maximum rate of 21%). Each Fund intends to distribute at least annually all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt interest, and net capital gain.

Each Fund will generally be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on the portion of its undistributed ordinary income with respect to each calendar year and undistributed capital gains if it fails to meet certain distribution requirements with respect to the one-year period ending on October 31 in that calendar year. To avoid the 4% federal excise tax, the required minimum distribution is generally equal to the sum of (i) 98% of the Fund's ordinary income (computed on a calendar year basis), (ii) 98.2% of the Fund's capital gain net income (generally computed for the one-year period ending on October 31) and (iii) any income realized, but not distributed, and on which we paid no federal income tax in preceding years. Each Fund generally intends to make distributions in a timely manner in an amount at least equal to the required minimum distribution and therefore, under normal market conditions, do not expect to be subject to this excise tax.

A Fund may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which it does not receive cash. For example, if the Fund holds debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount (such as debt instruments with payment in kind interest or, in certain cases, with increasing interest rates or that are issued with warrants), the Fund must include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by the Fund in the same taxable year. Because any original issue discount accrued will be included in the Fund's "investment company taxable income" (discussed above) for the year of accrual, the Fund may be required to make a distribution to its shareholders to satisfy the distribution requirement, even though it will not have received an amount of cash that corresponds with the income earned.

To the extent that a Fund has capital loss carryforwards from prior tax years, those carryforwards will reduce the net capital gains that can support the Fund's distribution of Capital Gain Dividends. If a Fund uses net capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning on or before December 22, 2010 (pre-2011 losses), those carryforwards will not reduce the Fund's current earnings and profits, as losses incurred in later years will. As a result, if the Fund then makes distributions of capital gains recognized during the current year in excess of net capital gains (as reduced by carryforwards), the portion of the excess equal to pre-2011 losses factoring into net capital gain will be taxable as an ordinary dividend distribution, even though that distributed excess amount would not have been subject to tax if retained by the Fund. Capital loss carryforwards are reduced to the extent they offset current-year net realized capital gains, whether the Fund retains or distributes such gains.

A RIC is generally permitted to carry forward net capital losses indefinitely and may allow losses to retain their original character (as short or as long-term). For net capital losses recognized prior to such date, such losses are permitted to be carried forward up to 8 years and are characterized as short-term. These capital loss carryforwards may be utilized in future years to offset net realized capital gains of the Fund, if any, prior to distributing such gains to shareholders.

Gain or loss realized by a Fund from the sale or exchange of warrants acquired by the Fund as well as any loss attributable to the lapse of such warrants generally will be treated as capital gain or loss. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term or short-term, depending on how long the Fund held a particular warrant. Upon the exercise of a warrant acquired by a Fund, the Fund's tax basis in the stock purchased under the warrant will equal the sum of the amount paid for the warrant plus the strike price paid on the exercise of the warrant. Except as set forth in "Failure to Qualify as a RIC," the remainder of this discussion assumes that a Fund will qualify as a RIC for each taxable year.

Failure to Qualify as a RIC. If a Fund is unable to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement or otherwise fails to qualify as a RIC in any year, it will be subject to corporate level income tax on all of its income and gain, regardless of whether or not such income was distributed. Distributions to a Fund's shareholders of such income and gain will not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In such event, the Fund's distributions, to the extent derived from the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, would constitute ordinary dividends, which would generally be eligible for the dividends received deduction available to corporate shareholders, and non-corporate shareholders would generally be able to treat such distributions as "qualified dividend income" eligible for reduced rates of U.S. federal income taxation provided in each case that certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied.

Distributions in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the shareholders' tax basis in their Fund shares, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain. To qualify as a RIC in a subsequent taxable year, a Fund would be required to satisfy the source-of-income, the asset diversification, and the annual distribution requirements for that year and dispose of any earnings and profits from any year in which the Fund failed to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC. Subject to a limited exception applicable to RICs that qualified as such under the Internal Revenue Code for at least one year prior to disqualification and that requalify as a RIC no later than the second year following the nonqualifying year, the Fund would be subject to tax on any unrealized built-in gains in the assets held by it during the period in which the Fund failed to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC that are recognized within the subsequent 10 years, unless the Fund made a special election to pay corporate-level tax on such built-in gain at the time of its requalification as a RIC.

