



**Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund
(Symbol: MITYX)**

Prospectus

April 30, 2010

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

[Table of Contents - Prospectus](#)

Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund
A series of Trust for Professional Managers (the "Trust")

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SUMMARY SECTION</u>	1
<u>PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, RELATED RISKS AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS</u>	4
<u>INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE</u>	4
<u>PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES</u>	4
<u>PRINCIPAL RISKS</u>	4
<u>PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION</u>	7
<u>MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND</u>	7
<u>THE ADVISER</u>	7
<u>PORTFOLIO MANAGER</u>	7
<u>PRIOR PERFORMANCE OF SIMILAR ACCOUNTS</u>	8
<u>SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION</u>	9
<u>SHARE PRICE</u>	9
<u>HOW TO PURCHASE SHARES</u>	10
<u>HOW TO REDEEM SHARES</u>	13
<u>REDEMPTION FEES</u>	15
<u>TOOLS TO COMBAT FREQUENT TRANSACTIONS</u>	16
<u>OTHER FUND POLICIES</u>	17
<u>DISTRIBUTION OF FUND SHARES AND PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES</u>	18
<u>THE DISTRIBUTOR</u>	18
<u>PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES</u>	18
<u>DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES</u>	18
<u>DISTRIBUTIONS</u>	18
<u>TAX CONSEQUENCES</u>	18
<u>FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS</u>	19

Summary Section

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund (the "Fund") is long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed within 90 days of purchase)	2.00%
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Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	1.10%
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Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.58%
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Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.68%
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⁽¹⁾ Because the Fund is new, these expenses are based on estimated amounts for the Fund's current fiscal year.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$171	\$530

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve its investment objective, the Fund intends to invest in companies with micro- and small-size market capitalizations ("micro-cap" and "small-cap" companies). The Fund currently defines micro-cap companies as companies with market capitalizations between \$30 million and \$500 million and small-cap companies as companies with market capitalizations between \$500 million and \$3 billion. Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in common stocks and other equity securities of micro-cap and small-cap companies. In addition to common stocks, equity securities may also include preferred stocks, convertible debt securities, derivative securities, swaps and synthetic instruments, and other investment companies and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that invest in equity securities of micro-cap and small-cap companies. The Fund may also sell shares of equity securities or ETFs short for hedging purposes.

[Table of Contents - Prospectus](#)

The Fund's investment adviser, Morgan Dempsey Capital Management, LLC (the "Adviser"), uses disciplined, fundamental, bottom-up research to select investments for the Fund's portfolio from the universe of small-cap and micro-cap companies. The Adviser seeks to identify companies that trade at significant discounts to what the Adviser believes to be their intrinsic value, and that possess a material catalyst that may trigger a long-term, sustainable growth in value. In addition to favorable valuations at the time of purchase, companies in which the Fund will invest will have strong balance sheets with liquidity and solvency characteristics that provide a margin of safety. The Fund invests in companies with increasing intrinsic values, which allow the Fund's holdings to grow and build value over long periods of time.

Principal Risks

Before investing in the Fund, you should carefully consider your own investment goals, the amount of time you are willing to leave your money invested, and the amount of risk you are willing to take. Remember, in addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose money by investing in the Fund**. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

- *Management Risk.* The risk that investment strategies employed by the Adviser in selecting investments and asset allocations for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.
- *General Market Risk.* The risk that certain securities selected for the Fund's portfolio may be worth less than the price originally paid for them, or less than they were worth at an earlier time.
- *New Fund Risk.* There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.
- *Equity Market Risk.* Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. Preferred stock is subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.
- *Small- and Micro-Cap Company Risk.* The risk that the securities of small-cap and micro-cap companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of companies with larger market capitalizations. These small-cap companies may not have the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of large- or mid-cap companies, and, therefore, their securities tend to be more volatile than the securities of larger, more established companies.
- *Convertible Securities Risk.* A convertible security is a fixed-income security (a debt instrument or a preferred stock) which may be converted at a stated price within a specified period of time into a certain quantity of the common stock of the same or a different issuer. The market value of a convertible security performs like that of a regular debt security, that is, if market interest rates rise, the value of the convertible security falls.

- *Shares of Other Investment Companies Risk.* The risk that you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying funds in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses and, as a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying fund shares.
- *Exchange-Traded Fund Risk.* Unlike mutual funds, ETFs do not necessarily trade at the net asset values of their underlying securities, which means an ETF could potentially trade above or below the value of its underlying portfolio. Additionally, because ETFs trade like stocks on exchanges, they are subject to trading and commission costs, unlike open-end investment companies.
- *Derivative Securities Risk.* The risk that the Fund's use of derivatives will cause losses due to the unexpected effect of market movements on a derivative's price, or because the derivatives do not perform as anticipated, or are not correlated with the performance of other investments which they are used to hedge or if the Fund is unable to liquidate a position because of an illiquid secondary market.
- *Swap Agreement Risk.* Swap agreements may not be assigned without the consent of the counter-party, and may experience losses in the event of a default or bankruptcy of the counter-party.
- *Synthetic Instruments Risk.* Fluctuations in the values of synthetic instruments may not correlate perfectly with the overall securities markets.
- *Short Sale Risk.* Short selling of securities may result in the Fund's investment performance suffering if it is required to close out a short position earlier than it had intended.
- *Value Stock Risk.* Value stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and may continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

Performance

Performance information for the Fund has not been presented because, as of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not been in operation for a full calendar year.

Management

Investment Adviser

Morgan Dempsey Capital Management, LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Brian G. Rafn, Principal and Director of Research of the Adviser, has served as the Fund's portfolio manager since the Fund's inception in April 2010.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may conduct transactions by mail (Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53202 (for regular mail) or 615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor (for overnight or express mail), Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701), or by telephone at 877-642-7227. Investors who wish to purchase or redeem Fund shares through a financial intermediary should contact the financial intermediary directly. The minimum initial amount of investment in the Fund is \$2,500. Subsequent investments may be made with a minimum investment amount of \$50.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer, or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create conflicts of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

[Table of Contents - Prospectus](#)

Principal Investment Strategies, Related Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is long-term capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve its investment objective, the Fund intends to invest in companies with micro- and small-size market capitalizations ("micro-cap" and "small-cap" companies). The Fund currently defines micro-cap companies as companies with market capitalizations between \$30 million and \$500 million and small-cap companies as companies with market capitalizations between \$500 million and \$3 billion. Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in common stocks and other equity securities of micro-cap and small-cap companies. In addition to common stocks, equity securities may also include preferred stocks, convertible debt securities, derivative securities, swaps and synthetic instruments, and other investment companies and ETFs that invest in equity securities. The Fund may also sell shares of equity securities and ETFs short for hedging purposes.

The Adviser uses disciplined, fundamental, bottom-up research to select investments for the Fund's portfolio from the universe of small-cap and micro-cap companies. The Adviser seeks to identify companies that trade at significant discounts to what the Adviser believes to be their intrinsic value, and that possess a material catalyst that may trigger a long-term, sustainable growth in value. In addition to favorable valuations at the time of purchase, companies in which the Fund will invest will have strong balance sheets with liquidity and solvency characteristics that provide a margin of safety. The Fund invests in companies with increasing intrinsic values, which allow the Fund's holdings to grow and build value over long periods of time.

Temporary Defensive Positions or Cash Investments. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will stay fully invested according to its principal investment strategies as noted above. The Fund, however, may temporarily depart from its principal investment strategies by making short-term investments in cash, cash equivalents, and high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments for temporary defensive purposes in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions. This may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective during that period.

For longer periods of time, the Fund may hold a substantial cash position. If the market advances during periods when the Fund is holding a large cash position, the Fund may not participate to the extent it would have if the Fund had been more fully invested, and this may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective during that period. To the extent that the Fund uses a money market fund for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market fund's advisory fees and operational expenses.

Change in Investment Objective. The Fund's investment objective may be changed without the approval of the Fund's shareholders upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

Principal Risks

Before investing in the Fund, you should carefully consider your own investment goals, the amount of time you are willing to leave your money invested, and the amount of risk you are willing to take. Remember, in addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose money by investing in the Fund.** The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

- *Management Risk.* The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the Adviser's investment strategies for the Fund. The value of your investment in the Fund may vary with the effectiveness of the Adviser's research, analysis and asset allocation among portfolio securities. If the Adviser's investment strategies do not produce the expected results, your investment could be diminished or even lost.

[Table of Contents - Prospectus](#)

- General Market Risk.* The market value of a security may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. These fluctuations may cause a security to be worth less than the price originally paid for it, or less than it was worth at an earlier time. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, sector of the economy or the market as a whole. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant volatility since 2008. The fixed income markets have experienced substantially lower valuations, reduced liquidity, price volatility, credit downgrades, increased likelihood of default and valuation difficulties. Concerns have spread to domestic and international equity markets. In some cases, the stock prices of individual companies have been negatively impacted even though there may be little or no apparent degradation in the financial conditions or prospects of that company. As a result of this significant volatility, many of the following risks associated with an investment in the Fund may be increased. Continuing market problems may have adverse effects on the Fund.
- New Fund Risk.* There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board of Trustees") may determine to liquidate the Fund. Liquidation can be initiated without shareholder approval by the Board of Trustees if it determines it is in the best interest of shareholders. As a result, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders.
- Equity Market Risk.* Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including: expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic and banking crises. If you held common stock, or common stock equivalents, of any given issuer, you would generally be exposed to greater risk than if you held preferred stocks and debt obligations of the issuer because common stockholders, or holders of equivalent interests, generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of preferred stockholders, bondholders and other creditors of such issuers.
- Small- and Micro-Cap Company Risk.* Generally, small- and micro-cap, and less seasoned companies, have more potential for rapid growth than larger, more established companies. They also often involve greater risk than large- or mid-cap companies, and these risks are passed on to the Fund. These small-cap companies may not have the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of large- or mid-cap companies, and, therefore, their securities tend to be more volatile than the securities of larger, more established companies. Small- and micro-cap company stocks tend to be bought and sold less often and in smaller amounts than larger company stocks. Because of this, if the Fund wants to sell a large quantity of a small-cap company's stock, it may have to sell at a lower price than the Adviser might prefer, or it may have to sell in smaller than desired quantities over a period of time.
- Convertible Securities Risk.* A convertible security is a fixed-income security (a debt instrument or a preferred stock) which may be converted at a stated price within a specified period of time into a certain quantity of the common stock of the same or a different issuer. Convertible securities are senior to common stock in an issuer's capital structure, but are usually subordinated to similar non-convertible securities. While providing a fixed-income stream (generally higher in yield than the income derivable from common stock but lower than that afforded by a similar non-convertible security), a convertible security also gives an investor the opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the issuing company depending upon a market price advance in the convertible security's underlying common stock.

- *ETFs and Other Investment Companies Risk.* The portfolios of ETFs generally consist of common stocks that closely track the performance and dividend yield of specific securities market indices, either broad market, sector or international. ETFs provide investors the opportunity to buy or sell throughout the trading day an entire portfolio of stocks in a single security. Although index mutual funds are similar, they generally are issued or redeemed only once per day, usually at the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"). Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), the Fund and any company controlled by the Fund may not purchase more than 3% of the outstanding securities of another investment company (including many ETFs). Accordingly, the Fund may not be able to achieve its desired levels of investments in ETFs or other investment companies. Investment in another investment company also usually involves payment of the other investment company's pro rata share of advisory fees or administrative and other fees and expenses charged by such investment company, in addition to those paid by the Fund.
- *Derivative Securities Risk.* The Fund may invest in derivative securities, including options on futures contracts and other financial instruments such as options on securities and stock index options. These are financial instruments that derive their performance from the performance of an underlying asset, index, interest rate or currency exchange rate. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risks, depending upon the characteristics of a particular derivative. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in a derivative could have a large potential impact on the performance of the Fund's investments. The Fund could experience a loss if derivatives do not perform as anticipated, or are not correlated with the performance of other investments which they are used to hedge or if the Fund is unable to liquidate a position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives.
- *Swap Agreement and Synthetic Instruments Risk.* The Fund's investments in swap agreements may not be assigned without the consent of the counter-party, and may experience losses in the event of a default or bankruptcy of the counter-party. The principal risk of investments in synthetic instruments is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the overall securities markets. Some synthetic instruments are more sensitive to interest rate changes and market price fluctuations than others. Also, synthetic instruments are subject to counter-party risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Fund. If a swap or other synthetic instrument is not transferable without the consent of the counter-party, or is otherwise not able to be traded freely, the investment is considered "illiquid."
- *Short Sale Risk.* The Fund is subject to short sale risk. Short selling shares of equity securities or ETFs may result in the Fund's investment performance suffering if it is required to close out a short position earlier than it had intended. This would occur if the lender required the Fund to deliver the securities it borrowed at the commencement of the short sale and the Fund was unable to borrow the securities from other securities lenders. Furthermore, until the Fund replaces a security borrowed, or sold short, it must pay to the lender amounts equal to any dividends that accrue during the period of the short sale. The Board of Trustees has considered the Fund's short sales strategy and its attendant risks and has determined that the strategy does not impair the Fund's ability to meet redemptions or meet other regulatory requirements. The Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures, and regularly reviews the adequacy of those policies and procedures, to ensure that the Fund's short positions are continuously monitored, comply with regulatory requirements and are in the best interests of the Fund's shareholders.

- *Value Stock Risk.* Value stocks can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Value stocks tend to be inexpensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to other types of stocks. However, value stocks can continue to be inexpensive for long periods of time and may not ever realize their full value.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the SAI. Currently, disclosure of the Fund's holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter in the annual and semi-annual reports to Fund shareholders and in the quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q. The annual and semi-annual reports will be available by contacting Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701 or calling 877-642-7227.

Management of the Fund

The Adviser

The Fund has entered into an investment advisory agreement ("Advisory Agreement") with Morgan Dempsey Capital Management, LLC, a Wisconsin limited liability company located at 309 North Water Street, Suite 510, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202. The Adviser is a registered investment adviser and is a successor company of National Investment Services of America, Inc., an investment management firm founded in 1975. As of March 31, 2010, the Adviser had \$183.3 million in assets under management. Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser manages the Fund's investments subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees. The Adviser is entitled to an annual management fee of 1.10% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Fund Expenses. The Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between the Adviser and the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to reduce its management fees and/or pay expenses of the Fund to ensure that the total amount of Fund operating expenses (exclusive generally of interest, acquired fund fees and expenses, leverage and tax expenses, dividends and interest expenses on short positions, brokerage commissions, and extraordinary expenses) does not exceed 2.00% of the average net assets of the Fund for an initial three-year term beginning with the Fund's commencement of operations, and subject to annual re-approval of the agreement by the Board of Trustees thereafter. Any reduction in management fees or payment of expenses made by the Adviser may be reimbursed by the Fund in subsequent fiscal years if the Adviser so requests. This reimbursement may be requested if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Fund toward operating expenses for such fiscal year (taking into account the reimbursement) does not exceed the applicable limitation on Fund expenses. The Adviser is permitted to be reimbursed for management fee reductions and/or expense payments made in the prior three fiscal years. Any such reimbursement will be reviewed and approved by the Board of Trustees. The Fund must pay its current ordinary operating expenses before the Adviser is entitled to any reimbursement of management fees and/or expenses. In addition, any such reimbursement from the Fund to the Adviser will be subject to the applicable limitation on the Fund's expenses. This operating expense limitation agreement can only be terminated by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees.

A discussion regarding the basis of the Board of Trustees' approval of the Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund's next semi-annual report to shareholders.

Portfolio Manager

Brian G. Rafn, Principal, Director of Research and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, serves as the Fund's portfolio manager and is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Rafn joined the Adviser in October 2003. He has over 20 years of experience in securities analysis, portfolio management, trading and trust accounting. Mr. Rafn is responsible for the securities analysis and portfolio management of the Adviser's Small/Micro-Cap Value strategy.

[Table of Contents - Prospectus](#)

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of securities in the Fund.

Prior Performance of Similar Accounts

The Fund recently commenced operations and, as a result, has no prior performance history. The table below provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Adviser's Small/Micro-Cap Value Composite (the "Composite") and by comparing its performance with a broad measure of market performance. The performance shown is the performance of all the Adviser's fully discretionary private accounts managed using investment objectives, policies and strategies that are substantially similar to the investment strategies that the Adviser uses to manage the Fund. The Composite has been managed by the Fund's portfolio manager since its inception on June 30, 2002. From June 2002 to October 2003, the Fund's portfolio manager managed the accounts comprising the Composite while he was employed at Sparta Capital, LLC, an investment management firm he founded to manage family assets. In October 2003, the Fund's portfolio manager joined the Adviser and continued to manage all accounts comprising the Composite. The Fund's performance may not correspond with the performance of the discretionary private accounts comprising the Composite.

