

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

July 29, 2018

HODGES FUND

Retail Class – Ticker: **HDPMX**
Institutional Class – Ticker: **HDPIX**

HODGES SMALL CAP FUND

Retail Class – Ticker: **HDPSX**
Institutional Class – Ticker: **HDSIX**

HODGES SMALL INTRINSIC VALUE FUND

Retail Class – Ticker: **HDSVX**

HODGES SMALL-MID CAP FUND

Retail Class – Ticker: **HDSMX**

HODGES PURE CONTRARIAN FUND

Retail Class – Ticker: **HDPCX**

HODGES BLUE CHIP EQUITY INCOME FUND

Retail Class – Ticker: **HDPBX**

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This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus and it should be read in conjunction with the related Prospectus of the Hodges Fund (the “Hodges Fund”), the Hodges Small Cap Fund (the “Small Cap Fund”), the Hodges Small Intrinsic Value Fund (the “Small Intrinsic Value Fund”), the Hodges Small-Mid Cap Fund (the “SMID Fund”), the Hodges Pure Contrarian Fund (the “Pure Contrarian Fund”) and the Hodges Blue Chip Equity Income Fund (the “Blue Chip Equity Income Fund”), (each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”), each a series of Professionally Managed Portfolios (the “Trust”). Hodges Capital Management, Inc. (the “Advisor”) is the advisor to the Funds. A copy of the Prospectus is available on the Advisor’s website at www.hodgesfunds.com or by calling the number listed above.

The Funds’ most recent annual report to shareholders is available, without charge, upon request by calling the number listed above. The financial statements, accompanying notes and report of independent registered public accounting firm appearing in the annual report are incorporated into this SAI by reference to the Funds’ Annual Report dated March 31, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

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THE TRUST

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

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

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

The Hodges Fund commenced operations on October 9, 1992, and re-designated its original shares as Class R shares on November 28, 2008. The Hodges Fund's Class I shares commenced operations on December 12, 2008.

The Small Cap Fund commenced operations on December 18, 2007, and re-designated its original shares as Class R shares on November 28, 2008. The Small Cap Fund's Class I shares commenced operations on December 12, 2008.

The Small Intrinsic Value Fund commenced operations on December 26, 2013 issuing Retail Class shares.

The SMID Fund commenced operations on December 26, 2013 issuing Retail Class shares.

The Pure Contrarian Fund commenced operations on September 10, 2009 issuing Class R shares.

The Blue Chip Equity Income Fund commenced operations on September 10, 2009 issuing Class R shares.

The Funds' "Class R shares" and "Class I shares" are now known as "Retail Class shares" and "Institutional Class shares," respectively.

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

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

The following information supplements the discussion of each Fund's principal investment strategy as set forth in the Prospectus. There can be no assurance each Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Funds may invest in the following types of investments as indicated, each of which is subject to certain risks, as discussed below.

Diversification

The Hodges Fund, Small Cap Fund, Small Intrinsic Value Fund, SMID Fund, and Blue Chip Equity Income Fund are each diversified mutual funds. This means that as to 75% of each Fund's total assets, each Fund may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of a single issuer or hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a single issuer. Under applicable federal securities laws, the diversification of a mutual fund's holdings is measured at the time the Fund purchases a security. However, if a Fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the Fund's total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by a Fund, the Fund may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. A Fund may be subject to the risk that its performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities despite the Fund qualifying as a diversified fund under applicable federal laws.

Non-Diversification

The Pure Contrarian Fund is a "non-diversified" mutual fund and, as such, its investments are not required to meet certain diversification requirements under federal securities law. The Pure Contrarian Fund is permitted to invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer than a diversified fund. Thus, the Fund may have fewer holdings than diversified funds. As a result, a decline in the value of those investments would cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

Although the Pure Contrarian Fund is a "non-diversified" investment company, and consequently is not limited in the proportion of its assets that may be invested in the securities of a single issuer, the Fund intends to conduct its operations so as to qualify to be taxed as a "regulated investment company" for federal income tax purposes, which will relieve the Fund of any liability for federal income tax to the extent its income and capital gains are distributed to shareholders. To so qualify, among other requirements, the Fund will limit its investment so that, at the close of each quarter of the taxable year, (1) not more than 25% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (2) with respect to 50% of its total assets, not more than 5% of its total assets will be invested in the securities of a single issuer and the Fund will not own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a single issuer. The Fund's investments in U.S. Government securities are not subject to these limitations.

Market and Regulatory Risk

Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and affect performance. Such adverse effect on performance could include a decline in the value and liquidity of securities held by the Funds, unusually high and unanticipated levels of redemptions, an increase in portfolio turnover, a decrease in net asset value ("NAV"), and an increase in Fund expenses. It may also be unusually difficult to identify both investment risks and opportunities, in which case investment objectives may not be met. Market events may affect a single issuer, industry, sector, or the market as a whole. Traditionally liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value and the Funds may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Funds invest. It is

impossible to predict whether or for how long such market events will continue, particularly if they are unprecedented, unforeseen or widespread events or conditions. Therefore it is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply and for extended periods, and you could lose money.

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

Special Risks Related to Cyber Security

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

Equity Securities

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

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

To the extent the Funds invest in the equity securities of small- and medium-sized companies, they will be exposed to the risks of small- and medium-sized companies. Since the Small Cap Fund and the Small Intrinsic Value Fund invest the majority of their assets in the equity securities of small cap companies, they will be exposed to the risks of those companies. Such companies often have narrower markets for their goods and/or services and more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies. Furthermore, those companies often have limited product lines, or services, markets, or financial resources, or are dependent on a small management group. In addition, because these stocks are not well-known to the investing public, do not have significant institutional ownership, and are

followed by relatively few security analysts, there will normally be less publicly available information concerning these securities compared to what is available for the securities of larger companies. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether based on fundamental analysis, can decrease the value and liquidity of securities held by a Fund. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of a Fund's portfolio.

