

THE OLSTEIN FUNDS

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Olstein All Cap Value Fund
Adviser Class Shares (OFAFX)
Class C Shares (OFALX)

The Olstein Strategic Opportunities Fund
Adviser Class Shares (OFSFX)
Class A Shares (OFSAX)
Class C Shares (OFSCX)

October 31, 2016

Information about the Funds is included in their Prospectus dated October 31, 2016, which may be obtained without charge from the Funds by writing to the address or calling the telephone number listed below. The Olstein All Cap Value Fund offers Adviser Class shares and Class C shares. The Olstein Strategic Opportunities Fund offers Adviser Class shares, Class A shares and Class C shares. Shares of the Funds are offered directly to the public and through “financial advisers,” such as brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), investment advisers, financial planners or retirement plan administrators and other financial intermediaries. Foreign investors generally are not permitted to invest in the Funds. No investment in shares of the Funds should be made without first reading the Prospectus. Information from the Annual Report has been incorporated into this Statement of Additional Information by reference. The Annual and Semi-Annual Reports contain additional performance information and they may be obtained free of charge from the address and telephone number below.

INVESTMENT MANAGER AND DISTRIBUTOR

Olstein Capital Management, L.P.
4 Manhattanville Road
Purchase, NY 10577-2119
1-800-799-2113

This Statement of Additional Information is not a Prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Funds’ Prospectus dated October 31, 2016. Please retain this Statement of Additional Information for future reference.

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**THE OLSTEIN ALL CAP VALUE FUND
THE OLSTEIN STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES FUND**

ORGANIZATION AND CLASSIFICATION

Organization

The Olstein All Cap Value Fund (the “All Cap Value Fund”) and the Olstein Strategic Opportunities Fund (the “Strategic Opportunities Fund”) are series of The Olstein Funds (the “Trust”), which is an open-end, management investment company. The All Cap Value Fund offers two classes of shares: Adviser Class shares and Class C shares; and the Strategic Opportunities Fund offers three classes of shares: Adviser Class shares, Class A shares and Class C shares. On October 31, 2006, The Olstein Financial Alert Fund changed its name to the Olstein All Cap Value Fund. The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on March 31, 1995.

Classification

For purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), the All Cap Value Fund and the Strategic Opportunities Fund are each classified as “diversified” funds. Diversified funds are limited by the Investment Company Act with regard to the portion of their assets that may be invested in the securities of a single issuer.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

THE OLSTEIN INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY

Each Fund is managed in accordance with the investment philosophy of Olstein Capital Management, L.P. (“OCM” or “Olstein”). The Olstein investment philosophy is a value-oriented approach to investing that relies on a detailed analysis of a company’s financial statements and related disclosures in an effort to identify undervalued companies. This philosophy is the foundation upon which the management of both Funds is based. Each Fund seeks to achieve its objectives by making investments selected according to its investment policies and restrictions.

THE ALL CAP VALUE FUND

The All Cap Value Fund’s primary investment objective is long-term capital appreciation and its secondary objective is income. The All Cap Value Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of common stocks that OCM believes are significantly undervalued. The All Cap Value Fund invests in companies without regard to whether they are conventionally categorized as small, medium or large capitalization.

THE STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES FUND

The Strategic Opportunities Fund’s primary investment objective is long-term capital appreciation and its secondary objective is income. The Strategic Opportunities Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing primarily in the common stocks of small- and mid-sized companies that OCM believes are selling at a significant discount to private market value. For purposes of this investment policy, the Fund considers “small- and mid-sized companies” to

be companies with market capitalization values (share price multiplied by the number of shares of common stock outstanding) within the range represented in the Russell 2500TM Index. The Russell 2500TM Index measures the performance of the 2,500 smallest companies in the Russell 3000[®] Index. As of August 31, 2016, the weighted average market capitalization of the companies in the Russell 2500TM Index was approximately \$4.044 billion, and the median market capitalization of the companies in the Russell 2500TM Index was approximately \$1.075 billion. In addition, the Strategic Opportunities Fund may employ a distinctive approach, opportunistically engaging as an activist investor in situations where OCM perceives that such an approach is likely to add value to the investment process. The Strategic Opportunities Fund may be an activist investor in only a few holdings at any one time, and may not be an activist investor in any holdings from time to time. OCM's activist strategy might not result in a change in a company's performance or corporate governance. In addition, the stocks of companies where OCM may employ an activist strategy may experience less liquidity and higher share price and trading volume volatility than stocks of other companies.

BOTH FUNDS

In addition to the securities and financial instruments described in the Funds' Prospectus, each Fund is authorized to employ certain other investment strategies and to invest in certain other types of securities and financial instruments. This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") contains further information concerning the techniques and operations of the Funds, the securities in which each Fund may invest, and the policies each Fund follows. Unless otherwise noted, set forth below are descriptions of the types of investment strategies that each Fund may utilize from time to time, the various types of securities and other instruments in which each Fund may invest and the risks associated with each such investment.

Primary Investment - Common Stock

Each Fund will invest primarily in common stocks that OCM believes are undervalued. Common stock is defined as shares of a corporation that entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the profits of the corporation, if any, without a preference over any other shareholder or class of shareholders, including holders of the corporation's preferred stock and other senior equity. Common stock usually carries with it the right to vote and frequently, an exclusive right to do so.

Preferred Stock

Generally, preferred stock receives dividends prior to distributions on common stock and preferred stockholders usually have a priority of claim over common stockholders if the issuer of the stock is liquidated. Unlike common stock, preferred stock usually does not have voting rights; however, in some instances, preferred stock is convertible into common stock. In order to be payable, dividends on preferred stock must be declared by the issuer's board of directors. Dividends on the typical preferred stock are cumulative, causing dividends to accrue even if not declared by the board of directors. There is, however, no assurance that dividends will be declared by the boards of directors of issuers of the preferred stocks in which a Fund invests.

Convertible Securities

Traditional convertible securities include corporate bonds, notes and preferred stocks that may be converted into or exchanged for common stock, and other securities that also provide an

opportunity for equity participation. These securities are generally convertible either at a stated price or a stated rate (that is, for a specific number of shares of common stock or other security).

As with other fixed-income securities, the price of a convertible security, to some extent, varies inversely with interest rates. Income streams of convertible securities are generally higher in yield than the income derivable from a common stock, but lower than that afforded by a non-convertible debt security. While providing a fixed-income stream, a convertible security also affords the investor an opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the common stock into which it is convertible. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis and so may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock increases, the price of a convertible security tends to rise as a reflection of the value of the underlying common stock. To obtain such a higher yield, a Fund may be required to pay for a convertible security an amount greater than the value of the underlying common stock. Common stock acquired by a Fund upon conversion of a convertible security will generally be held for as long as OCM anticipates such stock will provide the Fund with opportunities that are consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and policies.

Foreign Investments

Each Fund may invest in foreign securities that are traded in U.S. dollars. Additionally, each Fund may make foreign investments through the purchase and sale of sponsored or unsponsored American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. Generally, ADRs in registered form are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets. The Funds may purchase ADRs whether they are "sponsored" or "unsponsored." Sponsored ADRs are issued jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depositary, whereas unsponsored ADRs are issued without participation of the issuer of the deposited security. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of such facilities. The depositary of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts in respect to the deposited securities. Therefore, there may not be a correlation between information concerning the issuer of the security and the market value of an unsponsored ADR. ADRs may result in a withholding tax by the foreign country of source, which will have the effect of reducing the income that may be distributed to shareholders.

Investments in such foreign investments may involve greater risks than investments in domestic securities. Foreign issuers are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards comparable to those of U.S. public companies. Furthermore, there is generally less information available to the public about non-U.S. companies. In addition, foreign investments may include risks related to legal, political and/or diplomatic actions of foreign governments. These include imposition of withholding taxes on interest and dividend income payable on the securities held, possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, limited legal remedies available to investors, and establishment of exchange controls or the adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions which might adversely affect the value of a foreign issuer's stock. Each Fund is authorized to invest up to 20% of its net assets in ADRs and foreign securities traded in U.S. dollars.

Warrants

The Funds may invest in warrants, and acquire warrants in units or attached to securities. A warrant is an instrument issued by a corporation that gives the holder the right to subscribe to a specified amount of the issuer's capital stock at a set price for a specified period of time.

Short Sales

The All Cap Value Fund may engage in short sales for speculation or hedging purposes. If the Fund anticipates that the price of a security will decline, it may sell the security short and borrow the same security from a broker or other institution to complete the sale. If the stock price declines below the level where the Fund sold the stock short, the Fund can realize a profit by purchasing less expensive shares to replace the borrowed stock. If the stock price rises, it becomes more expensive for the Fund to purchase replacement shares for the borrowed stock and the Fund can lose money. The Fund may sell a company's stock short if OCM believes that the company engages in aggressive accounting practices, carries excessive debt, is over-leveraged or if the stock is otherwise overvalued. As a hedging technique, the Fund may purchase options to buy securities sold short by the Fund. Such options give the Fund, in return for the premium paid, the right, but not the obligation, to buy securities sold short by the Fund at a fixed price during a specified period, which protects the Fund in case of an unanticipated increase in the price of a security sold short by the Fund. The Fund has no obligation to hedge its short sales. Short selling is a technique that may be considered speculative and involves risk beyond the initial capital necessary to secure each transaction. In addition, the technique could result in higher operating costs for the Fund and have adverse tax effects for the investor. Investors should consider the risks of such investments before investing in the Fund.

Whenever the Fund effects a short sale, it will set aside in segregated accounts cash, U.S. Government securities or other liquid assets equal to the difference between:

- (a) the market value of the securities sold short; and
- (b) any cash or U.S. Government securities required to be deposited as collateral with the broker in connection with the short sale (but not including the proceeds of the short sale).

Until the Fund replaces the security it borrowed to make the short sale, it must maintain daily the segregated account at such levels that the amount deposited in it plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will equal the current market value of the securities sold short.

The value of the securities of any one issuer that the Fund has sold short may not exceed the lesser of 2% of the Fund's net assets or 2% of the securities of such class of any issuer's securities. In addition, short sales will only be made in those securities that are listed on a national securities exchange. When added together, no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total net assets will be:

- deposited as collateral for the obligation to replace securities borrowed to effect short sales; and
- allocated to segregated accounts in connection with short sales.

Options

Generally, the All Cap Value Fund will purchase options only for hedging purposes and not for speculation. In this regard, the All Cap Value Fund will only purchase call options on underlying securities that are sold short by the Fund. Purchasing call options allows the All Cap Value Fund to hedge against an increase in the price of securities that are sold short by the Fund. Such options on securities generally will be held no longer than the Fund maintains a short position in the underlying security. The Strategic Opportunities Fund may purchase options for hedging or for speculative purposes.

The purchase of call options gives a Fund the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) a security at a fixed price during a specified period. When purchasing call options, a Fund pays a non-refundable premium to the party who sells (writes) the option. This practice allows a Fund to protect itself in the event of an unexpected increase in the price of a security sold short. Premiums paid by a Fund in connection with option purchases will not exceed 5% of the Fund's net assets. Following the purchase of a call option, a Fund may liquidate its position by entering into a closing transaction in which the Fund sells an option of the same series as previously purchased.

The success of purchasing call options for hedging purposes depends on OCM's judgment and ability to predict the movement of stock prices. There is generally an imperfect correlation between options and the securities being hedged. If OCM correctly anticipates the direction of the price of the underlying security that is the subject of the hedge, the option will not be exercised, and any premium paid for the option may lower a Fund's return. If an option position is no longer needed for hedging purposes, it may be closed out by selling an option of the same series previously purchased. There is a risk that a liquid secondary market may not exist and a Fund may not be able to close out an option position, and therefore would not be able to offset any portion of the premium paid for that option. The risk that a Fund will not be able to close out an options contract will be minimized because the Fund will only enter into options transactions on a national securities exchange and for which there appears to be a liquid secondary market. A Fund has no obligation to engage in hedging.

Investing in options for speculative purposes entails certain risks to the Strategic Opportunities Fund. These risks include, to the extent that OCM's view as to certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of options could result in losses greater than if options had not been used. Use of call options may result in losses to the Fund, forced sale or purchase of portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices lower than current market values, limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on its investments or cause the Fund to hold a security it might otherwise sell. Losses resulting from the use of options would reduce the Fund's net asset value, and possibly income.

Cash and Short-Term Investments

Each Fund may invest a portion of its assets in cash and short-term debt securities (including repurchase agreements) of corporations, the U.S. Government and its agencies and instrumentalities, and banks and finance companies. A Fund will select cash and short-term investments when such securities offer a current market rate of return that the Fund considers reasonable in relation to the risk of the investment. Each Fund also may invest a portion of its assets in shares issued by money market mutual funds. Cash equivalent holdings may be in any currency (although such holdings may not constitute "cash or cash equivalents" for tax

diversification purposes under the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”). When OCM believes that suitable undervalued common stocks are not available, a Fund may invest all or a portion of its assets in cash or short-term fixed-income or money market securities and pursue its secondary objective of income.

Repurchase Agreements

When a Fund enters into a repurchase agreement, it purchases securities from a bank, broker or dealer that simultaneously agrees to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the term of the agreement. As a result, a repurchase agreement provides a fixed rate of return insulated from market fluctuations during the term of the agreement. The term of a repurchase agreement generally is short, possibly overnight or for a few days, although it may extend over a number of months (up to one year) from the date of delivery. Repurchase agreements are considered under the Investment Company Act to be collateralized loans by a Fund to the seller secured by the securities transferred to the Fund. Repurchase agreements will be fully collateralized and the collateral will be marked-to-market daily. Investments in repurchase agreements that do not mature in seven days may be considered illiquid securities.

Illiquid Securities

The All Cap Value Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets, and the Strategic Opportunities Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets, in securities that may be considered illiquid. Illiquid securities include securities with contractual restrictions on resale, repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days, and other securities that may not be readily marketable. Liquidity refers to the ability of the Fund to sell a security in a timely manner at a price that reflects the value of that security. The relative illiquidity of some of a Fund’s securities may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to dispose of such securities in a timely manner and at a fair price at times when it may be necessary or advantageous for the Fund to liquidate portfolio securities. Certain securities in which a Fund may invest are subject to legal or contractual restrictions as to resale and therefore may be illiquid by their terms.

Equity Swap Agreements

Each Fund may enter into equity swap agreements for the purpose of attempting to obtain a desired return or exposure to certain equity securities or equity indices in an expedited manner or at a lower cost to the Fund than if the Fund had invested directly in such securities and, indirectly, to better manage the Fund’s ability to experience taxable gains or losses in an effort to maximize the after-tax returns for shareholders.

Generally, a swap agreement is a contract between a Fund and another party (the swap counterparty) involving the exchange of payments on specified terms over periods ranging from a few days to multiple years. A swap agreement may be negotiated bilaterally and traded over-the-counter (“OTC”) between the two parties (for an uncleared swap) or, in some instances, must be transacted through a futures commission merchant (“FCM”) and cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty (for a cleared swap). In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in return) and/or cash flows earned or realized on the “notional amount” or value of a predetermined underlying reference asset. The notional amount is the set dollar or other value selected by the parties to use as the basis on which to calculate the obligations that the parties to the swap agreement have

agreed to exchange (*e.g.*, the return on, or increase in value of, a particular dollar amount invested in a “basket” of particular securities or securities representing a particular index). Forms of swap agreements include equity or index swaps, under which one party agrees to pay another party the return on a stock, stock index or basket of stocks in return for a specified interest rate. Equity swaps may be used by a Fund to protect itself against movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels in the value of the underlying stock, stock index or basket of stocks. Equity index swaps involve the risk that the performance of such securities, including dividends, will not exceed the return on the interest rate that a Fund will be committed to pay.

The “notional amount” of the swap agreement is only a fictive basis on which to calculate the obligations that the parties to a swap agreement have agreed to exchange. Most swap agreements entered into by a Fund would calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a “net basis.” Consequently, a Fund’s current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement generally will 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”). A Fund’s current obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against amounts owed to the Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by the maintenance of a segregated account consisting of liquid assets such as cash, U.S. Government securities, or high grade debt obligations, to avoid any potential leveraging of the Fund’s portfolio. A Fund will not enter into an uncleared swap agreement with any single party if the net amount owed or to be received under existing contracts with that party would exceed 5% of the Fund’s net assets.

The use of swap transactions is a highly specialized activity, which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Whether a Fund will be successful in using swap agreements to achieve its investment goal depends on the ability of OCM to correctly predict which types of investments are likely to produce greater returns. If OCM, in using swap agreements, is incorrect in its forecasts, the investment performance of a Fund will be less than its performance would have been if it had not used the swap agreements.

The risk of loss to a Fund for swap transactions that are entered into on a net basis depends on which party is obligated to pay the net amount to the other party. If the counterparty is obligated to pay the net amount to the Fund, the risk of loss to the Fund is loss of the entire amount that the Fund is entitled to receive. If the Fund is obligated to pay the net amount, the Fund’s risk of loss is generally limited to that net amount. If the swap agreement involves the exchange of the entire principal value of a security, the entire principal value of that security is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. In addition, a Fund’s risk of loss also includes any margin at risk in the event of default by the counterparty (in an uncleared swap) or the central counterparty or FCM (in a cleared swap), plus any transaction costs.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) and related regulatory developments have imposed comprehensive regulatory requirements on swaps and swap market participants. The regulatory framework includes: (1) registration and regulation of swap dealers and major swap participants; (2) requiring central clearing and execution of standardized swaps; (3) imposing margin requirements in swap transactions; (4) regulating and monitoring swap transactions through position limits and large trader reporting requirements; and (5) imposing record keeping and centralized and public reporting requirements, on an anonymous basis, for most swaps. The Commodity Futures

Trading Commission (“CFTC”) is responsible for the regulation of most swaps, and has completed most of its rules implementing the Dodd-Frank Act swap regulations. The SEC has jurisdiction over a small segment of the market referred to as “security-based swaps,” which includes swaps on single securities or credits, or narrow-based indices of securities or credits, but has not yet completed its rulemaking.