The composite returns were prepared by the Adviser in compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS); however, the Adviser's performance measurement processes have not been subject to an independent third-party verification. The returns are calculated by the Adviser based on total return, including gains or losses plus income, after deducting all costs incurred by the accounts, and include reinvested dividends. The private accounts comprising the Composite are subject to a typical management fee of 1.00% of assets. If the private accounts comprising the Composite had been subject to the same fees and expenses as the Fund, the performance of the Composite may have been lower. You should note that once the Fund has a performance history, it will compute and disclose its average annual total return using the standard formula set forth in rules promulgated by the SEC, which differs in certain respects from the methods used to compute total return for the Composite. The performance of the Composite may have been lower had it been calculated using the standard formula promulgated by the SEC. The private accounts comprising the Composite are not subject to certain investment limitations, diversification requirements and other restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Additionally, if applicable, such limitations, requirements and restrictions might have adversely affected the performance results of the Composite. Past performance of the Composite is not necessarily indicative of the Fund's future results.

The performance data set forth below is for the Composite and is not the performance results of the Fund. This performance data should not be considered indicative of the Fund's future performance.

Total Returns for the periods ending December 31, 2009:

	<u>One Year</u>	<u>Three Years</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Since Inception (6/30/2002)</u>
Composite (Net of Fees)	20.44%	4.71%	9.47%	14.87%
Russell 2000 Value Index	20.57%	-8.22%	-0.01%	9.04%
Russell Micro Value Index	17.50%	-12.74%	-3.55%	8.10%
Russell 2000 Index	27.19%	-4.96%	1.22%	9.59%

[Table of Contents - Prospectus](#)

Shareholder Information

Share Price

The price of the Fund's shares is based on the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"). The NAV is calculated by dividing the value of the Fund's total assets, less its liabilities, by the number of its shares outstanding. In calculating the NAV, portfolio securities are valued using current market values or official closing prices, if available. The NAV is calculated at the close of regular trading of the NYSE, which is generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time. The NAV will not be calculated on days that the NYSE is closed for trading.

Each security owned by the Fund that is listed on a securities exchange is valued at its last sale price on that exchange on the date as of which assets are valued. Where the security is listed on more than one exchange, the Fund will use the price on the exchange that the Fund generally considers to be the principal exchange on which the stock is traded. Portfolio securities listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. ("NASDAQ") will be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price, which may not necessarily represent the last sale price. If there has been no sale on such exchange or on NASDAQ on such day, the security is valued at the mean between the bid and asked prices on such day. When market quotations are not readily available, a security or other asset is valued at its fair value as determined under fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. These fair value pricing procedures will also be used to price a security when corporate events, events in the securities market and/or world events cause the Adviser to believe that a security's last sale price may not reflect its actual market value. The intended effect of using fair value pricing procedures is to ensure that the Fund is accurately priced. The Board of Trustees will regularly evaluate whether the Fund's fair value pricing procedures continue to be appropriate in light of the specific circumstances of the Fund and the quality of prices obtained through their application by the Trust's valuation committee.

When fair value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by the Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, it is possible that the fair value determined for a particular security may be materially different from the price of the security quoted or published by others, or the value when trading resumes or is realized upon its sale. Therefore, if a shareholder purchases or redeems Fund shares when the Fund holds securities priced at a fair value, the number of shares purchased or redeemed may be higher or lower than it would be if the Fund were using market value pricing.

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

Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through a broker or agent. The Fund has authorized one or more brokers or financial intermediaries ("Authorized Intermediary") to receive on its behalf purchase and redemption orders. Such Authorized Intermediaries may be authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. In such cases, the Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an Authorized Intermediary or, if applicable, a broker's authorized designee, receives the order. Customer orders will be priced at the Fund's NAV next computed after the order is received in good order by an Authorized Intermediary or its authorized designee.

[Table of Contents - Prospectus](#)

How to Purchase Shares

Shares of the Fund are purchased at the next NAV calculated after your purchase order is received in good order by the Fund, or by an Authorized Intermediary, as discussed below.

Investment Minimums. The minimum initial investment in the Fund is \$2,500. The minimum investment amount for subsequent investments is \$50. The Fund reserves the right to waive the minimum initial investment or minimum subsequent investment amounts in its sole discretion. Shareholders will be given at least 30 days' written notice of any increase in the minimum dollar amount of initial or subsequent investments.

Fund shares may be offered through certain financial intermediaries (including broker-dealers) and their agents in fee-based programs and other programs. In these programs, financial intermediaries have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Fund that charge their customers transaction or other distribution or service fees with respect to their customers' investments in the Fund. If you are purchasing shares through financial intermediaries, you must follow the procedures established by your financial intermediary. Your financial intermediary is responsible for sending your purchase order and wiring payment to U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, the Fund's transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent"). Your financial intermediary holds the shares in your name and receives all confirmations of purchases and sales. Financial intermediaries placing orders for themselves or on behalf of their customers should call the Fund toll free at 877-642-7227, or follow the instructions listed in the following sections titled "Investing by Telephone," "Purchase by Mail" and "Purchase by Wire."

If you place an order for the Fund's shares through a financial institution in accordance with such financial institution's procedures, and such financial institution then transmits your order to the Transfer Agent in accordance with the Transfer Agent's instructions, your purchase will be processed at the NAV next calculated after the Transfer Agent receives your order. The financial institution must promise to send to the Transfer Agent immediately available funds in the amount of the purchase price in accordance with the Transfer Agent's procedures. If payment is not received within the time specified, the Transfer Agent may rescind the transaction and the financial institution will be held liable for any resulting fees or losses.

In the case of Authorized Intermediaries that have made satisfactory payment or redemption arrangements with the Fund, orders will be processed at the applicable price next calculated after receipt by the Authorized Intermediary, consistent with applicable laws and regulations. Financial institutions, including Authorized Intermediaries, may set cut-off times for the receipt of orders that are earlier than the cut-off times established by the Fund. For more information about your financial institution's rules and procedures, and whether your financial institution is an Authorized Intermediary, you should contact your financial institution directly.

All account applications ("Account Applications") to purchase Fund shares are subject to acceptance by the Fund and are not binding until so accepted. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order if, in its discretion, it is in the Fund's best interest to do so. For example, a purchase order may be refused if it appears so large that it would disrupt the management of the Fund. Purchases may also be rejected from persons believed to be "market-timers," as described under "Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions," below. A service fee, currently \$25, as well as any loss sustained by the Fund, will be deducted from a shareholder's account for any purchases that do not clear. The Fund and the Transfer Agent will not be responsible for any losses, liability, cost or expense resulting from rejecting any purchase order. Your order will not be accepted until the completed Account Application is received by the Fund or the Transfer Agent.

Shares of the Fund have not been registered for sale outside of the United States. The Fund generally does not sell shares to investors residing outside the United States, even if they are United States citizens or lawful permanent residents, except to investors with United States military APO or FPO addresses.

[Table of Contents - Prospectus](#)

Purchase Requests Must be Received in Good Order

Your share price will be the next NAV per share calculated after the Transfer Agent or your Authorized Intermediary receives your purchase request in good order. "Good order" means that your purchase request includes:

- the name of the Fund;
- the dollar amount of shares to be purchased;
- your account application or investment stub; and
- a check payable to "Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund."

All purchase requests received in good order before the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will be processed on that same day. Purchase requests received after the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will receive the next business day's NAV per share.

Investing by Telephone. If you have completed the "Telephone Options - Purchase Authorization" section of the Account Application, you may purchase additional shares by telephoning the Fund toll free at 877-642-7227. This option allows investors to move money from their bank account to their Fund account upon request. Only bank accounts held at domestic institutions that are Automated Clearing House ("ACH") members may be used for telephone transactions. The minimum telephone purchase amount is \$50. If your order is received prior to the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), shares will be purchased in your account at the price determined on the day your order is placed. During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waiting times. Please allow sufficient time to place your telephone transaction.

Purchase by Mail. To purchase the Fund's shares by mail, simply complete and sign the Account Application and mail it, along with a check made payable to "Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund" to:

Regular Mail

Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight or Express Mail

Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. All purchase checks must be in U.S. dollars drawn on a domestic financial institution. The Fund will not accept payment in cash or money orders. The Fund also does not accept cashier's checks in amounts of less than \$10,000. To prevent check fraud, the Fund will not accept third party checks, Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler's checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares. The Fund is unable to accept post-dated checks, post-dated on-line bill pay checks, or any conditional order or payment.

The transfer agent will charge a \$25.00 fee against a shareholders account, in addition to any loss sustained by the Fund, for any payment that is returned. It is the policy of the Fund not to accept applications under certain circumstances or in amounts considered disadvantageous to shareholders. The Fund reserves the right to reject any application.

[Table of Contents - Prospectus](#)

Purchase by Wire. If you are making your first investment in the Fund, before you wire funds the Transfer Agent must have a completed Account Application. You can mail or use an overnight service to deliver your Account Application to the Transfer Agent at the above address. Upon receipt of your completed Account Application, the Transfer Agent will establish an account for you. Once your account has been established, you may instruct your bank to send the wire. Prior to sending the wire, please call the Transfer Agent at 877-642-7227 to advise them of the wire and to ensure proper credit upon receipt. Your bank must include the name of the Fund, your name and your account number so that monies can be correctly applied. Your bank should transmit immediately available funds by wire to:

Wire to:	U.S. Bank N.A.
ABA Number:	07500022
Credit:	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
Account:	112-952-137
Further Credit:	Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund (Shareholder Name/Account Registration) (Shareholder Account Number)

Wired funds must be received prior to the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), to be eligible for same day pricing. The Fund and U.S. Bank, N.A. are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system, or from incomplete wiring instructions.

Subsequent Investments. The minimum subsequent investment amount is \$50. Shareholders will be given at least 30 days written notice of any increase in the minimum dollar amount of subsequent investments. You may add to your account at any time by purchasing shares by mail, by telephone or by wire. You must call to notify the Fund at 877-642-7227 before wiring. An investment stub, which is attached to your individual account statement, should accompany any investments made through the mail. All purchase requests must include your shareholder account number.

Automatic Investment Plan. For your convenience, the Fund offers an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP"). Under the AIP, after your initial investment, you may authorize the Fund to withdraw automatically from your personal checking or savings account an amount that you wish to invest, which must be at least \$50 on a monthly or quarterly basis. In order to participate in the AIP, your bank must be a member of the ACH network. If you wish to enroll in the AIP, complete the appropriate section in the Account Application. The Fund may terminate or modify this privilege at any time. You may terminate your participation in the AIP at any time by notifying the Transfer Agent five days prior to the effective date. A fee will be charged if your bank does not honor the AIP draft for any reason.

Anti-Money Laundering Program. Please note that the Fund has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("USA PATRIOT Act") and related anti-money laundering laws and regulations. In order to ensure compliance with these laws, the Account Application asks for, among other things, the following information for all "customers" seeking to open an "account" (as those terms are defined in rules adopted pursuant to the USA PATRIOT Act):

- full name;
- date of birth (individuals only);
- Social Security or taxpayer identification number; and
- permanent street address (P.O. Box only is not acceptable).

Accounts opened by entities, such as corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships or trusts, will require additional documentation. Please note that if any information listed above is missing, your Account Application will be returned and your account will not be opened. In compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act and other applicable anti-money laundering laws and regulations, the Transfer Agent will verify the information on your application as part of the Program. The Fund reserves the right to request additional clarifying information and may close your account if such clarifying information is not received by the Fund within a reasonable time of the request or if the Fund cannot form a reasonable belief as to the true identity of a customer. If you require additional assistance when completing your application, please contact the Transfer Agent at 877-642-7227.

[Table of Contents - Prospectus](#)

How to Redeem Shares

In general, orders to sell or “redeem” shares may be placed directly with the Fund or through a broker-dealer or financial institution. However, if you originally purchased your shares through a broker-dealer or financial institution, your redemption order must be placed with the same institution in accordance with the procedures established by that institution. Your financial institution is responsible for sending your order to the Transfer Agent and for crediting your account with the proceeds. You may redeem part or all of your investment in the Fund’s shares on any business day that the applicable Fund calculates its NAV. To redeem shares of the Fund, you must contact the Fund either by mail or by phone to place a redemption order. Your redemption request must be received in good order (as discussed under “Payment of Redemption Proceeds” below) prior to the close of the regular trading session of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) in order to obtain that day’s closing NAV. Redemption requests received after the close of the NYSE will be treated as though received on the next business day.

Shareholders who have an IRA or other retirement plan must indicate on their redemption request whether or not to withhold federal income tax. Redemption requests failing to indicate an election not to have tax withheld will generally be subject to 10% withholding.

Payment of Redemption Proceeds. You may redeem your Fund shares at a price equal to the NAV next determined after the Transfer Agent receives your redemption request in good order. Your redemption request cannot be processed on days the NYSE is closed. All requests received in good order by the Fund before the close of the regular trading session of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will usually be sent on the next business day.

A redemption request will be deemed in “good order” if it includes:

- the shareholder’s name;
- the name of the Fund you are invested in;
- the account number;
- the share or dollar amount to be redeemed; and
- signatures by all shareholders on the account and signature guarantee(s), if applicable.

You may have a check sent to the address of record, proceeds may be wired to your pre-established bank account or funds may be sent via electronic funds transfer through the ACH network using the bank instructions previously established on your account. Redemption proceeds will typically be sent on the business day following your redemption. Wires are subject to a \$15 fee. There is no charge to have proceeds sent via ACH, however, funds are typically credited to your bank within two to three days after redemption. In all cases, proceeds will be processed within seven calendar days after the Fund receives your redemption request.

Before selling recently purchased shares, please note that if the Transfer Agent has not yet collected payment for the shares you are selling, it may delay sending the proceeds until the payment is collected, which may take up to 12 calendar days from the purchase date. Furthermore, there are certain times when you may be unable to sell Fund shares or receive proceeds. Specifically, the Fund may suspend the right to redeem shares or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven calendar days: (1) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend or holiday closings) or trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable or it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to fairly determine the value of its net assets; or (3) for such other periods as the SEC may permit for the protection of shareholders.

Redemption proceeds will be sent to the address of record. The Fund will not be responsible for interest lost on redemption amounts due to lost or misdirected mail. The Transfer Agent may require a signature guarantee for certain redemption requests. A signature guarantee assures that your signature is genuine and protects you from unauthorized account redemptions. Signature guarantees can be obtained from banks and securities dealers, *but not from a notary public*. A signature guarantee of each owner is required in the following situations:

- if ownership is changed on your account;
- when redemption proceeds are payable or sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
- for written requests to wire redemption proceeds (if not previously authorized on the account)
- if a change of address request has been received by the Transfer Agent within the last 15 days;
- for all redemptions in excess of \$100,000 from any shareholder account; and
- when establishing or modifying certain services on an account.

In addition to the situations described above, the Fund and/or the Transfer Agent reserve the right to require a signature guarantee in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation.

Redemption by Mail. You can execute most redemptions by furnishing an unconditional written request to the Fund to redeem your shares at the current NAV. Redemption requests in writing should be sent to the Transfer Agent at:

Regular Mail

Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight or Express Mail

Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents.

Wire Redemption. Wire transfers may be arranged to redeem shares. However, the Transfer Agent charges a fee, currently \$15, per wire redemption against your account on dollar specific trades, and from proceeds on complete redemptions and share-specific trades.

Telephone Redemption. If you have been authorized to perform telephone transactions (either by completing the required portion of your Account Application or by subsequent arrangement in writing with the Fund), you may redeem shares, in amounts of \$100,000 or less, by instructing the Fund by phone at 877-642-7227. A signature guarantee may be required of all shareholders in order to qualify for or to change telephone redemption privileges on an existing account. Telephone redemptions cannot be made if you notify the Transfer Agent of a change of address within 15 days before the redemption request. If you have a retirement account, you may not redeem shares by telephone. During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waiting times. Please allow sufficient time to place your telephone transaction.

Note: Neither the Fund nor any of its service providers will be liable for any loss or expense in acting upon instructions that are reasonably believed to be genuine. To confirm that all telephone instructions are genuine, the Fund will use reasonable procedures, such as requesting:

- that you correctly state your Fund account number;
- the name in which your account is registered; or
- the Social Security or taxpayer identification number under which the account is registered.