Common Stock

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

Preferred Stock

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

Convertible Securities

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

Foreign Securities

Each Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in U.S. dollar denominated foreign securities. All Funds except the Hodges Fund and the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities.

American Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts. Each Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers in the form of American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). These securities may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities for which they may be exchanged. These are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign-based issuer held in trust by a bank or similar financial institution. Designed for use in U.S. securities markets, ADRs are alternatives

to the purchase of the underlying securities in their national market and currencies, while EDRs and GDRs are European and Global receipts evidencing a similar arrangement. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs may be purchased through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depositary, whereas a depositary may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited security. Holders of unsponsored depositary receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities and the depositary of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts of the deposited securities.

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

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

Dividends and interest payable on a Fund’s foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding tax. A Fund may also be subject to foreign taxes on its trading profits. Some countries may also impose a transfer or stamp duty on certain securities transactions. The imposition of these taxes will increase the cost to a Fund of investing in those countries that impose these taxes. To the extent that, as anticipated, such taxes are not offset by credits or deductions available to shareholders in a Fund under U.S. tax law, they will reduce the net return to the Fund’s shareholders. It is not anticipated that the Funds will be eligible to pass through to shareholders a federal tax credit or federal tax deduction related to any foreign taxes borne by the Funds.

To the extent a Fund invests in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to the risk that a change in the value of any such currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of the Fund’s assets denominated in that currency. Investing in foreign denominated securities may also result in transaction costs incurred in connection with

conversions between various currencies. In addition, only a limited market currently exists for hedging transactions relating to currencies in certain emerging markets and securities transactions undertaken in foreign markets may not be settled promptly, subjecting a Fund to the risk of fluctuating currency exchange rates pending settlement.

Other Investment Companies

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

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

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in securities of other registered investment companies. The acquisition of shares by the Funds in other registered investment companies is therefore subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, except as may be permitted by Rule and/or an exemptive order obtained by the other registered investment companies that permits the Funds to invest in the other registered investment companies beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions, including that the Funds enter into an agreement with the other registered investment companies regarding the terms of the investment.

In accordance with Section 12(d)(1)(F) and Rule 12d1-3 of the 1940 Act, the provisions of Section 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by a Fund if (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such registered investment company is owned by the Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund; and (ii) the Fund is not proposing to offer or sell any security issued by it through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price including a sales load or service fee that exceeds the limits set forth in Rule 2341 of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) applicable to a fund of funds (*e.g.*, 8.5%).

Exchange-Traded Funds

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

in the Funds should be aware that index-based ETFs are subject to “tracking risk,” which is the risk that an ETF will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the index it tracks.

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

Money Market Mutual Funds

Each Fund may invest in money market mutual funds in connection with its management of daily cash positions or for temporary defensive purposes. Money market mutual funds are regulated investment companies under the 1940 Act and the Funds will invest in money market funds in accordance with applicable rules and regulations with respect to investments in other investment companies. Please note that in addition to the advisory and operational fees a Fund pays in connection with its own operations, to the extent the Fund invests in money market funds, a Fund will also bear its pro rata portion of each such money market fund’s fees and expenses.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities

As a non-principal strategy, each Fund may hold up to 15% of its net assets in securities that are illiquid. The Advisor will determine a security to be illiquid if it cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at the value at which the Fund has valued the security. Illiquid securities present the risks that the Fund may have difficulty valuing these holdings and/or may be unable to sell these holdings at the time or price desired.

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

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

Limitations on the resale of illiquid and restricted securities may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and therefore a Fund may be unable to dispose of illiquid and restricted

securities promptly or at reasonable prices and may thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemption requirements. A Fund might also have to register such restricted securities in order to dispose of them, resulting in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of securities.

Short Sales

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

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

The dollar amount of short sales at any one time (not including short sales against the box) may not exceed 25% of the net assets of a Fund, and it is expected that normally the dollar amount of such sales will not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Fund.

Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with respect to its portfolio securities. Pursuant to such agreements, a Fund acquires securities from financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers as are deemed to be creditworthy by the Advisor, subject to the seller's agreement to repurchase and the Fund's agreement to resell such securities at a mutually agreed upon date and price. The repurchase price generally equals the price paid by a Fund plus interest negotiated on the basis of current short-term rates (which may be more or less than the rate on the underlying portfolio security). The seller under a repurchase agreement will be required to maintain the value of the underlying securities at not less than 102% of the repurchase price under the agreement. If the seller defaults on its repurchase obligation, a Fund will suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from a sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price under the agreement. Bankruptcy or insolvency of such a defaulting seller may cause a Fund's rights with respect to such securities to be delayed or limited. Repurchase agreements are considered to be loans under the 1940 Act.

At no time will any of the Funds invest more than 15% of their assets in repurchase agreements.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements are a form of borrowing that involves the sale of a debt security held by a Fund, with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase the security at a stated price, date and interest payment.

Pursuant to such agreements, a Fund would sell portfolio securities to financial institutions such as banks and broker dealers, and agree to repurchase the securities at the mutually agreed upon date and price. A Fund would enter into reverse repurchase agreements only to avoid otherwise selling securities during unfavorable market conditions to meet redemptions. When a Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it will place in a segregated custodial account assets consistent with the Fund's investment restrictions having a value equal to the repurchase price (including accrued interest), and will subsequently monitor the account to ensure that such equivalent value is maintained. Such assets will include U.S. Government securities or other liquid, high grade debt securities. Reverse repurchase agreements are not considered to be borrowings for the purpose of a Fund's limitation on borrowing when assets have been appropriately segregated as described in the prior two sentences.

The use of reverse repurchase agreements by a Fund creates leverage which increases the Fund's investment risk. If the income and gains on securities purchased with the proceeds of reverse repurchase agreements exceed the cost of the agreements, a Fund's earnings or net asset value will increase faster than otherwise would be the case. Conversely, if the income and gains fail to exceed the costs, earnings or net asset value would decline faster than otherwise would be the case. A Fund will seek to enter reverse repurchase agreements only when the interest income to be earned from the investment of the proceeds of the transaction is greater than the interest expense of the transaction. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by a Fund may decline below the price at which the Fund is obligated to repurchase the securities.