In the case of an uncleared swap, the swap is typically executed bilaterally with a swap dealer rather than traded on an exchange. As a result, swap participants may not be as protected as participants on organized exchanges. Performance of a swap agreement is the responsibility only of the swap counterparty and not of any exchange or clearinghouse. As a result, a Fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty will be unable or will refuse to perform under such agreement, including because of the counterparty’s bankruptcy or insolvency. A Fund risks the loss of the accrued but unpaid amounts under a swap agreement, which could be substantial, in the event of a default, insolvency or bankruptcy by a swap counterparty. In such an event, a Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the swap agreements, but bankruptcy and insolvency laws could affect the Fund’s rights as a creditor. If the counterparty’s creditworthiness declines, the value of a swap agreement would likely decline, potentially resulting in losses. In unusual or extreme market conditions, a counterparty’s creditworthiness and ability to perform may deteriorate rapidly, and the availability of suitable replacement counterparties may become limited. Additionally, certain swaps may be illiquid. If a swap transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, a Fund may not be able to establish or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

As noted above, certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing and exchange-trading. In a cleared swap, a Fund’s ultimate counterparty is a central clearinghouse rather than a brokerage firm, bank or other financial institution. Certain swaps are submitted for clearing through each party’s FCM, which must be a member of the clearinghouse that serves as the central counterparty. Transactions executed on a swap execution facility may increase market transparency and liquidity but may require a Fund to incur increased expenses to access the same types of swaps that it has used in the past.

Central clearing is designed to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity compared to uncleared swaps because central clearing interposes the central clearinghouse as the counterparty to each participant’s swap, but it does not eliminate those risks completely. There is also a risk of loss by a Fund of the initial and variation margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of the FCM with which the Fund has an open position, or the central counterparty, in a swap contract. The assets of a Fund may not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of the FCM or central counterparty because the Fund might be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds and margin segregated on behalf of an FCM’s customers. If an FCM does not provide accurate reporting, a Fund is also subject to the risk that the FCM could use the Fund’s assets, which are held in an omnibus account with assets belonging to the FCM’s other customers, to satisfy its own financial obligations or the payment obligations of another customer to the central counterparty. Credit risk of cleared swap participants is concentrated in a few clearinghouses, and the consequences of insolvency of a clearinghouse are not clear. Finally, the Funds are subject to the risk that, after entering into a cleared swap with an executing broker, no FCM or central counterparty is willing or able to clear the transaction. In such an event, a Fund may be required to break the trade and make an early termination payment to the executing broker.

The regulation of cleared and uncleared swaps, as well as other derivatives, is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. In addition, the SEC, CFTC and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the implementation or reduction of speculative position limits, the implementation of higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading. It is not possible to predict fully the effects of current or future regulation, and it is possible that developments in government regulation of various types of derivative instruments may limit or prevent a Fund from using or limit a Fund's use of these instruments effectively as a part of its investment strategy.

Investments in Investment Companies and Exchange-Traded Funds

The All Cap Fund is permitted to invest in other open-end investment companies that operate as money market funds. The Strategic Opportunities Fund is permitted to invest in all types of investment companies, including open-end, closed-end or unregistered investment companies, or exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). The Funds' ability to invest in investment companies or ETFs is limited by percentage limits set forth in the Investment Company Act, rules or orders thereunder, and U.S. Securities and Exchange ("SEC") staff interpretation thereof. ETFs in which the Strategic Opportunities Fund may invest are subject to the risk that the market for securities that seek to replicate a particular index, or the market as a whole, may decline. ETFs may trade at a discount to the aggregate value of the underlying securities. The underlying securities in an ETF may not follow the price movements of an entire industry or sector. Trading in an ETF may be halted if the trading in one or more of the ETF's underlying securities is halted. Although expense ratios for ETFs generally are low, frequent trading of ETFs by the Fund can generate brokerage expenses. An investment in other investment companies or ETFs will cause the Fund to pay indirectly a portion of the expenses of these companies.

Commodity Pool Operator Exclusion

With respect to each Fund, OCM has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and the rules of the CFTC and, therefore, is not subject to CFTC registration or regulation as a CPO. In addition, OCM relies upon a related exclusion from the definition of "commodity trading advisor" ("CTA") under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC. The terms of the CPO exclusion require each Fund, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on its investments in "commodity interests." Commodity interests include commodity futures, commodity options and swaps. Because OCM and each Fund intend to comply with the terms of the CPO exclusion, a Fund may, in the future, need to adjust its investment strategies, consistent with its investment objective, to limit its investments in these types of instruments. The Funds are not intended as vehicles for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved OCM's reliance on these exclusions, or the Funds, their respective investment strategies or this SAI.

Generally, the exclusion from CPO regulation on which OCM relies requires each Fund to meet one of the following tests for its commodity interest positions, other than positions entered into for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined in the rules of the CFTC): (1) the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish the Fund's positions in commodity interests may not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the Fund's portfolio (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions); or (2) the aggregate net

notional value of the Fund's commodity interest positions, determined at the time the most recent such position was established, may not exceed 100% of the liquidation value of the Fund's portfolio (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). In addition to meeting one of these trading limitations, the Funds may not be marketed as commodity pools or otherwise as vehicles for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets. If, in the future, a Fund can no longer satisfy these requirements, OCM would withdraw its notice claiming an exclusion from the definition of a CPO with respect to such Fund, and OCM would be subject to registration and regulation as a CPO, in accordance with CFTC rules that apply to CPOs of registered investment companies. Generally, these rules allow for substituted compliance with CFTC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements, based on OCM's compliance with comparable SEC requirements. However, as a result of CFTC regulation with respect to the Funds, the Funds may incur additional compliance and other expenses.

Cyber Security Risk

With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, each Fund is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (*e.g.*, through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (*i.e.*, efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security failures or breaches by a Fund's adviser, and other service providers (including, but not limited to, Fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), and the issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with a Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Funds and their service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and systems designed to reduce the risks associated with, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Funds cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Funds and issuers in which the Funds invest. The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Each Fund has adopted certain investment restrictions in addition to those discussed in the Prospectus. Some of these restrictions are fundamental policies, and cannot be changed as to a Fund without the approval of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of the Fund. Restrictions that are non-fundamental policies may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board") without the need for shareholder approval.

So long as percentage restrictions are observed by a Fund at the time it purchases any security, changes in values of particular Fund assets or the assets of the Fund as a whole will not

cause a violation of any of the following fundamental or non-fundamental restrictions. However, a Fund's limitations on borrowing from banks in excess of 5% of assets would require continuous asset coverage of at least 300% with respect to such borrowings, as well as a requirement to reduce the amount of its borrowings (within three days excluding Sundays and holidays) to restore such asset coverage if it should decline to less than 300% due to market fluctuations or otherwise.

FUNDAMENTAL RESTRICTIONS

All Cap Value Fund

As a matter of fundamental policy, the All Cap Value Fund will not:

1. as to 75% of the All Cap Value Fund's total assets, invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer (this limitation does not apply to cash and cash items, or obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or securities of other investment companies);
2. purchase more than 10% of the voting securities, or more than 10% of any class of securities, of any one issuer; for purposes of this restriction, all outstanding fixed-income securities of an issuer are considered as one class;
3. make short sales of securities in excess of 25% of the All Cap Value Fund's total assets or purchase securities on margin except for such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions;
4. purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts;
5. make loans of money or securities, except:
 - by the purchase of fixed-income obligations in which the All Cap Value Fund may invest consistent with its investment objective and policies; or
 - by investment in repurchase agreements (see "Investment Strategies and Risks");
6. borrow money, except that the All Cap Value Fund may borrow from banks in the following cases:
 - for temporary or emergency purposes not in excess of 5% of the All Cap Value Fund's net assets, or
 - to meet redemption requests that might otherwise require the untimely disposition of portfolio securities, in an amount up to 33-1/3% of the value of the All Cap Value Fund's net assets at the time the borrowing was made;
7. pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except in an amount up to 33-1/3% of the value of its net assets, but only to secure borrowings authorized in the preceding restriction; this restriction does not limit the authority of the All Cap Value Fund to maintain accounts for short sales of securities;
8. purchase the securities of any issuer, if, as a result, more than 10% of the value of the All Cap Value Fund's net assets would be invested in securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale ("restricted securities"), in any

- combination of securities for which there are no readily available market quotations, or in repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days;
9. engage in the underwriting of securities except insofar as the All Cap Value Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933 in disposing of a portfolio security;
 10. purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate, although it may purchase securities of issuers which engage in real estate operations and may purchase and sell securities which are secured by interests in real estate; therefore, the All Cap Value Fund may invest in publicly-held real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) or marketable securities of companies which may represent indirect interests in real estate such as real estate limited partnerships which are listed on a national exchange, however, the All Cap Value Fund will not invest more than 10% of its assets in any one or more REITs; and
 11. invest more than 25% of the value of the All Cap Value Fund’s total assets in one particular industry; for purposes of this limitation, utility companies will be divided according to their services (*e.g.*, gas, electric, water and telephone) and each will be considered a separate industry; this restriction does not apply to investments in U.S. Government securities, and investments in certificates of deposit and bankers’ acceptances are not considered to be investments in the banking industry.

For purposes of the All Cap Fund’s restriction concerning commodities, at the time of the establishment of the restriction, swap contracts on financial instruments or rates were not within the understanding of the term “commodities” or “commodity contracts,” and notwithstanding subsequent federal legislation or regulatory action by the CFTC that subject such swaps to regulation by the CFTC, the Fund does not consider such instruments to be commodities or commodity contracts for purposes of this restriction.

Strategic Opportunities Fund

As a matter of fundamental policy, the Strategic Opportunities Fund will not:

1. borrow money or issue senior securities, except as the Investment Company Act, any rule thereunder, or SEC staff interpretation thereof, may permit. The following sentence is intended to describe the current regulatory limits relating to senior securities and borrowing activities that apply to mutual funds and the information in the sentence may be changed without shareholder approval to reflect legal or regulatory changes. The Strategic Opportunities Fund may borrow up to 5% of its total assets for temporary purposes and may also borrow from banks, provided that if borrowings exceed 5%, the Strategic Opportunities Fund must maintain continuous asset coverage of at least 300% with respect to such borrowings and to reduce the amount of its borrowings (within three days excluding Sundays and holidays) to restore such coverage if it should decline to less than 300% due to market fluctuations or otherwise. The effect of this provision is to allow the Strategic Opportunities Fund to borrow from banks amounts up to one-third (33-1/3%) of its total assets (including the amount borrowed, but less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities);

2. underwrite the securities of other issuers, except that the Strategic Opportunities 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 of 1933;
3. purchase or sell real estate, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments, and provided that this restriction does not prevent the Strategic Opportunities Fund from investing in issuers which invest, deal or otherwise engage in transactions in real estate or interests therein, or investing in securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein;
4. make loans, provided that this restriction does not prevent the Strategic Opportunities Fund from purchasing debt obligations, entering into repurchase agreements, loaning its assets to broker-dealers or institutional investors and investing in loans, including assignments and participation interests;
5. make investments that will result in the concentration (as that term may be defined in the Investment Company Act, any rules or orders thereunder, or SEC staff interpretation thereof) of its total assets in securities of issuers in any one industry (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities or securities of other investment companies). The following sentence is intended to describe the current definition of concentration and the information in the sentence may be changed without shareholder approval to reflect legal or regulatory changes. Currently, to avoid concentration of investments, the Strategic Opportunities Fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities of issuers in any one industry (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities or securities of other investment companies); and
6. purchase or sell commodities as defined in the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments, and provided that this restriction does not prevent the Strategic Opportunities Fund from engaging in transactions involving futures contracts and options thereon or investing in securities that are secured by physical commodities.

For purposes of the Strategic Opportunities Fund's restriction concerning commodities, at the time of the establishment of the restriction, swap contracts on financial instruments or rates were not within the understanding of the term "commodities" or "commodity contracts," and notwithstanding subsequent federal legislation or regulatory action by the CFTC that subject such swaps to regulation by the CFTC, the Fund does not consider such instruments to be commodities or commodity contracts for purposes of this restriction.

NON-FUNDAMENTAL RESTRICTIONS

Non-fundamental policies may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. As a matter of non-fundamental policy, the All Cap Value Fund may not:

1. purchase oil, gas or other mineral leases, rights or royalty contracts or exploration or development programs, except that the Fund may invest in the securities of companies which invest in or sponsor such programs;

2. invest for the purpose of exercising control or management of another company;
3. invest in securities of any open-end investment company, except in connection with a merger, reorganization or acquisition of assets and except that the Fund may purchase securities of money market mutual funds, but such investments in money market mutual funds may be made only in accordance with the limitations imposed by the Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder, as amended;
4. invest more than 5% of its total assets in securities of companies having a record, together with predecessors, of less than three years of continuous operation; this limitation shall not apply to U.S. Government securities; and
5. invest more than 20% of its total assets (measured at time of investment) in depositary receipts evidencing ownership of foreign securities or in foreign securities traded on U.S. exchanges.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Although the primary objective of each Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation, the Funds may sell securities to recognize gains or avoid potential for loss without regard to the time they have been held. Each Fund intends to follow a strict “buy and sell discipline” under which it will purchase or sell securities whenever the Fund’s value criteria are met. When appropriate, each Fund takes into consideration the holding period of the security.

OCM believes that adhering to a strict sell discipline when a Fund’s value criteria are met reduces the potential severity of future portfolio valuation declines. However, such discipline may result in portfolio changes and a portfolio turnover rate higher than that reached by many capital appreciation funds. High portfolio turnover produces additional transaction costs (such as brokerage commissions), which are borne by the Funds. High portfolio turnover also may cause adverse tax effects. See “Dividends, Capital Gains Distributions and Taxes” in the Prospectus.

The annual portfolio turnover rate for the past three fiscal years for each Fund is as follows:

All Cap Value Fund

| <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2014</i> |
|--|--|--|
| 51.13% | 57.57% | 51.49% |

Strategic Opportunities Fund

| <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2014</i> |
|--|--|--|
| 58.24% | 51.68% | 60.25% |

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Board has adopted policies and procedures relating to the disclosure of the Funds’ portfolio holdings information (the “Disclosure Policy”). It is the Trust’s and OCM’s policy to protect the confidentiality of client holdings and prevent inappropriate selective disclosure of

nonpublic information concerning the Funds. Neither the Funds nor OCM receive compensation with respect to the selective disclosure of portfolio holdings.

Fund portfolio holdings information will be disclosed to unaffiliated third parties only in accordance with the Disclosure Policy. The Disclosure Policy permits disclosing a Fund's nonpublic portfolio holdings information in certain situations, including disclosing:

- a Fund's top ten holdings and the percentage of the portfolio each holding comprises, publicly on the Trust's website on a monthly basis, approximately 5 days after each month end;
- a list of securities (that may include Fund holdings together with other securities, but cannot include portfolio sizes) followed by a portfolio manager to sell-side brokers for the purpose of obtaining research and/or market information from the broker;
- information about a trade in process to counterparties, potential counterparties and others involved in the transaction (*e.g.*, brokers and custodians);
- a Fund's aggregate, composite, summary, statistical or descriptive information (such as: descriptions of allocations among asset classes, industries, sectors, countries or regions; average or median ratios or market capitalizations; aggregated risk statistics; and performance attribution), if the disclosure is otherwise in accordance with the Disclosure Policy;
- a Fund's portfolio holdings to its service providers that require the information in the performance of their duties and responsibilities, including (but not limited to) OCM, the custodian, the administrator, the fund accounting group, the proxy voting vendor, the Board, legal counsel to OCM, the Trust or the Independent Trustees, and the independent registered public accounting firm;
- a Fund's portfolio holdings to rating agencies, fund evaluation services, GIPS verification and calculation services, data consolidators, and due diligence departments of broker-dealers and wirehouses, that regularly analyze the portfolio holdings of mutual funds and investment advisers in order to monitor and report on various attributes;
- a Fund's portfolio holdings as required by law to be filed in any required report (such as Schedules 13D and 13G and Forms 13F, N-Q and N-CSR), or to respond to regulators' requests, or to comply with subpoenas believed to be valid;
- OCM's aggregate holdings of a specific issuer, in conversations with the management of that issuer when, for example, offering strategic advice that it believes could increase shareholder value; and
- a Fund's portfolio holdings and related information if such disclosure is otherwise in accordance with the Disclosure Policy and is approved in writing by the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer or OCM's Chief Financial Officer.

OCM's employees must obtain the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer's or OCM's Chief Financial Officer's written approval before disclosing a Fund's nonpublic portfolio holdings to third parties in a situation that is not otherwise permitted in the Disclosure Policy. These exceptions to the Disclosure Policy may be made only following a determination by the Trust's

Chief Compliance Officer or OCM’s Chief Financial Officer that the disclosure: (1) is for a legitimate business purpose; (2) is subject to a duty of confidentiality (by agreement or by duty of law); and (3) does not violate the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws or the Fund’s or OCM’s fiduciary duties (and does not disadvantage any OCM client or Fund shareholder). In considering whether the disclosure of such information is for a legitimate business purpose and is consistent with OCM’s fiduciary duties the Chief Compliance Officer or OCM’s Chief Financial Officer must consider the conflicts between the interests of a Fund’s shareholders or other OCM clients and those of OCM and any affiliated persons of the Fund. The Chief Compliance Officer or OCM’s Chief Financial Officer must document any decisions permitting the selective disclosure of a Fund’s nonpublic portfolio holdings.