Systematic Withdrawal Program. The Fund offers a systematic withdrawal plan (the “SWP”) whereby shareholders or their representatives may request a redemption in a specific dollar amount be sent to them each month, calendar quarter or annually. Investors may choose to have a check sent to the address of record, or proceeds may be sent to a pre-designated bank account via the ACH network. To start this program, your account must have Fund shares with a value of at least \$10,000, and the minimum amount that may be withdrawn each month or quarter is \$100. This program may be terminated or modified by the Fund at any time. Any request to change or terminate your SWP should be communicated in writing or by telephone to the Transfer Agent no later than five days before the next scheduled withdrawal. A withdrawal under the SWP involves a redemption of Fund shares, and may result in a gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. In addition, if the amount withdrawn exceeds the distributions credited to your account, the account ultimately may be depleted. To establish the SWP, complete the SWP section of the Account Application. Please call 877-642-7227 for additional information regarding the SWP.

The Fund’s Right to Redeem an Account. The Fund reserves the right to redeem the shares of any shareholder whose account balance is less than \$2,500, other than as a result of a decline in the NAV of the Fund or for market reasons. The Fund will provide shareholders with written notice 30 days prior to redeeming the shareholder’s account.

Redemption-in-Kind. The Fund generally pays redemption proceeds in cash. However, under unusual conditions that make the payment of cash unwise (and for the protection of the Fund’s remaining shareholders), the Fund may pay all or part of a shareholder’s redemption proceeds in liquid securities with a market value equal to the redemption price (redemption-in-kind).

Specifically, if the amount you are redeeming during any 90-day period is in excess of the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the NAV of the Fund being redeemed, valued at the beginning of such period, the Fund has the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds \$250,000 or 1% of the NAV of the Fund being redeemed in securities instead of cash. If the Fund pays your redemption proceeds by a distribution of securities, you could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash, and will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash.

Redemption Fees

Redemptions of short-term holdings may create missed opportunity costs for the Fund, as the Adviser may be unable to take or maintain positions in securities that employ certain strategies that require a longer period of time to achieve anticipated results.

For these reasons, the Fund will assess a 2.00% fee on the redemption of Fund shares held for 90 days or less. The Fund uses the first-in, first-out (“FIFO”) method to determine the 90-day holding period. Under this method, the date of the redemption will be compared to the earliest purchase date of shares held in the account. If this holding period is 90 days or less, the redemption fee will be assessed. The redemption fee will be applied on redemptions of each investment made by a shareholder that does not remain in the Fund for at least a 90-day period from the date of purchase. This fee does not apply to Fund shares acquired through reinvested distributions (net investment income and capital gains), redemptions under the SWP and shares purchased pursuant to the AIP.

Although the Fund has the goal of applying this redemption fee to most redemptions of shares held for 90 days or less, the Fund may not always be able to track short-term trading effected through financial intermediaries in non-disclosed or omnibus accounts. While the Fund has entered into information sharing agreements with such financial intermediaries as described under the section entitled “Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions,” below, which contractually require such financial intermediaries to provide the Fund with information relating to their customers investing in the Fund through non-disclosed or omnibus accounts, the Fund cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided to it from financial intermediaries and may not always be able to track short-term trading effected through these financial intermediaries. In addition, because the Fund is required to rely on information from the financial intermediary as to the applicable redemption fee, the Fund cannot ensure that the financial intermediary is always imposing such fee on the underlying shareholder in accordance with the Fund’s policies. The Fund also reserves the right to waive the redemption fee, subject to its sole discretion, in instances deemed by the Advisor not to be disadvantageous to the Fund or its shareholders and which do not indicate market timing strategies.

The Fund reserves the right to modify or eliminate the redemption fees or waivers at any time and will give shareholders 30 days’ prior written notice of any material changes, unless otherwise provided by law. The redemption fee policy may be modified or amended in the future to reflect, among other factors, regulatory requirements mandated by the SEC.

Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions

The Fund is intended for long-term investors. Short-term “market-timers” who engage in frequent purchases and redemptions can disrupt the Fund’s investment program and create additional transaction costs that are borne by all of the Fund’s shareholders. The Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures that are designed to discourage excessive, short-term trading and other abusive trading practices that may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm performance. The Fund takes steps to reduce the frequency and effect of these activities in the Fund. These steps may include, among other things, monitoring trading activity and using fair value pricing, as determined by the Board of Trustees, when the Adviser determines current market prices are not readily available. Although these efforts are designed to discourage abusive trading practices, these tools cannot eliminate the possibility that such activity will occur. The Fund seeks to exercise its judgment in implementing these tools to the best of its ability in a manner that it believes is consistent with shareholder interests. Except as noted herein, the Fund will apply all restrictions uniformly in all applicable cases.

The Fund uses a variety of techniques to monitor for and detect abusive trading practices. These techniques may change from time to time as determined by the Fund in its sole discretion. To minimize harm to the Fund and its shareholders, the Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order (but not a redemption request) in whole or in part, for any reason (including, without limitation, purchases by persons whose trading activity in Fund shares is believed by the Adviser to be harmful to the Fund) and without prior notice. The Fund may decide to restrict purchase and sale activity in its shares based on various factors, including whether frequent purchase and sale activity will disrupt portfolio management strategies and adversely affect Fund performance.

The Fund monitors selected trades in an effort to detect short-term trading activities. Short-term trading occurs when an investor (through one or more accounts) makes more than one round-trip (a purchase into a fund followed by a redemption) within a short period of time. Investors are limited to no more than four round-trip transactions in a 12-month period after which time future purchases into the Fund will be restricted. If, as a result of this monitoring, the Fund believes that an investor has engaged in excessive short-term trading, they may, in their discretion, ask the shareholder to stop such activities or refuse to process purchases in the shareholder’s accounts. In making such judgments, the Fund seeks to act in a manner that it believes is consistent with the best interests of shareholders.

Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying abusive trading activity and the volume of shareholder transactions the Fund handles, there can be no assurance that the Fund's efforts will identify all trades or trading practices that may be considered abusive. In particular, since the Fund receives purchase and sale orders through financial intermediaries that use group or omnibus accounts, the Fund cannot always detect frequent trading. However, the Fund will work with financial institutions as necessary to discourage shareholders from engaging in abusive trading practices and to impose restrictions on excessive trades. In this regard, the Fund has entered into information sharing agreements with financial intermediaries pursuant to which these intermediaries are required to provide to the Fund, at the Fund's request, certain information relating to their customers investing in the Fund through non-disclosed or omnibus accounts. The Fund will use this information to attempt to identify abusive trading practices. Financial intermediaries are contractually required to follow any instructions from the Fund to restrict or prohibit future purchases from shareholders that are found to have engaged in abusive trading in violation of the Fund's policies. However, the Fund cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided to them from financial intermediaries and cannot ensure that they will always be able to detect abusive trading practices that occur through non-disclosed and omnibus accounts. As a result, the Fund's ability to monitor and discourage abusive trading practices in non-disclosed or omnibus accounts may be limited.

Other Fund Policies

If you elect telephone privileges on the account application or in a letter to the Fund, you may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone orders as long as the Fund has taken reasonable precautions to verify your identity. In addition, once you place a telephone transaction request, it cannot be canceled or modified.

During periods of significant economic or market change, telephone transactions may be difficult to complete. If you are unable to contact the Fund by telephone, you may also mail the requests to the Fund at the address listed previously in the "How to Purchase Shares" section.

Telephone trades must be received by or prior to the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waiting times. Please allow sufficient time to ensure that you will be able to complete your telephone transaction prior to the close of the NYSE.

Your broker-dealer or other financial institution may establish policies that differ from those of the Fund. For example, the institution may charge transaction fees, set higher minimum investments or impose certain limitations on buying or selling shares in addition to those identified in this Prospectus. Contact your broker-dealer or other financial institution for details.

The Adviser retains the right to close the Fund (or partially close the Fund) to new purchases if it is determined to be in the best interest of shareholders. Based on market and Fund conditions, the Adviser may decide to close the Fund to new investors, all investors or certain classes of investors (such as Fund supermarkets) at any time. If the Fund is closed to new purchases it will continue to honor redemption requests, unless the right to redeem shares has been temporarily suspended as permitted by federal law.

Householding. In an effort to decrease costs, the Fund intends to reduce the number of duplicate prospectuses and annual and semi-annual reports you receive by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts and to shareholders the Fund reasonably believes are from the same family or household. Once implemented, if you would like to discontinue householding for your accounts, please call toll-free at 877-642-7227 to request individual copies of these documents. Once the Fund receives notice to stop householding, the Fund will begin sending individual copies 30 days after receiving your request. This policy does not apply to account statements.

[Table of Contents - Prospectus](#)

Distribution of Fund Shares and Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Distributor

Quasar Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor") is located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, and serves as distributor and principal underwriter to the Fund. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Shares of the Fund are offered on a continuous basis.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund may pay service fees to intermediaries, such as banks, broker-dealers, financial advisors or other financial institutions, including affiliates of the Adviser, for sub-administration, sub-transfer agency and other shareholder services associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus accounts, other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents.

The Adviser, out of its own resources and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or non-cash compensation to intermediaries who sell shares of the Fund. These payments and compensation are in addition to service fees paid by the Fund, if any. Payments are generally made to intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing support or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. Compensation may also be paid to intermediaries for inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list or in other sales programs. Compensation may be paid as an expense reimbursement in cases in which the intermediary provides shareholder services to the Fund. The Adviser may also pay cash compensation in the form of finder's fees that vary depending on the dollar amount of the shares sold.

Distributions and Taxes

Distributions

The Fund will make distributions of net investment income and net capital gains, if any, at least annually, typically within the month of December. The Fund may make additional distributions if it deems it desirable at another time during any year.

All distributions will be reinvested in Fund shares unless you choose one of the following options: (1) receive distributions of net capital gains in cash, while reinvesting net investment income distributions in additional Fund shares; (2) receive all distributions in cash; or (3) reinvest net capital gain distributions in additional Fund shares, while receiving distributions of net investment income in cash.

If you wish to change your distribution option, write to the Transfer Agent in advance of the payment date of the distribution. However, any such change will be effective only as to distributions for which the record date is five or more business days after the Transfer Agent has received the written request.

If you elect to receive distributions in cash and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your check, or if a check remains uncashed for six months, the Fund reserves the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account at the Fund's then current NAV and to reinvest all subsequent distributions.

Tax Consequences

Distributions of the Fund's net investment income (which includes, but is not limited to, interest, dividends, net short-term capital gains and net gains from foreign currency transactions), if any, are generally taxable to the Fund's shareholders as ordinary income. To the extent that the Fund's distributions of net investment income are designated as attributable to "qualified dividend" income, such income may be subject to tax at the reduced rate of federal income tax applicable to non-corporate shareholders for net long-term capital gains, if certain holding period requirements have been satisfied by the Fund and the shareholder. To the extent the Fund's distributions of net investment income are attributable to net short-term capital gains; such distributions will be treated as ordinary income for the purposes of income tax reporting and will not be available to offset a shareholder's capital losses from other investments.

Distributions of net capital gains (net long-term capital gains less net short-term capital losses) are generally taxable as long-term capital gains (currently at a maximum rate of 15%) regardless of the length of time a shareholder has owned Fund shares.

You will be taxed in the same manner whether you receive your distributions (whether of net investment income or net capital gains) in cash or reinvest them in additional Fund shares.

Shareholders that sell or redeem shares generally will have a capital gain or loss from the sale or redemption. The amount of the gain or loss and the applicable rate of federal income tax will depend generally upon the amount paid for the shares, the amount received from the sale or redemption and how long the shares were held by a shareholder. If you purchase Fund shares within 30 days before or after redeeming other Fund shares at a loss, all or part of that loss will not be deductible and will instead increase the basis of the newly purchased shares.

Shareholders will be advised annually as to the federal tax status of all distributions made by the Fund for the preceding year. Distributions by the Fund may also be subject to state and local taxes. Additional tax information may be found in the SAI.

Due to the nature of the Fund's investment strategies and potential high portfolio turnover rate, much of the Fund's net investment income will likely be attributable to net short-term capital gains. Such distributions will be treated as ordinary dividend income for the purposes of income tax reporting, will not be taxable as "qualified dividend" income and will not be available to offset a shareholder's capital losses from other investments.

This section is not intended to be a full discussion of federal tax laws and the effect of such laws on you. There may be other federal, state, foreign or local tax considerations applicable to a particular investor. You are urged to consult your own tax adviser.

Financial Highlights

Because the Fund has recently commenced operations, there are no financial highlights available at this time.

[Table of Contents - Prospectus](#)

PRIVACY NOTICE

The Fund collects non-public personal information about you from the following sources:

- information we receive about you on applications or other forms;
- information you give us orally; and/or
- information about your transactions with us or others.

We do not disclose any non-public personal information about our shareholders or former shareholders without the shareholder's authorization, except as permitted by law or in response to inquiries from governmental authorities. We may share information with affiliated parties and unaffiliated third parties with whom we have contracts for servicing the Fund. We will provide unaffiliated third parties with only the information necessary to carry out their assigned responsibility. All shareholder records will be disposed of in accordance with applicable law. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to protect your non-public personal information and require third parties to treat your non-public personal information with the same high degree of confidentiality.

In the event that you hold shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary, including, but not limited to, a broker-dealer, bank or trust company, the privacy policy of your financial intermediary would govern how your non-public personal information would be shared with unaffiliated third parties.

[Table of Contents - Prospectus](#)

Investment Adviser

Morgan Dempsey Capital Management, LLC
309 North Water Street, Suite 510
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen Fund Audit Services, Ltd.
800 Westpoint Parkway, Suite 1100
Westlake, OH Ohio 44145

Legal Counsel

Godfrey & Kahn, S.C.
780 North Water Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Custodian

U.S. Bank, N.A.
Custody Operations
1555 N. River Center Drive, Suite 302
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Transfer Agent, Fund Accountant and Fund Administrator

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Distributor

Quasar Distributors, LLC
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund
A series of Trust for Professional Managers

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You can find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information

The SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference. This means that the SAI is legally considered a part of this Prospectus even though it is not physically within this Prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports provide the most recent financial reports and portfolio listings. The annual report contains a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that affected the Fund's performance during the Fund's last fiscal year.

You can obtain a free copy of these documents (when they become available), request other information, or make general inquiries about the Fund by calling the Fund (toll-free) at 877-642-7227 by visiting the Fund's website at www.morgandempsey.com, or by writing to:

Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

You can review and copy information, including the Fund's reports and SAI, at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. You can obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling (202) 551-8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

- free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet website at <http://www.sec.gov>;
- for a fee, by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549-1520; or
- for a fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

(The Trust's SEC Investment Company Act file number is 811-10401)

[Table of Contents - Prospectus](#)

Statement of Additional Information

April 30, 2010

MORGAN DEMPSEY SMALL/MICRO CAP VALUE FUND
(Symbol: MITYX)

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") provides general information about the Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund (the "Fund"), a series of Trust for Professional Managers (the "Trust"). This SAI is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Fund's current prospectus dated April 30, 2010 (the "Prospectus"), as supplemented and amended from time to time, which is incorporated herein by reference. To obtain a copy of the Prospectus, free of charge, please write or call the Fund at the address or toll-free telephone number below, or visit the Fund's website at www.morgandempsey.com.

Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701
877-642-7227

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>THE TRUST</u>	1
<u>INVESTMENT POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND ASSOCIATED RISKS</u>	1
<u>FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS</u>	18
<u>MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND</u>	20
<u>BOARD OF TRUSTEES</u>	20
<u>BOARD LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE</u>	20
<u>TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS</u>	22
<u>TRUSTEE QUALIFICATIONS</u>	24
<u>TRUSTEE OWNERSHIP OF FUND SHARES</u>	24
<u>BOARD COMMITTEES</u>	24
<u>TRUSTEE COMPENSATION</u>	25
<u>CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS</u>	26
<u>INVESTMENT ADVISER</u>	26
<u>PORTFOLIO MANAGER</u>	27
<u>SERVICE PROVIDERS</u>	27
<u>LEGAL COUNSEL</u>	28
<u>INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM</u>	28
<u>DISTRIBUTION OF FUND SHARES</u>	28
<u>PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE</u>	28
<u>PORTFOLIO TURNOVER</u>	30
<u>CODE OF ETHICS</u>	30
<u>PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES</u>	30
<u>ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING COMPLIANCE PROGRAM</u>	30
<u>PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION</u>	31
<u>DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE</u>	32
<u>PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF FUND SHARES</u>	33
<u>TAX MATTERS</u>	35
<u>DISTRIBUTIONS</u>	36
<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	37
<u>APPENDIX A – PROXY VOTING POLICIES OF THE ADVISER</u>	A-1

The Trust

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized on May 29, 2001, and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an open-end management investment company. The Fund is one series, or mutual fund, formed by the Trust. The Fund is a diversified series and has its own investment objective and policies. As of the date of this SAI, shares of twenty-one other series of the Trust are offered in separate prospectuses and SAIs. The Trust may start additional series and offer shares of a new fund under the Trust at any time.