Fixed Income Securities

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

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

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

Government Obligations

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

Agency Obligations

Each Fund may make short-term investments in agency obligations, such as the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Tennessee Valley Authority, Resolution Funding Corporation, Farmers Home

Administration, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Federal Housing Administration, Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and the Student Loan Marketing Association. Some, such as those of the Export-Import Bank of United States, are supported only by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others, such as those of the FNMA, are supported by only the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency’s obligations; still others, such as those of the Student Loan Marketing Association, are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities because it is not obligated by law to do so.

Borrowing

Each Fund, except for the Hodges Fund, may engage in borrowing. Currently, the 1940 Act permits a Fund to borrow money from banks in amounts of up to one-third of a Fund’s total assets (including the amount borrowed). To the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, or the rules and regulations thereunder, a Fund may also borrow an additional 5% of its total assets without regard to the foregoing limitation for temporary purposes, such as the clearance of portfolio transactions. To limit the risks attendant to borrowing, the 1940 Act requires the Fund to maintain at all times an “asset coverage” of at least 300% of the amount of its borrowings. Asset coverage means the ratio that the value of a Fund’s total assets, minus liabilities other than borrowings, bears to the aggregate amount of all borrowings. Borrowing money to increase a Fund’s investment portfolio is known as “leveraging.” Borrowing, especially when used for leverage, may cause the value of a Fund’s shares to be more volatile than if a Fund did not borrow. This is because borrowing tends to magnify the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of a Fund’s portfolio holdings. Borrowed money thus creates an opportunity for greater gains, but also greater losses. To repay borrowings, a Fund may have to sell securities at a time and at a price that is unfavorable to the Fund. There also are costs associated with borrowing money, and these costs would offset and could eliminate a Fund’s net investment income in any given period. Currently, the Funds do not contemplate borrowing money for investment purposes. Each Fund’s Investment Restriction regarding borrowing, except for the Hodges Fund, will be interpreted to permit the Fund to engage in trading practices and investments that may be considered to be borrowing to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

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

Issuance of Senior Securities

Generally, issuing senior securities is prohibited under the 1940 Act; however, certain exceptions apply such as in the case of borrowing and certain other leveraging transactions. With respect to the Funds’ fundamental investment restriction relating to issuing senior securities, “senior securities” are defined as fund obligations that have a priority over a Fund’s shares with respect to the payment of dividends or the distribution of fund assets. The 1940 Act prohibits a Fund from issuing senior securities except that the Fund may borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of the Fund’s total assets from banks for any purpose as discussed above. A Fund also may borrow up to 5% of the Fund’s total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes, and these borrowings are not considered senior securities. The issuance of

senior securities by a Fund can increase the speculative character of the Fund's outstanding shares through leveraging. Leveraging of a Fund's portfolio through the issuance of senior securities magnifies the potential for gain or loss on monies, because even though the Fund's net assets remain the same, the total risk to investors is increased. Certain widely used investment practices that involve a commitment by a Fund to deliver money or securities in the future are not considered by the SEC to be senior securities, provided that a Fund segregates cash or liquid securities in an amount necessary to pay the obligation or the Fund holds an offsetting commitment from another party. These investment practices include repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, swaps, dollar rolls, options, futures and forward contracts. The Funds' policy will be interpreted not to prevent collateral arrangements with respect to swaps, options, forward or futures contracts or other derivatives, or the posting of initial or variation margin.

Securities Lending

Each Fund may lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and financial institutions (but not individuals) in order to increase the return on its portfolio. Such loans will be terminable at any time upon specified notice. A Fund might experience the risk of loss if the institution with which it has engaged in a portfolio loan transaction breaches its agreement with the Fund. In addition, a Fund will not enter into any portfolio security lending arrangement having a duration of longer than one year. The principal risk of securities lending is potential default or insolvency of the borrower. In either of these cases, a Fund could experience delays in recovering securities or collateral or could lose all or part of the value of the loaned securities.

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

It is not anticipated that more than 5% of the value of each Fund's portfolio securities will be subject to lending.

Options, Futures and Other Strategies

General

Each Fund may invest in options on equities, debt and stock indices (collectively, "options"). Each Fund may also invest in futures contracts and options on futures contracts (collectively, "futures"). Each Fund may make these investments as a substitute for a comparable market position in the underlying security, to attempt to hedge or limit the exposure of a Fund's position, to create a synthetic money market position for certain tax-related purposes and to effect closing transactions. The Funds will not invest in futures for speculative purposes.

The use of futures and options (collectively, "Financial Instruments") is subject to applicable regulations of the SEC, the several exchanges upon which they are traded and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. In addition, each Fund's ability to use Financial Instruments will be limited by tax considerations. See "Distributions and Tax Information."

In addition to the instruments, strategies and risks described below and in the Prospectus, the Advisor may discover additional opportunities in connection with Financial Instruments and other similar

or related techniques. These new opportunities may become available as the Advisor develops new techniques, as regulatory authorities broaden the range of permitted transactions and as new Financial Instruments or other techniques are developed. The Advisor may utilize these opportunities to the extent that they are consistent with a Fund's investment objectives and permitted by the Fund's investment limitations and applicable regulatory authorities. The Prospectus or this SAI will be supplemented to the extent that new products or techniques involve materially different risks than those described below or in the Prospectus.