Taxation for U.S. Shareholders. Distributions paid to U.S. shareholders by a Fund from its investment company taxable income (which is, generally, the Fund's ordinary income plus net realized short-term capital gains in excess of net realized long-term capital losses) are generally taxable to U.S. shareholders as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. Such distributions (if designated by the Fund) may qualify (i) for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders under Section 243 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the Fund's income consists of dividend income from U.S. corporations, excluding distributions from tax-exempt organizations, exempt farmers' cooperatives or real estate investment trusts or (ii) in the case of individual shareholders as qualified dividend income eligible to be taxed at reduced rates under Section 1(h)(11) of the Internal Revenue Code (which provides for a maximum 20% rate) to the extent that the Fund receives qualified dividend income, and provided in each case certain holding period and other requirements are met. Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and qualified foreign corporations (e.g., generally, foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a qualified comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States, or the stock with respect to which such dividend is paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). A qualified foreign corporation generally excludes any foreign corporation, which for the taxable year of the corporation in which the dividend was paid, or the preceding taxable year, is a passive foreign investment company. Distributions made to a U.S. shareholder from an excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses ("capital gain dividends"), including capital gain dividends credited to such shareholder but retained by the Fund, are taxable to such shareholder as long-term capital gain if they have been properly designated by the Fund, regardless of the length of time such shareholder owned the shares of the Fund. The maximum tax rate on capital gain dividends received by individuals is generally 20%. Distributions in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits will be treated by the U.S. shareholder, first, as a tax-free return of capital, which is applied against and will reduce the adjusted tax basis of the U.S. shareholder's shares and, after such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gain to the U.S. shareholder (assuming the shares are held as a capital asset). The Fund is not required to provide written notice designating the amount of any qualified dividend income or capital gain dividends and other distributions. The Forms 1099 will instead serve this notice purpose.

As a RIC, each Fund will be subject to the AMT, but any items that are treated differently for AMT purposes must be apportioned between the Fund and the shareholders and this may affect the shareholders' AMT liabilities. Each Fund intends in general to apportion these items in the same proportion that dividends paid to each shareholder bear to the Fund's taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction).

For purpose of determining (i) whether the annual distribution requirement is satisfied for any year and (ii) the amount of capital gain dividends paid for that year, the Fund may, under certain circumstances, elect to treat a dividend that is paid during the following taxable year as if it had been paid during the taxable year in question. If a Fund makes such an election, the U.S. shareholder will still be treated as receiving the dividend in the taxable year in which the distribution is made. However, any dividend declared by a Fund in October, November or December of any calendar year, payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month and actually paid during January of the following year, will be treated as if it had been received by the U.S. shareholders on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

Each Fund intends to distribute all realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. If, however, a Fund were to retain any net capital gain, the Fund may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to shareholders who, if subject to U.S. federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income as long-term capital gain, their proportionate shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the federal income tax paid by the Fund on the undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If such an event occurs, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund will, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, generally be increased by the difference between the amount of undistributed net capital gain included in the shareholder's gross income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholders.

Sales and other dispositions of the shares of a Fund generally are taxable events. U.S. shareholders should consult their own tax advisor with reference to their individual circumstances to determine whether any particular transaction in the shares of the Fund is properly treated as a sale or exchange for federal income tax purposes, as the following discussion assumes, and the tax treatment of any gains or losses recognized in such transactions. The sale or other disposition of shares of the Fund will generally result in capital gain or loss to the shareholder equal to the difference between the amount realized and his adjusted tax basis in the shares sold or exchanged, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year at the time of sale. Any loss upon the sale or exchange of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends received (including amounts credited as an undistributed capital gain dividend) by such shareholder with respect to such shares. A loss realized on a sale or exchange of shares of the Fund generally will be disallowed if other substantially identical shares are acquired within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date that the shares are disposed. In such case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Present law taxes both long-term and short-term capital gain of corporations at the rates applicable to ordinary income of corporations. For non-corporate taxpayers, short-term capital gain will currently be taxed at the rate applicable to ordinary income, currently a maximum of 21%, while long-term capital gain generally will be taxed at a maximum rate of 20%. Capital losses are subject to certain limitations.

Federal law requires that mutual fund companies report their shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period to the Internal Revenue Service on the Fund's shareholders' Consolidated Form 1099s when "covered" securities are sold. Covered securities are any regulated investment company and/or dividend reinvestment plan shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012.

Each Fund selected the Average Cost method as its standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders. A tax lot identification method is the way the Fund will determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing net asset values, and the entire position is not sold at one time. A Fund's standing tax lot identification method is the method covered shares will be reported on your Consolidated Form 1099 if you do not select a specific tax lot identification method. You may choose a method different than a Fund's standing method and will be able to do so at the time of your purchase or upon the sale of covered shares. Please refer to the appropriate Internal Revenue Service regulations or consult your tax advisor with regard to your personal circumstances.

For those securities defined as "covered" under current Internal Revenue Service cost basis tax reporting regulations, a Fund is responsible for maintaining accurate cost basis and tax lot information for tax reporting purposes. A Fund is not responsible for the reliability or accuracy of the information for those securities that are not "covered." Each Fund and its service providers do not provide tax advice. You should consult independent sources, which may include a tax professional, with respect to any decisions you may make with respect to choosing a tax lot identification method.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, certain U.S. shareholders, including individuals and estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which should include dividends from the Fund and net gains from the disposition of shares of the Fund. U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in a Fund.

Pay-In-Kind Securities. Payment-in-kind securities will, and commodity-linked notes may, give rise to income that is required to be distributed and is taxable even though a Fund holding the security receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year.

If a Fund holds the foregoing kinds of securities, it may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or by liquidation of portfolio securities, if necessary (including when it is not advantageous to do so). The Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event the Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders. A tax-exempt shareholder could recognize UBTI by virtue of its investment in a Fund if shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 514(b). Furthermore, a tax-exempt shareholder may recognize UBTI if the Fund recognizes “excess inclusion income” derived from direct or indirect investments in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs if the amount of such income recognized by the Fund exceeds the Fund’s investment company taxable income (after taking into account deductions for dividends paid by the Fund).