The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of interests (or shares). Interests in the Fund are represented by shares of beneficial interest each with a par value of \$0.001. Each series of the Trust has equal voting rights and liquidation rights, and are voted in the aggregate and not by the series except in matters where a separate vote is required by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), or when the matters affect only the interests of a particular series. When matters are submitted to shareholders for a vote, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each full share owned and fractional votes for fractional shares owned. The Trust does not normally hold annual meetings of shareholders. The Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board of Trustees”) shall promptly call and give notice of a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of voting upon removal of any trustee when requested to do so in writing by shareholders holding 10% or more of the Trust’s outstanding shares.

With respect to the Fund, the Trust may offer more than one class of shares. Each share of a series or class represents an equal proportionate interest in that series or class with each other share of that series or class.

Each share of the Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to the Fund and is entitled to such distributions out of the income belonging to the Fund as are declared by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees has the authority from time to time to divide or combine the shares of any series into a greater or lesser number of shares of that series so long as the proportionate beneficial interests in the assets belonging to that series and the rights of shares of any other series are in no way affected. Additionally, in case of any liquidation of a series, the holders of shares of the series being liquidated are entitled to receive a distribution out of the assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that series. Expenses attributable to any series are borne by that series. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series are allocated by, or under the direction of, the Board of Trustees on the basis of relative net assets, number of shareholders or other equitable method. No shareholder is liable to further calls or to assessment by the Trust without his or her express consent.

The assets of the Fund received for the issue or sale of its shares, and all income, earnings, profits and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, shall constitute the underlying assets of the Fund. In the event of the dissolution or liquidation of the Fund, the holders of shares of the Fund are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to shareholders.

Morgan Dempsey Capital Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

Investment Policies, Strategies and Associated Risks

The investment objective of the Fund is long-term capital appreciation. The Fund is diversified. Under applicable federal laws, to qualify as a diversified fund, the Fund, with respect to at least 75% of its total assets, may not invest greater than 5% of its assets in any one issuer and may not hold greater than 10% of the securities of one issuer. The remaining 25% of the Fund’s total assets does not need to be “diversified” and may be invested in the securities of a single issuer, subject to other applicable laws. The diversification of a mutual fund’s holdings is measured at the time the fund purchases a security. However, if the Fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the Fund’s total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by the Fund, the Fund may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. Because the Fund is diversified, the Fund is less subject to the risk that its performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities.

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The following discussion supplements the description of the Fund's investment objective and principal investment strategies set forth in the Prospectus. Except for the fundamental investment limitations listed below (see "Fundamental Investment Limitations"), the Fund's investment strategies and policies are not fundamental and may be changed by sole action of the Board of Trustees, without shareholder approval. While the Fund is permitted to hold securities and engage in various strategies as described hereafter, it is not obligated to do so. The Fund's investment objective and strategies may be changed without the approval of the Fund's shareholders upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

Whenever an investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in any security, or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition or sale of such security or other asset. Accordingly, except with respect to borrowing and illiquid securities, any subsequent change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether an investment complies with the Fund's investment policies and limitations. In addition, if a bankruptcy or other extraordinary event occurs concerning a particular investment by the Fund, the Fund may receive stock, real estate or other investments that the Fund would not, or could not, buy. If this happens, the Fund will sell such investments as soon as practicable while trying to maximize the return to its shareholders. Please note, however, that the guidance referenced in the first two sentences of this paragraph does not apply to the Fund's investments in illiquid securities or the Fund's borrowing of money.

Recent Market Events

U.S. and international markets have experienced significant volatility since 2008. The fixed income markets have experienced substantially lower valuations, reduced liquidity, price volatility, credit downgrades, increased likelihood of default and valuation difficulties. Concerns have spread to domestic and international equity markets. In some cases, the stock prices of individual companies have been negatively impacted even though there may be little or no apparent degradation in the financial conditions or prospects of that company. As a result of this significant volatility, many of the following risks associated with an investment in the Fund may be increased. Continuing market problems may have adverse effects on the Fund.

Equity Securities

Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in equity securities. Should the Adviser determine that the Fund would benefit from reducing the percentage of assets invested in equity securities from 80% to a lesser amount, the Fund will provide you with at least 60 days' notice of such change.

An equity security (such as a stock, partnership interest or other beneficial interest in an issuer) represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company. Its value is based on the success of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks are examples of equity securities. Preferred stocks are equity securities that often pay dividends at a specific rate and have a preference over common stocks in dividend payments and liquidation of assets. Some preferred stocks may be convertible into common stock. Convertible securities are securities (such as debt securities or preferred stock) that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock of the same or different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. More information regarding common stock, preferred stock and convertible securities appears below.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

The risks of investing in companies in general include business failure and reliance on erroneous reports. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Also, large-cap companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Common Stock

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

Preferred Stock

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

Convertible Securities

Convertible securities include fixed income securities that may be exchanged or converted into a predetermined number of shares of the issuer's underlying common stock or other equity security at the option of the holder during a specified period. Convertible securities may take the form of convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds or debentures, units consisting of "usable" bonds and warrants or a combination of the features of several of these securities. The investment characteristics of each convertible security vary widely, which allows convertible securities to be employed for a variety of investment strategies. The Fund will exchange or convert convertible securities into shares of underlying common stock when, in the opinion of the Adviser, the investment characteristics of the underlying common stock or other equity security will assist the Fund in achieving its investment objectives. The Fund may also elect to hold or trade convertible securities. In selecting convertible securities, the Adviser evaluates the investment characteristics of the convertible security as a fixed income instrument, and the investment potential of the underlying equity security for capital appreciation. In evaluating these matters with respect to a particular convertible security, the Adviser considers numerous factors, including the economic and political outlook, the value of the security relative to other investment alternatives, trends in the determinants of the issuer's profits, and the issuer's management capability and practices.

Warrants and Rights

The Fund may purchase warrants and rights, which are instruments that permit the Fund to acquire, by subscription, the capital stock of a corporation at a set price, regardless of the market price for such stock. Warrants may be either perpetual or of limited duration, but they usually do not have voting rights or pay dividends. The market price of warrants is usually significantly less than the current price of the underlying stock. Thus, there is a greater risk that warrants might drop in value at a faster rate than the underlying stock.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

U.S. Government Obligations

As a non-principal investment strategy, the Fund may invest in U.S. Government obligations. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Treasury obligations differ mainly in the length of their maturity. Treasury bills, the most frequently issued marketable government securities, have a maturity of up to one year and are issued on a discount basis. U.S. Government obligations also include securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or instrumentalities, including government-sponsored enterprises.

Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. See "Agency Obligations," below. In addition, U.S. Government obligations are subject to fluctuations in market value due to fluctuations in market interest rates. As a general matter, the value of debt instruments, including U.S. Government obligations, declines when market interest rates increase and rises when market interest rates decrease. Certain types of U.S. Government obligations are subject to fluctuations in yield or value due to their structure or contract terms.

Agency Obligations

The Fund may make short-term investments in agency obligations, such as the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Tennessee Valley Authority, Resolution Funding Corporation, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Federal Housing Administration, Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), commonly known as "Ginnie Mae," Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), commonly known as "Fannie Mae," Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), commonly known as "Freddie Mae," and the Student Loan Marketing Association ("SLMA"). Some, such as those of the Export-Import Bank of United States, are supported only by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others, such as those of the FNMA and FHLMC, are supported by only the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations; still others, such as those of the SLMA, are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities because they are not obligated by law to do so. As a result, there is a risk that these entities will default on a financial obligation. For instance, in September 2008, at the direction of the U.S. Treasury, FNMA and FHLMC were placed into conservatorship under the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA"), a newly created independent regulator. See "Asset-Backed Securities and Mortgage-Backed Securities," below.

Securities of Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest its assets in shares of other investment companies, including money market funds, other mutual funds or exchange traded funds ("ETFs"). The Fund's investments in money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and to maintain liquidity in order to satisfy redemption requests or pay unanticipated expenses. The Fund limits its investments in securities issued by other investment companies in accordance with the 1940 Act. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act precludes the Fund from acquiring: (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding shares of another investment company; (ii) shares of another investment company having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund; or (iii) shares of another registered investment company and all other investment companies having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund. However, Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act provides that the provisions of Section 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by the Fund if: (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding shares of such investment company is owned by the Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund; and (ii) the Fund has not offered or sold, and is not proposing to offer or sell its shares through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price that includes a sales load of more than 1 1/2%.

If the Fund invests in investment companies, including ETFs, pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(F), it must comply with the following voting restrictions: when the Fund exercises voting rights, by proxy or otherwise, with respect to investment companies owned by the Fund, the Fund will either seek instruction from the Fund's shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies and vote in accordance with such instructions, or vote the shares held by the Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such security. In addition, an investment company purchased by the Fund pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(F) shall not be required to redeem its shares in an amount exceeding 1% of such investment company's total outstanding shares in any period of less than thirty days. In addition to the advisory and operational fees the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operation, the Fund also bears its pro rata portion of the advisory and operational expenses of each other investment company.

Exchange-Traded Funds

An ETF generally is an open-end investment company, unit investment trust or a portfolio of securities deposited with a depository in exchange for depository receipts. The portfolios of ETFs generally consist of common stocks that closely track the performance and dividend yield of specific securities indices, either broad market, sector or international. ETFs provide investors the opportunity to buy or sell throughout the day an entire portfolio of stocks in a single security. Although index mutual funds are similar, they are generally sold and redeemed only once per day at market close. Broad securities market index ETFs include Standard & Poor's Depository Receipts ("SPDRs"), which are interests in a unit investment trust representing an undivided interest in a portfolio of all of the common stocks of the S&P 500 Index. The ETFs in which the Fund invests are subject to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the sale of the security at an advantageous time or price. To the extent that the ETFs in which the Fund invests hold securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations or securities with substantial market risk, they will have a greater exposure to liquidity risk.

Derivatives

The Fund may invest in derivative securities. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is based on an underlying asset, such as a stock or a bond, an underlying economic factor, such as an interest rate or a market benchmark, such as an index. Unless otherwise stated in the Fund's prospectus, the Fund may use derivatives for risk management purposes, including to gain exposure to various markets in a cost efficient manner, to reduce transaction costs, alter duration or to remain fully invested. They may also invest in derivatives to protect it from broad fluctuations in market prices, interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates (a practice known as "hedging"). When hedging is successful, the Fund will have offset any depreciation in the value of its portfolio securities by the appreciation in the value of the derivative position. Although techniques other than the sale and purchase of derivatives could be used to control the exposure of the Fund to market fluctuations, the use of derivatives may be a more effective means of hedging this exposure. To the extent that the Fund engages in hedging, there can be no assurance that any hedge will be effective or that there will be a hedge in place at any given time.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

Short Sales

The Fund may engage in short sales of securities, provided the securities are fully listed on a national securities exchange. In a short sale, the Fund sells a security it does not own, in anticipation of a decline in the market value of the security. To complete the transaction, a Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement. This price may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. The Fund will incur a loss on a short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed security. The 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 the Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale.

Typically, the Fund will segregate liquid assets, which are marked-to-market daily, equal to the difference between (a) the market value of the securities sold short at the time they were sold short and (b) the value of the collateral deposited with the broker in connection with the short sale (not including the proceeds from the short sale). While the short position is open, the Fund must maintain segregated assets at such a level that the amount segregated plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral equal the current market value of the securities sold short.

Options, Futures and Other Strategies

General. The Fund may use certain options (both traded on an exchange and over-the-counter (“OTC”)), futures contracts (sometimes referred to as “futures”) and options on futures contracts (collectively, “Financial Instruments”) as a substitute for a comparable market position in the underlying security, to attempt to hedge or limit the exposure of the Fund’s position, to create a synthetic money market position, for certain tax-related purposes and to effect closing transactions.

The use of Financial Instruments is subject to applicable regulations of the SEC, the several exchanges upon which they are traded and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”). In addition, the Fund’s ability to use Financial Instruments will be limited by tax considerations. Pursuant to a claim for exemption filed with the National Futures Association on behalf of the Fund, the Fund is not deemed to be a commodity pool operator or a commodity pool under the Commodity Exchange Act and is not subject to registration or regulation as such under the Commodity Exchange Act. In addition to the instruments, strategies and risks described below and in the Prospectus, the Adviser may discover additional opportunities in connection with Financial Instruments and other similar or related techniques. These new opportunities may become available as the Adviser develops new techniques, as regulatory authorities broaden the range of permitted transactions and as new Financial Instruments or other techniques are developed. The Adviser may utilize these opportunities to the extent that they are consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and permitted by the Fund’s investment limitations and applicable regulatory authorities. The Prospectus or this SAI will be supplemented to the extent that new products or techniques involve materially different risks than those described below or in the Prospectus.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

Special Risks. The use of Financial Instruments involves special considerations and risks, certain of which are described below. Risks pertaining to particular Financial Instruments are described in the sections that follow.

(1) Successful use of most Financial Instruments depends upon the Adviser's ability to predict movements of the overall securities markets, which requires different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets, due to the differences in the natures of those markets, are subject to distortion. Due to the possibility of distortion, a correct forecast of stock market trends by the Adviser may still not result in a successful transaction. The Adviser may be incorrect in its expectations as to the extent of market movements or the time span within which the movements take place, which, thus, may result in the strategy being unsuccessful.

(2) Options and futures prices can diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments. Options and futures prices are affected by such factors as current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument and the time remaining until expiration of the contract, which may not affect security prices the same way. Imperfect or no correlation also may result from differing levels of demand in the options and futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how options and futures and securities are traded, and from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading halts.

(3) As described below, the Fund might be required to maintain assets as "cover," maintain segregated accounts or make margin payments when it takes positions in Financial Instruments involving obligations to third parties (e.g., Financial Instruments other than purchased options). If the Fund were unable to close out its positions in such Financial Instruments, it might be required to continue to maintain such assets or accounts or make such payments until the position expired or matured. These requirements might impair the Fund's ability to sell a portfolio security or make an investment when it would otherwise be favorable to do so or require that the Fund sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time. The Fund's ability to close out a position in a Financial Instrument prior to expiration or maturity depends on the existence of a liquid secondary market or, in the absence of such a market, the ability and willingness of the other party to the transaction (the "counter-party") to enter into a transaction closing out the position. Therefore, there is no assurance that any position can be closed out at a time and price that is favorable to the Fund.

(4) Losses may arise due to unanticipated market price movements, lack of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument at a particular time or due to losses from premiums paid by the Fund on options transactions.

Cover. Transactions using Financial Instruments, other than purchased options, expose the Fund to an obligation to another party. The Fund will not enter into any such transactions unless it owns either (1) an offsetting ("covered") position in securities or other options or futures contracts or (2) cash and liquid assets with a value, marked-to-market daily, sufficient to cover its potential obligations to the extent not covered as provided in (1) above. The Fund will comply with SEC guidelines regarding cover for these instruments and will, if the guidelines so require, set aside cash or liquid assets in an account with its custodian, U.S. Bank, N.A. (the "Custodian"), in the prescribed amount as determined daily.

Assets used as cover or held in an account cannot be sold while the position in the corresponding Financial Instrument is open, unless they are replaced with other appropriate assets. As a result, the commitment of a large portion of the Fund's assets to cover accounts could impede portfolio management or the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

Options. The value of an option position will reflect, among other things, the current market value of the underlying investment, the time remaining until expiration, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price of the underlying investment and general market conditions. Options that expire unexercised have no value. Options currently are traded on the Chicago Board Options Exchange ("CBOE"), the American Stock and Options Exchange ("AMEX") and other exchanges, as well as the OTC markets.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

By buying a call option on a security, the Fund has the right, in return for the premium paid, to buy the security underlying the option at the exercise price. By writing (selling) a call option and receiving a premium, the Fund becomes obligated during the term of the option to deliver securities underlying the option at the exercise price if the option is exercised. By buying a put option, the Fund has the right, in return for the premium, to sell the security underlying the option at the exercise price. By writing a put option, the Fund becomes obligated during the term of the option to purchase the securities underlying the option at the exercise price.

Because options premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

The Fund may effectively terminate its right or obligation under an option by entering into a closing transaction. For example, the Fund may terminate its obligation under a call or put option that it had written by purchasing an identical call or put option. This is known as a closing purchase transaction. Conversely, the Fund may terminate a position in a put or call option it had purchased by writing an identical put or call option. This is known as a closing sale transaction. Closing transactions permit the Fund to realize profits or limit losses on an option position prior to its exercise or expiration.