The use of Financial Instruments involves special considerations and risks which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Successful use of most Financial Instruments depends upon the Advisor's ability to predict movements of the overall securities markets, which requires different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets, due to the differences in the natures of those markets, are subject to distortion. Due to the possibility of distortion, a correct forecast of stock market trends by the Advisor may still not result in a successful transaction. The Advisor may be incorrect in its expectations as to the extent of market movements or the time span within which the movements take place, which, thus, may result in the strategy being unsuccessful.
- (2) Options and futures prices can diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments. Options and futures prices are affected by such factors as current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument and the time remaining until expiration of the contract, which may not affect security prices the same way. Imperfect or no correlation also may result from differing levels of demand in the options and futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how options and futures and securities are traded, and from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading halts.
- (3) As described below, each Fund might be required to maintain assets as "cover," maintain segregated accounts or make margin payments when it takes positions in Financial Instruments involving obligations to third parties (*e.g.*, Financial Instruments other than purchased options). If a Fund were unable to close out its positions in such Financial Instruments, it might be required to continue to maintain such assets or accounts or make such payments until the position expired or matured. These requirements might impair the Fund's ability to sell a portfolio security or make an investment when it would otherwise be favorable to do so or require that the Fund sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time. A Fund's ability to close out a position in a Financial Instrument prior to expiration or maturity depends on the existence of a liquid secondary market or, in the absence of such a market, the ability and willingness of the other party to the transaction (the "counter-party") to enter into a transaction closing out the position. Therefore, there is no assurance that any position can be closed out at a time and price that is favorable to the Fund.

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

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

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

Options on Securities and Securities Indices

Each Fund normally will purchase call options in anticipation of an increase in the market value of securities of the type in which it may invest or a positive change in the currency in which such securities are denominated. The purchase of a call option would entitle a Fund, in return for the premium paid, to purchase specified securities or a specified amount of a foreign currency at a specified price during the option period. Each Fund normally will purchase put options in anticipation of a decrease in the market value of securities of the type in which it may invest or a negative change in the currency in which such securities are denominated. The purchase of a put option would entitle a Fund, in return for the premium paid, to sell specified securities or a specified amount of a foreign currency at a specified price during the option period.

Each Fund may purchase and sell options traded on U.S. and foreign exchanges. Although a Fund will generally purchase only those options for which there appears to be an active secondary market, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange will exist for any particular option or at any particular time. For some options, no secondary market on an exchange may exist. In such event, it might not be possible to effect closing transactions in particular options, with the result that a Fund would have to exercise its options in order to realize any profit and would incur transaction costs upon the purchase or sale of the underlying securities.

Secondary markets on an exchange may not exist or may not be liquid for a variety of reasons including: (i) insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions on opening transactions or closing transactions imposed by an exchange; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances which interrupt normal operations on an exchange; (v) inadequate facilities of an exchange or the Options Clearing Corporation to handle current trading volume at all times; or (vi) discontinuance in the future by one or more exchanges for economic or other reasons, of trading of options (or of a particular class or series of options), in which event the secondary market on that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist, although outstanding options on that exchange that had been issued by the Options Clearing Corporation as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

Each Fund may write (*i.e.*, sell) covered put and call options on securities, securities indices and currencies in which it may invest. A covered call option involves a Fund's giving another party, in return for a premium, the right to buy specified securities owned by the Fund at a specified future date and price set at the time of the contract. A covered call option serves as a partial hedge against a price decline of the underlying security. However, by writing a covered call option, the Fund gives up the opportunity, while the option is in effect, to realize gain from any price increase (above the option exercise price) in the underlying security. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the underlying security is limited while the option is in effect unless the Fund effects a closing purchase transaction.

Each Fund may also write covered put options that give the holder of the option the right to sell the underlying security to a Fund at the stated exercise price. The Fund will receive a premium for writing a put option, but will be obligated for as long as the option is outstanding to purchase the underlying security at a price that may be higher than the market value of that security at the time of exercise. In order to "cover" put options it has written, the Fund will cause its custodian to segregate cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities or other liquid equity or debt securities with at least the value of the exercise price of the put options.

There is no assurance that higher than anticipated trading activity or other unforeseen events might not, at times, render certain of the facilities of the Options Clearing Corporation inadequate, and result in the institution by an exchange of special procedures that may interfere with the timely execution of the Fund's option orders.

Futures and Options on Futures

Futures contracts provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security or currency at a specified future time at a specified price. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in exchange for a premium, to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price during the term of the option. Although some futures contracts call for making or taking delivery of the underlying securities, generally these obligations are closed out prior to delivery by offsetting purchases or sales of matching futures contracts (contracts traded on the same exchange, on the same underlying security or index, and with the same delivery month). If an offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, the Fund realizes a capital gain; if it is more, the Fund realizes a capital loss. Conversely, if an offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, the Fund realizes a capital gain; if it is less, the Fund realizes a capital loss. The transaction costs must also be included in these calculations. Each Fund may use futures contracts and related options for bona fide hedging purposes, such as to offset changes in the value of securities held or expected to be acquired or be disposed of or to minimize fluctuations in foreign currencies. Each Fund will minimize the risk that it will be unable to close out a futures contract by only entering into futures contracts that are traded on national futures exchanges.

An index futures contract is a bilateral agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount times the difference between the index value at the close of trading of the contract and the price at which the futures contract is originally struck. No physical delivery of the securities comprising the index is made; generally contracts are closed out prior to their expiration date.

In order to avoid leveraging and related risks, when a Fund invests in futures contracts, the Fund will cover positions by depositing an amount of cash or liquid securities equal to the market value of the futures positions held, less margin deposits, in a segregated account and that amount will be marked-to-market on a daily basis.

There are risks associated with these activities, including the following: (1) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets and movements in interest rates; (2) there may be an imperfect or lack of correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held and the prices of futures and options on futures; (3) there may not be a liquid secondary market for a futures contract or option; (4) trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange; and (5) government regulations may restrict trading in futures contracts and options on futures.