In addition, special tax consequences apply to charitable remainder trusts (“CRTs”) that invest in regulated investment companies that invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs. Under legislation enacted in December 2006, a CRT (as defined in section 664 of the Internal Revenue Code) that realizes any UBTI for a taxable year, must pay an excise tax annually of an amount equal to such UBTI. Under IRS guidance issued in October 2006, a CRT will not recognize UBTI solely as a result of investing in the Fund that recognizes “excess inclusion income.” Rather, if at any time during any taxable year a CRT (or one of certain other tax-exempt shareholders, such as the United States, a state or political subdivision, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, and certain energy cooperatives) is a record holder of a share in the Fund that recognizes “excess inclusion income,” then the regulated investment company will be subject to a tax on that portion of its “excess inclusion income” for the taxable year that is allocable to such shareholders, at the highest federal corporate income tax rate. The extent to which this IRS guidance remains applicable in light of the December 2006 legislation is unclear. To the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the Fund may elect to specially allocate any such tax to the applicable CRT, or other shareholder, and thus reduce such shareholder’s distributions for the year by the amount of the tax that relates to such shareholder’s interest in the Fund. The Fund has not yet determined whether such an election will be made. CRTs and other tax-exempt investors are urged to consult their tax advisers concerning the consequences of investing in the Fund.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. A passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) is any foreign corporation: (i) 75% or more of the gross income of which for the taxable year is passive income, or (ii) the average percentage of the assets of which (generally by value, but by adjusted tax basis in certain cases) that produce or are held for the production of passive income is at least 50%. Generally, passive income for this purpose means dividends, interest (including income equivalent to interest), royalties, rents, annuities, the excess of gains over losses from certain property transactions and commodities transactions, and foreign currency gains. Passive income for this purpose does not include rents and royalties received by the foreign corporation from active business and certain income received from related persons.

Equity investments by a Fund in certain PFICs could potentially subject the Fund to a U.S. federal income tax or other charge (including interest charges) on the distributions received from the PFIC or on proceeds received from the disposition of shares in the PFIC. This tax cannot be eliminated by making distributions to Fund shareholders. However, the Fund may elect to avoid the imposition of that tax. For example, if the Fund is in a position to and elects to treat a PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” (i.e., make a “QEF election”), the Fund will be required to include its share of the PFIC’s income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives any distribution from the PFIC. Alternatively, the Fund may make an election to mark the gains (and to a limited extent losses) in its PFIC holdings “to the market” as though it had sold and repurchased its holdings in those PFICs on the last day of the Fund’s taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss. The QEF and mark-to-market elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed by the Fund to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections therefore may require the Fund to liquidate other investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirement, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect the Fund’s total return. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as “qualified dividend income.”

Because it is not always possible to identify a foreign corporation as a PFIC, a Fund may incur the tax and interest charges described above in some instances.

Foreign Currency Transactions. A Fund’s transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. Any such net gains could require a larger dividend toward the end of the calendar year. Any such net losses will generally reduce and potentially require the recharacterization of prior ordinary income distributions. Such ordinary income treatment may accelerate Fund distributions to shareholders and increase the distributions taxed to shareholders as ordinary income. Any net ordinary losses so created cannot be carried forward by the Fund to offset income or gains earned in subsequent taxable years.

Foreign Taxation. Income received by a Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. The Fund does not expect to be eligible to pass through to shareholders a credit or deduction for such taxes.

Foreign Shareholders. Capital Gain Dividends are generally not subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax. Absent a specific statutory exemption, dividends other than Capital Gain Dividends paid by a Fund to a shareholder that is not a “U.S. person” within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code (such shareholder, a “foreign shareholder”) are subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) even if they are funded by income or gains (such as portfolio interest, short-term capital gains, or foreign-source dividend and interest income) that, if paid to a foreign person directly, would not be subject to withholding.

A regulated investment company generally is not required to withhold any amounts (i) with respect to distributions (other than distributions to a foreign person (a) that does not provide a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, (b) to the extent that the dividend is attributable to certain interest on an obligation if the foreign person is the issuer or is a 10% shareholder of the issuer, (c) that is within a foreign country that has inadequate information exchange with the United States, or (d) to the extent the dividend is attributable to interest paid by a person that is a related person of the foreign person and the foreign person is a controlled foreign corporation) from U.S.-source interest income of types similar to those not subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by an individual foreign person, to the extent such distributions are properly reported as such by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders (“interest-related dividends”), and (ii) with respect to distributions (other than (a) distributions to an individual foreign person who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the distribution and (b) distributions subject to special rules regarding the disposition of U.S. real property interests as described below) of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses to the extent such distributions are properly reported by the regulated investment company (“short-term capital gain dividends”). If the Fund invests in an underlying fund that pays such distributions to the Fund, such distributions retain their character as not subject to withholding if properly reported when paid by the Fund to foreign persons.

Each Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so. These exemptions from withholding will not be available to foreign shareholders of the Fund that do not currently report their dividends as interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends.