Risks of Options on Commodities, Currencies and Securities. Exchange-traded options in the United States are issued by a clearing organization affiliated with the exchange on which the option is listed that, in effect, guarantees completion of every exchange-traded option transaction. In contrast, OTC options are contracts between the Fund and its counter-party (usually a securities dealer or a bank) with no clearing organization guarantee. Thus, when the Fund purchases an OTC option, it relies on the counter-party from whom it purchased the option to make or take delivery of the underlying investment upon exercise of the option. Failure by the counter-party to do so would result in the loss of any premium paid by the Fund as well as the loss of any expected benefit of the transaction.

The Fund's ability to establish and close out positions in exchange-traded options depends on the existence of a liquid market. However, there can be no assurance that such a market will exist at any particular time. Closing transactions can be made for OTC options only by negotiating directly with the counter-party or by a transaction in the secondary market if any such market exists. There can be no assurance that the Fund will in fact be able to close out an OTC option position at a favorable price prior to expiration. In the event of insolvency of the counter-party, the Fund might be unable to close out an OTC option position at any time prior to its expiration.

If the Fund were unable to effect a closing transaction for an option it had purchased, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit. The inability to enter into a closing purchase transaction for a covered call option written by the Fund could cause material losses because the Fund would be unable to sell the investment used as cover for the written option until the option expires or is exercised.

Options on Indices. An index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the securities included in the index. Options on indices give the holder the right to receive an amount of cash upon exercise of the option. Receipt of this cash amount will depend upon the closing level of the index upon which the option is based being greater than (in the case of a call) or less than (in the case of put) the exercise price of the option. Some stock index options are based on a broad market index such as the S&P 500 Index, the NYSE Composite Index or the AMEX Major Market Index or on a narrower index such as the Philadelphia Stock Exchange Over-the-Counter Index.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

Each of the exchanges has established limitations governing the maximum number of call or put options on the same index that may be bought or written by a single investor, whether acting alone or in concert with others (regardless of whether such options are written on the same or different exchanges or are held or written on one or more accounts or through one or more brokers). Under these limitations, option positions of all investment companies advised by the Adviser are combined for purposes of these limits. Pursuant to these limitations, an exchange may order the liquidation of positions and may impose other sanctions or restrictions. These position limits may restrict the number of listed options that the Fund may buy or sell.

Puts and calls on indices are similar to puts and calls on securities or futures contracts except that all settlements are in cash and gain or loss depends on changes in the index in question rather than on price movements in individual securities or futures contracts. When the Fund writes a call on an index, it receives a premium and agrees that, prior to the expiration date, the purchaser of the call, upon exercise of the call, will receive from the Fund an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the call is based is greater than the exercise price of the call. The amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the call times a specified multiple ("multiplier"), which determines the total value for each point of such difference. When the Fund buys a call on an index, it pays a premium and has the same rights to such call as are indicated above. When the Fund buys a put on an index, it pays a premium and has the right, prior to the expiration date, to require the seller of the put, upon the Fund's exercise of the put, to deliver to the Fund an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the put is based is less than the exercise price of the put, which amount of cash is determined by the multiplier, as described above for calls. When the Fund writes a put on an index, it receives a premium and the purchaser of the put has the right, prior to the expiration date, to require the Fund to deliver to it an amount of cash equal to the difference between the closing level of the index and the exercise price times the multiplier if the closing level is less than the exercise price.

Risks of Options on Indices. If the Fund has purchased an index option and exercises it before the closing index value for that day is available, it runs the risk that the level of the underlying index may subsequently change. If such a change causes the exercised option to fall out-of-the-money, the Fund will be required to pay the difference between the closing index value and the exercise price of the option (times the applicable multiplier) to the assigned writer.

OTC Options. Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardized with respect to the underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size and strike price, the terms of OTC options (options not traded on exchanges) generally are established through negotiation with the other party to the option contract. While this type of arrangement allows the Fund great flexibility to tailor the option to its needs, OTC options generally involve greater risk than exchange-traded options, which are guaranteed by the clearing organization of the exchanges where they are traded.

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. A futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take delivery of) the specified security on the expiration date of the contract. An index futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take) an amount of cash equal to a specific dollar amount times the difference between the value of a specific index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the agreement is made. No physical delivery of the underlying securities in the index is made.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

When the Fund writes an option on a futures contract, it becomes obligated, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in the futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option. If the Fund writes a call, it assumes a short futures position. If it writes a put, it assumes a long futures position. When the Fund purchases an option on a futures contract, it acquires the right in return for the premium it pays to assume a position in a futures contract (a long position if the option is a call and a short position if the option is a put).

Whether the Fund realizes a gain or loss from futures activities depends upon movements in the underlying security or index. The extent of the Fund's loss from an unhedged short position in futures contracts or from writing unhedged call options on futures contracts is potentially unlimited. The Fund only purchases and sells futures contracts and options on futures contracts that are traded on a U.S. exchange or board of trade.

No price is paid upon entering into a futures contract. Instead, at the inception of a futures contract the Fund is required to deposit "initial margin" in an amount generally equal to 10% or less of the contract value. Margin also must be deposited when writing a call or put option on a futures contract, in accordance with applicable exchange rules. Unlike margin in securities transactions, initial margin does not represent a borrowing, but rather is in the nature of a performance bond or good-faith deposit that is returned to the Fund at the termination of the transaction if all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Under certain circumstances, such as periods of high volatility, the Fund may be required by an exchange to increase the level of its initial margin payment, and initial margin requirements might be increased generally in the future by regulatory action.

Subsequent "variation margin" payments are made to and from the futures commission merchant daily as the value of the futures position varies, a process known as "marking-to-market." Variation margin does not involve borrowing, but rather represents a daily settlement of the Fund's obligations to or from a futures commission merchant. When the Fund purchases an option on a futures contract, the premium paid plus transaction costs is all that is at risk. In contrast, when the Fund purchases or sells a futures contract or writes a call or put option thereon, it is subject to daily variation margin calls that could be substantial in the event of adverse price movements. If the Fund has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin requirements, it might need to sell securities at a time when such sales are disadvantageous.

Purchasers and sellers of futures contracts and options on futures can enter into offsetting closing transactions, similar to closing transactions in options, by selling or purchasing, respectively, an instrument identical to the instrument purchased or sold. Positions in futures and options on futures contracts may be closed only on an exchange or board of trade that provides a secondary market. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for a particular contract at a particular time. In such event, it may not be possible to close a futures contract or options position.

Under certain circumstances, futures exchanges may establish daily limits on the amount that the price of a futures contract or an option on a futures contract can vary from the previous day's settlement price. Once that limit is reached, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond the limit. Daily price limits do not limit potential losses because prices could move to the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading, thereby preventing liquidation of unfavorable positions.

If the Fund were unable to liquidate a futures contract or an option on a futures position due to the absence of a liquid secondary market or the imposition of price limits, it could incur substantial losses. The Fund would continue to be subject to market risk with respect to the position. In addition, except in the case of purchased options, the Fund would continue to be required to make daily variation margin payments and might be required to maintain cash or liquid assets in an account.

Risks of Futures Contracts and Options Thereon. The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets (including the options on futures markets), due to differences in the natures of those markets, are subject to the following factors, which may create distortions. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through offsetting transactions, which could distort the normal relationships between the cash and futures markets. Second, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced, thus producing distortion. Third, from the point of view of speculators, the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may cause temporary price distortions.

Combined Positions. The Fund may purchase and write options in combination with each other. For example, the Fund may purchase a put option and write a call option on the same underlying instrument in order to construct a combined position whose risk and return characteristics are similar to selling a futures contract. Another possible combined position would involve writing a call option at one strike price and buying a call option at a lower price, in order to reduce the risk of the written call option in the event of a substantial price increase. Because combined options positions involve multiple trades, they result in higher transaction costs and may be more difficult to open and close out.

Swap Agreements

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

Most swap agreements entered into by the Fund calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a “net basis.” Consequently, the Fund’s current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the “net amount”). Payments may be made at the conclusion of a swap agreement or periodically during its term.

Swap agreements do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets. Accordingly, if a swap is entered into on a net basis, if the other party to a swap agreement defaults, the Fund’s risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that such Fund is contractually entitled to receive, if any.

The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund’s obligations over its entitlements with respect to a swap agreement entered into on a net basis will be accrued daily and an amount of cash or liquid asset having an aggregate net asset value (“NAV”) at least equal to the accrued excess will be maintained in an account with the Custodian that satisfies the 1940 Act. The Fund will also establish and maintain such accounts with respect to its total obligations under any swaps that are not entered into on a net basis. Obligations under swap agreements so covered will not be construed to be “senior securities” for purposes of the Fund’s investment restriction concerning senior securities.

Because they are two-party contracts and may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid for the Fund illiquid investment limitations. The Fund will not enter into any swap agreement unless the Adviser believes that the other party to the transaction is creditworthy. The Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty.

The Fund may enter into a swap agreement in circumstances where the Adviser believes that it may be more cost effective or practical than buying the underlying securities or a futures contract or an option on such securities. The counterparty to any swap agreement will typically be a bank, investment banking firm or broker/dealer. The counterparty will generally agree to pay the Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the swap agreement would have increased in value had it been invested in the particular stocks represented in the index, plus the dividends that would have been received on those stocks. The Fund will agree to pay to the counterparty a floating rate of interest on the notional amount of the swap agreement plus the amount, if any, by which the notional amount would have decreased in value had it been invested in such stocks. Therefore, the return to the Fund on any swap agreement should be the gain or loss on the notional amount plus dividends on the stocks less the interest paid by the Fund on the notional amount.

The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid in comparison with the markets for other similar instruments that are traded in the OTC market. The Adviser, under the supervision of the Board, is responsible for determining and monitoring the liquidity of Fund transactions in swap agreements.

The use of equity swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions.

When-Issued Securities

When-issued securities transactions involve a commitment by the Fund to purchase or sell particular securities with payment and delivery taking place at a future date, and permit the Fund to lock in a price or yield on a security it owns or intends to purchase, regardless of future changes in interest rates or market action. No income accrues to the purchaser of a security on a when-issued basis prior to delivery. Such securities are recorded as an asset and are subject to changes in value based upon changes in the general level of interest rates. Purchasing a security on a when-issued basis can involve a risk that the market price at the time of delivery may be lower than the agreed-upon purchase price, in which case there could be an unrealized loss at the time of delivery. The Funds will only make commitments to purchase securities on a when-issued basis with the intention of actually acquiring the securities, but may sell them before the settlement date if it is deemed advisable. The Fund will establish in a segregated account, or earmark as segregated on the books of the Fund or the Fund's custodian, an amount of liquid assets equal to 102% of the amount of its commitment to purchase securities on a when-issued basis. These assets will be marked-to-market daily, and the Fund will increase the aggregate value of the assets, as necessary, to ensure that the assets are at least equal to 102% of the amount of the Fund's commitments.

Exchange-Traded Notes

The Fund may also invest in shares of exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"). ETNs are a type of unsecured, unsubordinated debt security that combine certain aspects of bonds and ETFs. Similar to ETFs, ETNs are traded on a major exchange (e.g., NYSE) during normal trading hours. However, investors can also hold the ETN until maturity. At maturity, the issuer pays to the investor a cash amount equal to principal amount, subject to the day's index factor. ETN returns are based upon the performance of a market index minus applicable fees. ETNs do not make periodic coupon payments and provide no principal protection. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying commodities markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced commodity. The value of the ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying index remaining unchanged. Recent private letter rulings by the Internal Revenue Service have indicated that a regulated investment company can rely on favorable treatment concerning whether ETNs that track commodity indices generate qualifying income under Section 851(b)(2).

Asset-Backed Securities and Mortgage-Backed Securities

Asset-backed debt obligations represent direct or indirect participation in, or are secured by and payable from, assets such as motor vehicle installment sales contracts, other installment loan contracts, home equity loans, leases of various types of property and receivables from credit card or other revolving credit arrangements. The credit quality of most asset-backed securities depends primarily on the credit quality of the assets underlying such securities, how well the entity issuing the security is insulated from the credit risk and bankruptcy of the originator or any other affiliated entities and the amount and quality of any credit enhancement of the securities. Payments or distributions of principal and interest on asset-backed debt obligations may be supported by non-governmental credit enhancements including letters of credit, reserve funds, over-collateralization and guarantees by third parties. The market for privately issued asset-backed debt obligations is smaller and less liquid than the market for government sponsored mortgage-backed securities.

Mortgage-backed securities represent direct or indirect participations in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property, and include single- and multi-class pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"). Such securities may be issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities, such as the GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC, or by private issuers, generally originators and investors in mortgage loans, including savings associations, mortgage bankers, commercial banks, investment bankers and special purpose entities (collectively, "private lenders"). Mortgage-backed securities issued by private lenders may be supported by pools of mortgage loans or other mortgage-backed securities that are guaranteed, directly or indirectly, by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities, or they may be issued without any governmental guarantee of the underlying mortgage assets but with some form of non-governmental credit enhancement. Until recently, FNMA and FHLMC were government-sponsored corporations owned entirely by private stockholders. In September 2008, at the direction of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, FNMA and FHLMC were placed into conservatorship under the FHFA. The U.S. government also took steps to provide additional financial support to FNMA and FHLMC. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Treasury initiatives with respect to FNMA and FHLMC will be successful.

The rate of principal payment on mortgage- and asset-backed securities generally depends on the rate of principal payments received on the underlying assets, which in turn may be affected by a variety of economic and other factors. As a result, the yield on any mortgage- or asset-backed security is difficult to predict with precision and actual yield to maturity may be more or less than the anticipated yield to maturity. The yield characteristics of mortgage- and asset-backed debt obligations differ from those of traditional debt obligations. Among the principal differences are that interest and principal payments are made more frequently on mortgage- and asset-backed debt obligations, usually monthly, and that principal may be prepaid at any time because the underlying assets generally may be prepaid at any time. As a result, if these debt obligations or securities are purchased at a premium, a prepayment rate that is faster than expected will reduce yield to maturity, while a prepayment rate that is slower than expected will have the opposite effect of increasing the yield to maturity. Conversely, if these debt obligations or securities are purchased at a discount, a prepayment rate that is faster than expected will increase yield to maturity, while a prepayment rate that is slower than expected will reduce yield to maturity. Mortgage-backed securities available for reinvestment by the Fund are likely to be greater during a period of declining interest rates and, as a result, are likely to be reinvested at lower interest rates than during a period of rising interest rates. Accelerated prepayments on debt obligations or securities purchased at a premium also impose a risk of loss of principal because the premium may not have been fully amortized at the time the principal is prepaid in full. The market for privately issued mortgage-backed securities is smaller and less liquid than the market for government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities.

While asset-backed securities may be issued with only one class of security, many asset-backed securities are issued in more than one class, each with different payment terms. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued with either a single class of security or multiple classes, which are commonly referred to as a CMO. Multiple class mortgage- and asset-backed securities are issued for two main reasons. First, multiple classes may be used as a method of providing selective credit support. This is accomplished typically through creation of one or more classes whose right to payments on the asset-backed security is made subordinate to the right to such payments of the remaining class or classes. Second, multiple classes may permit the issuance of securities with payment terms, interest rates or other characteristics differing both from those of each other and from those of the underlying assets. Examples include separate trading of registered interest and principal of securities ("STRIPS") (mortgage- and asset-backed securities entitling the holder to disproportionate interests with respect to the allocation of interest and principal of the assets backing the security), and securities with class or classes having characteristics that mimic the characteristics of non-asset-backed securities, such as floating interest rates (i.e., interest rates that adjust as a specified benchmark changes) or scheduled amortization of principal.

The Fund may invest in stripped mortgage-backed securities, which receive differing proportions of the interest and principal payments from the underlying assets, including interest-only ("IO") and principal-only ("PO") securities. IO and PO mortgage-backed securities may be illiquid. The market value of such securities generally is more sensitive to changes in prepayment and interest rates than is the case with traditional mortgage-backed securities, and in some cases such market value may be extremely volatile.

Mortgage- and asset-backed securities, other than as described above, or in which the payment streams on the underlying assets are allocated in a manner different than those described above may be issued in the future. The Fund may invest in such mortgage- and asset-backed securities if such investment is otherwise consistent with its investment objective and policies and with the investment restrictions of the Fund.

If the Fund purchases mortgage- or asset-backed securities that are "subordinated" to other interests in the same mortgage pool, the Fund as a holder of those securities may only receive payments after the pool's obligations to other investors have been satisfied. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may substantially limit the pool's ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund as a holder of such subordinated securities, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include so called "subprime" mortgages. An unexpectedly high or low rate of prepayments on a pool's underlying mortgages may have a similar effect on subordinated securities. A mortgage pool may issue securities subject to various levels of subordination, and the risk of non-payment affects securities at each level, although the risk is greater in the case of more highly subordinated securities.