Each Fund may buy and sell futures contracts and related options to manage exposure to changing interest rates and securities prices. Some strategies reduce the Fund's exposure to price fluctuations, while others tend to increase market exposure. Futures and options on futures can be volatile instruments and involve certain risks that could negatively impact the Fund's return. No price is paid upon entering into futures contracts. Instead, the Fund would be required to deposit an amount of cash or U.S. Treasury securities known as "initial margin." Subsequent payments, called "variation margin," to and from the broker, would be made on a daily basis as the value of the future position varies (a process known as "marked to market"). The margin is in the nature of performance bond or good-faith deposit on a futures contract.

Exclusion from Definition of Commodity Pool Operator.

Pursuant to amendments by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”), the Advisor will take all necessary regulatory action, including filing a notice of exemption from registration as a “commodity pool operator” with respect to the Funds, prior to the execution of any transactions involving futures. Upon filing a notice of exemption, the Funds and the Advisor would not be subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA. In order to claim the Rule 4.5 exemption, the Funds would be significantly limited in their ability to invest in commodity futures, options and swaps (including securities futures, broad-based stock index futures and financial futures contracts).

Short-Term Investments

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

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

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

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

Commercial paper and short-term notes will consist of issues rated at the time of purchase “A-2” or higher by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Group, “Prime-1” or “Prime-2” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., or similarly rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, will be determined by the Advisor to be of comparable quality. These rating symbols are described in Appendix B.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

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

As a matter of fundamental policy:

The **Hodges Fund** may not:

1. Make loans to others, except (a) through the purchase of debt securities in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, (b) through the lending of its portfolio securities as described above and in its Prospectus, or (c) to the extent the entry into a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan.
2. (a) Borrow money, except temporarily for extraordinary or emergency purposes from a bank and then not in excess of 10% of its total assets (at the lower of cost or fair market value). Any such borrowing will be made only if immediately thereafter there is asset coverage of at least 300% of all borrowings, and no additional investments may be made while any such borrowings are in excess of 5% of total assets.

(b) Mortgage, pledge or hypothecate any of its assets except in connection with any such borrowings and only with respect to 33-1/3% of its assets.
3. Purchase securities on margin, participate on a joint basis or joint and several basis in any securities trading account or underwrite securities. (Does not preclude the Hodges Fund from obtaining such short-term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of its portfolio securities.)
4. Buy or sell interests in oil, gas or mineral exploration or development programs or related leases or real estate. (Does not preclude investments in marketable securities of issuers engaged in such activities.)
5. Purchase or sell real estate, commodities or commodity contracts. (As a matter of operating policy, the Board may authorize the Hodges Fund to engage in certain activities regarding futures contracts for bona fide hedging purposes; any such authorization will be accompanied by appropriate notification to shareholders.)
6. Invest 25% or more of the market value of its assets in the securities of companies engaged in any one industry. (Does not apply to investment in the securities of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities.)
7. Issue senior securities, as defined in the 1940 Act, except that this restriction shall not be deemed to prohibit the Hodges Fund from (a) making any permitted borrowings, mortgages or pledges, or (b) entering into options, futures or repurchase transactions.

As a matter of fundamental policy:

The **Small Cap Fund** may not:

1. Make loans to others, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any exemptive relief obtained by the Small Cap Fund.
2. (a) Purchase securities on margin, borrow money or issue senior securities except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any exemptive relief obtained by the Small Cap Fund.

(b) Mortgage, pledge or hypothecate any of its assets except in connection with any such borrowings and only with respect to 33-1/3% of its assets. Initial or variation margin for futures contracts will not be deemed to be pledges of the Small Cap Fund's assets.

3. Act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except insofar as the Small Cap Fund may be deemed as an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in connection with the purchase or sale of a portfolio security.
4. Purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This limitation shall not prevent the Small Cap Fund from purchasing, selling, or entering into futures contracts, or acquiring securities or other instruments and options thereon backed by, or related to, physical commodities.
5. Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments; however, the Small Cap Fund may invest in debt securities secured by real estate or interests therein or in securities issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein, including real estate investment trusts.
6. Invest 25% or more of the value of its assets in the securities of companies engaged in any one industry or group of related industries. (Does not apply to investment in the securities of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities.)

As an example, and without limiting the generality of the above restrictions, pursuant to Investment Restriction No. 1 above, the **Small Cap Fund** is permitted under the 1940 Act to lend its portfolio securities from time to time under certain conditions and to engage in certain securities lending programs pursuant to certain exemptive orders and interpretative positions issued by the SEC. As another example, pursuant to Investment Restriction No. 2 above, under the 1940 Act, the **Small Cap Fund** is permitted to borrow from banks in an amount up to 33-1/3% of the **Small Cap Fund's** total assets and engage in certain transactions which may constitute the issuance of senior securities under the Act (such as futures contracts and reverse repurchase agreements) if certain conditions are met. The **Small Cap Fund's** use of these techniques is described in the Prospectus and in this SAI.

As a matter of fundamental policy:

The **Small Intrinsic Value Fund** and the **SMID Fund** may not:

1. With respect to 75% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of a single issuer or hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a single issuer;
2. Make loans to others, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any exemptive relief obtained by a Fund.
3. (a) Purchase securities on margin, borrow money or issue senior securities except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any exemptive relief obtained by a Fund.

(b) Mortgage, pledge or hypothecate any of its assets except in connection with any such borrowings and only with respect to 33-1/3% of its assets. Initial or variation margin for futures contracts will not be deemed to be pledges of a Fund's assets.
4. Act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except insofar as a Fund may be deemed as an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in connection with the purchase or sale of a portfolio security.

5. Purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This limitation shall not prevent a Fund from purchasing, selling, or entering into futures contracts, or acquiring securities or other instruments and options thereon backed by, or related to, physical commodities.
6. Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments; however, a Fund may invest in debt securities secured by real estate or interests therein or in securities issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein, including real estate investment trusts.
7. Invest 25% or more of the value of its assets in the securities of companies engaged in any one industry or group of related industries. (Does not apply to investment in the securities of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities.)