A recipient of nonpublic portfolio holdings information usually must sign a written confidentiality agreement and agree not to trade in securities on the basis of nonpublic information that may be included in the disclosure, or must be bound by applicable duties of confidentiality imposed by law. The Disclosure Policy may not be waived, or exceptions made, without the written consent of the Chief Compliance Officer or OCM’s Chief Financial Officer.

The Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer and staff are responsible for monitoring the disclosure of portfolio holdings information to determine whether any such disclosures are made in accordance with the Disclosure Policy. The Board has, through the adoption of the Disclosure Policy, delegated the day-to-day monitoring of the disclosure of portfolio holdings information to OCM’s compliance staff. OCM reports to the Board any exceptions to the Disclosure Policy involving a Fund at least annually. The Board must approve material amendments to the Disclosure Policy.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Board of Trustees and Officers of the Trust

The names, addresses and occupational history of the Trustees and principal executive officers are listed below:

| <i>Name, Address and Age</i> | <i>Position and Office with the Trust</i> | <i>Term of Office** and Length of Time Served</i> | <i>Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years</i> | <i>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee</i> | <i>Other Directorships Held by Trustee</i> |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| Independent Trustees: | | | | | |
| Fred W. Lange 4 Manhattanville Road Purchase, NY 10577 Age: 84 | Trustee | Since 1995 | Private Investor. | 2 | Wagner College |
| John Lohr 4 Manhattanville Road Purchase, NY 10577 Age: 71 | Trustee | Since 1996 | Owner, Howling Wolf Enterprises LLC (financial educator), since 1986; General Counsel, LFG, Inc. (provider of investment products), | 2 | LAMCO Advisory Services (investment adviser); Howling Wolf Enterprises LLC (publishing); |

| <u>Name, Address and Age</u> | <u>Position and Office with the Trust</u> | <u>Term of Office** and Length of Time Served</u> | <u>Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years</u> | <u>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee</u> | <u>Other Directorships Held by Trustee</u> |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | September 1995 – October 2002; and President, Lockwood Financial Services (broker-dealer), January 1996 – September 2002. | | Howling Wolf Capital Partners LLC (private equity company). |
| D. Michael Murray 4 Manhattanville Road Purchase, NY 10577 Age: 76 | Trustee | Since 1996 | President, Murray, Montgomery & O'Donnell (consultants), since 1968. | 2 | The Eric Fund (charitable organization); Stuart Murray Group LLC (government relations) |
| Lawrence K. Wein 4 Manhattanville Road Purchase, NY 10577 Age: 74 | Lead Independent Trustee | Since 1995 | Private Consultant for telecommunications industry, since July 2001; Former Vice President-Wholesale Business Operations, Concert Communications an ATT/BT Company, April 2000 – June 2001; Former Executive Manager, AT&T, Inc., for 35 years, retired July 2001. | 2 | eRooms Systems Technologies (ERMS.OB) |
| Daniel G. Nelson 4 Manhattanville Road Purchase, NY 10577 Age: 72 | Trustee | Since July, 2014 | Senior Vice President, Ingalls & Snyder LLC (investment adviser and broker-dealer), since May 2015; Managing Director, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Research and Strategy Group, Morgan Stanley, June 2010 – January 2013; Managing Director, Smith Barney Research and Strategy Group, Citi-Smith Barney, June 1980 – June 2010. | 2 | None |

Interested Trustees:

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|---|---|---|
| Erik K. Olstein*+ Olstein Capital Management, L.P. 4 Manhattanville Road Purchase, NY 10577 Age: 49 | Trustee, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer | Since 1995 | President and Chief Operating Officer, OCM, since 2000; Vice President of Sales and Chief Operating Officer, OCM, 1994–2000. | 2 | The Trinity- Pawling School; American Friends of the National Museum of the Royal Navy; National Maritime Historical Society |
| Robert A. Olstein*+ Olstein Capital Management, L.P. 4 Manhattanville Road Purchase, NY 10577 Age: 75 | Trustee, Chairman and President | Since 1995 | Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Investment Officer, OCM, since 2000; Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer and President, OCM, 1994– 2000; President, Secretary and Sole Shareholder of Olstein, Inc., since June 1994. | 2 | None |

| <i>Name, Address and Age</i> | <i>Position and Office with the Trust</i> | <i>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</i> | <i>Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years</i> |
|---|---|---|---|
| Officers: | | | |
| Michael Luper Olstein Capital Management, L.P. 4 Manhattanville Road Purchase, NY 10577 Age: 47 | Chief Accounting Officer and Treasurer | Since 1995 | Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, OCM, since 2000; Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, OCM, 1994–2000. |
| James B. Kimmel Olstein Capital Management, L.P. 4 Manhattanville Road Purchase, NY 10577 Age: 54 | Chief Compliance Officer | Since 2004 | Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, OCM, since 2007; Vice President, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of OCM, 2004–2007. Previously, Of Counsel at Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young LLP (law firm), 2001 – 2004; Vice President and Assistant Counsel in the Corporate and Securities Group at Summit Bancorp, 1996 – 2001; Associate |

| <i>Name, Address and Age</i> | <i>Position and Office with the Trust</i> | <i>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</i> | <i>Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years</i> |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | Attorney, Investment Management Practice at Morgan Lewis & Bockius LLP, 1990 –1996. |

- * Robert Olstein and Erik Olstein are each officers of OCM or its affiliates and are considered to be “interested persons” of the Funds within the meaning of the Investment Company Act.
- ** Each Trustee holds office for an indefinite term.
- + Erik K. Olstein is the nephew of Robert A. Olstein.

Role, Structure and Leadership of the Board of Trustees

Role of the Board

The Board has responsibility for overseeing and managing the business and affairs of the Trust and is subject to the laws of the State of Delaware and the Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust. Generally, the Board is responsible for deciding matters of overall policy, approving investment objectives, policies and procedures for the Funds, and electing officers to conduct and supervise the daily business operations of the Trust. The Board also is responsible for selecting the service providers who manage the day-to-day operations of the Funds, including the Funds’ investment adviser, administrator, transfer agent, distributor and custodian, approving the terms of their contracts with the Funds, and exercising general service provider oversight. The Board also appoints a Chief Compliance Officer who administers the Trust’s compliance program and regularly reports to the Board on compliance matters.

Structure of the Board and its Leadership

The Board has structured itself in a way that it believes allows it to perform its oversight function effectively. The Board consists of seven individuals, five of whom are not “interested persons” of the Trust or Funds as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act (“Independent Trustees”). The other two Trustees are “interested persons” of the Trust (“Interested Trustees”) because they are affiliated with OCM, the Funds’ investment adviser. The Trustees believe that the current Board size promotes Trustee interaction, dialogue and debate, which results in an effective decision-making body. The Independent Trustees have engaged their own independent legal counsel to advise them on matters relating to their responsibilities in connection with the Trust.

The Board has appointed Mr. Robert A. Olstein to serve in the role of Chairman. Mr. Robert A. Olstein is the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of OCM. The Board believes that it is beneficial to have a representative of Fund management act as its Chairman. Because Mr. Olstein is Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of the Fund’s investment adviser, he is familiar with the day-to-day investment and business affairs affecting OCM and the Funds. Accordingly, his participation in

the Board's deliberations helps ensure that the Board's decisions are informed and appropriate. His presence on the Board also facilitates the implementation of the Board's decisions.

The Independent Trustees have designated Mr. Wein as the Lead Independent Trustee. The Lead Independent Trustee participates in the preparation of agendas for the Board meetings and helps determine the scope of information that will be provided to the Board in connection with the meetings. The Lead Independent Trustee also acts as a liaison between meetings with the other Trustees, the Trust's officers, OCM, other service providers and counsel to the Independent Trustees. The Lead Independent Trustee also may perform such other functions as may be requested by the other Independent Trustees from time to time. Except for any duties specified herein or pursuant to the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust or By-laws, the designation of Chairman or Lead Independent Trustee does not impose on such Trustee any duties, obligations or liabilities that are greater than the duties, obligations or liabilities imposed on such person as a member of the Board generally.

The Board has established an Audit Committee, which assists the Board in fulfilling its duties relating to the Trust's accounting and financial reporting practices, and also serves as a direct line of communication between the Board and the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. The specific functions of the Audit Committee include: (i) pre-approving and recommending the engagement or retention of the independent registered public accounting firm; (ii) reviewing with the independent registered public accounting firm the scope and the results of the auditing engagement; (iii) pre-approving professional services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm prior to the performance of such services; (iv) considering the range of audit and non-audit fees; (v) reviewing the independence of the independent registered public accounting firm; and (vi) overseeing the Trust's system of internal accounting controls. The Audit Committee is made up of all of the Independent Trustees as follows: Fred W. Lange, John Lohr, D. Michael Murray, Lawrence K. Wein and Daniel G. Nelson. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the Audit Committee met two times.

The Board has determined that the Board's leadership and committee structure is appropriate because it provides a structure for the Board to work effectively with management and service providers and facilitates the exercise of the Board's independent judgment. The Board's leadership structure permits important roles for (i) Mr. Robert A. Olstein as the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of OCM, who serves as Chairman and President of the Trust and oversees OCM's day-to-day management of the Funds, and (ii) the Independent Trustees, through the designation of a Lead Independent Trustee and the participation of the other Independent Trustees. In addition, the use of an Audit Committee provides for: (1) effective oversight of audit and financial reporting responsibilities through the Audit Committee; and (2) the ability to meet independently with independent counsel and outside the presence of management. The leadership structure of the Board may be changed, at any time and in the discretion of the Board, including in response to changes in circumstances or the characteristics of the Funds.

Role of the Board in Risk Oversight

The Board's role is one of oversight, rather than active management. This oversight extends to the Funds' risk management processes.

The Board oversees risk as part of its general oversight of the Funds. The Funds are subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance, financial, operational and

valuation risks. The Funds' officers, OCM and other Fund service providers perform risk management as part of the day-to-day operations of the Funds. The Board recognizes that it is not possible to identify all risks that may affect the Funds, and that it is not possible to develop processes or controls to eliminate all risks and their possible effects. Risk oversight is addressed as part of various Board and Committee activities, including the following: (1) at regular Board meetings, and on an *ad hoc* basis as needed, receiving and reviewing reports related to the performance and operations of the Trust and the Funds; (2) reviewing and approving, as applicable, the compliance policies and procedures of the Trust, OCM and the other service providers; (3) meeting with investment personnel to review investment strategies, techniques and the processes used to manage related risks; (4) receiving and reviewing reports regarding key service providers; (5) receiving reports from and meeting with the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer and other senior officers of the Trust and OCM regarding the compliance procedures of the Trust and its service providers; (6) meeting with OCM's management personnel to discuss risks related to the Funds' investments; and (7) meeting with independent legal counsel. The Board may, at any time and in its discretion, change the manner in which it conducts its risk oversight role.

The Board meets several times per year with the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer. In those meetings, among other things, the Board reviews the Chief Compliance Officer's quarterly and annual reports, his assessments of compliance risk for the Funds, and the effectiveness of the Funds' and the service providers' compliance policies and procedures. In addition, to encourage a candid discussion and evaluation of Fund risks and compliance, the Independent Trustees meet privately with the Chief Compliance Officer on several occasions throughout the year. The Board also meets periodically with the portfolio managers of the Funds to receive reports regarding economic and market outlooks and the management of the Funds, including each Fund's investment risks. The Board's Audit Committee meets during scheduled meetings each year, and between meetings, the Audit Committee Chairman maintains contact with the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm and the Trust's Chief Accounting Officer. The Board receives reports from counsel to the Trust and independent legal counsel for the Independent Trustees regarding legislative, regulatory and compliance matters. It is not possible for the Board, through its oversight role of the Funds' service providers, to eliminate every risk that may affect the Funds.

Trustees' Qualifications and Experience

The governing documents for the Trust do not set forth any specific qualifications to serve as a Trustee. As noted above, a majority of Board members are Independent Trustees. Among the attributes and skills common to all Trustees are the ability to review critically, evaluate and discuss information and proposals provided to them regarding the Funds, the capacity to address financial, compliance and legal issues, the ability to interact effectively with each other as well as with OCM and other service providers, and the ability to exercise independent business judgment. Each Trustee's ability to perform his duties effectively has been attained through: (1) the individual's business and professional experience and accomplishments; (2) the individual's experience working with the other Trustees and management; (3) the individual's prior experience serving in senior executive positions and/or on the boards of other companies and organizations; and (4) the individual's educational background, professional training, and/or other experiences. Generally, no one factor was decisive in determining that an individual should serve as a Trustee. Set forth below is a brief description of the specific

experience of each Trustee. Additional information regarding the background of each Trustee is included in the chart earlier in this section.

Mr. Lange has served as a Trustee since 1995 and has over 50 years of experience in the financial services industry and has served as a security analyst, Director of Research for two New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) member firms, a mutual fund and hedge fund manager, a President of a mutual fund, and has served on the Investment Committee of Wagner College.

Mr. Lohr has served as a Trustee since 1996 and has over 35 years of experience in the financial services industry, as a former General Counsel to a financial services company, a former President of a broker-dealer, a former Director of Portfolio Management for a financial services company, and a former Board member of an investment adviser. He currently serves as a Board member of a private equity firm. He owns a publishing company and serves as one of its directors. Mr. Lohr also has served as an adjunct professor of investment management at The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Murray has served as a Trustee since 1996 and has over 45 years of business experience as a President of a consulting firm that focuses on analysis of legislation before the U.S. Congress and its committees.

Mr. Wein has served as a Trustee since 1995 and has over 45 years of business experience in the telecommunications industry as a former Vice President and an Executive Manager of two telecommunications companies, and most recently as a telecommunications industry consultant. Mr. Wein holds an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School and a B.A. in Engineering from Columbia University Engineering School.

Mr. Nelson began serving as Trustee in July, 2014, and has over 30 years of experience in the financial services industry. He has served as the Managing Director of the Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Research and Strategy Group and the Smith Barney Research and Strategy Group.

Erik K. Olstein has served as a Trustee since 1995 and has over 20 years of experience in the financial services industry as President and Chief Operating Officer and Vice President of Sales for OCM since the firm’s inception, and previously as a trader at Lehman Brothers. Previously, he was an officer and pilot in the U.S. Navy.

Robert A. Olstein has served as a Trustee since 1995 and has over 45 years of experience in securities research and portfolio management as Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of OCM and prior thereto as Senior Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager at Smith Barney Inc. and its predecessors. Robert A. Olstein is a senior member of the New York Society of Securities Analysts and a fellow member of the Financial Analysts Federation. Robert A. Olstein holds an M.B.A. in Accounting and a B.A. in Mathematical Statistics from Michigan State University.

Beneficial Ownership

The following tables provide the dollar range of shares of each Fund beneficially owned by the Trustees as of December 31, 2015.

Independent Trustees:

| <u>Name of Trustee</u> | <u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds</u> | <u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies</u> |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Fred W. Lange | All Cap Value Fund – Over \$100,000 Strategic Opportunities Fund – \$0 | Over \$100,000 |
| John Lohr | All Cap Value Fund – \$10,001-\$50,000 Strategic Opportunities Fund – \$0 | \$10,001-\$50,000 |
| D. Michael Murray | All Cap Value Fund – Over \$100,000 Strategic Opportunities Fund – \$10,001-\$50,000 | Over \$100,000 |
| Lawrence K. Wein | All Cap Value Fund – Over \$100,000 Strategic Opportunities Fund – \$50,001-\$100,000 | Over \$100,000 |
| Daniel G. Nelson | All Cap Value Fund – \$50,001-\$100,000 Strategic Opportunities Fund – \$50,001-\$100,000 | Over \$100,000 |

Interested Trustees:

| <u>Name of Trustee</u> | <u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds</u> | <u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies</u> |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Erik K. Olstein | All Cap Value Fund – Over \$100,000 Strategic Opportunities Fund – Over \$100,000 | Over \$100,000 |
| Robert A. Olstein | All Cap Value Fund – Over \$100,000 | Over \$100,000 |

| <u>Name of Trustee</u> | <u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds</u> | <u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies</u> |
|------------------------|---|---|
| | Strategic Opportunities Fund – Over \$100,000 | |

Compensation

For their service as Trustees, each Independent Trustee received a \$31,000 annual fee, and Mr. Wein receives an additional \$2,000 in annual fees as Lead Independent Trustee. Prior to the June 15, 2016 Board meeting, each Independent Trustee also received \$2,000 per meeting attended, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at such meetings, and \$500 per meeting attended for Audit Committee participation. Beginning with the June 15, 2016 Board meeting, each Independent Trustee receives \$2,500 per regular board meeting attended that is scheduled to be in-person, \$1,500 per regular board meeting scheduled to be via teleconference, \$2,000 per special board meeting, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at such meetings, and \$2,000 per meeting attended for Audit Committee participation. The Interested Trustees of the Trust receive no compensation for their service as Trustees. The table below details the amount of compensation received by the Trustees from the Funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. The amounts shown reflect the compensation arrangements that were in place during that fiscal year.