Initial Public Offerings

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

Temporary and Cash Investments

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will stay fully invested according to its principal investment strategies as noted above. The Fund, however, may temporarily depart from its principal investment strategies by making short-term investments in cash, cash equivalents, and high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments for temporary defensive purposes in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions. This may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objectives during that period.

For longer periods of time, the Fund may hold a substantial cash position. If the market advances during periods when the Fund is holding a large cash position, the Fund may not participate to the extent it would have if the Fund had been more fully invested, and this may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective during that period. To the extent that the Fund uses a money market fund for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market fund’s advisory fees and operational expenses.

The Fund may invest in any of the following securities and instruments:

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

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

Bank Certificates of Deposit, Bankers’ Acceptances and Time Deposits. The Fund may acquire certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances and time deposits. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against monies deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers’ acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are “accepted” by a bank, meaning in effect that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Certificates of deposit and bankers’ acceptances acquired by the Fund will be dollar-denominated obligations of domestic or foreign banks or financial institutions which at the time of purchase have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million (including assets of both domestic and foreign branches), based on latest published reports, or less than \$100 million if the principal amount of such bank obligations are fully insured by the U.S. Government.

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

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

In addition to purchasing certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, to the extent permitted under the investment objective and policies stated above and in the Prospectus, the Fund may make interest-bearing time or other interest-bearing deposits in commercial or savings banks. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained at a banking institution for a specified period of time at a specified interest rate.

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

Commercial Paper, Short-Term Notes and Other Corporate Obligations. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in commercial paper and short-term notes. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations. Issues of commercial paper and short-term notes will normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return, although such instruments may have maturities of up to one year.

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

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

Securities Lending

The Fund may lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and financial institutions (but not individuals) in order to increase the return on its portfolio. The value of the loaned securities may not exceed one-third of the Fund's total net assets and loans of portfolio securities are fully collateralized based on values that are marked-to-market daily. The Fund will not enter into any portfolio security lending arrangement having a duration of longer than one year. The principal risk of portfolio lending is potential default or insolvency of the borrower. In either of these cases, the Fund could experience delays in recovering securities or collateral or could lose all or part of the value of the loaned securities. The Fund may pay reasonable administrative and custodial fees in connection with loans of portfolio securities and may pay a portion of the interest or fee earned thereon to the borrower or a placing broker.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

In determining whether or not to lend a security to a particular broker, dealer or financial institution, the Adviser considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including the size, creditworthiness and reputation of the broker, dealer or financial institution. Any loans of portfolio securities are fully collateralized based on values that are marked-to-market daily. Any securities that the Fund may receive as collateral will not become part of the Fund's investment portfolio at the time of the loan and, in the event of a default by the borrower, the Fund will, if permitted by law, dispose of such collateral except for such part thereof that is a security in which the Fund is permitted to invest. During the time securities are on loan, the borrower will pay the Fund any accrued income on those securities, and the Fund may invest the cash collateral and earn income or receive an agreed-upon fee from a borrower that has delivered cash-equivalent collateral. The Fund will be responsible for the risks associated with the investment of the cash collateral, including the risk that the Fund may lose money on the investment or may fail to earn sufficient income to meet its obligation to the borrower. Any fee income received from a borrower in lieu of a dividend payment on a borrowed security will not constitute "qualified dividend" income for federal income tax purposes, which is currently eligible for the reduced rate of taxation applicable to long-term capital gains. While the Fund does not have the right to vote securities on loan, it would terminate the loan and regain the right to vote if that were considered important with respect to the investment.

Illiquid Securities

Historically, illiquid securities have included securities subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the Securities Act, securities which are otherwise not readily marketable, and securities such as repurchase agreements having a maturity of longer than seven days. Securities which have not been registered under the Securities Act are referred to as private placements or restricted securities and are purchased directly from the issuer or in the secondary market. In recent years, however, a large institutional market has developed for certain securities that are not registered under the Securities Act including repurchase agreements, commercial paper, foreign securities, municipal securities and corporate bonds and notes. Institutional investors depend on an efficient institutional market in which the unregistered security can be readily resold or on an issuer's ability to honor a demand for repayment. The fact that there are contractual or legal restrictions on resale to the general public or to certain institutions may not be indicative of the liquidity of such investments. The Board of Trustees may determine that such securities are not illiquid securities notwithstanding their legal or contractual restrictions on resale. In all other cases, however, securities subject to restrictions on resale will be deemed illiquid. The Fund will determine a security to be illiquid if it cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at the value at which the Fund has valued the security. Factors considered in determining whether a security is illiquid may include, but are not limited to: the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; the number of dealers willing to purchase and sell the security and the number of potential purchasers; the number of dealers who undertake to make a market in the security; the nature of the security, including whether it is registered or unregistered, and the market place; whether the security has been rated by a NRSRO; the period of time remaining until the maturity of a debt instrument or until the principal amount of a demand instrument can be recovered through demand; the nature of any restrictions on resale; and with respect to municipal lease obligations and certificates of participation, there is reasonable assurance that the obligation will remain liquid throughout the time the obligation is held and, if unrated, an analysis similar to that which would be performed by an NRSRO is performed. The Fund will not invest more than 15% of the value of its net assets, taken at the time of investment, in illiquid securities, including repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice, non-negotiable fixed time deposits with maturities over seven days, over-the-counter options and certain restricted securities not determined by the Board of Trustees to be liquid.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

Fundamental Investment Limitations

The Trust (on behalf of the Fund) has adopted the following restrictions as fundamental policies, which may not be changed without the favorable vote of the holders of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the vote of the holders of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" means the vote of the holders of the lesser of (i) 67% of the shares of the Fund represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

The Fund may not:

1. issue senior securities, borrow money or pledge its assets, except that (i) the Fund may borrow from banks in amounts not exceeding one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed); and (ii) this restriction shall not prohibit the Fund from engaging in options transactions or short sales in accordance with its objectives and strategies;
2. underwrite the securities of other issuers (except that the Fund may engage in transactions involving the acquisition, disposition or resale of its portfolio securities under circumstances where it may be considered to be an underwriter under the Securities Act);
3. purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities (although the Fund may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies that invest or deal in real estate);
4. purchase or sell physical commodities or commodities contracts, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments and provided that this restriction does not prevent the Fund from engaging in transactions involving currencies and futures contracts and options thereon or investing in securities or other instruments that are secured by physical commodities;
5. make loans of money (except for the lending of its portfolio securities and purchases of debt securities consistent with the investment policies of the Fund);
6. with respect to 75% of its total assets, purchase the securities of any one issuer if, immediately after and as a result of such purchase, (a) the value of the Fund's holdings in the securities of such issuer exceeds 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets, or (b) the Fund owns more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer (this restriction does not apply to investments in the securities of the U.S. Government, or its agencies or instrumentalities, or other investment companies);
7. invest in the securities of any one industry if, as a result, 25% or more of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of such industry, except that (a) the foregoing does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

The following lists the non-fundamental investment restrictions applicable to the Fund. These restrictions can be changed by the Board of Trustees, but the change will only be effective after notice is given to shareholders of the Fund.

The Fund may not:

1. Invest more than 15% of the value of its net assets, computed at the time of investment, in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities are those securities without readily available market quotations, including repurchase agreements having a maturity of more than seven days. Illiquid securities may include restricted securities not determined by the Board of Trustees to be liquid, non-negotiable time deposits, over-the-counter options, and repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice;
2. Make any change in its investment policy of investing at least 80% of net assets in investments suggested by the Fund's name without first changing the Fund's name and providing shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice.

Except with respect to borrowing and investments in illiquid securities, if a percentage or rating restriction on investment or use of assets set forth herein or in the Prospectus is adhered to at the time a transaction is effected, later changes in percentage resulting from any cause other than actions by the Fund will not be considered a violation.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

Management of the Fund

Board of Trustees

The management and affairs of the Fund are supervised by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees consists of four individuals. The Trustees are fiduciaries for the Fund's shareholders and are governed by the laws of the State of Delaware in this regard. The Board of Trustees establishes policies for the operation of the Fund and appoints the officers who conduct the daily business of the Fund.

Board Leadership Structure

The Trust is a multiple series trust comprised of individual series, or mutual funds, managed by unaffiliated investment advisers. The Board of Trustees is comprised of three Independent Trustees – Dr. Michael D. Akers, Mr. Gary A. Drska and Mr. Jonas B. Siegel – and one Interested Trustee – Mr. Joseph C. Neuberger. The Trust's Chairman, Mr. Neuberger, is an interested person of the Trust by virtue of the fact that he is an interested person of Quasar Distributors, LLC, which acts as principal underwriter to many of the Trust's underlying funds. Mr. Neuberger also serves as the Trust's President and the Executive Vice President of the Trust's administrator. The Trust has not appointed a lead Independent Trustee.

The Board of Trustees has established two standing committees – the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee. All Independent Trustees are members of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee. Inclusion of all Independent Trustees as members of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee allows all such Trustees to participate in the full range of the Board of Trustees' oversight duties, including oversight of risk management processes.

In accordance with the fund governance standards prescribed by the SEC under the 1940 Act, the Independent Trustees on the Nominating Committee select and nominate all candidates for Independent Trustee positions. Each Trustee was appointed to serve on the Board of Trustees because of his experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills as set forth in the subsection "Director Qualifications," below. The Board of Trustees reviews its leadership structure regularly. The Board of Trustees believes that its leadership structure is appropriate given the characteristics and circumstances of the Trust, including: the unaffiliated nature of each investment adviser and the fund(s) managed by such adviser; the number of funds that comprise the Trust; the variety of asset classes that those funds reflect; the net assets of the Trust; the committee structure of the Trust; and the independent distribution arrangements of each of the Trust's underlying funds.

The Board of Trustees' role is one of oversight rather than day-to-day management of any of the Trust's underlying funds. The Trust's Audit Committee assists with this oversight function. The Board of Trustees' oversight extends to the Trust's risk management processes. Those processes are overseen by Trust officers, including the President, Treasurer, Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"), who regularly report to the Board of Trustees on a variety of matters at Board meetings.

Investment advisers managing the Trust's underlying funds report to the Board of Trustees, on a regular and as-needed basis, on actual and possible risks affecting the Trust's underlying funds. These investment advisers report to the Board of Trustees on various elements of risk, including investment, credit, liquidity, valuation, operational and compliance risks, as well as any overall business risks that could impact the Trust's underlying funds.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

The Board of Trustees has appointed the CCO who reports directly to the Board and who participates in the Board's regular meetings. In addition, the CCO presents an annual report to the Board of Trustees in accordance with the Trust's compliance policies and procedures. The CCO, together with the Trust's Treasurer and Secretary, regularly discusses risk issues affecting the Trust and its underlying funds during Board of Trustee meetings. The CCO also provides updates to the Board of Trustees on the operation of the Trust's compliance policies and procedures and on how these procedures are designed to mitigate risk. Finally, the CCO and/or other officers of the Trust report to the Board of Trustees in the event any material risk issues arise in between Board meetings.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

Trustees and Officers

The Trustees and officers of the Trust are listed below with their addresses, present positions with the Trust and principal occupations over at least the last five years.

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Number of Portfolios in the Trust Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
<i>Independent Trustees</i>					
Dr. Michael D. Akers 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 54	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since August 22, 2001	22	Professor and Chair, Department of Accounting, Marquette University (2004-present); Associate Professor of Accounting, Marquette University (1996-2004).	Independent Trustee, USA MUTUALS (an open-end investment company with two portfolios).
Gary A. Drska 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 53	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since August 22, 2001	22	Captain, Midwest Airlines, Inc. (airline company) (2000-present); Director, Flight Standards & Training (July 1990-December 1999).	Independent Trustee, USA MUTUALS (an open-end investment company with two portfolios).
Jonas B. Siegel 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 66	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since October 23, 2009	22	Managing Director, Chief Administrative Officer ("CAO") and Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"), Granite Capital International Group, L.P. (an investment management firm) (1994-Present); Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and CCO of Granum Series Trust (an open-end investment company) (1997-2007); President, CAO and CCO, Granum Securities, LLC (a broker-dealer) (1997-2007).	None.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Number of Portfolios in the Trust Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
<i>Interested Trustee and Officers</i>					
Joseph C. Neuberger* 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 47	Chairperson, President and Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since August 22, 2001	22	Executive Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (1994-present).	Trustee, Buffalo Funds (an open-end investment company with ten portfolios); Trustee, USA MUTUALS (an open-end investment company with two portfolios).
John P. Buckel 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 52	Vice President, Treasurer and Principal Accounting Officer	Indefinite Term; Since January 10, 2008 (Vice President); Since September 10, 2008 (Treasurer)	N/A	Mutual Fund Administrator, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2004-Present); Mutual Fund Administrator, United Missouri Bank (2000-2004).	N/A
Kristin M. Cuene 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 40+	Chief Compliance Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite Term; Since January 23, 2009 (CCO); Since January 18, 2010 (AML Officer)	N/A	Attorney, Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2008-Present); Attorney, Investment Management, Quarles & Brady, LLP (2007-2008); Student, University of Pennsylvania (2004-2007).	N/A
Rachel A. Spearo 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 30	Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since November 15, 2005	N/A	Vice President and Legal Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (September 2004-present).	N/A
Jennifer A. Lima 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 36	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since January 10, 2008	N/A	Mutual Fund Administrator, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2002-Present).	N/A

* Mr. Neuberger is an "interested person" of the Trust as defined by the 1940 Act. Mr. Neuberger is an interested person of the Trust by virtue of the fact that he is an interested person of Quasar Distributors, LLC, the Fund's distributor.

Trustee Qualifications

The following is a brief discussion of the experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills that led to the Board of Trustees' conclusion that each individual identified below is qualified to serve as a Trustee of the Trust.

Dr. Michael D. Akers. Dr. Akers has served as a Trustee of the Trust since August 2001. Dr. Akers has also served as an independent trustee of USA Mutuals, an open-end investment company, since 2001. Dr. Akers has been a Professor and Chair of the Department of Accounting of Marquette University since 2004, and was Associate Professor of Accounting of Marquette University from 1996 to 2004. Through his experience as a trustee of mutual funds and his employment experience, Dr. Akers is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Gary A. Drska. Mr. Drska has served as a Trustee of the Trust since August 2001. Mr. Drska has also served as an independent trustee of USA Mutuals since 2001. Mr. Drska has served as a Captain of Midwest Airlines, Inc., an airline company, since 2000. Through his experience as a trustee of mutual funds, Mr. Drska is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Joseph C. Neuberger. Mr. Neuberger has served as a Trustee of the Trust since August 2001. Mr. Neuberger has also served as a trustee of USA Mutuals since 2001 and Buffalo Funds, an open-end investment company, since 2003. Mr. Neuberger has served as Executive Vice President of U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, a multi-service line service provider to mutual funds, since 1994. Through his experience as a trustee of mutual funds and his employment experience, Mr. Neuberger is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Jonas B. Siegel. Mr. Siegel has served as a Trustee of the Trust since November 2009. Mr. Siegel has also served as the Managing Director, Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Compliance Officer of Granite Capital International Group, L.P., an investment management firm, since 1994, and previously served as Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Chief Compliance Officer of Granum Series Trust, an open-end investment company, from 1997 to 2007, and as President, Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Compliance Officer of Granum Securities, LLC, an investment banking firm, from 1997 to 2007. Through his experience as a trustee of mutual funds and his employment experience, Mr. Siegel is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares

As of the date of this SAI, no Trustee or officer of the Trust beneficially owned shares of the Fund or any other series of the Trust.

Furthermore, neither the Trustees who are not "interested" persons of the Fund, nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially, or of record, in the Adviser, the Fund's distributor or any of its affiliates. Accordingly, neither the Trustees who are not "interested" persons of the Fund nor members of their immediate family, have a direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Adviser, the Fund's distributor or any of their affiliates.

Board Committees

Audit Committee. The Trust has an Audit Committee, which is comprised of the independent members of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Michael D. Akers, Mr. Gary A. Drska and Mr. Jonas B. Siegel. The Audit Committee reviews financial statements and other audit-related matters for the Fund. The Audit Committee also holds discussions with management and with the Fund's independent auditor concerning the scope of the audit and the auditor's independence.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

Nominating Committee. The Trust has a Nominating Committee, which is comprised of the independent members of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Michael D. Akers, Mr. Gary A. Drska and Mr. Jonas B. Siegel. The Nominating Committee is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for the position of trustee and meets only as necessary.