As an example, and without limiting the generality of the above restrictions, pursuant to Investment Restriction No. 2 above, the Funds are permitted under the 1940 Act to lend their portfolio securities from time to time under certain conditions and to engage in certain securities lending programs pursuant to certain exemptive orders and interpretative positions issued by the SEC. As another example, pursuant to Investment Restriction No. 3 above, under the 1940 Act, the Funds are each permitted to borrow from banks in an amount up to 33-1/3% of the respective Fund's total assets and engage in certain transactions which may constitute the issuance of senior securities under the Act (such as futures contracts and reverse repurchase agreements) if certain conditions are met. The Funds' use of these techniques is described in the Prospectus and in this SAI, as applicable.

As a matter of fundamental policy:

1. The **Blue Chip Equity Income Fund** may not, with respect to the 75% of the Fund's total assets, invest more than 5% of the Fund's total assets in the securities of a single issuer or hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a single issuer;
2. The **Pure Contrarian Fund** and the **Blue Chip Equity Income Fund** may not borrow money or issue senior securities, except through reverse repurchase agreements or otherwise as permitted under the 1940 Act, as interpreted, modified or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority. Generally, issuing senior securities is prohibited under the 1940 Act; however, certain exceptions apply such as in the case of reverse repurchase agreements, borrowing, and certain other leveraging transactions;
3. The **Pure Contrarian Fund** and the **Blue Chip Equity Income Fund** may not act as underwriter (except to the extent the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter in connection with the sale of securities in its investment portfolio);
4. The **Pure Contrarian Fund** and the **Blue Chip Equity Income Fund** may not invest 25% or more of its net assets, calculated at the time of purchase and taken at market value, in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries (other than U.S. government securities);
5. The **Pure Contrarian Fund** and the **Blue Chip Equity Income Fund** may not purchase or sell real estate, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities (although the Fund may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate and securities of companies that invest or deal in real estate);
6. The **Pure Contrarian Fund** and the **Blue Chip Equity Income Fund** may not purchase or sell physical commodities, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments.

This limitation shall not prevent a Fund from purchasing, selling, or entering into futures contracts, or acquiring securities or other instruments and options thereon backed by, or related to, physical commodities; or

7. The **Pure Contrarian Fund** and the **Blue Chip Equity Income Fund** may not make loans of money (except purchases of debt securities consistent with the investment policies of the Fund). For purposes of this limitation, entering into repurchase agreements, lending securities and acquiring any debt security are not deemed to be the making of loans.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

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

The Funds’ portfolio turnover rates for the following fiscal years are shown in the tables below.

Portfolio Turnover Rate	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Hodges Fund	142%	145%
Small Cap Fund	45%	44%
Small Intrinsic Value Fund	103%	113%
SMID Fund	74%*	115%
Pure Contrarian Fund	74%*	185%
Blue Chip Equity Income Fund	65%	59%

*The material difference in portfolio turnover rate from the previous year is due to a reduction in the number of holdings in each of these Funds.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has adopted a portfolio holdings disclosure policy that governs the timing and circumstances of disclosure of portfolio holdings of each Fund. The Advisor has also adopted a policy with respect to disclosure of portfolio holdings of each Fund (the “Advisor’s Policy”). Information about each Fund’s portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except in accordance with the portfolio holdings policies and the Advisor’s Policy (the “Disclosure Policies”). The Advisor and the Board considered the circumstances under which each Fund’s portfolio holdings may be disclosed under the Disclosure Policies and the actual and potential material conflicts that could arise in such circumstances between the interests of a Fund’s shareholders and the interests of the Advisor, distributor or any other affiliated person of a Fund, its Advisor or its distributor. After due consideration, the Advisor and the Board determined that each Fund has a legitimate business purpose for disclosing portfolio holdings to persons described in the Disclosure Policies, including mutual fund rating or statistical agencies, or persons performing similar functions, and internal parties involved in the investment process, administration or custody of a Fund. Pursuant to the Disclosure Policies, the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”), President and Treasurer are each authorized to consider and authorize dissemination of

portfolio holdings information to additional third parties, after considering the best interests of each Fund's shareholders and potential conflicts of interest in making such disclosures.

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

Disclosure of each Fund's complete holdings is required to be made after the periods covered by the Funds' Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report to Fund shareholders and in the quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q. These reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. The Funds disclose their complete calendar quarter-end portfolio holdings on their website at www.hodgesfunds.com within 60 days after the calendar quarter-end. The calendar quarter-end portfolio holdings for the Funds will remain posted on the website until updated by required regulatory filings with the SEC. Portfolio holdings information posted on the Funds' website may be separately provided to any person, commencing on the day after it is first published on the Funds' website. In addition, each Fund may provide its complete portfolio holdings at the same time that it is filed with the SEC.

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

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

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

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

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

TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

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

Name, Address and Age	Positions with the Trust ⁽¹⁾	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years
Independent Trustees of the Trust					
Dorothy A. Berry (born 1943) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Chairman and Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since May 1991.	Formerly, President, Talon Industries, Inc. (business consulting); formerly, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Integrated Asset Management (investment adviser and manager) and formerly, President, Value Line, Inc. (investment advisory and financial publishing firm).	6	Director, PNC Funds (23 series), PNC Advantage Funds (1 series).
Wallace L. Cook (born 1939) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since May 1991.	Investment Consultant; formerly, Chief Executive Officer, Rockefeller Trust Co., (prior thereto Senior Vice President), and Managing Director, Rockefeller & Co. (Investment Manager and Financial Advisor); formerly, Senior Vice President, Norton Simon, Inc. (international consumer products conglomerate).	6	Trustee, The Dana Foundation.
Eric W. Falkeis (born 1973) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since September 2011.	Chief Operating Officer, Direxion Funds (2013 – 2018); formerly, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (and other positions), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (1997–2013).	6	Interested Trustee, Direxion Funds (22 series), Direxion Shares ETF Trust (112 series) and Direxion Insurance Trust.
Carl A. Froebel (born 1938) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since May 1991.	Formerly President and Founder, National Investor Data Services, Inc. (investment related computer software).	6	None.