Independent Trustees:

| <u>Name and Position</u> | <u>Aggregate Compensation From Funds</u> | <u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses</u> | <u>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</u> | <u>Total Compensation from Trust and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees</u> |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Fred W. Lange Trustee | All Cap Value: \$34,477 Strategic Opportunities: \$8,523 | None | None | \$43,000 |
| John Lohr Trustee | All Cap Value: \$34,477 Strategic Opportunities: \$8,523 | None | None | \$43,000 |
| D. Michael Murray Trustee | All Cap Value: \$34,477 Strategic Opportunities: \$8,523 | None | None | \$43,000 |
| Lawrence K. Wein | All Cap Value: \$36,079 | None | None | \$45,000 |

| <u>Name and Position</u> | <u>Aggregate Compensation From Funds</u> | <u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses</u> | <u>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</u> | <u>Total Compensation from Trust and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees</u> |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Trustee | Strategic Opportunities: \$8,921 | | | |
| Daniel G. Nelson Trustee | All Cap Value: \$34,477 Strategic Opportunities: \$8,523 | None | None | \$43,000 |

MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP

As of September 30, 2016, the Trust's officers, trustees and employees of OCM as a group owned 14.06% of the Adviser Class shares of the All Cap Value Fund and 0.08% of the Class C shares of the Fund, for a total of 3.29% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. As of the same date, the Trust's officers, trustees and members of OCM as a group owned 0.37% of the Class A shares of the Strategic Opportunities Fund, 4.66% of the Adviser Class shares of the Fund, and none of the Class C shares of the Fund, for a total of 2.13% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

Principal Holders

As of September 30, 2016, there were no control persons of either Fund. As of September 30, 2016, the following shareholders were known to own of record or beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding voting shares of the: (1) All Cap Value Fund's Adviser Class shares and Class C shares; (2) Strategic Opportunities Fund's Class A shares and Class C shares; and (3) particular Fund as a whole, as shown:

| Name and Address | Percentage of Class | Percentage of Fund | Ownership |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| <u>All Cap Value Fund</u> | | | |
| Morgan Stanley Smith Barney 1300 Thames Street, Floor 6 Baltimore, MD 21231-3496 | Adviser Class 11.40% | 18.75% | Record |
| | Class C 20.95% | | |
| Albert Fried, Jr. c/o Albert Fried & Co., LLC 45 Broadway, Floor 24 New York, NY 10006-3706 | Adviser Class 32.56% | 7.48% | Beneficial |

| Name and Address | Percentage of Class | Percentage of Fund | Ownership |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| UBS Financial Services Incorporated 1000 Harbor Blvd, Floor 8 Weehawken, NJ 07086-6761 | Adviser Class 11.12% | 7.11% | Record |
| | Class C 5.91% | | |
| Robert A. Olstein IRA c/o Olstein & Associates 4 Manhattanville Road Purchase, NY 10577-2139 | Adviser Class 10.30% | 2.37% | Beneficial |

| <u>Strategic Opportunities Fund</u> | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| Morgan Stanley Smith Barney 1300 Thames Street, Floor 6 Baltimore, MD 21231-3496 | Adviser Class 42.98% | 34.76% | Record |
| | Class A 23.96% | | |
| | Class C 33.44% | | |
| UBS Financial Services Incorporated 1000 Harbor Blvd, Floor 8 Weehawken, NJ 07086-6761 | Adviser Class 34.55% | 19.89% | Record |
| | Class A 6.42% | | |
| | Class C 11.07% | | |
| Pershing LLC PO Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052 | Class A 10.13% | 4.74% | Record |
| | Class C 6.44% | | |
| RBC Capital Markets LLC 60 S 6 th Street # P08 Minneapolis, MN 55402-4413 | Class A 8.97% | 4.03% | Record |
| | Class C 5.08% | | |
| Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151 | Class A 9.01% | 2.69% | Record |
| National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd, Floor 5 Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010 | Class C 8.84% | 2.36% | Record |

| | | | |
|---|------------------|-------|--------|
| Wells Fargo Advisors, LLC 1 North Jefferson Avenue Saint Louis, MO 63103-2287 | Class C 8.53% | 2.28% | Record |
|---|------------------|-------|--------|

OLSTEIN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P.

Effective August 18, 1995 and October 27, 2006, the Trust entered into investment management agreements on behalf of the All Cap Value Fund and the Strategic Opportunities Fund, respectively, with OCM (the “Investment Management Agreements”). OCM provides investment advisory services to the Funds. The services provided by OCM are subject to the supervision and direction of the Board.

OCM is organized as a New York limited partnership and is controlled and operated by its general partner, Olstein Advisers, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, which is owned by Olstein, Inc., Erik K. Olstein, Michael Luper and Eric R. Heyman. Olstein, Inc., the managing member of Olstein Advisers, LLC, is wholly owned by Robert A. Olstein and his heirs. Olstein, Inc., Erik K. Olstein and Michael Luper are limited partners of OCM. Robert A. Olstein and Erik K. Olstein are also Trustees of the Trust, and, consequently, are considered affiliated persons of both OCM and the Funds. Similarly, Michael Luper is an officer of the Trust and OCM and also is considered an affiliated person of both OCM and the Funds.

Each Investment Management Agreement was initially approved by the initial shareholder of the applicable Fund for a period of two years after the date of approval and, thereafter, is subject to renewal on an annual basis. Each Investment Management Agreement may be renewed each year only if its continuance is approved at least annually: (i) by a majority of the Trustees, including a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not parties of the Investment Management Agreements or interested persons of any such party (the “Independent Trustees”); or (ii) by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of that Fund. The vote of the Trustees must be cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each Investment Management Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act, and may be terminated without penalty at any time upon 60 days’ written notice to the other party: (i) by the majority vote of all the Trustees or by majority vote of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund; or (ii) by OCM. The Investment Management Agreements may be amended by the parties, provided, in most cases, that such amendment is specifically approved by the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of such Fund and by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Fund or of OCM cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting upon such approval.

During the term of the Investment Management Agreements, OCM pays all expenses incurred by it in connection with its activities thereunder except the cost of securities (and any brokerage commissions) purchased for a Fund. The services furnished by OCM under the Investment Management Agreements are not exclusive, and OCM is free to perform similar services for others.

According to the Investment Management Agreements, each Fund is obligated to pay OCM a management fee on a monthly basis. Each class of shares of a Fund pays its proportionate share of the fee. The total annual advisory fees that the All Cap Value Fund and

Strategic Opportunities Fund pay OCM (as a percentage of average daily net assets) is as follows:

| <u>Fund Assets</u> | <u>Management Fee</u> |
|--|------------------------------|
| <u>All Cap Value Fund</u> | |
| On the first \$1 billion | 1.00% |
| Over \$1 billion up to \$1.5 billion | 0.95% |
| Over \$1.5 billion up to \$2.0 billion | 0.90% |
| Over \$2.0 billion up to \$2.5 billion | 0.85% |
| Over \$2.5 billion up to \$3.0 billion | 0.80% |
| Over \$3.0 billion | 0.75% |
| <u>Strategic Opportunities Fund</u> | |
| All assets | 1.00% |

The advisory fees paid to OCM for the services provided to each Fund for the past three fiscal years were as follows:

All Cap Value Fund

| <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2014</i> |
|--|--|--|
| \$6,612,002 | \$7,482,883 | \$6,494,465 |

Strategic Opportunities Fund

| <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2014</i> |
|--|--|--|
| \$1,656,894 | \$1,581,195 | \$858,494 |

OCM waived fees or reimbursed expenses with respect to the Strategic Opportunities Fund in the following amounts:

| <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2014</i> |
|--|--|--|
| \$160,144 | \$0 | \$2,278 |

OCM recouped \$16,484 in previously waived fees and expenses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The Strategic Opportunities Fund is subject to a contractual expense limit at the rate of 1.35% for Adviser Class shares, Class A shares and Class C shares of the Fund's average daily net assets, excluding any 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest and non-routine expenses or costs including but not limited to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings and liquidations. The contractual expense limitation agreement will remain in place until at least October 28, 2017 and may not be terminated by OCM during its term. Thereafter, the expense limit for the Fund will be reviewed

each year, at which time the continuation of the expense limitation agreement will be considered by OCM and the Board. The contractual expense limitation agreement also provides that OCM is entitled to reimbursement of fees it waived and/or expenses it reimbursed for a period of three years following such fee waivers and expense reimbursements, provided that the reimbursement by the Fund of OCM will not cause the total operating expense ratio to exceed the contractual limit as then may be in effect for the Fund.

Additional Portfolio Manager Information

Set forth below are descriptions of the compensation arrangements for the investment professionals that manage the Funds. The portfolio managers may provide portfolio management services to various other entities, including other registered investment companies, pooled investment vehicles that are not registered investment companies, and other investment accounts managed for organizations or individuals. Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one investment company or other account. Specifically, a portfolio manager who manages multiple investment companies and/or other accounts is presented with potential conflicts of interest that may include, among others: (i) an inequitable distribution of the portfolio manager's time, attention and other resources; (ii) the unequal distribution or allocation among accounts of a limited investment opportunity; and (iii) incentives, such as performance-based advisory fees, that relate only to certain accounts.

OCM follows policies and procedures that seek to mitigate and manage the potential conflicts of interests that may arise from the side-by-side management of the Funds and other accounts by allocating investment opportunities and brokerage transactions among the accounts it advises in an equitable manner. The equity investments of OCM personnel are largely restricted to investments in the Funds or other mutual funds, which limits potential conflicts of interest. The Funds and OCM have adopted a code of ethics that they believe contains provisions reasonably designed to mitigate such conflicts. As of the end of the Fund's most recent fiscal year on June 30, 2016, Mr. Olstein and Mr. Heyman managed two other separate accounts with total assets of \$6,637,068. For neither of the accounts is the advisory fee based on the performance of the account.

Robert A. Olstein and Eric R. Heyman serve as Co-Portfolio Managers for each Fund. The Portfolio Managers are supported by a team of research analysts. Mr. Olstein's compensation is derived from OCM's profits, as he is the primary equity owner of OCM's corporate general partner. Other investment professionals, including Mr. Heyman, receive a base salary plus incentive compensation determined by Mr. Olstein. The incentive compensation may be as much as 100% or more of the base salary and is determined as a percentage of pre-tax profits of OCM, which is related to the amount of assets under management. Approximately 60% of an individual's incentive compensation is based on how well the portfolio performs over rolling 3-year periods, and the remaining 40% of the incentive compensation is based on the individual's performance.

As of June 30, 2016, the Portfolio Managers of each Fund beneficially owned shares of such Funds as set forth below:

Portfolio Manager/Fund

Range of Shares Owned

Robert A. Olstein

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| All Cap Value Fund | Over \$1,000,000 |
| Strategic Opportunities Fund | \$500,001–\$1,000,000 |

Eric R. Heyman

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| All Cap Value Fund | Over \$1,000,000 |
| Strategic Opportunities Fund | Over \$1,000,000 |

DISTRIBUTOR

Olstein Capital Management, L.P., 4 Manhattanville Road, Purchase, New York 10577-2119 (the “Distributor”), acts as distributor of the Funds’ shares under an Amended and Restated Distribution Agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) approved by the Board on behalf of the Funds. The Distributor assists in the sale and distribution of the Funds’ shares as well as assisting with the servicing of shareholder accounts. Mr. Robert A. Olstein, Mr. Erik K. Olstein, Mr. Michael Luper and Mr. James B. Kimmel are considered to be affiliated persons of both the Distributor and the Funds.

The Distributor has sole authority to enter into agreements with selling dealers or other parties who offer the Funds’ shares for sale, and is responsible for the payment of any up-front commissions and 12b-1 fees payable to selling dealers or others. The Distribution Agreement also provides that the Distributor, in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the agreement, will not be liable to the Trust or its shareholders for losses arising in connection with the sale of Fund shares. The Distribution Agreement became effective as of August 18, 1995 (as amended and restated on October 1, 2007), and is subject to renewal on an annual basis. The Distribution Agreement may be renewed each year if its continuance is approved at least annually by a majority of the Trustees, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of each Fund. Shares of the Funds are offered on a continuous basis. The Distribution Agreement terminates automatically in the event of its assignment. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated in two ways without payment of a penalty: (1) by a Fund (by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund) on not less than 60 days’ written notice; or (2) by the Distributor upon 60 days’ written notice.

Class A shares are subject to a maximum front-end sales charge of 5.50% (or a lesser charge for larger investments as set forth below) that is included in the offering price of the Class A shares. This sales charge is paid by the investor at the time of purchase and the amount of the sales charge is not invested in the Fund. Selling dealers who sell Fund shares may receive sales commissions and other payments. These are paid by the Distributor from sales charges received from purchasing or redeeming shareholders, from distribution and service (12b-1) fees from the Fund and/or from the Distributor’s other financial resources. The Distributor may reallocate all or a portion of the front-end sales charge to selling dealers or may pay a dealer commission of up to 1.00% of the offering price out of its own resources on purchases of \$1,000,000 or more where no sales charge was paid in order to facilitate the sale of Class A shares. The front-end sales charges and selling dealer allowances or commissions for Class A shares are as follows:

| <u>Amount of Investment</u> | <u>Sales Charge as a Percentage of Offering Price</u> | <u>Reallowance to Selling Dealers as a Percentage of Offering Price</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Less than \$50,000 | 5.50% | 4.95% |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 4.50% | 4.05% |
| \$100,000 to \$249,999 | 3.50% | 3.15% |
| \$250,000 to \$499,999 | 2.50% | 2.25% |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 | 2.00% | 1.80% |
| \$1,000,000 and over ¹ | 0.00% | up to 1.00% |

¹ In cases where the Distributor pays a dealer commission on sales charge-waived purchases of \$1 million or more, a contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00%, based on the lesser of the original purchase price or the value of such shares at the time of redemption, is charged on shares sold within one year of the purchase date. Class A shares representing reinvestment of dividends are not subject to this 1.00% charge.

No front-end sales charge with respect to the Fund's Class A shares will apply to Officers, Trustees, Directors and employees of OCM, any affiliate of OCM and members of their immediate families (including trusts established for the benefit of such persons). The elimination of the front-end sales charge is due to the reduced sales efforts necessary for the Fund to obtain these investments.

The Funds and the Distributor do not endorse the purposeful sale of Class A shares at a specified amount so as to prevent an investor from receiving a beneficial breakpoint in the front-end sales charge. In addition, the Funds and the Distributor discourage selling dealers from engaging in this practice.

Investors also pay ongoing Rule 12b-1 fees for Class A shares as described below under "Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Plans."

Class C shares and Adviser Class shares are offered without a front-end sales charge, which means that investors pay no initial sales charge in connection with their purchase of Class C or Adviser Class shares. However, investors of Class C shares pay ongoing Rule 12b-1 fees as described below under "Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Plans." Adviser Class shares have no Rule 12b-1 fees. The Distributor usually pays up-front commissions of 1.00% of the purchase amount of Class C shares to selling dealers and others from its own assets to facilitate sales of the Funds' Class C shares. Where investors remain with a Fund long term, the Distributor may recoup the amount of these up-front commissions through 12b-1 payments the Fund makes to it in connection with the distribution of the Fund's Class C shares. When investors sell their Class C shares of a Fund within the first year of their purchase, the Distributor is unable to recoup these up-front commissions through 12b-1 payments. Therefore, the Funds also impose a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") on redemptions of Class C shares within the first year that are paid to the Distributor. However, in certain cases OCM will not make an up-front payment from its own resources to financial advisers whose clients purchase Class C shares of the Funds. In these situations, the financial adviser begins receiving Rule 12b-1 distribution and shareholder servicing fees immediately, and no CDSC will be imposed on redemptions of shares held less than one year.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, Strategic Opportunities Fund shareholders paid \$163,195, \$711,473 and \$498,231, respectively, in front-end sales charges with respect to its Class A shares. Of these amounts, the Distributor retained

\$15,381, \$65,885 and \$48,085, respectively, for the fiscal years stated. The Distributor received no CDSCs with respect to the Class A shares of the Strategic Opportunities Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the Distributor received CDSCs imposed on certain redemptions of Class C shares of the All Cap Value Fund and the Strategic Opportunities Fund in the amounts of \$16,370 and \$7,383, respectively. The Distributor also received other compensation in the form of 12b-1 payments for the Class C share class of the All Cap Value Fund and Class A and Class C share classes of the Strategic Opportunities Fund, which, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, totaled \$5,618,573 and \$617,648, respectively. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the Distributor paid \$5,836,073 and \$908,130 to compensate selling dealers and to pay administration and shareholder servicing costs, salaries of sales personnel and other marketing related expenses of the All Cap Value Fund and the Strategic Opportunities Fund, respectively.

Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Plans

The All Cap Fund with respect to its Class C shares and the Strategic Opportunities Fund with respect to its Class A and Class C shares have adopted Shareholder Servicing and Distribution Plans pursuant to Rule 12b-1 (each, a “12b-1 Plan” and collectively, the “12b-1 Plans”) under the Investment Company Act.

For the Class A shares, the 12b-1 Plan provides for the payment of fees of 0.25% per year of the average daily net assets of the class to compensate the Distributor or other persons for distribution and shareholder servicing activities undertaken on behalf of the Class A shares and Class A shareholders. The fees are accrued and may be paid on a monthly or quarterly basis, based on the average daily net assets of the Class A shares of a Fund. In addition to distribution and shareholder servicing activities, such as those described below with respect to the Class C 12b-1 Plans, OCM anticipates that the fees will be used to compensate third parties who provide a platform through which investment advisers, financial planners and other financial professionals are able to offer the shares of the Class for sale. The Distributor, from its own resources without any reimbursement from the Class A shares or shareholders, may make additional payments to those third parties in connection with their services. Payments under the 12b-1 Plans are not tied exclusively to distribution or shareholder servicing expenses actually incurred by the Distributor or others, and the payments may exceed or be less than the amount of expenses actually incurred.