The Nominating Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders for vacancies on the Board of Trustees. Recommendations for consideration by the Nominating Committee should be sent to the President of the Trust in writing together with the appropriate biographical information concerning each such proposed nominee, and such recommendation must comply with the notice provisions set forth in the Trust's By-Laws. In general, to comply with such procedures, such nominations, together with all required information, must be delivered to and received by the Secretary of the Trust at the principal executive office of the Trust not later than 60 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on. Shareholder recommendations for nominations to the Board of Trustees will be accepted on an ongoing basis and such recommendations will be kept on file for consideration when there is a vacancy on the Board of Trustees. The Nominating Committee's procedures with respect to reviewing shareholder nominations will be disclosed as required by applicable securities laws.

Valuation Committee. The Trust has a Valuation Committee. The Valuation Committee is responsible for the following: (1) monitoring the valuation of Fund securities and other investments; and (2) as required, when the Board of Trustees is not in session, determining the fair value of illiquid securities and other holdings after consideration of all relevant factors, which determinations are reported to the Board. The Valuation Committee is currently comprised of Mr. Neuberger, Mr. John Buckel and Ms. Jennifer Lima, who each serve as an officer of the Trust. The Valuation Committee meets as necessary when a price for a portfolio security is not readily available.

As the Fund is new, none of the Trust's Committees have met with respect to the Fund.

Trustee Compensation

For their service as Trustees, the Independent Trustees receive a retainer fee of \$15,000 per year, \$1,000 for each in-person Board meeting and \$500¹ for each telephonic Board meeting of the Trust, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at board meetings. Interested Trustees do not receive any compensation for their service as Trustee. Because the Fund has recently commenced operations, the following compensation figures represent estimates for the current fiscal year ending February 28, 2011:

Name of Person/Position	Aggregate Compensation From the Fund ²	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Fund and the Trust ³ Paid to Trustees
Dr. Michael D. Akers, Independent Trustee	\$870	None	None	\$20,000
Gary A. Drska, Independent Trustee	\$870	None	None	\$20,000
Jonas B. Siegel, Independent Trustee	\$870	None	None	\$20,000
Joseph C. Neuberger, Interested Trustee	None	None	None	None

¹ As of July 1, 2010, the Independent Trustees will receive a retainer fee of \$25,000 per year, \$1,500 per in-person Board meeting and \$750 per Board meeting via telephone.

² Trustees fees and expenses are allocated among the Fund and any other series comprising the Trust.

³ There are currently twenty-one other portfolios comprising the Trust.

Control Persons and Principal Shareholders

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. A controlling person possesses the ability to control the outcome of matters submitted for shareholder vote by the Fund. As of the date of this SAI, there were no principal shareholders or control persons of the Fund.

Investment Adviser

As stated in the Prospectus, investment advisory services are provided to the Fund by the Adviser, Morgan Dempsey Capital Management, LLC, pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). Mr. Marc Dion, Principal and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser, Mr. David Durham, Principal and Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser, and Mr. Brian Rafn, the Fund's portfolio manager, are control persons of the Adviser, each owning more than 25% of the firm.

After an initial two-year period, the Advisory Agreement will continue in effect from year to year only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees or by vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities and by a majority of the trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party, at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Advisory Agreement. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Fund upon 60 days' written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the Fund's shareholders or by a vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees, or by the Adviser upon 60 days' written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser under such agreement shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution of portfolio transactions for the Fund, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder.

In consideration of the services provided by the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is entitled to receive from the Fund a management fee computed daily and paid monthly, based on a rate equal to 1.10% of the Fund's average daily net assets, as specified in the Prospectus. However, the Adviser may voluntarily agree to waive a portion of the management fees payable to it on a month-to-month basis, including additional fees above and beyond any contractual agreement the Adviser may have to waive management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses.

Fund Expenses. The Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. The Adviser has agreed to reduce management fees payable to it by the Fund and/or to pay Fund operating expenses to the extent necessary to limit the Fund's aggregate annual operating expenses (exclusive generally of interest, acquired fund fees and expenses, leverage and tax expenses, dividends and interest expenses on short positions, brokerage commissions, and extraordinary expenses) to the limit set forth in the Fees and Expenses table of the Prospectus. Any such reductions made by the Adviser in its management fees or payment of expenses which are the Fund's obligation are subject to reimbursement by the Fund to the Adviser, if so requested by the Adviser, in subsequent fiscal years if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Fund toward the operating expenses for such fiscal year (taking into account the reimbursement) does not exceed the applicable limitation on Fund expenses. The Adviser is permitted to be reimbursed only for fee reductions and expense payments made in the previous three fiscal years from the date the expense was incurred. Any such reimbursement is also contingent upon the Board of Trustees' subsequent review and ratification of the reimbursed amounts. Such reimbursement may not be paid prior to the Fund's payment of current ordinary operating expenses.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

Portfolio Manager

As stated in the Prospectus, Mr. Brian G. Rafn (the “Portfolio Manager”) is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s investment portfolio.

The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager as of February 28, 2010:

Registered Investment Companies (excluding the Fund)		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
Number of Accounts	Total Assets in the Accounts	Number of Accounts	Total Assets in the Accounts	Number of Accounts	Total Assets in the Accounts
0	\$0	0	\$0	16	\$13.7 million

The Portfolio Manager’s management of “other accounts” may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with the management of the Fund’s investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as the Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the identical investment objectives, whereby the Portfolio Manager could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the Portfolio Manager’s knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of Fund trades, whereby the Portfolio Manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of the Fund. However, the Adviser has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated.

The Adviser compensates the Portfolio Manager for his management of the Fund. The Portfolio Manager maintains an equity interest in the Adviser. The Portfolio Manager is compensated with a fixed salary and will receive distributions proportionate to his equity in the Adviser.

As of the date of this SAI, the Portfolio Manager did not own any securities in the Fund.

Service Providers

Pursuant to an administration agreement (the “Administration Agreement”) between the Trust and U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (“USBFS”), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53202 (the “Administrator”), the Administrator acts as the Fund’s administrator. The Administrator provides certain administrative services to the Fund, including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Fund’s independent contractors and agents; preparation for signature by an officer of the Trust of all documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Fund with applicable laws and regulations excluding those of the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including NAV and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Fund, and providing, at its own expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out its duties. In this capacity, the Administrator does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Fund, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of Fund shares. Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, for its services, the Administrator receives from the Fund a fee computed daily and payable monthly based on the Fund’s average net assets at the rate of 0.12% of average net assets on the first \$50 million, 0.08% of average net assets on the next \$250 million, and 0.05% on the balance, all subject to an annual minimum fee of \$30,000.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

USBFS also acts as fund accountant (“Fund Accountant”), transfer agent (“Transfer Agent”) and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements with the Trust.

Pursuant to a custody agreement between the Trust and the Fund, U.S. Bank, N.A., an affiliate of USBFS, serves as the custodian of the Fund’s assets (the “Custodian”), whereby the Custodian provides for fees on a transaction basis plus out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian’s address is 1555 North River Center Drive, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53212. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Fund. U.S. Bank, N.A. and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with service providers of mutual funds in which the Fund may invest.

Legal Counsel

Godfrey & Kahn S.C., 780 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as counsel to the Fund.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen Fund Audit Services, Ltd., 800 Westpoint Parkway, Suite 1100, Westlake, Ohio, 44145 serves as the independent registered public accounting firm of the Fund.

Distribution of Fund Shares

The Trust has entered into a distribution agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) with Quasar Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, pursuant to which the Distributor acts as the Fund’s principal underwriter, provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of the Fund’s shares. The offering of the Fund’s shares is continuous. The Distributor, Administrator and Custodian are affiliated companies. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”).

The Distribution Agreement has an initial term of up to two years and will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees or by vote of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the trustees who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Fund on 60 days’ written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the Fund’s shareholders or by vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the trustees who are not “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust, or by the Distributor on 60 days’ written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage

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

Purchases of portfolio securities for the Fund will be effected through broker-dealers (including banks) that specialize in the types of securities that the Fund will be holding, unless better executions are available elsewhere. Dealers usually act as principal for their own accounts. Purchases from dealers will include a spread between the bid and the asked price. If the execution and price offered by more than one dealer are comparable, the order may be allocated to a dealer that has provided research or other services as discussed below.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser will use reasonable efforts to choose broker-dealers capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the most favorable price and execution available. The full range and quality of services available will be considered in making these determinations, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities and other factors. In those instances where it is reasonably determined that more than one broker-dealer can offer the services needed to obtain the most favorable price and execution available, consideration may be given to those broker-dealers that furnish or supply research and statistical information to the Adviser that it may lawfully and appropriately use in its investment advisory capacities, as well as provide other brokerage services in addition to execution services. The Adviser considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by it under its Advisory Agreement with the Fund, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Fund subject to rules adopted by FINRA and the SEC. Portfolio transactions may also be placed with broker-dealers in which the Adviser has invested on behalf of the Fund and/or client accounts.

While it is the Fund's general policy to first seek to obtain the most favorable price and execution available in selecting a broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for the Fund, weight is also given to the ability of a broker-dealer to furnish brokerage and research services to the Fund or to the Adviser, even if the specific services are not directly useful to the Fund and may be useful to the Adviser in advising other clients. In negotiating commissions with a broker or evaluating the spread to be paid to a dealer, the Fund may therefore pay a higher commission or spread than would be the case if no weight were given to the furnishing of these supplemental services, provided that the amount of such commission or spread has been determined in good faith by the Adviser to be reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer. The standard of reasonableness is to be measured in light of the Adviser's overall responsibilities to the Fund.

Investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those of other client accounts. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times identical securities will be acceptable for both the Fund and one or more of such client accounts. In such event, the position of the Fund and such client account(s) in the same issuer may vary and the length of time that each may choose to hold its investment in the same issuer may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of these client accounts seek to acquire the same security as the Fund at the same time, the Fund may not be able to acquire as large a portion of such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security. Similarly, the Fund may not be able to obtain as high a price for, or as large an execution of, an order to sell any particular security at the same time. If one or more of such client accounts simultaneously purchases or sells the same security that the Fund is purchasing or selling, each day's transactions in such security will be allocated between the Fund and all such client accounts in a manner deemed equitable by the Adviser, taking into account the respective sizes of the accounts and the amount being purchased or sold. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security insofar as the Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of the Fund to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for the Fund. Notwithstanding the above, the Adviser may execute buy and sell orders for accounts and take action in performance of its duties with respect to any of its accounts that may differ from actions taken with respect to another account, so long as the Adviser shall, to the extent practical, allocate investment opportunities to accounts, including the Fund, over a period of time on a fair and equitable basis and in accordance with applicable law.

Portfolio Turnover

Although the Fund generally will not invest for short-term trading purposes, portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. Portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing (1) the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by (2) the monthly average of the value of portfolio securities owned during the fiscal year. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all the securities in the Fund's portfolio, with the exception of securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less, were sold and either repurchased or replaced within one year. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) generally leads to above-average transaction costs and could generate capital gains that must be distributed to shareholders as short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income rates (currently as high as 35%). To the extent that the Fund experiences an increase in brokerage commissions due to a higher portfolio turnover rate, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by the increased expenses incurred by the Fund and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions.

Code of Ethics

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

Proxy Voting Procedures

The Board of Trustees has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures ("Proxy Policies") wherein the Trust has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility for voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Fund as part of its investment advisory services, subject to the supervision and oversight of the Board. The Proxy Voting Policies of the Adviser are attached as Appendix A. Notwithstanding this delegation of responsibilities, however, the Fund retains the right to vote proxies relating to its portfolio securities. The fundamental purpose of the Proxy Policies is to ensure that each vote will be in a manner that reflects the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders, taking into account the value of the Fund's investments.

The actual voting records relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30th will be available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free, (800) SEC-0330 or by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program

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

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to: determining that the Distributor and the Transfer Agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures; reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity; and a complete and thorough review of all new account applications. The Fund will not transact business with any person or entity whose identity cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

As a result of the Program, the Fund may be required to “freeze” the account of a shareholder if the shareholder appears to be involved in suspicious activity or if certain account information matches information on government lists of known terrorists or other suspicious persons, or the Fund may be required to transfer the account or proceeds of the account to a governmental agency.

Portfolio Holdings Information

The Trust on behalf of the Fund has adopted portfolio holdings disclosure policies (“Portfolio Holdings Policies”) that govern the timing and circumstances of disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Fund. The Adviser has also adopted the Portfolio Holdings Policies. Information about the Fund’s portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except in accordance with these Portfolio Holdings Policies. The Adviser and the Board of Trustees considered the circumstances under which the Fund’s portfolio holdings may be disclosed under the Portfolio Holdings Policies. The Adviser and the Board of Trustees also considered actual and potential material conflicts that could arise in such circumstances between the interests of the Fund’s shareholders and the interests of the Adviser, Distributor or any other affiliated person of the Fund. After due consideration, the Adviser and the Board of Trustees determined that the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for disclosing portfolio holdings to persons described in the Portfolio Holdings Policies. The Board of Trustees also authorized the Adviser or appointed officers to consider and authorize dissemination of portfolio holdings information to additional parties, after considering the best interests of the shareholders and potential conflicts of interest in making such disclosures.

The Board of Trustees exercises continuing oversight of the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings by (1) overseeing the implementation and enforcement of the Portfolio Holdings Policies, codes of ethics and other relevant policies of the Fund and its service providers by the CCO, (2) by considering reports and recommendations by the CCO concerning any material compliance matters (as defined in Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act), and (3) by considering whether to approve any amendment to these Portfolio Holdings Policies. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to amend the Portfolio Holdings Policies at any time without prior notice in its sole discretion.

Disclosure of the Fund’s complete holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter, in the annual and semi-annual reports to Fund shareholders, and in the quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q. These reports will be made available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

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

In addition, material non-public holdings information may be provided without lag as part of the normal investment activities of the Fund to each of the following entities which, by explicit agreement or by virtue of their respective duties to the Fund, are required to maintain the confidentiality of the information disclosed: the Administrator; the Fund’s accountant; the Custodian; the Transfer Agent; the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm; counsel to the Fund or the trustees (current parties are identified in this SAI); broker-dealers (in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities); and regulatory authorities. Portfolio holdings information not publicly available with the SEC may only be provided to additional third parties, in accordance with the Portfolio Holdings Policies, when the Fund has a legitimate business purpose, and the third party recipient is subject to a confidentiality agreement. Portfolio holdings information may be separately provided to any person, including rating and ranking organizations such as Lipper and Morningstar, at the same time that it is filed with the SEC or one day after it is first published on the Fund’s website. Portfolio holdings disclosure may be approved under the Portfolio Holdings Policies by the Trust’s CCO, Treasurer or President.

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

There can be no assurance that the Portfolio Holdings Policies and these procedures will protect the Fund from potential misuse of that information by individuals or entities to which it is disclosed.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The NAV of the Fund's shares will fluctuate and is determined as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) each business day. The NYSE annually announces the days on which it will not be open for trading. The most recent announcement indicates that it will not be open on the following days: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. However, the NYSE may close on days not included in that announcement.

The NAV per share is computed by dividing the value of the securities held by the Fund plus any cash or other assets (including interest and dividends accrued but not yet received) minus all liabilities (including accrued expenses) by the total number of shares in the Fund outstanding at such time.

$$\frac{\text{Net Assets}}{\text{Shares Outstanding}} = \text{Net Asset Value Per Share}$$

Generally, the Fund's investments are valued at market value or, in the absence of a market value, at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser and the Valuation Committee pursuant to procedures approved by or under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

The Fund's securities, including depositary receipts, which are traded on securities exchanges are valued at the last sale price on the exchange on which such securities are traded, as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued or, lacking any reported sales, at the mean between the last available bid and asked price.

Securities that are traded on more than one exchange are valued on the exchange determined by the Adviser to be the primary market. Securities primarily traded on the NASDAQ Stock Market ("NASDAQ") shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price ("NOCP"). If the NOCP is not available, such securities shall be valued at the last sale price on the day of valuation, or if there has been no sale on such day, at the mean between the bid and asked prices. OTC securities that are not traded on NASDAQ shall be valued at the most recent trade price.

Short-term debt obligations with remaining maturities in excess of 60 days are valued at current market prices, as discussed above. Short-term debt obligations with 60 days or less remaining to maturity are, unless conditions indicate otherwise, amortized to maturity based on their cost to the Fund if acquired within 60 days of maturity or, if already held by the Fund on the 60th day, based on the value determined on the 61st day.