In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if a Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as an interest-related or short-term capital gain dividend to shareholders. Foreign persons should contact their intermediaries regarding the application of these rules to their accounts.

Under U.S. federal tax law, a beneficial holder of shares who is a foreign shareholder generally is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a deduction for losses) realized on the sale of shares of the Fund or on Capital Gain Dividends unless (i) such gain or dividend is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business carried on by such holder within the United States, (ii) in the case of an individual holder, the holder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale or the receipt of the Capital Gain Dividend and certain other conditions are met, or (iii) the special rules relating to gain attributable to the sale or exchange of "U.S. real property interests" ("USRPIs") apply to the foreign shareholder's sale of shares of the Fund or to the Capital Gain Dividend the foreign shareholder received (as described below).

Special rules would apply if a Fund were either a "U.S. real property holding corporation" ("USRPHC") or would be a USRPHC but for the operation of certain exceptions to the definition thereof. Very generally, a USRPHC is a domestic corporation that holds USRPIs the fair market value of which equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market values of the corporation's USRPIs, interests in real property located outside the United States, and other assets. USRPIs are generally defined as any interest in U.S. real property and any interest (other than solely as a creditor) in a USRPHC or former USRPHC.

If a Fund were a USRPHC or would be a USRPHC but for the exceptions referred to above, any distributions by the Fund to a foreign shareholder (including, in certain cases, distributions made by the Fund in redemption of its shares) attributable to gains realized by the Fund on the disposition of USRPIs or to distributions received by the Fund from a lower-tier regulated investment company or REIT that the Fund is required to treat as USRPI gain in its hands generally would be subject to U.S. tax withholding. In addition, such distributions could result in the foreign shareholder being required to file a U.S. tax return and pay tax on the distributions at regular U.S. federal income tax rates. The consequences to a foreign shareholder, including the rate of such withholding and character of such distributions (e.g., as ordinary income or USRPI gain), would vary depending upon the extent of the foreign shareholder's current and past ownership of the Fund. On and after January 1, 2012, this "look-through" USRPI treatment for distributions by the Fund, if it were either a USRPHC or would be a USRPHC but for the operation of the exceptions referred to above, to foreign shareholders applies only to those distributions that, in turn, are attributable to distributions received by the Fund from a lower-tier REIT, unless Congress enacts legislation providing otherwise.

In addition, if a Fund were a USRPHC or former USRPHC, it could be required to withhold U.S. tax on the proceeds of a share redemption by a greater-than-5% foreign shareholder, in which case such foreign shareholder generally would also be required to file U.S. tax returns and pay any additional taxes due in connection with the redemption.

Whether or not a Fund is characterized as a USRPHC will depend upon the nature and mix of the Fund's assets. The Funds do not expect to be a USRPHC. Foreign shareholders should consult their tax advisors concerning the application of these rules to their investment in the Fund.

If a beneficial holder of Fund shares who is a foreign shareholder has a trade or business in the United States, and the dividends are effectively connected with the beneficial holder's conduct of that trade or business, the dividend will be subject to U.S. federal net income taxation at regular income tax rates.

If a beneficial holder of Fund shares who is a foreign shareholder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty, any effectively connected income or gain will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by that beneficial holder in the United States.

To qualify for any exemptions from withholding described above or for lower withholding tax rates under income tax treaties, or to establish an exemption from backup withholding, a foreign shareholder must comply with special certification and filing requirements relating to its non-US status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN or substitute form). Foreign shareholders in the Fund should consult their tax advisers in this regard.

A beneficial holder of Fund shares who is a foreign shareholder may be subject to state and local tax and to the U.S. federal estate tax in addition to the federal tax on income referred to above.

Backup Withholding. A Fund generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and redemption proceeds paid to any individual shareholder who fails to properly furnish the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify to the Fund that he or she is not subject to such withholding.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations. Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to a Fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a regulated investment company are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all regulated investment companies. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Shareholder Reporting Obligations with Respect to Foreign Financial Assets. Certain individuals (and, if provided in future guidance, certain domestic entities) must disclose annually their interests in "specified foreign financial assets" on IRS Form 8938, which must be attached to their U.S. federal income tax returns for taxable years beginning after March 18, 2010. The IRS has not yet released a copy of the Form 8938 and has suspended the requirement to attach Form 8938 for any taxable year for which an income tax return is filed before the release of Form 8938. Following Form 8938's release, individuals will be required to attach to their next income tax return required to be filed with the IRS a Form 8938 for each taxable year for which the filing of Form 8938 was suspended. Until the IRS provides more details regarding this reporting requirement, including in Form 8938 itself and related Treasury regulations, it remains unclear under what circumstances, if any, a shareholder's (indirect) interest in the Fund's "specified foreign financial assets," if any, will be required to be reported on this Form 8938.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements. Rules enacted in March 2010 require the reporting to the IRS of direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts and foreign entities by U.S. persons. Failure to provide this required information can result in a 30% withholding tax on certain payments (“withholdable payments”) made after December 31, 2012. Specifically, withholdable payments subject to this 30% withholding tax include payments of U.S.-source dividends and interest made on or after January 1, 2014, and payments of gross proceeds from the sale or other disposal of property that can produce U.S.-source dividends or interest made on or after January 1, 2015.