For the Class C shares, each 12b-1 Plan provides for the payment of fees of 1.00% per year of the average daily net assets of the Class to compensate the Distributor or other persons for their efforts and expenses in connection with the distribution of the shares of the Class and the servicing of shareholder accounts. The fees are accrued and may be paid on a monthly or quarterly basis, based on a Fund’s average daily net assets of the Class C shares. Included within the 1.00% payable under the 12b-1 Plan is a 0.75% fee that may be paid to persons as compensation for time spent and expenses incurred in the distribution and promotion of the Class C shares. These distribution and promotional activities include, but are not limited to, sales calls and presentations to financial advisers and potential shareholders, media relations, the printing of prospectuses and reports used for sales purposes, expenses for the preparation and printing of sales literature and related expenses, advertisements, and other distribution-related expenses, as well as any distribution or service fees paid to selling dealers or others who have executed a dealer agreement with the Distributor and allocable overhead and compensation of OCM officers

and personnel. The fees also may be used to compensate third parties who provide a platform through which investment advisers, financial planners and other financial professionals are able to offer the shares of the Class for sale. In addition, the 12b-1 Plans include a payment of 0.25% per year of average daily net assets of Class C shares of a Fund for shareholder servicing costs. Any expense for distribution or shareholder servicing efforts related to Class C shares greater than 1.00% annually will be borne by OCM without any reimbursement or payment by the Class C shares or shareholders. Payments under the 12b-1 Plans are not tied exclusively to distribution or shareholder servicing expenses actually incurred by the Distributor or others, and the payments may exceed or be less than the amount of expenses actually incurred.

Each 12b-1 Plan has been approved by the Board, including all of the Independent Trustees as defined in the Investment Company Act. The Board believes that it will likely benefit the Funds to have monies available for the distribution activities of the Distributor in promoting the sale of the Funds' shares, and to avoid any uncertainties as to whether other payments by the Funds constitute distribution expenses on behalf of the Funds. The Board, including the Independent Trustees, has concluded that in the exercise of their reasonable business judgment and in light of their fiduciary duties, there is a reasonable likelihood that each 12b-1 Plan will benefit the Funds and the shareholders of the respective Classes. Each 12b-1 Plan must be renewed annually by the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the 12b-1 Plan, cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose. It is also required that the selection and nomination of such Trustees be done by the Independent Trustees. Robert Olstein and Erik Olstein, Interested Trustees, and Michael Luper, an officer of the Trust, have an indirect financial interest in the operation of the 12b-1 Plans because of their ownership interests in the Trust's Distributor. The 12b-1 Plans and any related agreements may not be amended to increase materially the amounts to be spent for distribution expenses without approval by a majority of the outstanding shares of the affected Class, and all material amendments to a 12b-1 Plan or any related agreements shall be approved by a vote of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on any such amendment.

The Distributor is required to report in writing to the Board, at least quarterly, the amounts and purpose of any payment made under the 12b-1 Plans, as well as to furnish the Board with such other information as may reasonably be requested in order for the Board to make an informed determination as to whether the 12b-1 Plans should be continued.

Below are the itemized expenditures made by the Distributor pursuant to payments made under the Class C 12b-1 Plan of the All Cap Value Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016:

| | Class C 12b-1 Plan |
|---|-----------------------|
| Advertising and Printing and Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders | \$179,435 |
| Compensation to Dealers | \$3,513,029 |
| Compensation to Sales Personnel | \$1,709,879 |
| Interest or Other Finance Charges | \$0 |
| Administration and Shareholder Servicing | \$1,657 |
| Other Fees | \$432,073 |
| TOTAL | \$5,836,073 |

Below are the itemized expenditures made by the Distributor pursuant to payments made under the Class A 12b-1 Plan and Class C 12b-1 Plan of the Strategic Opportunities Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016:

| | Class A 12b-1 Plan | Class C 12b-1 Plan |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Advertising and Printing and Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders | \$20,808 | \$13,667 |
| Compensation to Dealers | \$179,680 | \$278,031 |
| Compensation to Sales Personnel | \$201,755 | \$130,227 |
| Interest or Other Finance Charges | \$0 | \$0 |
| Administration and Shareholder Servicing | \$196 | \$126 |
| Other Fees | \$50,485 | \$33,155 |
| TOTAL | \$452,924 | \$455,206 |

As of June 30, 2016, the following amounts are unreimbursed expenses incurred with respect to the 12b-1 Plans: All Cap Value Fund Class C 12b-1 Plan, \$217,500 (0.03% of net assets) and Strategic Opportunities Fund Class A 12b-1 Plan, \$254,290 (0.15% of net assets) and Class C 12b-1 Plan, \$36,192 (0.02% of net assets).

Revenue Sharing

OCM also pays additional compensation, at its own expense and not as an expense of the Funds, to certain unaffiliated “financial advisers” such as brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators and other financial intermediaries that have a selling, servicing, administration or similar agreement with OCM. These payments may be for marketing, promotional or related services in connection with the sale or retention of Fund shares and/or for shareholder servicing. Such payments also may be paid to financial advisers for providing sub-transfer agency, recordkeeping, sub-accounting, transaction processing, due diligence, training, operations and systems support and other shareholder or administrative services in connection with investments in the Funds. The existence or level of payments made to a qualifying financial adviser in any year will vary and may be substantial. Such payments are based on factors that include differing levels of services provided by the financial adviser, the level of assets maintained in the financial adviser’s customer accounts, sales of new shares by the financial adviser, providing the Funds with “shelf space” and/or a higher profile for the financial adviser’s consultants, sales personnel and customers, access to a financial adviser’s sales personnel and other factors. These payments to financial advisers are in addition to the distribution and service fees and sales charges described in the Prospectus. OCM makes revenue sharing payments from its own profits or resources. OCM pays such amounts from its own resources when the selling and/or servicing fees required by financial advisers exceed the amount of applicable 12b-1 fees that may be available from the Funds. Any such revenue sharing payments will not change the net asset value or the price of a Fund’s shares. To the extent permitted by SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) rules and other applicable laws and regulations, OCM may pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments to financial advisers.

Revenue sharing payments may create a financial incentive for financial advisers and their sales personnel to highlight, feature or recommend funds based, at least in part, on the

level of compensation paid. If one mutual fund sponsor or distributor makes greater payments for distribution assistance than sponsors or distributors of other mutual funds, a financial adviser and its salespersons may have a financial incentive to favor sales of shares of one mutual fund complex over another or over other investment options. You should consult with your financial adviser and review carefully any disclosures they provide regarding the potential conflicts of interest associated with the compensation they receive in connection with investment products they recommend or sell to you.

Note Regarding Arrangements with Financial Advisers

With respect to any agreements entered into by the Distributor with a financial adviser, if the financial adviser places an order with a Fund, and payment by the financial adviser is not received within the time customary or the time required by law for such payment, the sale of Fund shares to the financial adviser may be canceled without notice or demand and without any responsibility or liability on the part of the Distributor or the Funds, or alternatively, at the Distributor's option, the Distributor may sell the shares which the financial adviser ordered back to such Fund, in which latter case the Distributor and/or the Fund may hold the financial adviser responsible for any loss to the Fund or loss of profit suffered by the Distributor or the Fund resulting from the financial adviser's failure to make such payment. Also, the Distributor and the Funds shall have no liability for any check or other item returned unpaid to the financial adviser after the selling dealer has paid the Distributor on behalf of an investor. All redemption, repurchase or exchange requests by a financial adviser are subject to the timely receipt of required instructions or documents (including certificates) by the Distributor or the Fund, and if such information is not received by the Distributor or a Fund within the time customary or required by law, the redemption may be canceled and the financial adviser will be responsible for any loss to the Distributor or the Funds. All sales are subject to acceptance by the Distributor and the Fund or its transfer agent and are effective only upon confirmation.

ADMINISTRATOR

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC ("USBFS"), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53202, provides certain administrative services to the Funds pursuant to a Fund Administration Servicing Agreement. Under the Fund Administration Services Agreement, the Administrator:

- coordinates with the Custodian and monitors the custodial, transfer agency and accounting services provided to the Funds;
- coordinates with and monitors any other third parties furnishing services to the Funds;
- provides the Funds with necessary office space, telephones and other communications facilities and personnel competent to perform administrative and clerical functions;
- maintains such books and records of the Funds as may be required by applicable federal or state law and supervises the maintenance of such books and records if maintained by third parties;
- prepares or supervises the preparation by third parties of all federal, state and local tax returns and reports of the Funds required by law;

- prepares and, after approval by the Funds, files and arranges for the distribution of proxy materials and periodic reports to shareholders of the Funds as required by law;
- prepares and after approval by the Funds, arranges for the filing of such registration statements and other documents with the SEC and other federal and state regulatory authorities as may be required by law;
- reviews and submits to the officers of the Trust for their approval invoices or other requests for payment of the Funds' expenses and instructs the Custodian to issue checks in payment thereof;
- assists the Funds in the preparation of documents and information needed for meetings of the Board and prepares the minutes of Board meetings;
- monitors the Funds' compliance with state securities laws;
- assists the Distributor with the preparation of quarterly reports to the Board relating to the 12b-1 Plans; and
- takes such other action with respect to the Funds as may be necessary in the opinion of the Administrator to perform its duties under the agreement.

The Funds have paid the following fees for administrative services over the past three fiscal years:

All Cap Value Fund

| <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2014</i> |
|--|--|--|
| \$405,178 | \$475,497 | \$411,968 |

Strategic Opportunities Fund

| <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2014</i> |
|--|--|--|
| \$123,476 | \$113,946 | \$59,970 |

TRANSFER AGENT AND FUND ACCOUNTANT

USBFS also serves as Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent for the Funds under a Transfer Agent Servicing Agreement. As Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent, USBFS has agreed to:

- issue and redeem shares of the Funds;
- make dividend and other distributions to shareholders of the Funds;
- respond to correspondence by Fund shareholders and others relating to its duties;
- maintain shareholder accounts; and
- make periodic reports to the Funds.

In addition, a Fund investor may purchase shares of a Fund through a financial intermediary that holds those Fund shares for the investor's benefit in an omnibus account with the Fund's transfer agent. A Fund investor whose shares are held in a financial intermediary's omnibus account will not have a direct shareholder account with the Fund's transfer agent, and the financial intermediary will perform some or all of the transfer agency, fund accounting and/or shareholder servicing functions on behalf of the investor. In these circumstances, a Fund pays out of Fund assets a fee to the financial intermediary instead of to the Fund's transfer agent and/or fund accountant. However, these fees may be higher or lower than the fees charged to a Fund by the Fund's own transfer agent and/or fund accountant based on a range of factors, including but not limited to, the types or quality of services provided by the financial intermediary. Because the service requirements may vary by class, financial intermediaries may be paid varying amounts per class for sub-transfer agency, fund accounting and related shareholder services, which may create an additional incentive for a financial intermediary to favor one fund class over another or even one fund complex over another. You should consider whether such incentives exist when evaluating any recommendations from a financial intermediary to purchase or sell shares of a Fund and when considering which share class is most appropriate for you. You should ask your financial intermediary about any payments it receives from the Funds or OCM, and any services it provides in return.

In addition, the Trust has entered into an Amended and Restated Fund Accounting Servicing Agreement with USBFS pursuant to which USBFS has agreed to maintain the financial accounts and records of the Funds and provide other accounting services to the Funds.

CUSTODIAN

U.S. Bank, N.A., 1555 N. RiverCenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as Custodian of the Trust's assets pursuant to a Custodian Servicing Agreement. Under the Custodian Servicing Agreement, U.S. Bank, N.A. has agreed to:

- maintain a separate account in the name of each Fund;
- make receipts and disbursements of money on behalf of the Funds;
- collect and receive all income and other payments and distributions on account of each Fund's portfolio investments; and
- make periodic reports to the Funds concerning the Funds' operations.

U.S. Bank, N.A., does not exercise any supervisory function over the purchase and sale of securities.

USBFS' CCO Support Group receives a separate fee of \$2,000 per service line (for an annual total of \$8,000) from the Funds for CCO support services provided by the Administrator, Transfer Agent, Fund Accountant and Custodian.

ALLOCATION OF PORTFOLIO BROKERAGE

The Funds' portfolio securities transactions are placed by OCM. The objective of each Fund is to seek the best available execution in its portfolio transactions, taking into account the costs, promptness of executions and other quantitative and qualitative considerations. There is no pre-existing commitment to place orders with any broker, dealer or member of an exchange.

OCM evaluates a wide range of criteria in seeking the most favorable price and market for the execution of transactions. These include, but are not limited to, the price paid or received for a security, the commission charged, the promptness and reliability of execution, the value of any research provided, responsiveness to requests or issues, the broker-dealer's financial responsibility, the confidentiality and placement accorded the order, and other factors affecting the overall benefit.

OCM has entered into arrangements with certain brokers to execute portfolio trades to pay for research or brokerage services on a "soft dollar" basis (*i.e.*, the commissions from the trades generate credits used to offset actual costs incurred by brokers in providing research or brokerage services). Soft dollar trades are entered into in compliance with Section 28(e) of the Securities Act of 1934. Soft dollar arrangements are subject to review by OCM's Best Execution Committee. If OCM concludes that soft dollar trades are not consistent with its best execution objectives, OCM will either seek a more favorable soft dollar arrangement, or pay the research or brokerage cost from its own resources.

OCM, when effecting purchases and sales of portfolio securities for the accounts of the Funds, will seek execution of trades either: (1) at the most favorable and competitive rate of commission charged by any broker, dealer or member of an exchange; or (2) at a higher rate of commission charges, if reasonable in relation to research and brokerage services provided to the Funds or OCM by such member, broker, or dealer. Such services may include, but are not limited to, any one or more of the following:

- Providing advice (either directly or through publications) on the values of securities, the advisability of purchasing or selling securities, or the availability of securities and/or purchasers or sellers of securities;
- Providing analysis or reports on issuers, securities or industries;
- Providing information on economic factors and trends;
- Assisting portfolio strategy;
- Providing raw market data;
- Providing pre-trade or post-trade analytics available through an order management system;
- Providing software that analyzes securities portfolios or otherwise assists investment decisions;
- Providing portfolio performance evaluation and technical market analysis; and
- Providing assistance in the execution of portfolio transactions.

OCM may use research and brokerage services provided to it by brokers and dealers in servicing all or only some of its clients. It is possible that not all such services will be used by OCM in connection with a Fund. It also is possible that a Fund may not experience soft dollar benefits in proportion to the soft dollar credits it generates. The Funds paid the following amounts in brokerage commissions during the past three fiscal years:

All Cap Value Fund

| <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2014</i> |
|--|--|--|
| \$334,192 | \$335,891 | \$299,194 |

Strategic Opportunities Fund

| <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015</i> | <i>Fiscal year ended June 30, 2014</i> |
|--|--|--|
| \$207,843 | \$173,271 | \$84,449 |

Brokerage commissions paid by the Strategic Opportunities Fund were higher for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 predominately due to a modest increase in trading activity and a slight increase in the average cost per share commission rate during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

OCM, which is a member of FINRA and a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and other Fund affiliates, may act as brokers to execute transactions for the Funds subject to procedures set forth in Rule 17e-1 under the Investment Company Act designed to ensure the fairness of such transactions. These procedures include making quarterly reports to the Board regarding such brokerage transactions. As a result, in order for such persons to effect any portfolio transactions for the Funds on an exchange, the commissions, fees or other remuneration received must be reasonable and fair compared to the commissions, fees or other remuneration paid to other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities being purchased or sold on an exchange during a comparable period of time. This standard would allow OCM or other affiliated brokers to receive no more than the remuneration which would be expected to be received by an unaffiliated broker in an arm's length transaction of a like size and nature. When executing trades for the Funds, OCM or other affiliated brokers also may receive liquidity rebates or similar payments for order flow.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, 2015 and 2016, the All Cap Value Fund and the Strategic Opportunities Fund did not pay brokerage commissions to affiliated broker-dealers.

OCM may from time to time provide investment management services to individuals and other institutional clients, including corporate pension plans, profit sharing and other employee benefit trusts, and other investment pools. There may be occasions on which other investment advisory clients advised by OCM also may invest in the same securities as the Funds. When these clients buy or sell the same securities at substantially the same time, OCM may average the transactions as to price and allocate the amount of available investments in a manner that it believes to be equitable to each client, including the Funds. On the other hand, to the extent permitted by law, OCM may aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased for the Funds with those to be sold or purchased for other clients managed by it in order to seek lower brokerage commissions.

OCM is responsible for making the Funds' portfolio decisions subject to the limitations described in the Prospectus. The Board may, however, impose limitations on the allocation of portfolio brokerage.

As of June 30, 2016, neither the All Cap Value Fund nor the Strategic Opportunities Fund held securities of its regular broker-dealers or their parents.

SHARES OF THE TRUST

The beneficial interest in the Trust is divided into an unlimited number of shares, with a par value of \$0.001 per share. The Board is empowered under the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust to authorize the division of shares into separate series and the division of series into separate classes of shares without shareholder approval. Pursuant to this authority, the Board established and designated two series of shares, the Olstein All Cap Value Fund and the Olstein Strategic Opportunities Fund series of shares, and further divided the All Cap Value Fund into two classes of shares and the Strategic Opportunities Fund into three shares of classes. The All Cap Value Fund offers Adviser Class shares and Class C shares and the Strategic Opportunities Fund offers Adviser Class shares, Class A shares and Class C shares.

When issued, all shares will be fully paid and nonassessable and will be redeemable and freely transferable. All shares have equal voting rights, except that shares of each Fund shall have sole voting rights with respect to matters that only affect holders of that series, and that shares of each Class of a Fund shall have sole voting rights with respect to matters that only affect the holders of that Class, such as the right to vote on issues associated with the 12b-1 Plan for the Class. On matters relating to the Trust but affecting the Funds differently, separate votes by the Funds or Classes are required. Shares can be issued as full or fractional shares. A fractional share has proportionally the same rights and privileges as a full share. The shares possess no preemptive or conversion rights. Each share may be freely retained or disposed of according to the purchase and redemption requirements of the Funds.