Name, Address and Age	Positions with the Trust ⁽¹⁾	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years
Steven J. Paggioli (born 1950) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since May 1991.	Consultant, since July 2001; formerly, Executive Vice President, Investment Company Administration, LLC (mutual fund administrator).	6	Independent Trustee, AMG Funds (61 series); Advisory Board Member, Sustainable Growth Advisers, LP; Independent Director, Chase Investment Counsel.

Officers of the Trust

Elaine E. Richards (born 1968) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	President	Indefinite Term; Since March 2013.	Senior Vice President and Legal Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since July 2007.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
	Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since February 2008.			
Aaron J. Perkovich (born 1973) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Vice President	Indefinite Term; Since March 2017.	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since June 2006.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable.
	Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since May 2014.			
Melissa Breitzman (born 1983) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since August 2016.	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC since June 2005.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Craig Benton (born 1985) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since August 2016.	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC since November 2007.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Cory Akers (born 1978) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since August 2017.	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC since October 2006.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Donna Barrette (born 1966) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Chief Compliance Officer	Indefinite Term: Since July 2011.	Senior Vice President and Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC since August 2004.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
	Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite Term: Since July 2011.			
	Vice President	Indefinite Term: Since July 2011			

- (1) The Trustees of the Trust are not “interested persons” of the Trust as defined under the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”).
- (2) The Trust is comprised of numerous series managed by unaffiliated investment advisers. The term “Fund Complex” applies to the Funds. The Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, nor do they share the same investment advisor with any other series.

Additional Information Concerning the Board of Trustees

The Role of the Board

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

Board Structure, Leadership

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to perform its oversight function effectively. It has established three standing committees, a Nominating Committee, an Audit Committee, and a Qualified Legal Compliance Committee, which are discussed in greater detail below under “Trust Committees.” The Board is comprised of Trustees who are all Independent Trustees, which are Trustees that are not affiliated with the Advisor, the principal underwriter, or their affiliates. The Nominating Committee, Audit Committee and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee are comprised entirely of Independent Trustees. The Chairman of the Board is an Independent Trustee. The Board has determined not to combine the Chairman position and the principal executive officer position and has appointed a Vice President of the Administrator as the President of the Trust. The Board reviews its structure and the structure of its committees annually. The Board has determined that the structure of the Independent Chairman, the composition of the Board, and the function and composition of its various committees are appropriate means to address any potential conflicts of interest that may arise.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

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

from time to time the Board receives reports from the Administrator and the Advisor as to enterprise risk management.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Cook's Trustee Attributes include his substantial investment and executive experience through his investment consulting business, his position as a Trustee of several investment trusts (including private investment trusts) and his ongoing responsibility for investing the assets of a major foundation, as well as his former positions as Chief Executive Officer of Rockefeller Trust Company (an investment manager and financial advisor) and senior vice president of a Fortune 500 company. Mr. Cook has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Mr. Cook's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

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

led to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

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

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

Trust Committees

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

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

The Audit Committee is comprised entirely of Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee generally meets on a quarterly basis with respect to the various series of the Trust, and may meet more frequently. The function of the Audit Committee, with respect to each series of the Trust, is to review the scope and results of the audit of such series' financial statements and any matters bearing on the audit or the financial statements, and to ensure the integrity of the series' pricing and financial reporting. The Audit Committee met once during the Funds' last fiscal year.

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

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

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

The following table shows the amount of shares in each Fund and the amount of shares in other portfolios of the Trust owned by the Trustees as of the calendar year ended December 31, 2017.

Name	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Owned in the Funds						Aggregate Dollar Range of Fund Shares in the Trust
	Hodges Fund	Small Cap Fund	Small Intrinsic Value Fund	SMID Fund	Pure Contrarian Fund	Blue Chip Equity Income Fund	
Dorothy A. Berry	None	None	None	None	None	None	Over \$100,000
Wallace L. Cook	None	None	None	None	None	None	Over \$100,000
Eric W. Falkeis	None	None	None	None	None	None	Over \$100,000
Carl A. Froebel	None	None	None	None	None	None	Over \$100,000
Steven J. Paggioli	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	None	None	None	None	Over 100,000

Compensation

Independent Trustees each receive an annual retainer of \$125,000 allocated among each of the various portfolios comprising the Trust. The Chairman of the Board receives an additional annual retainer of \$20,000 also allocated among each of the various portfolios comprising the Trust. Independent Trustees receive additional fees from applicable portfolios for any special meetings at rates assessed by the Trustees depending on the length of the meeting and whether in-person attendance is required. All Trustees will be reimbursed for expenses in connection with each Board meeting attended. These reimbursements are allocated among applicable portfolios of the Trust. The Trust has no pension or retirement plan. No other entity affiliated with the Trust pays any compensation to the Trustees. Set forth below is the rate of compensation received by the following Independent Trustees from each Fund for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

Name of Person/ Position	Aggregate Compensation From the						Total Compensation from Fund and Fund Complex ⁽¹⁾ Paid to Trustees
	Hodges Fund	Small Cap Fund	Small Intrinsic Value Fund	SMID Fund	Pure Contraria n Fund	Blue Chip Equity Income Fund	
Dorothy A. Berry, Trustee	\$3,710	\$5,682	\$3,025	\$2,722	\$2,693	\$2,738	\$20,570
Wallace L. Cook, Trustee	\$3,065	\$5,036	\$2,380	\$2,077	\$2,047	\$2,093	\$16,698
Eric W. Falkeis, Trustee	\$3,065	\$5,036	\$2,380	\$2,077	\$2,047	\$2,093	\$16,698
Carl A. Froebel, Trustee	\$3,065	\$5,036	\$2,380	\$2,077	\$2,047	\$2,093	\$16,698
Steve J. Paggioli, Trustee	\$3,065	\$5,036	\$2,380	\$2,077	\$2,047	\$2,093	\$16,698

⁽¹⁾ There are currently numerous unaffiliated portfolios comprising the Trust. The term “Fund Complex” applies only to the Funds. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, Trustees’ fees and expenses in the amount of \$645,000 were incurred by the Trust.