The IRS has issued only very preliminary guidance with respect to these new rules; their scope remains unclear and potentially subject to material change. Very generally, it is possible that distributions made by the Fund after the dates noted above (or such later dates as may be provided in future guidance) to a shareholder, including a distribution in redemption of shares and a distribution of income or gains otherwise exempt from withholding under the rules applicable to non-U.S. shareholders described above (e.g., Capital Gain Dividends, Short-Term Capital Gain Dividends and interest-related dividends, as described above) will be subject to the new 30% withholding requirement. Payments to a foreign shareholder that is a “foreign financial institution” will generally be subject to withholding, unless such shareholder enters into a timely agreement with the IRS. Payments to shareholders that are U.S. persons or foreign individuals will generally not be subject to withholding, so long as such shareholders provide the Fund with such certifications or other documentation, including, to the extent required, with regard to such shareholders’ direct and indirect owners, as the Fund requires to comply with the new rules. Persons investing in the Fund through an intermediary should contact their intermediary regarding the application of the new reporting and withholding regime to their investments in the Fund.

Shareholders are urged to consult a tax advisor regarding this new reporting and withholding regime, in light of their particular circumstances.

Shares Purchased through Tax-Qualified Plans. Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the suitability of shares of the Fund as an investment through such plans, and the precise effect of an investment on their particular tax situation.

Securities Lending. While securities are loaned out by a Fund, the Fund generally will receive from the borrower amounts equal to any dividends or interest paid on the borrowed securities. For federal income tax purposes, payments made “in lieu of” dividends are not considered dividend income. These distributions will neither qualify for the reduced rate of taxation for individuals on qualified dividends nor the 70% dividends received deduction for corporations. Also, any foreign tax withheld on payments made “in lieu of” dividends or interest will not qualify for the pass-through of foreign tax credits to shareholders.

The foregoing is a general and abbreviated summary of the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and the Treasury regulations in effect as they directly govern the taxation of the Fund and its shareholders. These provisions are subject to change by legislative and administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding specific questions as to U.S. federal income, estate or gift taxes, or foreign, state, local taxes or other taxes.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. Payments to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution (“FFI”) or a non-financial foreign entity (“NFFE”) within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on: (a) income dividends paid by the Fund after June 30, 2014 and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares paid by the Fund after December 31, 2016. FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reports information relating to them. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

Possible Tax Law Changes. At the time that this SAI is being prepared, the coronavirus and COVID-19 are affecting the United States. Various administrative and legislative changes to the federal tax laws are under consideration, but it is not possible at this time to determine whether any of these changes will be made or what the changes might entail.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Annual Reports for the Funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 have been filed with the SEC. The financial statements contained in the Annual Reports are incorporated by reference into this SAI. The financial statements and financial highlights for the Funds included in the Annual Reports have been audited by the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm, BBD, LLP, whose reports thereon also appear in such Annual Reports and are also incorporated herein by reference. No other parts of the Annual Reports are incorporated by reference herein. The financial statements in such Annual Reports have been incorporated herein in reliance upon such reports given upon the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

You can receive free copies of reports, request other information and discuss your questions about the Funds directly at:

360 FUNDS
c/o M3Sixty Administration, LLC
4300 Shawnee Mission Parkway, Suite 100
Fairway, Kansas 66205
Telephone: (877) 244-6235

APPENDIX A – PROXY VOTING POLICIES

The following proxy voting policies are provided:

- (1) the Trust's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures; and
- (2) the Adviser's Proxy Voting Policy.

(1) PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE 360 FUNDS

The Trust has adopted a Proxy Voting Policy used to determine how the Funds vote proxies relating to their portfolio securities. Under the Trust's Proxy Voting Policy, each Fund has, subject to the oversight of the Trust's Board, delegated to the Advisers the following duties: (i) to make the proxy voting decisions for the Funds, subject to the exceptions described below; and (ii) to assist the Funds in disclosing their respective proxy voting record as required by Rule 30b1-4 under the 1940 Act.

In cases where a matter with respect to which a Fund was entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interest of a Fund's shareholders on the one hand, and those of the Fund's investment adviser, principal underwriter, or an affiliated person of the Fund, its investment adviser, or principal underwriter on the other hand, the Fund shall always vote in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders. For purposes of this Policy a vote shall be considered in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders when a vote is cast consistent with a specific voting policy as set forth in the Adviser's Proxy Voting Policy (described below), provided such specific voting policy was approved by the Board.

The Fund CCO shall ensure that each Adviser has adopted a Proxy Voting Policy, which it uses to vote proxies for its clients, including the Funds.

A. General

The Trust and the Funds believe that the voting of proxies is an important part of portfolio management as it represents an opportunity for shareholders to make their voices heard and to influence the direction of a company. The Trust and the Funds are committed to voting corporate proxies in the manner that best serves the interests of the Funds' shareholders.