The assets of the Trust held with respect to each series shall be charged with the liabilities of the Trust with respect to that series. All expenses, costs, charges and reserves attributable to the series, and any general liabilities of the Trust which are not readily identifiable as being held in respect of a series, shall be allocated and charged by the officers of the Trust to any one or more series as the Trustees deem fair and equitable. Each allocation of liabilities shall be binding on the shareholders of the series in absence of manifest error. Notwithstanding the foregoing, shares of separate classes of a particular series may be subject to differing allocations of income to reflect different expense levels that affect the individual class. Such varying expenses can include distribution or transfer agent expenses, but not investment management fees.

The Trustees have full discretion to determine which items shall be treated as income and which items as capital in dividend or distribution payments.

PURCHASE OF SHARES

The shares of the Funds are continuously offered by the Distributor. Orders will not be considered complete until a completed account application form and proper payment is received by USBFS and accepted by the Distributor. Once the completed account application and payment are received and accepted, orders will be confirmed at the next determined net asset value for the particular Fund and Class (based upon valuation procedures described in the Prospectus), plus any applicable sales load, as of the close of business of the business day on which the completed order is received and accepted. Completed orders accepted by a Fund after the close of the business day will receive the next net asset value calculated. Presented below is

the computation of the offering price for each class of shares of each Fund as of June 30, 2016, using the following formula: (total assets – total liabilities)/outstanding shares = offering price (plus the applicable sales charge).

All Cap Value Fund

Adviser Class shares: $(\$168,399,525 - \$1,934,871) / 8,262,946$ shares = \$20.15 per share

Class C shares: $(\$469,365,501 - \$5,392,898) / 27,776,121$ shares = \$16.70 per share

Strategic Opportunities Fund

Adviser Class shares: $(\$60,593,175 - \$434,326) / 4,408,803$ shares = \$13.65 per share

Class A shares: $(\$46,558,430 - \$333,727) / 3,397,030$ shares = \$13.61 per share

Class C shares: $(\$36,388,036 - \$260,826) / 2,893,546$ shares = \$12.49 per share

Purchases by Transferring Other Securities

If a Fund agrees, you may be permitted to purchase Fund shares by transferring securities to a Fund, subject to applicable sales charges. The securities must:

- meet the Fund's investment objectives and policies;
- be acquired by the Fund for investment purposes;
- be liquid securities which are not restricted as to transfer either by law or liquidity of market;
- have a value which is readily ascertainable (and not established only by valuation procedures) as evidenced by a listing on the NYSE MKT (formerly, American Stock Exchange), the NYSE, or NASDAQ; and
- at the discretion of the Fund, the value of the security (except U.S. Government securities) being exchanged together with other securities of the same issuer owned by the Fund may not exceed 5% of the net assets of the Fund immediately after the transactions.

Securities transferred to a Fund will be valued according to the same procedures used to determine the Fund's net asset value. All dividends, interests, subscription, or other rights pertaining to the securities will become the property of the Fund and must be delivered to the Fund by the investor upon receipt from the issuer. An investor who is permitted to transfer such securities will be required to recognize all gains or losses on such transfers, and pay taxes thereon, if applicable, measured by the difference between the fair market value of the securities and the investor's basis in the securities.

Additional Information Regarding Purchases through Letter of Intent

To the extent that an investor purchases less than the dollar amount indicated on the Letter of Intent within the 13-month period, the sales charge will be adjusted upward for the entire amount purchased at the end of the 13-month period. This adjustment will be made by redeeming shares first from amounts held in escrow, and then from the account, if necessary, to cover the additional sales charge, the proceeds of which will be paid to the investor's financial adviser and the Distributor, as applicable, in accordance with the Prospectus.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

The Funds have established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the “AML Program”) as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (“USA PATRIOT Act”). In order to ensure compliance with this law, the AML 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 AML Program.

Procedures to implement the AML Program include, but are not limited to, delegating responsibilities to the Funds’ service providers who sell and process purchases of Fund shares and these service providers, in turn, report suspicious and/or fraudulent activity, check shareholder names against designated government lists, including the Office of Foreign Asset Control (“OFAC”), and engage in a complete and thorough review of new account applications. The Funds will not transact business with any person or entity opening a new account whose identity cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

REDEMPTIONS

Under normal circumstances, investors may redeem shares at any time, subject to any applicable CDSC. Telephone redemption privileges are available, upon written request, for amounts up to \$50,000. The redemption price will be based upon the first net asset value per share determined after receipt of the redemption request, less the amount of any applicable CDSC, provided the redemption has been submitted in the manner described in the Prospectus. The redemption price may be more or less than your cost, depending upon the net asset value per share at the time of redemption.

Payment for shares tendered for redemption is generally made by check within seven days after tender in proper form, or earlier if required under applicable law. However, the Funds reserve the right to suspend the right of redemption, or to postpone the date of payment upon redemption beyond seven days for the following reasons:

- (1) For any period during which the NYSE is closed, or trading on the NYSE is restricted by the SEC;
- (2) For any period during which an emergency exists as determined by the SEC as a result of which disposal of securities owned by the Funds is not reasonably predictable or it is not reasonably practicable for a Fund to fairly determine the value of its net assets; or
- (3) For such other periods as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of shareholders of a Fund.

Pursuant to the Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust, payment for shares redeemed, less any applicable CDSC, may be made either in cash or in-kind, or partly in cash and partly in-kind. However, the Funds have elected, pursuant to Rule 18f-1 promulgated under the Investment Company Act, to redeem their shares solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of a Fund, during any 90-day period for any one shareholder. Payments in excess of this limit will also be made wholly in cash unless the Board believes that economic conditions exist which would make such a practice detrimental to the best interests of the Fund.

Any portfolio securities paid or distributed in-kind would be valued as described under “Pricing of Fund Shares” in the Prospectus.

In the event that an in-kind distribution is made, a shareholder may incur additional expenses, such as the payment of brokerage commissions, on the sale or other disposition of the securities received from the Fund. In-kind payments need not constitute a cross-section of a Fund’s portfolio. When a shareholder has requested redemption of all or a part of the shareholder’s investment, and when a Fund completes such redemption in-kind, the Fund will not recognize gain or loss for federal tax purposes on the securities used to complete the redemption. However, the shareholder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the fair market value of the securities received and the shareholder’s basis in the Fund shares redeemed.

To qualify for a refund of your CDSC if you repurchase Class C shares within 45 days of a redemption, you must satisfy the following conditions:

- (1) You must reinvest the entire amount of your redemption proceeds in Class C shares of the same Fund or a different Fund; and
- (2) The repurchase of shares must occur within the same account as the redemption or into an identically registered account in another Class C Fund.

In addition, the repurchase of Fund shares will be considered a new purchase and will begin a new CDSC holding period as of the date of such repurchase. You will receive the number of Class C shares equal in value to the amount of the CDSC charged to you upon redemption.

DISTRIBUTIONS

The policy of the Trust is to distribute substantially all of each Fund’s net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, in the amount and at the times that will avoid such Fund’s incurring any material amounts of federal income or excise taxes.

The Funds calculate income dividends and capital gain distributions the same way for each Class. The amount of any income dividends per share will differ, however, generally due to any differences in the distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees applicable to the Classes.

TAXATION

The following is a summary of certain additional tax considerations generally affecting a Fund and its shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of a Fund or its shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Prospectus is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning.

This “Taxation” section is based on the Code and applicable regulations in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative, regulatory or administrative changes, including provisions of current law that sunset and thereafter no longer apply, or court decisions may significantly change the tax rules applicable to a Fund and its shareholders. Any of these changes or court decisions may have a retroactive effect.

This disclosure is for general information only and is not tax advice. All investors should consult their own tax advisors as to the federal, state, local and foreign tax provisions applicable to them.

Taxation of the Funds

Election to be taxed as a regulated investment company. Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company (sometimes referred to as a “regulated investment company,” “RIC” or “fund”) under Subchapter M of the Code. If a Fund so qualifies, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax on the portion of its investment company taxable income (that is, generally, taxable interest, dividends, net short-term capital gains, and other taxable ordinary income, net of expenses, without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that it distributes to shareholders.

In order to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company, a Fund must satisfy the following requirements:

- (i) **Distribution Requirement** - a Fund must distribute an amount equal to the sum of at least 90% of its investment company taxable income and 90% of its net tax-exempt income, if any, for the tax year (including, for purposes of satisfying this distribution requirement, certain distributions made by a Fund after the close of its taxable year that are treated as made during such taxable year).
- (ii) **Income Requirement** - a Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options) derived from its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and net income derived from qualified publicly traded partnerships (“QPTPs”).
- (iii) **Asset Diversification Test** - a Fund must satisfy the following asset diversification test at the close of each quarter of the Fund’s tax year: (1) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. Government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and securities of other issuers (as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets in securities of an issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer); and (2) no more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities or securities of other regulated investment companies) or of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or, in the securities of one or more QPTPs.

In some circumstances, the character and timing of income realized by a Fund for purposes of the Income Requirement or the identification of the issuer for purposes of the Asset Diversification Test is uncertain under current law with respect to a particular investment, and an adverse determination or future guidance by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) with respect

to such type of investment may adversely affect a Fund's ability to satisfy these requirements. See, "Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions" below with respect to the application of these requirements to certain types of investments. In other circumstances, a Fund may be required to sell portfolio holdings in order to meet the Income Requirement, Distribution Requirement, or Asset Diversification Test, which may have a negative impact on the Fund's income and performance.

A Fund may use "equalization accounting" (in lieu of making some cash distributions) in determining the portion of its income and gains that has been distributed. If a Fund uses equalization accounting, it will allocate a portion of its undistributed investment company taxable income and net capital gain to redemptions of Fund shares and will correspondingly reduce the amount of such income and gains that it distributes in cash. If the IRS determines that a Fund's allocation is improper and that a Fund has under-distributed its income and gain for any taxable year, a Fund may be liable for federal income and/or excise tax. If, as a result of such adjustment, a Fund fails to satisfy the Distribution Requirement, the Fund will not qualify that year as a regulated investment company, the effect of which is described in the following paragraph.

If for any taxable year a Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders, and the dividends would be taxable to the shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Failure to qualify as a regulated investment company would thus have a negative impact on a Fund's income and performance. Subject to savings provisions for certain failures to satisfy the Income Requirement or Asset Diversification Test, which, in general, are limited to those due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, it is possible that a Fund will not qualify as a regulated investment company in any given tax year. Even if such savings provisions apply, a Fund may be subject to a monetary sanction of \$50,000 or more. Moreover, the Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of a Fund as a regulated investment company if it determines such a course of action to be beneficial to shareholders.

Portfolio turnover. For investors that hold their Fund shares in a taxable account, a high portfolio turnover rate may result in higher taxes. This is because a fund with a high turnover rate is likely to accelerate the recognition of capital gains and more of such gains are likely to be taxable as short-term rather than long-term capital gains in contrast to a comparable fund with a low turnover rate. Any such higher taxes would reduce a Fund's after-tax performance. See, "Taxation of Fund Distributions - Distributions of capital gains" below. For non-U.S. investors, any such acceleration of the recognition of capital gains that results in more short-term and less long-term capital gains being recognized by a Fund may cause such investors to be subject to increased U.S. withholding taxes. See, "Non-U.S. Investors - Capital gain dividends" and "-Interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends" below.

Capital loss carryovers. The capital losses of a Fund, if any, do not flow through to shareholders. Rather, a Fund may use its capital losses, subject to applicable limitations, to offset its capital gains without being required to pay taxes on or distribute to shareholders such gains that are offset by the losses. Rules similar to those that apply to capital loss carryovers of individuals apply to RICs. Thus, if a Fund has a "net capital loss" (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains), the excess (if any) of the Fund's net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's

next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund's net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year. Any such net capital losses of a Fund that are not used to offset capital gains may be carried forward indefinitely to reduce any future capital gains realized by the Fund in succeeding taxable years. However, for any net capital losses realized in taxable years of a Fund beginning on or before December 22, 2010, a Fund is only permitted to carry forward such capital losses for eight years as a short-term capital loss. Capital losses arising in a taxable year beginning after December 22, 2010 must be used before capital losses realized in a taxable year beginning on or before December 22, 2010.

The amount of capital losses that can be carried forward and used in any single year is subject to an annual limitation if there is a more than 50% "change in ownership" of the Fund. An ownership change generally results when shareholders owning 5% or more of a Fund increase their aggregate holdings by more than 50% over a three-year look-back period. An ownership change could result in capital loss carryovers being used at a slower rate (or, in the case of those realized in taxable years of a Fund beginning on or before December 22, 2010, to expire unutilized), thereby reducing a Fund's ability to offset capital gains with those losses. An increase in the amount of taxable gains distributed to a Fund's shareholders could result from an ownership change. The Funds undertake no obligation to avoid or prevent an ownership change, which can occur in the normal course of shareholder purchases and redemptions or as a result of engaging in a tax-free reorganization with another fund. Moreover, because of circumstances beyond a Fund's control, there can be no assurance that a Fund will not experience, or has not already experienced, an ownership change. Additionally, if a Fund engages in a tax-free reorganization with another fund, the effect of these and other rules not discussed herein may be to disallow or postpone the use by the Fund of its capital loss carryovers (including any current year losses and built-in losses when realized) to offset its own gains or those of the other fund, or vice versa, thereby reducing the tax benefits Fund shareholders would otherwise have enjoyed from use of such capital loss carryovers.

Deferral of late year losses. A Fund may elect to treat part or all of any "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund's taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. The effect of this election is to treat any such "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in characterizing Fund distributions for any calendar year (see, "Taxation of Fund Distributions - Distributions of capital gains" below). A "qualified late year loss" includes:

- (i) any net capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year, or, if there is no such loss, any net long-term capital loss or any net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year ("post-October capital losses"); and
- (ii) the sum of (1) the excess, if any, of (a) specified losses incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year, over (b) specified gains incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year, and (2) the excess, if any, of (a) ordinary losses incurred after December 31 of the current taxable year, over (b) the ordinary income incurred after December 31 of the current taxable year.

The terms "specified losses" and "specified gains" mean ordinary losses and gains from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property (including the termination of a position with

respect to such property), foreign currency losses and gains, and losses and gains resulting from holding stock in a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) for which a mark-to-market election is in effect. The terms “ordinary losses” and “ordinary income” mean other ordinary losses and income that are not described in the preceding sentence.

Undistributed capital gains. A Fund may retain or distribute to shareholders its net capital gain for each taxable year. Each Fund currently intends to distribute net capital gains. If a Fund elects to retain its net capital gain, the Fund will be taxed thereon (except to the extent of any available capital loss carryovers) at the highest corporate tax rate (currently 35%). If a Fund elects to retain its net capital gain, it is expected that the Fund also will elect to have shareholders treated as if each received a distribution of its pro rata share of such gain, with the result that each shareholder will be required to report its pro rata share of such gain on its tax return as long-term capital gain, will receive a refundable tax credit for its pro rata share of tax paid by the Fund on the gain, and will increase the tax basis for its shares by an amount equal to the deemed distribution less the tax credit.

Federal excise tax. To avoid a 4% non-deductible excise tax, each Fund must distribute by December 31 of each year an amount equal to at least: (1) 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year; (2) 98.2% of capital gain net income (that is, the excess of the gains from sales or exchanges of capital assets over the losses from such sales or exchanges) for the one-year period ended on October 31 of such calendar year; and (3) any prior year’s undistributed ordinary income and capital gain net income. A Fund may elect to defer to the following year any net ordinary loss incurred for the portion of the calendar year which is after the beginning of the Fund’s taxable year. Also, a Fund will defer any “specified gain” or “specified loss” which would be properly taken into account for the portion of the calendar year after October 31. Any net ordinary loss, specified gain, or specified loss deferred shall be treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year. Generally, each Fund intends to make sufficient distributions prior to the end of each calendar year to avoid any material liability for federal income and excise tax, but can give no assurances that all or a portion of such liability will be avoided. In addition, under certain circumstances, temporary timing or permanent differences in the realization of income and expense for book and tax purposes can result in a Fund having to pay an excise tax.

Foreign income tax. Investment income received by a Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to foreign income tax withheld at the source and the amount of tax withheld generally will be treated as an expense of the Fund. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries which entitle a Fund to a reduced rate of, or exemption from, tax on such income. Some countries require the filing of a tax reclaim or other forms to receive the benefit of the reduced tax rate; whether or when a Fund will receive the tax reclaim is within the control of the individual country. Information required on these forms may not be available such as shareholder information; therefore, a Fund may not receive the reduced treaty rates or potential reclaims. Other countries have conflicting and changing instructions and restrictive timing requirements which may cause a Fund not to receive the reduced treaty rates or potential reclaims. Other countries may subject capital gains realized by a Fund on sale or disposition of securities of that country to taxation. It is impossible to determine the effective rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of a Fund’s assets to be invested in various countries is not known.

Taxation of Fund Distributions

Each Fund anticipates distributing substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain for each taxable year. Distributions by a Fund will be treated in the manner described below regardless of whether such distributions are paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund (or of another fund). A Fund will send you information annually as to the federal income tax consequences of distributions made (or deemed made) during the year.