Exchange traded options are valued at the composite price, using the National Best Bid and Offer quotes ("NBBO"). NBBO consists of the highest bid price and lowest ask price across any of the exchanges on which an option is quoted, thus providing a view across the entire U.S. options marketplace. Specifically, composite pricing looks at the last trades on the exchanges where the options are traded. If there are no trades for the option on a given business day composite option pricing calculates the mean of the highest bid price and lowest ask price across the exchanges where the option is traded.

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

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Purchase of Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold in a continuous offering and may be purchased on any business day through authorized intermediaries, as described in the Prospectus, or directly from the Fund. The Fund may authorize one or more brokers to accept purchase orders on a shareholder's behalf. Brokers are authorized to designate intermediaries to accept orders on the Fund's behalf. An order is deemed to be received when an authorized broker or agent accepts the order.

Orders received by dealers other than authorized brokers or agents by the close of trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on a business day that are transmitted to the Fund on that day will be effected at the NAV per share determined as of the close of trading on the NYSE on that day. Otherwise, the orders will be processed at the next determined NAV. It is the dealer's responsibility to transmit orders so that they will be received by the Fund before the close of the NYSE.

Purchase Requests Must be Received in Good Order

Your share price will be based on the next NAV per share calculated after the Transfer Agent or your Authorized Intermediary receives your purchase request in good order. "Good order" means that your purchase request includes:

- the name of the Fund;
- the dollar amount of shares to be purchased;
- your account application or investment stub; and
- a check payable to "Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund."

All purchase requests received in good order before the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will be processed on that same day. Purchase requests received after the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will receive the next business day's NAV per share.

Shares of the Fund have not been registered for sale outside of the United States. The Fund generally does not sell shares to investors residing outside the United States, even if they are United States citizens or lawful permanent residents, except to investors with United States military APO or FPO addresses.

Redemption of Shares

To redeem shares, shareholders may send a written request in "good order" to:

Regular Mail

Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight or Express Mail

Morgan Dempsey Small/Micro Cap Value Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

A redemption request will be deemed in "good order" if it includes:

- the shareholder's name;
- the name of the Fund;
- the account number;
- the share or dollar amount to be redeemed; and
- signatures by all shareholders on the account (with signature(s) guaranteed if applicable).

Redemption proceeds will be sent to the address of record. Signature guarantees can be obtained from banks and securities dealers, but not from a notary public. The Fund will not be responsible for interest lost on redemption amounts due to lost or misdirected mail.

A signature guarantee of each owner is required in the following situations:

- if ownership is changed on your account;
- when redemption proceeds are payable or sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
- written requests to wire redemption proceeds (if not previously authorized on the account);
- if a change of address request was received by the Transfer Agent within the last 15 days;
- for all redemptions in excess of \$100,000 from any shareholder account; or
- when establishing or modifying certain services on an account.

The Fund does not accept signatures authenticated by a notary public.

The Fund and its transfer agent have adopted standards for accepting signature guarantees from the banks and securities dealers. The Fund may elect in the future to limit eligible signature guarantors to institutions that are members of a signature guarantee program. The Fund and the Transfer Agent reserve the right to amend these standards at any time without notice.

Redemption-in-Kind

The Fund does not intend to redeem shares in any form except cash. The Trust, however, has filed a notice of election under Rule 18f-1 of the 1940 Act that allows the Fund to redeem in-kind redemption requests of a certain amount. Specifically, if the amount you are redeeming during any 90-day period is in excess of the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of the applicable share class of the Fund, valued at the beginning of such period, the Fund has the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of the share class of the Fund in securities instead of cash. If the Fund pays your redemption proceeds by a distribution of securities, you could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash, and will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash.

Tax Matters

Each series of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. The Fund, as a series of the Trust, intends to qualify and elects to be treated as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code, provided it complies with all applicable requirements regarding the source of its income, diversification of its assets and timing of distributions. The Fund's policy is to distribute to its shareholders all of its net investment company taxable income and any net realized long-term capital gains for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements of the Code, so that the Fund will not be subject to any federal income or excise taxes based on net income. However, the Fund can give no assurances that its anticipated distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes. If the Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be taxed as a corporation and, in such case, it would be more beneficial for a shareholder to directly own the Fund's underlying investments rather than indirectly owning the underlying investments through the Fund. If the Fund fails to distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (i) at least 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (ii) at least 98% of the excess of its realized capital gains over its realized capital losses for the 12-month period ending on October 31 during such year and (iii) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which the Fund paid no federal income tax, the Fund will be subject to a 4% excise tax.

Net investment income generally consists of interest, dividends and short-term capital gains, less expenses. Net realized capital gains for a fiscal period are computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforward of the Fund.

Distributions of net investment income are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. For individual shareholders, a portion of the distributions paid by the Fund may consist of qualified dividends eligible for taxation at the rate applicable to long-term capital gains to the extent the Fund designates the amount distributed as a qualified dividend and the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to his or her Fund shares. In the case of corporate shareholders, a portion of the distributions may qualify for the intercorporate dividends-received deduction to the extent the Fund designates the amount distributed as eligible for deduction and the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to its Fund shares. The aggregate amount so designated to either individuals or corporate shareholders cannot, however, exceed the aggregate amount of such dividends received by the Fund for its taxable year. In view of the Fund's investment policies, it is expected that part of the distributions by the Fund may be eligible for the qualified dividend income treatment for individual shareholders and the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders.

Any long-term capital gain distributions are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains regardless of the length of time shares have been held. Net capital gains distributions are not eligible for the qualified dividend income treatment or the dividends-received deduction referred to in the previous paragraph.

Distributions of any net investment income and net realized capital gains will be taxable as described above, whether received in shares or in cash. Shareholders who choose to receive distributions in the form of additional shares will have a cost basis for federal income tax purposes in each share so received equal to the NAV of a share on the reinvestment date. Distributions are generally taxable when received. However, distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record on a date in such a month and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31. Distributions are includable in alternative minimum taxable income in computing a shareholder's liability for the alternative minimum tax.

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

Except in the case of certain exempt shareholders, if a shareholder does not furnish the Fund with its correct Taxpayer Identification Number and certain certifications or the Fund receives notification from the Internal Revenue Service requiring back-up withholding, the Fund is required by federal law to withhold federal income tax from the shareholder's distributions and redemption proceeds currently at a rate of 28% for U.S. residents.

Foreign taxpayers (including nonresident aliens) are generally subject to a flat withholding rate, currently 30% on U.S. source income. This withholding rate may be lower under the terms of a tax convention. Certain distributions of short-term capital gains and qualified interest income of the Fund will not be subject to such withholding for tax years beginning prior to 2010.

This discussion and the related discussion in the Prospectus have been prepared by Fund management, and counsel to the Fund has expressed no opinion in respect thereof.

This section is not intended to be a full discussion of federal tax laws and the effect of such laws on you. There may be other federal, state, foreign or local tax considerations to a particular investor. You are urged to consult your own tax adviser.

Distributions

The Fund will receive income in the form of dividends and interest earned on its investments in securities. This income, less the expenses incurred in its operations, is the Fund's net investment income, substantially all of which will be distributed to the Fund's shareholders.

The amount of the Fund's distributions is dependent upon the amount of net investment income received by the Fund from its portfolio holdings, is not guaranteed and is subject to the discretion of the Board of Trustees. The Fund does not pay "interest" or guarantee any fixed rate of return on an investment in their shares.

The Fund also may derive capital gains or losses in connection with sales or other dispositions of its portfolio securities. Any net gain the Fund may realize from transactions involving investments held less than the period required for long-term capital gain or loss recognition or otherwise producing short-term capital gains and losses (taking into account any carryover of capital losses from the eight previous taxable years), although a distribution from capital gains, will be distributed to shareholders with and as a part of the distributions of net investment income giving rise to ordinary income. If during any year the Fund realizes a net gain on transactions involving investments held for the period required for long-term capital gain or loss recognition or otherwise producing long-term capital gains and losses, the Fund will have a net long-term capital gain. After deduction of the amount of any net short-term capital loss, the balance (to the extent not offset by any capital losses carried over from the eight previous taxable years) will be distributed and treated as long-term capital gains in the hands of the shareholders regardless of the length of time the Fund's shares may have been held by the shareholders. For more information concerning applicable capital gains tax rates, see your tax adviser.

Any distribution paid by the Fund reduces that Fund's NAV per share on the date paid by the amount of the distribution per share. Accordingly, a distribution paid shortly after a purchase of shares by a shareholder would represent, in substance, a partial return of capital (to the extent it is paid on the shares so purchased), even though it would be subject to income taxes.

Distributions will be made in the form of additional shares of the Fund unless the shareholder has otherwise indicated. Investors have the right to change their elections with respect to the reinvestment of distributions by notifying the Transfer Agent in writing. However, any such change will be effective only as to distributions for which the record date is five or more business days after the Transfer Agent has received the written request.

Financial Statements

As the Fund has recently commenced operations, there are no financial statements available at this time. Shareholders of the Fund will be informed of the Fund's progress through periodic reports when those reports become available. Financial statements certified by the independent registered public accounting firm will be submitted to shareholders at least annually.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

APPENDIX A

Morgan Dempsey Capital Management, LLC

Proxy Voting Policy

Applicable Law

In February 2003, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission adopted two new rules under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Act"). Rule 206(4)-6, an anti-fraud provision, addresses an investment adviser's fiduciary obligation to clients when the adviser has authority to vote client proxies. The rule requires an investment adviser who exercises such voting authority to adopt policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes proxies in the best interest of clients, to disclose to clients the information about those policies and procedures and to explain to clients how they may obtain information about how the adviser has voted their proxies. The rule applies to situations when an advisory contract is silent, but the adviser's voting authority is implied by delegation of discretionary authority. New Rule 204-2, a books and records rule, requires advisers who vote proxies to maintain certain books and records regarding when and why they voted proxies, and a record of what they must provide to clients regarding how proxies were voted.

Guiding Principles

These Policies and Procedures are designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of clients of the Firm ("Clients"). This Statement will be reviewed periodically and revised and interpreted as necessary to remain current both with respect to its general terms and with respect to specific corporate governance matters to be voted upon. The Policy and Procedures shall be monitored, discussed and updated as necessary at the recommendation of the Firm manager responsible for ensuring compliance with the new Rules. Currently, that person is David Durham, the Firm's Chief Compliance Officer.

This Statement does not apply to those situations where the Client has retained voting discretion. In those situations, the Firm will cooperate with the Client to ensure proxies are voted as directed by the Client. In addition, the Firm will abide by specific voting guidelines on certain policy issues as requested by particular Clients on a case-by-case basis.

Primary Objective

In general, proxies will be voted in a manner designed to maximize the value of Client investments. In evaluating a particular proxy proposal, the Firm will take into consideration, among other things, the period of time over which the voting shares of the company are expected to be held, the size of the position, the costs involved in the proxy proposal and the existing governance documents of the affected company, as well as its management and operations. Proxy proposals that change the existing status of a company will be reviewed to evaluate the desirability of the change, and to determine the benefits to the company and its shareholders, but the Firm's primary objective is always to protect and enhance the economic interests of its Clients.

Generally, it is the Firm's policy to vote in accordance with management's recommendations on most issues since the capability of management is one of the criteria used by the Firm in selecting stocks. This policy recognizes the fact that a board of directors is elected by a company's shareholders, it is the duty of the board to elect and oversee competent management personnel, and management of a company will normally have more specific expertise and knowledge as to the company's operations than does this Firm.

Exceptions

When the Firm believes management is acting on its own behalf, instead of on behalf of the well-being of the company and its shareholders, or when the Firm believes that management is acting in a manner that is adverse to the rights of the company's shareholders, the Firm will take steps to represent the interests of its Clients and, as a result, may elect to vote against management's recommendations.

Voting issues with respect to which the Firm generally will not vote with management because it does not believe it is in the best interests of its respective Clients may include, but are not limited to, (i) attempts by management to insulate itself from accountability to shareholders or otherwise entrench itself; and (ii) proposals that have the effect of deterring potential interests in an acquisition or similar corporate transaction at a fair price, which proposals the Firm believes might have a negative impact on the value of the company or might otherwise be detrimental to company shareholders.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)

The Firm will review all proposals relating to management and director compensation in light of the company's performance and corporate governance practices. The Firm normally will vote against significant compensation increases or compensation not tied to company performance in instances where it believes the company is under performing and/or management has not added value to the company. Proxies involving the issuance of stock purchase options to management must be carefully reviewed. Options generally provide important incentives to management and other key personnel, but an excessive number of available options may be harmful to the long-term financing of the company and may dilute shareholder interests unfairly. The Firm may withhold votes with respect to a particular director where it believes the board of directors of the company lacks sufficient independence, or where a company director has not participated in guiding the direction of the company, has not attended directors' meetings or has not evidenced a particular interest or ability to add value to the company.

In situations where the Firm is extremely displeased with management's performance, it may withhold votes or vote against management's slate of directors and other management proposals as a means of communicating its dissatisfaction. This occasion most often develops when the Firm believes that management has displayed a consistent inability or lack of interest in moving the company toward achieving its potential and a message needs to be sent that the company's shareholders are not satisfied with the status quo.

Other Factors to Consider

The Firm recognizes that the activity or inactivity of a company with respect to matters of social, political or environmental concern may have an effect upon the economic success of the company and the value of its securities. However, the Firm does not consider it appropriate, or in the interests of its Clients, to impose its own moral standards on others. Therefore, it will normally support management's position on matters of social, political or environmental concern, except where it believes that a different position would be in the economic interests of company shareholders. In those cases where the Firm casts a vote giving consideration to factors other than those which are in the economic interests of company shareholders, the factors considered and the recommendation on how to vote will be determined by the Compliance Director.

Conflicts

In evaluating a proxy proposal, Brian Rafn and Mark Dion shall be responsible for considering whether there is any circumstances that may give rise to a conflict of interest on the part of the Firm in connection with voting Client proxies either because of a business relationship between the Firm and the company or otherwise.

Instances which could give rise to conflicts include:

- a. The Firm may manage a pension plan, administer employee benefit plans for or provide other services to a company whose management is soliciting proxies. Failure to vote in favor of management may harm the Firm's relationship with the company.
- b. The Firm, or an officer, director, employee or representative, may have business or personal relationships with proponents of proxy proposals such as participants in proxy contests, corporate directors or candidates for directorship. These relationships could influence the Firm's proxy voting policy.
- c. An executive of the Firm may have a spouse or other relative who serves as a director, executive, manager or employee of a company. Thus, personal relationships may cause a conflict.
- d. An inherent conflict also exists with any other proposal requiring a proxy vote which may influence the revenue received by the Firm.

All proxy proposals shall be voted on an individual basis. In general, when a conflict exists, the proxy shall be referred to the Firm's Chief Compliance Officer who shall determine whether the proxy may be voted by the Firm or whether it should be referred to the Client (or another fiduciary of the Client) for voting purposes. The Firm will not refrain from voting proxies just because a conflict exists because the Firm has a fiduciary duty to take action on all proxies.

Alternatively, the Firm may consult directly with the Client to obtain the Client's consent before voting the proxies. If Client consent is sought, the Firm must provide the Client with sufficient information regarding the matter before shareholders and the nature of the Firm's conflict to enable the Client to make an informed decision to consent to the Firm's vote.

Notices to Clients

The proxy voting Rule under the Act also requires the Firm to describe its proxy voting policies and procedures to Clients and, upon request, to provide Clients with a copy of the Firm's policies and procedures. To ensure compliance with this provision, a concise summary of the Firm's proxy voting process must be included in the Firm's Form ADV, Part II, or delivered separately. Those ADV disclosures should indicate that a copy of the Firm's specific policies and procedures is available to Clients upon request. If more convenient, the disclosures may be made by delivery of a separate document.

In addition to the disclosures described above, the Firm will disclose to each Client how the Client can obtain information from the Firm about how their securities were voted. As required, the Firm will disclose the actual votes cast.

Books and Records

The new Rules do not impose reports of any kind. However, the Firm is obligated to prepare and maintain certain records. To ensure compliance with the Rule, the Firm will retain the following records:

- a. A copy of the Firm's voting policies and procedures, and amendments thereto;
- b. Proxy statements received regarding Client securities. If such documents are available from the SEC's website, no separate record need be retained provided that the records can be printed and retrieved for at least six years.
- c. Records of votes the Firm has cast on behalf of clients;
- d. Records of client requests for proxy voting information; and
- e. All documents prepared by the Firm that were material to making a decision on how to vote, or that memorialize the basis for the decision.

The records described in (a)-(e) above shall be maintained for seven calendar years either in hard copy or other storage means.

[Table of Contents - SAI](#)