B. Delegation to the Adviser

The Trust believes that the Advisers are in the best position to make individual voting decisions for the Funds consistent with this Policy. Therefore, subject to the oversight of the Board, the Advisers are hereby delegated the following duties:

- (1) to make the proxy voting decisions for the Funds, in accordance with each applicable Adviser's Proxy Voting Policy, except as provided herein; and
- (2) to assist the Funds in disclosing their respective proxy voting record as required by Rule 30b1-4 under the 1940 Act, including providing the following information for each matter with respect to which the Funds are entitled to vote: (a) information identifying the matter voted on; (b) whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder; (c) whether and how the Fund casts its vote; and (d) whether the Fund casts its vote for or against management.

The Board, including a majority of the independent trustees of the Board, must approve each Adviser's Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy (the "Adviser Voting Policy") as it relates to the Funds. The Board must also approve any material changes to each Adviser Voting Policy no later than six (6) months after adoption by an Adviser.

C. Conflicts

In cases where a matter with respect to which a Fund was entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interest of the Fund's shareholders on the one hand, and those of the Fund's investment adviser, principal underwriter, or an affiliated person of the Fund, its investment adviser, or principal underwriter on the other hand, the Fund shall always vote in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders. For purposes of this Policy a vote shall be considered in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders when a vote is cast consistent with the specific voting policy as set forth in the Adviser Voting Policy, provided such specific voting policy was approved by the Board.

(2) PROXY VOTING POLICY OF THE ADVISER

IMS Capital Management, Inc.

PROXY VOTING POLICY

As amended September 30, 2017

It is the intent of IMS Capital Management, Inc. ("IMS Capital") to vote proxies in the best interests of the firm's clients. In order to facilitate this proxy voting process, IMS Capital receives proxy voting and corporate governance advice from Glass Lewis & Company ("Glass Lewis") to assist in the due diligence process related to making appropriate proxy voting decisions related to client accounts. Corporate actions are monitored by IMS Capital's operations and research staff through information received from Glass Lewis regarding upcoming issues.

Clients with separately managed accounts may request a copy of this policy or reports detailing how proxies relating to their securities were voted by contacting the adviser directly. Investors in the IMS Family of Funds (individually "Fund" or collectively "Funds") may request a copy of this policy or the Fund's proxy voting record upon request, without charge, by calling the Fund at 1-503-788-4200, by reviewing the Fund's website, if applicable, or by reviewing filings available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

GLASS LEWIS

Glass Lewis is an independent investment adviser that specializes in providing a variety of fiduciary level proxy related services to institutional investment managers, plan sponsors, custodians, consultants, and other institutional investors.

IMS Capital has also appointed a group of senior level employees to act as a Proxy Committee ("Proxy Committee"). In those circumstances where the Portfolio Manager or Analyst who covers a security for IMS Capital determines that they wish to vote contrary to Glass Lewis' recommendations, the Proxy Committee reviews the issue and makes the final decision regarding how shares will be voted. In evaluating issues, the Proxy Committee may consider information from Glass Lewis, the Analyst/Portfolio Manager, the management of the subject company, and shareholder groups.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

As stated above, the Proxy Committee reviews all of those issues where IMS Capital's internal research staff believes that proxies should be voted contrary to Glass Lewis guidelines. The Proxy Committee's review is intended to determine if a material conflict of interest exists that should be considered in the vote decision. The Proxy Committee examines business, personal and familial relationships with the subject company and/or interested parties. If a conflict of interest is believed to exist, the Proxy Committee will direct that the proxy issue must be voted with Glass Lewis' recommendation or may request that the Fund's Proxy Voting Committee, which is made up of independent trustees, make a recommendation. If Glass Lewis is unable to make a recommendation, then IMS Capital's internal Proxy Committee will direct the voting of such shares.

VOTING PROCEDURES

IMS Capital utilizes Broadridge, an outside voting agent service, to cast and record all client votes, and Glass Lewis to provide independent advice on corporate governance, proxy and corporate responsibility issues.

When a new account is opened where IMS Capital is responsible for voting proxies, a letter is sent to Broadridge informing them that they will act as our proxy voting agent for that account. IMS Capital notifies Broadridge and provides periodic holdings file on each account, which is uploaded into Broadridge's proprietary software.

The voting decisions are forwarded to IMS Capital's Proxy Administrator for voting through Broadridge's interactive web voting feature.

IMS Capital may enter into client agreements that govern the manner in which IMS Capital votes proxies on behalf of its clients. These agreements may provide that the client has retained discretion with respect to proxies or has delegated discretion to another party. In such cases, the terms of these agreements will govern the manner in which IMS Capital treats proxies related to these client accounts.

IMS Capital votes most proxies for clients where voting authority has been given to the adviser by the client. However, in some circumstances the adviser may decide not to vote some proxies if they determine that voting such proxies is not in the client's best interests. For example: the adviser may choose not to vote routine matters if shares would need to be recalled in a stock loan program. IMS Capital will not vote proxies for legacy securities held in a new client account previously managed by another manager that the adviser intends to sell, proxies for securities held in an unsupervised portion of a client's account, proxies that are subject to blocking restrictions, proxies that require the adviser to travel overseas in order to vote, or, proxies that are written in a language other than English.