Distributions of net investment income. Each Fund receives ordinary income generally in the form of dividends and/or interest on its investments. A Fund also may recognize ordinary income from other sources, including, but not limited to, certain gains on foreign currency-related transactions. This income, less expenses incurred in the operation of a Fund, constitutes a Fund's net investment income from which dividends may be paid to you. If you are a taxable investor, distributions of net investment income generally are taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's earnings and profits. In the case of a Fund whose strategy includes investing in stocks of corporations, a portion of the income dividends paid to you may be qualified dividends eligible to be taxed at reduced rates. See the discussion below under the headings, "Qualified dividend income for individuals" and "Dividends-received deduction for corporations."

Distributions of capital gains. Each Fund may derive capital gain and loss in connection with sales or other dispositions of its portfolio securities. Distributions derived from the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss will be taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions paid from the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss will be taxable to you as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long you have held your shares in a Fund. Any net short-term or long-term capital gain realized by a Fund (net of any capital loss carryovers) generally will be distributed once each year and may be distributed more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund.

Returns of capital. Distributions by a Fund that are not paid from earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of (and in reduction of) the shareholder's tax basis in his shares; any excess will be treated as gain from the sale of his shares. Thus, the portion of a distribution that constitutes a return of capital will decrease the shareholder's tax basis in his Fund shares (but not below zero), and will result in an increase in the amount of gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the shareholder for tax purposes on the later sale of such Fund shares. Return of capital distributions can occur for a number of reasons including, among others, a Fund over-estimates the income to be received from certain investments such as those classified as partnerships or equity REITs (see, "Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions - Investments in U.S. REITs" below).

Qualified dividend income for individuals. Ordinary income dividends reported by the Fund to shareholders as derived from qualified dividend income will be taxed in the hands of individuals and other noncorporate shareholders at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain. "Qualified dividend income" means dividends paid to a Fund (a) by domestic corporations, (b) by foreign corporations that are either (i) incorporated in a possession of the United States, or (ii) are eligible for benefits under certain income tax treaties with the United States that include an exchange of information program, or (c) with respect to stock of a foreign corporation that is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Both a Fund and the investor must meet certain holding period requirements to qualify Fund dividends for this

treatment. Specifically, the Fund must hold the stock for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the stock becomes ex-dividend. Similarly, investors must hold their Fund shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the Fund distribution goes ex-dividend. Income derived from investments in derivatives, fixed-income securities, U.S. REITs, PFICs, and income received “in lieu of” dividends in a securities lending transaction generally is not eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income. If the qualifying dividend income received by a Fund is equal to or greater than 95% of the Fund’s gross income (exclusive of net capital gain) in any taxable year, all of the ordinary income dividends paid by the Fund will be qualifying dividend income.

Dividends-received deduction for corporations. For corporate shareholders, a portion of the dividends paid by a Fund may qualify for the 70% corporate dividends-received deduction. The portion of dividends paid by a Fund that so qualifies will be reported by the Fund to shareholders each year and cannot exceed the gross amount of dividends received by the Fund from domestic (U.S.) corporations. The availability of the dividends-received deduction is subject to certain holding period and debt financing restrictions that apply to both a Fund and the investor. Specifically, the amount that a Fund may report as eligible for the dividends-received deduction will be reduced or eliminated if the shares on which the dividends earned by the Fund were debt-financed or held by the Fund for less than a minimum period of time, generally 46 days during a 91-day period beginning 45 days before the stock becomes ex-dividend. Similarly, if your Fund shares are debt-financed or held by you for less than a 46-day period then the dividends-received deduction for Fund dividends on your shares also may be reduced or eliminated. Even if reported as dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction, all dividends (including any deducted portion) must be included in your alternative minimum taxable income calculation. Income derived by a Fund from investments in derivatives, fixed-income and foreign securities generally is not eligible for this treatment.

Impact of realized but undistributed income and gains, and net unrealized appreciation of portfolio securities. At the time of your purchase of shares, a Fund’s net asset value may reflect undistributed income, undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation of portfolio securities held by the Fund. A subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable, and would be taxed as ordinary income (some portion of which may be taxed as qualified dividend income), capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. A Fund may be able to reduce the amount of such distributions from capital gains by utilizing its capital loss carryovers, if any.

U.S. Government securities. Income earned on certain U.S. Government obligations is exempt from state and local personal income taxes if earned directly by you. States also grant tax-free status to dividends paid to you from interest earned on direct obligations of the U.S. Government, subject in some states to minimum investment or reporting requirements that must be met by the Fund. Income on investments by a Fund in certain other obligations, such as repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government obligations, commercial paper and federal agency-backed obligations (e.g., Government National Mortgage Association or Federal National Mortgage Association obligations), generally does not qualify for tax-free treatment. The rules on exclusion of this income are different for corporations.

Dividends declared in December and paid in January. Ordinarily, shareholders are required to take distributions by a Fund into account in the year in which the distributions are made. However, dividends declared in October, November or December of any year and

payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month will be deemed to have been received by the shareholders (and made by the Fund) on December 31 of such calendar year if such dividends are actually paid in January of the following year. Shareholders will be advised annually as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of distributions made (or deemed made) during the year in accordance with the guidance that has been provided by the IRS.

Medicare tax. A 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on net investment income earned by certain individuals, estates and trusts. “Net investment income,” for these purposes, means investment income, including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares, reduced by the deductions properly allocable to such income. In the case of an individual, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (1) the shareholder’s net investment income or (2) the amount by which the shareholder’s modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$250,000 (if the shareholder is married and filing jointly or a surviving spouse), \$125,000 (if the shareholder is married and filing separately) or \$200,000 (in any other case). This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.

Sales, Exchanges and Redemptions of Fund Shares

Sales, exchanges and redemptions (including redemptions in kind) of Fund shares are taxable transactions for federal and state income tax purposes. If you redeem your Fund shares, the IRS requires you to report any gain or loss on your redemption. If you held your shares as a capital asset, the gain or loss that you realize will be a capital gain or loss and will be long-term or short-term, generally depending on how long you have held your shares. Any redemption fees you incur on shares redeemed will decrease the amount of any capital gain (or increase any capital loss) you realize on the sale. Capital losses in any year are deductible only to the extent of capital gains plus, in the case of a noncorporate taxpayer, \$3,000 of ordinary income.

Cost basis information. Unless you are investing in a Fund through a tax-advantaged retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, a Fund is required to report to you and the IRS annually on Form 1099-B the cost basis of shares purchased or acquired on or after January 1, 2012 where the cost basis of the shares is known by the Fund (referred to as “covered shares”) and which are disposed of after that date. Cost basis will be calculated using a Fund’s default method of average cost, unless you instruct the Fund in writing to use a different calculation method. In general, average cost is the total cost basis of all your shares in an account divided by the total number of shares in the account. To determine whether short-term or long-term capital gains taxes apply, the IRS presumes you redeem your oldest shares first.

The IRS permits the use of several methods to determine the cost basis of mutual fund shares. The method used will determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing share prices, and the entire position is not sold at one time. The Funds do not recommend any particular method of determining cost basis, and the use of other methods may result in more favorable tax consequences for some shareholders. It is important that you consult with your tax advisor to determine which method is best for you and then notify the Funds in writing if you intend to utilize a method other than average cost for covered shares.

In addition to a Fund’s default method of average cost, other cost basis methods offered by the Funds, which you may elect to apply to covered shares, include:

- Single Account Average Cost — the total cost basis of both covered shares and “noncovered shares” (as defined below) in an account are averaged to determine the basis of shares. By electing the single account average cost method, your noncovered shares will be redesignated as covered shares.
- First-In, First-Out — shares acquired first in the account are the first shares depleted.
- Last-In, First-Out — shares acquired last in the account are the first shares depleted.
- Highest In, First Out (High Cost) — shares acquired with the highest cost per share are the first shares depleted.
- Lowest In, First Out (Low Cost) — shares acquired with the lowest cost per share are the first shares depleted.
- Loss/Gain Utilization — shares with losses are depleted prior to shares with gains; short-term shares are depleted prior to long-term shares.
- Specific Lot Identification — shareholder selects which lots to deplete at the time of each disposition. Transaction amount must be in shares. If you identify an insufficient number of shares or do not make a timely identification, the transaction will default to the first-in, first-out method, unless you elect a secondary method. The secondary method options include first-in, first-out; last-in, first-out; low cost; high cost; and loss/gain utilization.

You may elect any of the available methods detailed above for your covered shares. If you do not notify the Funds in writing of your elected cost basis method upon the initial purchase into your account, the default method of average cost will be applied to your covered shares. The cost basis for covered shares will be calculated separately from any “noncovered shares” (as defined below) you may own, unless you elect single account average cost. You may change or revoke the use of the average cost method and elect another cost basis method for covered shares if you notify the Funds in writing. You may change from average cost to another cost basis method for covered shares at any time, but only for shares acquired after the date of the change (the change is prospective). After the change, the basis of the shares that were averaged remain averaged.

A Fund also may provide Fund shareholders (but not the IRS) with information concerning the average cost basis of their shares purchased prior to January 1, 2012 or shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012 for which cost basis information is not known by a Fund (“noncovered shares”) in order to assist you with the calculation of gain or loss from a sale or redemption of noncovered shares. With the exception of the specific lot identification method, the Funds first deplete noncovered shares with unknown cost basis in first-in, first-out order and then non-covered shares with known basis in first-in, first-out order before applying your elected method to your remaining covered shares. If you want to deplete your shares in a different order then you must elect specific lot identification and choose the lots you wish to deplete first. Shareholders that use the average cost method for noncovered shares must make the election to use the average cost method for these shares on their federal income tax returns in accordance with Treasury regulations. This election for noncovered shares cannot be made by notifying the Funds.

A Fund will compute and report the cost basis of your Fund shares sold or exchanged by taking into account all of the applicable adjustments to cost basis and holding periods as required by the Code and Treasury regulations for purposes of reporting these amounts to you and, in the case of covered shares, to the IRS. However a Fund is not required to, and in many cases a Fund does not possess the information to, take all possible basis, holding period or other adjustments into account in reporting cost basis information to you. Therefore, shareholders should carefully review the cost basis information provided by a Fund, whether this information is provided pursuant to compliance with cost basis reporting requirements for shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012, or is provided by the Fund as a service to shareholders for shares acquired prior to that date, and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required by the Code and Treasury regulations when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns. Shareholders remain solely responsible for complying with all federal income tax laws when filing their federal income tax returns.

If you hold your Fund shares through a broker (or other nominee), please contact that broker (nominee) with respect to the reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

Wash sales. All or a portion of any loss that you realize on a redemption of your Fund shares will be disallowed to the extent that you buy other shares in the Fund (through reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within 30 days before or after your share redemption. Any loss disallowed under these rules will be added to your tax basis in the new shares.

Redemptions at a loss within six months of purchase. Any loss incurred on a redemption or exchange of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributed to you by the Fund on those shares.

Deferral of basis. If a shareholder (a) incurs a sales load in acquiring shares of a Fund, (b) disposes of such shares less than 91 days after they are acquired, and (c) subsequently acquires shares of the Fund or another fund by January 31 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the disposition of the original shares occurred at a reduced sales load pursuant to a right to reinvest at such reduced sales load acquired in connection with the acquisition of the shares disposed of, then the sales load on the shares disposed of (to the extent of the reduction in the sales load on the shares subsequently acquired) shall not be taken into account in determining gain or loss on the shares disposed of, but shall be treated as incurred on the acquisition of the shares subsequently acquired. The wash sale rules may also limit the amount of loss that may be taken into account on disposition after such adjustment.

Reportable transactions. Under Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to a Fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (or certain greater amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions

Set forth below is a general description of the tax treatment of certain types of securities, investment techniques and transactions that may apply to a fund and, in turn, affect the amount,

character and timing of dividends and distributions payable by a fund to its shareholders. This section should be read in conjunction with the discussion above under “Investment Strategies and Risks” for a detailed description of the various types of securities and investment techniques that apply to a Fund.

In general. In general, gain or loss recognized by a fund on the sale or other disposition of portfolio investments will be a capital gain or loss. Such capital gain and loss may be long-term or short-term depending, in general, upon the length of time a particular investment position is maintained and, in some cases, upon the nature of the transaction. Property held for more than one year generally will be eligible for long-term capital gain or loss treatment. The application of certain rules described below may serve to alter the manner in which the holding period for a security is determined or may otherwise affect the characterization as long-term or short-term, and also the timing of the realization and/or character, of certain gains or losses.

Options, swap agreements and hedging transactions. In general, option premiums received by a fund are not immediately included in the income of the fund. Instead, the premiums are recognized when the option contract expires, the option is exercised by the holder, or the fund transfers or otherwise terminates the option (e.g., through a closing transaction). If an option written by a fund is exercised and the fund sells or delivers the underlying stock, the fund generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to (a) the sum of the strike price and the option premium received by the fund, minus (b) the fund’s basis in the stock. Such gain or loss generally will be short-term or long-term depending upon the holding period of the underlying stock. If securities are purchased by a fund pursuant to the exercise of a put option written by it, the fund generally will subtract the premium received from its cost basis in the securities purchased. The gain or loss with respect to any termination of a fund’s obligation under an option other than through the exercise of the option and related sale or delivery of the underlying stock generally will be short-term gain or loss depending on whether the premium income received by the fund is greater or less than the amount paid by the fund (if any) in terminating the transaction. Thus, for example, if an option written by a fund expires unexercised, the fund generally will recognize short-term gain equal to the premium received.

The tax treatment of certain options may be governed by section 1256 of the Code (“section 1256 contracts”). Gains or losses on section 1256 contracts generally are considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses (“60/40”), although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, any section 1256 contracts held by a fund at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Code) are “marked to market” with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss, as applicable. Section 1256 contracts do not include any interest rate swap, currency swap, basis swap, interest rate cap, interest rate floor, commodity swap, equity swap, equity index swap, credit default swap, or similar agreement.

In addition to the special rules described above in respect of options, a fund’s transactions in other derivative instruments (including options and swap agreements) as well as its other hedging, short sale, or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (including the constructive sale, notional principal contract, straddle, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by a fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, defer losses to the fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund’s securities. These rules, therefore, could affect the amount, timing and/or character of

distributions to shareholders. Moreover, because the tax rules applicable to derivative instruments are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may affect whether a fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid a fund-level tax.

Certain of a fund's investments in derivatives and foreign currency-denominated instruments, and the fund's transactions in foreign currencies and hedging activities, may produce a difference between its book income and its taxable income. If a fund's book income is less than the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a regulated investment company. If a fund's book income exceeds the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the distribution of any such excess will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the fund's remaining earnings and profits (including current earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income, reduced by related deductions), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in the shares, and (iii) thereafter, as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset.

Foreign currency transactions. A fund's transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations and certain foreign currency options (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. This treatment could increase or decrease a fund's ordinary income distributions to you, and may cause some or all of the fund's previously distributed income to be classified as a return of capital. In certain cases, a fund may make an election to treat such gain or loss as capital.

PFIC investments. A fund may invest in securities of foreign companies that may be classified under the Code as PFICs. In general, a foreign company is classified as a PFIC if at least one-half of its assets constitute investment-type assets or 75% or more of its gross income is investment-type income. When investing in PFIC securities, a fund intends to mark-to-market these securities under certain provisions of the Code and recognize any unrealized gains as ordinary income at the end of the fund's fiscal and excise tax years. Deductions for losses are allowable only to the extent of any current or previously recognized gains. These gains (reduced by allowable losses) are treated as ordinary income that a fund is required to distribute, even though it has not sold or received dividends from these securities. You should also be aware that the designation of a foreign security as a PFIC security will cause its income dividends to fall outside of the definition of qualified foreign corporation dividends. These dividends generally will not qualify for the reduced rate of taxation on qualified dividends when distributed to you by a fund. Foreign companies are not required to identify themselves as PFICs. Due to various complexities in identifying PFICs, a fund can give no assurances that it will be able to identify portfolio securities in foreign corporations that are PFICs in time for the fund to make a mark-to-market election. If a fund is unable to identify an investment as a PFIC and thus does not make a mark-to-market election, the fund may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any "excess distribution" or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend by the fund to its shareholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest may be imposed on a fund in respect of deferred taxes arising from such distributions or gains.

Investments in U.S. REITs. A U.S. REIT is not subject to federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to shareholders. Dividends paid by a U.S. REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the U.S. REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a U.S. REIT to a fund will be treated as long-term capital gains by the fund and, in turn, may be distributed by the fund to its shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Because of certain noncash expenses, such as property depreciation, an equity U.S. REIT's cash flow may exceed its taxable income. The equity U.S. REIT, and in turn a fund, may distribute this excess cash to shareholders in the form of a return of capital distribution. However, if a U.S. REIT is operated in a manner that fails to qualify as a REIT, an investment in the U.S. REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the U.S. REIT would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the U.S. REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Also, see, "Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions — Investment in taxable mortgage pools (excess inclusion income)" and "Non-U.S. Investors — Investment in U.S. real property" below with respect to certain other tax aspects of investing in U.S. REITs.

Investment in non-U.S. REITs. While non-U.S. REITs often use complex acquisition structures that seek to minimize taxation in the source country, an investment by a fund in a non-U.S. REIT may subject the fund, directly or indirectly, to corporate taxes, withholding taxes, transfer taxes and other indirect taxes in the country in which the real estate acquired by the non-U.S. REIT is located. A fund's pro rata share of any such taxes will reduce the fund's return on its investment. A fund's investment in a non-U.S. REIT may be considered an investment in a PFIC, as discussed above in "PFIC investments." Additionally, foreign withholding taxes on distributions from the non-U.S. REIT may be reduced or eliminated under certain tax treaties, as discussed above in "Taxation of the Funds — Foreign income tax." Also, a fund in certain limited circumstances may be required to file an income tax return in the source country and pay tax on any gain realized from its investment in the non-U.S. REIT under rules similar to those in the United States, which tax foreign persons on gain realized from dispositions of interests in U.S. real estate.

Investment in taxable mortgage pools (excess inclusion income). Under a Notice issued by the IRS, the Code and Treasury regulations to be issued, a portion of a fund's income from a U.S. REIT that is attributable to the REIT's residual interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit ("REMIC") or equity interests in a "taxable mortgage pool" (referred to in the Code as an excess inclusion) will be subject to federal income tax in all events. The excess inclusion income of a regulated investment company, such as a fund, will be allocated to shareholders of the regulated investment company in proportion to the dividends received by such shareholders, with the same consequences as if the shareholders held the related REMIC residual interest or, if applicable, taxable mortgage pool directly. In general, excess inclusion income allocated to shareholders (i) cannot be offset by net operating losses (subject to a limited exception for certain thrift institutions), (ii) will constitute unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") to entities (including qualified pension plans, individual retirement accounts, 401(k) plans, Keogh plans or other tax-exempt entities) subject to tax on UBTI, thereby potentially requiring such an entity that is allocated excess inclusion income, and otherwise might not be required to file a tax return, to file a tax return and pay tax on such income, and (iii) in the case of a foreign stockholder, will not qualify for any reduction in U.S. federal withholding tax. In addition, if at any time during any taxable year a "disqualified organization" (which generally includes certain

cooperatives, governmental entities, and tax-exempt organizations not subject to UBTI) is a record holder of a share in a regulated investment company, then the regulated investment company will be subject to a tax equal to that portion of its excess inclusion income for the taxable year that is allocable to the disqualified organization, multiplied by the highest federal income tax rate imposed on corporations. The Notice imposes certain reporting requirements upon regulated investment companies that have excess inclusion income. There can be no assurance that a fund will not allocate to shareholders excess inclusion income.

These rules are potentially applicable to a fund with respect to any income it receives from the equity interests of certain mortgage pooling vehicles, either directly or, as is more likely, through an investment in a U.S. REIT. It is unlikely that these rules will apply to a fund that has a non-REIT strategy.

Investments in partnerships and QPTPs. For purposes of the Income Requirement, income derived by a fund from a partnership that is not a QPTP will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by the fund. While the rules are not entirely clear with respect to a fund investing in a partnership outside a master-feeder structure, for purposes of testing whether a fund satisfies the Asset Diversification Test, the fund generally is treated as owning a pro rata share of the underlying assets of a partnership. See, “Taxation of the Fund.” In contrast, different rules apply to a partnership that is a QPTP. A QPTP is a partnership (a) the interests in which are traded on an established securities market, (b) that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, and (c) that derives less than 90% of its income from sources that satisfy the Income Requirement (*e.g.*, because it invests in commodities). All of the net income derived by a fund from an interest in a QPTP will be treated as qualifying income but the fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in one or more QPTPs. However, there can be no assurance that a partnership classified as a QPTP in one year will qualify as a QPTP in the next year. Any such failure to annually qualify as a QPTP might, in turn, cause a fund to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company. Although, in general, the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a fund with respect to items attributable to an interest in a QPTP. Fund investments in partnerships, including in QPTPs, may result in the fund being subject to state, local or foreign income, franchise or withholding tax liabilities.

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

Investments in convertible securities. Convertible debt is ordinarily treated as a “single property” consisting of a pure debt interest until conversion, after which the investment becomes an equity interest. If the security is issued at a premium (*i.e.*, for cash in excess of the face amount payable on retirement), the creditor-holder may amortize the premium over the life of the bond. If the security is issued for cash at a price below its face amount, the creditor-holder must accrue original issue discount in income over the life of the debt. The creditor-holder’s exercise of the conversion privilege is treated as a nontaxable event. Mandatorily convertible debt (*e.g.*, an exchange-traded note (“ETN”) issued in the form of an unsecured obligation that pays a

return based on the performance of a specified market index, exchange currency, or commodity) is often, but not always, treated as a contract to buy or sell the reference property rather than debt. Similarly, convertible preferred stock with a mandatory conversion feature is ordinarily, but not always, treated as equity rather than debt. Dividends received generally are qualified dividend income and eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction. In general, conversion of preferred stock for common stock of the same corporation is tax-free. Conversion of preferred stock for cash is a taxable redemption. Any redemption premium for preferred stock that is redeemable by the issuing company might be required to be amortized under original issue discount principles.

Investments in securities of uncertain tax character. A fund may invest in securities the U.S. federal income tax treatment of which may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the IRS. To the extent the tax treatment of such securities or the income from such securities differs from the tax treatment expected by a fund, it could affect the timing or character of income recognized by the fund, requiring the fund to purchase or sell securities, or otherwise change its portfolio, in order to comply with the tax rules applicable to regulated investment companies under the Code.

Backup Withholding

By law, a Fund may be required to withhold a portion of your taxable dividends and sales proceeds unless you:

- provide your correct social security or taxpayer identification number;
- certify that this number is correct;
- certify that you are not subject to backup withholding; and
- certify that you are a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien).

A Fund also must withhold if the IRS instructs it to do so. When withholding is required, the amount will be 28% of any distributions or proceeds paid. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS. Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding and information reporting. The special U.S. tax certification requirements applicable to non-U.S. investors to avoid backup withholding are described under the "Non-U.S. Investors" heading below.

Non-U.S. Investors

Non-U.S. investors (shareholders who, as to the United States, are nonresident alien individuals, foreign trusts or estates, foreign corporations, or foreign partnerships) may be subject to U.S. withholding and estate tax and are subject to special U.S. tax certification requirements. Non-U.S. investors should consult their tax advisors about the applicability of U.S. tax withholding and the use of the appropriate forms to certify their status.

In general. The United States imposes a flat 30% withholding tax (or a withholding tax at a lower treaty rate) on U.S. source dividends, including on income dividends paid to you by a Fund, subject to certain exemptions described below. However, notwithstanding such exemptions from U.S. withholding at the source, any dividends and distributions of income and

capital gains, including the proceeds from the sale of your Fund shares, will be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 28% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a U.S. person.

Capital gain dividends. In general, capital gain dividends reported by a Fund to shareholders as paid from its net long-term capital gains, other than long-term capital gains realized on disposition of U.S. real property interests (see the discussion below), are not subject to U.S. withholding tax unless you are a nonresident alien individual present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the calendar year.

Interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends. Generally, dividends reported by a Fund to shareholders as interest-related dividends and paid from its qualified net interest income from U.S. sources are not subject to U.S. withholding tax. “Qualified interest income” includes, in general, U.S. source (1) bank deposit interest, (2) short-term original discount, (3) interest (including original issue discount, market discount, or acquisition discount) on an obligation that is in registered form, unless it is earned on an obligation issued by a corporation or partnership in which a Fund is a 10-percent shareholder or is contingent interest, and (4) any interest-related dividend from another regulated investment company. Similarly, short-term capital gain dividends reported by the Fund to shareholders as paid from its net short-term capital gains, other than short-term capital gains realized on disposition of U.S. real property interests (see the discussion below), are not subject to U.S. withholding tax unless you were a nonresident alien individual present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the calendar year. The Fund reserves the right to not report interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends. Additionally, a Fund’s reporting of interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends may not be passed through to shareholders by intermediaries who have assumed tax reporting responsibilities for this income in managed or omnibus accounts due to systems limitations or operational constraints.

Net investment income from dividends on stock and foreign source interest income continue to be subject to withholding tax; foreign tax credits. Ordinary dividends paid by a Fund to non-U.S. investors on the income earned on portfolio investments in (i) the stock of domestic and foreign corporations and (ii) the debt of foreign issuers continue to be subject to U.S. withholding tax. Foreign shareholders may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% on the income resulting from an election to pass-through foreign tax credits to shareholders, but may not be able to claim a credit or deduction with respect to the withholding tax for the foreign tax treated as having been paid by them.

Income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. If the income from a Fund is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a foreign shareholder, then ordinary income dividends, capital gain dividends and any gains realized upon the sale or redemption of shares of the Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. citizens or domestic corporations and require the filing of a nonresident U.S. income tax return.

Investment in U.S. real property. The Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 (“FIRPTA”) makes non-U.S. persons subject to U.S. tax on disposition of a U.S. real property interest (“USRPI”) as if he or she were a U.S. person. Such gain is sometimes referred to as FIRPTA gain. The Funds may invest in equity securities of corporations that invest in USRPI, including U.S. REITs, which may trigger FIRPTA gain to the Fund’s non-U.S. shareholders.

The Code provides a look-through rule for distributions of FIRPTA gain when a RIC is classified as a qualified investment entity. A RIC will be classified as a qualified investment entity if, in general, 50% or more of the RIC's assets consist of interests in U.S. REITs and other U.S. real property holding corporations ("USRPHC"). If a RIC is a qualified investment entity and the non-U.S. shareholder owns more than 5% of a class of Fund shares at any time during the one-year period ending on the date of the FIRPTA distribution, the FIRPTA distribution to the non-U.S. shareholder is treated as gain from the disposition of a USRPI, causing the distribution to be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 35% (unless reduced by future regulations), and requiring the non-U.S. shareholder to file a nonresident U.S. income tax return. In addition, even if the non-U.S. shareholder does not own more than 5% of a class of Fund shares, but the Fund is a qualified investment entity, the FIRPTA distribution will be taxable as ordinary dividends (rather than as a capital gain or short-term capital gain dividend) subject to withholding at 30% or lower treaty rate.

Because each Fund expects to invest less than 50% of its assets at all times, directly or indirectly, in U.S. real property interests, the Funds expect that neither gain on the sale or redemption of Fund shares nor Fund dividends and distributions would be subject to FIRPTA reporting and tax withholding.

U.S. estate tax. Transfers by gift of shares of a Fund by a foreign shareholder who is a nonresident alien individual will not be subject to U.S. federal gift tax. An individual who, at the time of death, is a non-U.S. shareholder will nevertheless be subject to U.S. federal estate tax with respect to Fund shares at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens and residents, unless a treaty exemption applies. If a treaty exemption is available, a decedent's estate may nonetheless need to file a U.S. estate tax return to claim the exemption in order to obtain a U.S. federal transfer certificate. The transfer certificate will identify the property (*i.e.*, Fund shares) as to which the U.S. federal estate tax lien has been released. In the absence of a treaty, there is a \$13,000 statutory estate tax credit (equivalent to U.S. situs assets with a value of \$60,000). For estates with U.S. situs assets of not more than \$60,000, a Fund may accept, in lieu of a transfer certificate, an affidavit from an appropriate individual evidencing that decedent's U.S. situs assets are below this threshold amount.

U.S. tax certification rules. Special U.S. tax certification requirements may apply to non-U.S. shareholders both to avoid U.S. backup withholding imposed at a rate of 28% and to obtain the benefits of any treaty between the U.S. and the shareholder's country of residence. In general, if you are a non-U.S. shareholder, you must provide a Form W-8 BEN (or other applicable Form W-8) to establish that you are not a U.S. person, to claim that you are the beneficial owner of the income and, if applicable, to claim a reduced rate of, or exemption from, withholding as a resident of a country with which the U.S. has an income tax treaty. A Form W-8 BEN provided without a U.S. taxpayer identification number will remain in effect for a period beginning on the date signed and ending on the last day of the third succeeding calendar year unless an earlier change of circumstances makes the information on the form incorrect. Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding.

The tax consequences to a non-U.S. shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may be different from those described herein. Non-U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a Fund, including the applicability of foreign tax.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”). Under FATCA, each Fund will be required to withhold a 30% tax on the following payments or distributions made by a Fund to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions (“FFI”) or non-financial foreign entities (“NFFE”): (a) income dividends and (b) after December 31, 2018, certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares. The FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, if it reports certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reporting information relating to them. The U.S. Treasury has negotiated intergovernmental agreements (“IGA”) with certain countries and is in various stages of negotiations with a number of other foreign countries with respect to one or more alternative approaches to implement FATCA; an entity in one of those countries may be required to comply with the terms of an IGA instead of U.S. Treasury regulations.

An FFI can avoid FATCA withholding if it is deemed compliant or by becoming a “participating FFI,” which requires the FFI to enter into a U.S. tax compliance agreement with the IRS under section 1471(b) of the Code (“FFI agreement”) under which it agrees to verify, report and disclose certain of its U.S. accountholders and meet certain other specified requirements. The FFI will either report the specified information about the U.S. accounts to the IRS, or, to the government of the FFI’s country of residence (pursuant to the terms and conditions of applicable law and an applicable IGA entered into between the U.S. and the FFI’s country of residence), which will, in turn, report the specified information to the IRS. An FFI that is resident in a country that has entered into an IGA with the U.S. to implement FATCA will be exempt from FATCA withholding provided that the FFI shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of such agreement.

An NFFE that is the beneficial owner of a payment from the Fund can avoid the FATCA withholding tax generally by certifying that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or by providing the name, address and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner. The NFFE will report the information to a Fund or other applicable withholding agent, which will, in turn, report the information to the IRS.

Such foreign shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted or deemed compliant categories as established by U.S. Treasury regulations, IGAs, and other guidance regarding FATCA. An FFI or NFFE that invests in a Fund will need to provide the Fund with documentation properly certifying the entity’s status under FATCA in order to avoid FATCA withholding. Non-U.S. investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the impact of these requirements on their investment in the Fund. The requirements imposed by FATCA are different from, and in addition to, the U.S. tax certification rules to avoid backup withholding described above. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of these requirements to their own situation.

Effect of Future Legislation; Local Tax Considerations

The foregoing general discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences is based on the Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative or administrative changes including provisions of current law that sunset and thereafter no longer apply, or court decisions may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and any such changes or decisions may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein. Rules of state and local taxation of ordinary income, qualified

dividend income and capital gain dividends may differ from the rules for U.S. federal income taxation described above. Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on each shareholder's particular situation. Non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to U.S. tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized above. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the consequences of these and other state and local tax rules affecting investment in a Fund.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, Cohen & Company, Ltd., audits and reports on the Funds' annual financial statements, reviews certain regulatory reports and the Funds' federal income tax returns, and performs other professional accounting, auditing and tax services when engaged to do so by the Funds. Shareholders will receive annual audited financial statements and semi-annual unaudited financial statements.

Code of Ethics

The Trust and OCM, in its role as the Funds' investment manager and distributor, have adopted a Code of Ethics for certain access persons of the Trust and OCM, which includes the Trustees and certain officers and employees of the Trust and OCM. The Code of Ethics is designed to ensure that Fund insiders act in the interest of the Funds and their shareholders with respect to any personal trading of securities. Under the Code of Ethics, access persons may invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds, but they are prohibited from knowingly buying or selling securities that are being purchased, sold or considered for purchase or sale, by the Funds. The Code of Ethics contains even more stringent investment restrictions and prohibitions for insiders who participate in the Fund's investment decisions. The Code of Ethics also contains certain reporting requirements and securities trading clearance procedures.

Proxy Voting Policies

The Board, on behalf of the Funds, has delegated all proxy voting responsibilities related to the portfolio securities held by the Funds to OCM. OCM has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures and understands its obligation to vote the proxies in the best interests of its clients.

OCM has contracted with Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc., a subsidiary of Vestar Capital Partners ("ISS"), to vote proxies for which OCM is responsible. Pursuant to this agreement, an ISS account manager will exercise his or her authority and responsibility to execute proxy ballots on behalf of OCM and the Funds. ISS will vote such proxies in accordance with ISS's proprietary research and its proxy voting guidelines (the "Guidelines"), which are reviewed at least annually by OCM. The Guidelines summarize what positions ISS will take when voting proxies on behalf of the Funds. OCM is responsible for overseeing ISS's performance of its responsibilities, and monitors ISS's proxy voting. If OCM disagrees with a proxy voting recommendation made by ISS, OCM maintains the right to override ISS's

recommendation and instruct ISS to vote (which could include voting “abstain” or withholding a vote completely) the proxy based on OCM’s determination.

OCM does not anticipate conflicts of interest with respect to proxy voting will arise often. In addition, OCM anticipates that it generally will follow ISS’s recommendations, thus further reducing the likelihood of potential conflicts of interest. Before OCM elects to override an ISS recommendation, OCM will determine whether such override presents a potential conflict of interest. If OCM determines that a conflict of interest is present, then OCM may: (i) vote the proxy in accordance with the ISS recommendation; (ii) follow its internal procedures for resolving proxy conflicts of interest; or (iii) engage an independent third party to perform the proxy analysis and issue a recommendation on how to vote. For each proxy for which OCM determines to override an ISS recommendation or that there is a potential conflict of interest, OCM will: (i) prepare a memo describing the issues or potential conflicts of interest; (ii) review the memo and make a voting recommendation; (iii) make a decision on how to vote the proxy based on available information and the best interest of the advisory client; and (iv) document the proxy voting decision. Once the decision is made, ISS will vote the proxy based on OCM’s or the independent third party’s decision. OCM will inform the Trustees regarding any conflicts of interest that arise from proxy votes and how such conflicts were resolved.

OCM’s proxy voting record for the Funds for annual periods ending June 30 each year will be available to shareholders. The proxy voting record is available, without charge, upon request by calling, toll-free, 1-800-799-2113 and on the SEC website at <http://www.sec.gov>. OCM will deliver this information via first class mail (or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery) within three business days of receiving the request.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements and financial highlights for each Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, and the report thereon by Cohen & Company, Ltd., each Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm, which appear in the Funds’ Annual Report to Shareholders, are incorporated by reference into this SAI. The Annual and Semi-Annual Reports may be obtained, without charge, by writing or calling the Funds’ Distributor at the address or number listed on the cover page of this SAI.