RECORD RETENTION

IMS Capital retains records relating to proxy voting policies and procedures, proxy statements received for client securities (the adviser may rely on filings made on Edgar or its voting service to maintain this record), records of votes cast on behalf of clients, records of client requests for proxy voting information, documents prepared by the adviser that were material to making a proxy voting decision or memorialized the basis for the decisions. All such records will be maintained as required by applicable laws and regulations.

VOTING GUIDELINES

The current Glass Lewis Proxy Research Guidelines provide general voting parameters on various types of issues when there are no extenuating circumstances. Investors in the Funds may request a copy of the current Glass Lewis Proxy Research Guidelines by calling the Fund at 1-503-788-4200. As discussed above, in the vast majority of circumstances, proxy issues will be voted in accordance with Glass Lewis recommendations.

IMS Capital reserves the right to amend and revise this policy without notice at any time.

The Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines are designed to maximize returns for investment managers by voting in a manner consistent with such managers' active investment decision-making. The guidelines are designed to increase investor's potential financial gain through the use of the shareholder vote while also allowing management and the board discretion to direct the operations, including governance and compensation, of the firm.

The guidelines will ensure that all issues brought to shareholders are analyzed in light of the fiduciary responsibilities unique to investment advisers and investment companies on behalf of individual investor clients including mutual fund shareholders. The guidelines will encourage the maximization of return for such clients through identifying and avoiding financial, audit and corporate governance risks.

Management Proposals

Election of Directors

In analyzing directors and boards, the Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines generally support the election of incumbent directors except when a majority of the company's directors are not independent or where directors fail to attend at least 75% of board and committee meetings. In a contested election, we will apply the standard Glass Lewis recommendation.

Auditor

The Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines will generally support auditor ratification except when the non-audit fees exceed the audit fees paid to the auditor.

Compensation

Glass Lewis recognizes the importance in designing appropriate executive compensation plans that truly reward pay for performance. We evaluate equity compensation plans based upon their specific features and will vote against plans that would result in total overhang greater than 20% or that allow the repricing of options without shareholder approval.

The Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines will follow the general Glass Lewis recommendation when voting on management advisory votes on compensation ("say-on-pay") and on executive compensation arrangements in connection with merger transactions (*i.e.*, golden parachutes). Further, the Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines will follow the Glass Lewis recommendation when voting on the preferred frequency of advisory compensation votes.

Authorized Shares

Having sufficient available authorized shares allows management to avail itself of rapidly developing opportunities as well as to effectively operate the business. However, we believe that for significant transactions management should seek shareholders' approval to justify the use of additional shares. Therefore, shareholders should not approve the creation of a large pool of unallocated shares without some rationale of the purpose of such shares. Accordingly, where we find that the company has not provided an appropriate plan for use of the proposed shares, or where the number of shares far exceeds those needed to accomplish a detailed plan, we typically vote against the authorization of additional shares. We also vote against the creation of or increase in (i) blank check preferred shares and (ii) dual or multiple class capitalizations.

Shareholder Rights

Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines will generally support proposals increasing or enhancing shareholder rights such as declassifying the board, allowing shareholders to call a special meeting, eliminating supermajority voting and adopting majority voting for the election of directors. Similarly, the Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines will generally vote against proposals to eliminate or reduce shareholder rights.

Mergers/Acquisitions

Glass Lewis undertakes a thorough examination of the economic implications of a proposed merger or acquisition to determine the transaction's likelihood of maximizing shareholder return. We examine the process used to negotiate the transaction as well as the terms of the transaction in making our voting recommendation.

Shareholder Proposals

We review and vote on shareholder proposals on a case-by-case basis. We recommend supporting shareholder proposals if the requested action would increase shareholder value, mitigate risk or enhance shareholder rights but generally recommend voting against those that would not ultimately impact performance.

Governance

The Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines will support reasonable initiatives that seek to enhance shareholder rights, such as the introduction of majority voting to elect directors, elimination in/reduction of supermajority provisions, the declassification of the board and requiring the submission of shareholder rights' plans to a shareholder vote. The guidelines generally support reasonable, well targeted proposals to allow increased shareholder participation at shareholder meetings through the ability to call special meetings and ability for shareholders to nominate director candidates to a company's board of directors. However, the Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines will vote against proposals to require separating the roles of CEO and chairman.

Compensation

The Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines will generally oppose any shareholder proposals seeking to limit compensation in amount or design. However, the guidelines will vote for reasonable and properly-targeted shareholder initiatives such as to require shareholder approval to reprice options, to link pay with performance, to eliminate or require shareholder approval of golden coffins, to allow a shareholder vote on excessive golden parachutes (*i.e.*, greater than 2.99 times annual compensation) and to claw back unearned bonuses. The Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines will vote against requiring companies to allow shareholders an advisory compensation vote.

Environment

The Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines vote against proposals seeking to cease a certain practice or take certain action related to a company's activities or operations with environmental. Further, the Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines generally vote against proposals regarding enhanced environment disclosure and reporting, including those seeking sustainability reporting and disclosure about company's greenhouse gas emissions, as well as advocating compliance with international environmental conventions and adherence to environmental principles like those promulgated by Ceres. Ceres works to advance sustainability leadership among investors, companies and capital market influencers to drive solutions.

Social

The Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines generally oppose proposals requesting companies adhere to labor or worker treatment codes of conduct, such as those espoused by the International Labor Organization, relating to labor standards, human rights conventions and corporate responsibility at large conventions and principles. The guidelines will also vote against proposals seeking disclosure concerning the rights of workers, impact on local stakeholders, workers' rights and human rights in general. Furthermore, the Glass Lewis Investment Manager Guidelines oppose increased reporting and review of a company's political and charitable spending as well as its lobbying practices.

Policy Inquiries

This Proxy & Corporate Actions Voting Policies Notice is provided for your information and no action on your part is required.

Please direct your questions about this notice to:

IMS Capital Management, Inc. Funds c/o
M3Sixty Administration, LLC
4300 Shawnee Mission Parkway, Suite 100
Fairway, KS 66205

APPENDIX B – NOMINATING AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE CHARTER

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter

360 Funds

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Membership

1. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of 360 Funds (the “Trust”) shall be composed entirely of Independent Trustees.

Board Nominations and Functions

1. The Committee shall make nominations for Trustee membership on the Board of Trustees, including the Independent Trustees. The Committee shall evaluate candidates’ qualifications for Board membership and their independence from the investment advisers to the Trust’s series portfolios and the Trust’s other principal service providers. Persons selected as Independent Trustees must not be “interested person” as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, nor shall Independent Trustee have any affiliations or associations that shall preclude them from voting as an Independent Trustee on matters involving approvals and continuations of Rule 12b-1 Plans, Investment Advisory Agreements and such other standards as the Committee shall deem appropriate. The Committee shall also consider the effect of any relationships beyond those delineated in the 1940 Act that might impair independence, *e.g.*, business, financial or family relationships with managers or service providers. See Appendix A for Procedures with Respect to Nominees to the Board.
2. The Committee shall periodically review Board governance procedures and shall recommend any appropriate changes to the full Board of Trustees.
3. The Committee shall periodically review the composition of the Board of Trustees to determine whether it may be appropriate to add individuals with different backgrounds or skill sets from those already on the Board.
4. The Committee shall periodically review trustee compensation and shall recommend any appropriate changes to the Independent Trustees as a group.

Committee Nominations and Functions

1. The Committee shall make nominations for membership on all committees and shall review committee assignments at least annually.
2. The Committee shall review, as necessary, the responsibilities of any committees of the Board, whether there is a continuing need for each committee, whether there is a need for additional committees of the Board, and whether committees should be combined or reorganized. The Committee shall make recommendations for any such action to the full Board.

Other Powers and Responsibilities

1. The Committee shall have the resources and authority appropriate to discharge its responsibilities, including authority to retain special counsel and other experts or consultants at the expense of the Trust.
2. The Committee shall review this Charter at least annually and recommend any changes to the full Board of Trustees.

Adopted: October 25, 2017

APPENDIX A TO THE NOMINATING AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE CHARTER

360 FUNDS

PROCEDURES WITH RESPECT TO NOMINEES TO THE BOARD

- I. *Identification of Candidates.* When a vacancy on the Board of Trustees exists or is anticipated, and such vacancy is to be filled by an Independent Trustee, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall identify candidates by obtaining referrals from such sources as it may deem appropriate, which may include current Trustees, management of the Trust, counsel and other advisors to the Trustees, and shareholders of the Trust who submit recommendations in accordance with these procedures. In no event shall the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee consider as a candidate to fill any such vacancy an individual recommended by any investment adviser of any series portfolio of the Trust, unless the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has invited management to make such a recommendation.
- II. *Shareholder Candidates.* The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall, when identifying candidates for the position of Independent Trustee, consider any such candidate recommended by a shareholder if such recommendation contains: (i) sufficient background information concerning the candidate, including evidence the candidate is willing to serve as an Independent Trustee if selected for the position; and (ii) is received in a sufficiently timely manner as determined by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in its discretion. Shareholders shall be directed to address any such recommendations in writing to the attention of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, c/o the Secretary of the Trust. The Secretary shall retain copies of any shareholder recommendations which meet the foregoing requirements for a period of not more than 12 months following receipt. The Secretary shall have no obligation to acknowledge receipt of any shareholder recommendations.
- III. *Evaluation of Candidates.* In evaluating a candidate for a position on the Board of Trustees, including any candidate recommended by shareholders of the Trust, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall consider the following: (i) the candidate's knowledge in matters relating to the mutual fund industry; (ii) any experience possessed by the candidate as a director or senior officer of public companies; (iii) the candidate's educational background; (iv) the candidate's reputation for high ethical standards and professional integrity; (v) any specific financial, technical or other expertise possessed by the candidate, and the extent to which such expertise would complement the Board's existing mix of skills, core competencies and qualifications; (vi) the candidate's perceived ability to contribute to the ongoing functions of the Board, including the candidate's ability and commitment to attend meetings regularly and work collaboratively with other members of the Board; (vii) the candidate's ability to qualify as an Independent Trustee and any other actual or potential conflicts of interest involving the candidate and the Trust; and (viii) such other factors as the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee determines to be relevant in light of the existing composition of the Board and any anticipated vacancies. Prior to making a final recommendation to the Board, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall conduct personal interviews with those candidates it concludes are the most qualified candidates.