Codes of Ethics

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

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (“Proxy Policies”) on behalf of the Trust which delegate the responsibility for voting proxies to the Advisor, subject to the Board’s continuing oversight. The Proxy Policies require that the Advisor vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders. The Proxy Policies also require the Advisor to present to the Board, at least annually, the Advisor’s Proxy Policies and a record of each proxy voted by the Advisor on behalf of each Fund, including a report on the resolution of all proxies identified by the Advisor as involving a conflict of interest.

The Advisor has adopted Proxy Policies that underscore the Advisor’s concern that all proxy voting decisions be made in the best interest of each Fund’s shareholders. The Advisor considers each proxy proposal individually and makes decisions on a case-by-case basis. At all times, however, the Advisor will act in a prudent and diligent manner intended to enhance the economic value of the assets of a Fund. The Advisor believes that market conditions and other economic considerations will influence how decisions are made on proxy proposals. Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the Advisor’s interests and a Fund’s interests, the Advisor will disclose the conflict to the Board and obtain the Board’s consent to vote or direct the matter to an independent third party, selected by the Board, for a vote determination. If the Board’s consent or the independent third party’s determination is not received in a timely manner, the Advisor will abstain from voting the proxy.

The Trust is required to file a Form N-PX, with each Fund’s complete proxy voting record for the 12 months ended June 30, no later than August 31 of each year. Form N-PX for the Fund will be available

without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free 1-866-811-0224 and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Control Persons, Principal Shareholders and Management Ownership

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially owns 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a Fund or acknowledges the existence of control.

As of July 2, 2018, the following shareholders were considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of each Fund:

Control Persons - Hodges Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. 5 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	25.19%	Record

Principal Shareholders - Hodges Fund – Retail Class Shares

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services, LLC FBO Its Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept. 499 Washington Blvd., 5 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	26.62%	Record
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC 2905 Maple Ave. Dallas, TX 75201-1405	22.29%	Record
Charles Schwab FBO Its Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	19.33%	Record
TD Ameritrade INC FEBO It's Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	8.32%	Record

Principal Shareholders - Hodges Fund – Institutional Class Shares

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC 2905 Maple Ave. Dallas, TX 75201-1405	43.92%	Record

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
TD Ameritrade INC FEBO It's Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	13.86%	Record
John Hancock Trust Company LLC 690 Canton St. Suite 100 Westwood, MA 02090-2324	10.17%	Beneficial

Control Persons – Small Cap Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. 5 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	31.20%	Record
Charles Schwab 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	29.41%	Record

Principal Shareholders - Small Cap Fund – Retail Class Shares

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab FBO Its Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	33.98%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC FBO Its Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept. 499 Washington Blvd., 5 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310	28.14%	Record
Matrix Trust Company FBO Its Customers P.O. Box 52129 Phoenix, AZ 85072-2129	16.61%	Beneficial
TD Ameritrade INC FEBO It's Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	6.04%	Record

Principal Shareholders - Small Cap Fund – Institutional Class Shares

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services, LLC FEBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept. 499 Washington Blvd., 5 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310	42.62%	Record
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC 2905 Maple Ave. Dallas, TX 75201-1405	12.41%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. FBO Its Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	12.37%	Record
Legacy Trust ID 801 SEI Private Trust Company One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	8.80%	Record
Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	7.44%	Record

Control Persons – Small Intrinsic Value Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	61.37%	Record

Principal Shareholders - Small Intrinsic Value Fund – Retail Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. FBO Its Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	61.37%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept. 499 Washington Blvd., 5 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310	20.94%	Record

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
TD Ameritrade Inc. FEBO Customers P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	12.29%	Record

Control Persons – SMID Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC 2905 Maple Ave. Dallas, TX 75201-1405	44.70%	Record

Principal Shareholders - SMID Fund – Retail Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC 2905 Maple Ave. Dallas, TX 75201-1405	44.70%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept. 499 Washington Blvd., 5 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310	22.51%	Record
Charles Schwab FBO Its Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	14.76%	Record
TD Ameritrade Inc. FEBO Customers P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	7.65%	Record

Control Persons – Pure Contrarian Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC 2905 Maple Ave. Dallas, TX 75201-1405	58.90%	Record

Principal Shareholders - Pure Contrarian Fund – Retail Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC 2905 Maple Ave. Dallas, TX 75201-1405	58.90%	Record
Hodges Capital Holdings, Inc. 2905 Maple Avenue Dallas, TX 75201-1405	14.35%	Beneficial
Charles Schwab FBO Its Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	7.75%	Record
TD Ameritrade Inc. FEBO Customers P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	5.02%	Record

Control Persons – Blue Chip Equity Income Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC 2905 Maple Ave. Dallas, TX 75201-1405	73.08%	Record

Principal Shareholders - Blue Chip Equity Income Fund – Retail Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC 2905 Maple Ave. Dallas, TX 75201-1405	73.08%	Record
TD Ameritrade Inc. FEBO Customers P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	6.70%	Record
Charles Schwab FBO Its Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	6.11%	Record

As of July 2, 2018, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust as a group did not own more than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Funds.

Furthermore, neither the Trustees, nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Advisor, the Funds' principal underwriter, or any of their affiliates. Accordingly, neither the Trustees, nor members of their immediate family, have a direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Advisor, the Funds' principal underwriter or any of their affiliates.

THE FUND'S INVESTMENT ADVISOR

Hodges Capital Management, Inc. acts as investment advisor to each Fund pursuant to separate investment advisory agreements (the "Advisory Agreements") with the Trust. The Advisor is located at 2905 Maple Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75201. Craig Hodges, Camille Hodges Hays and Clark Hodges are each control persons of the Advisor.

In consideration of the services to be provided by the Advisor pursuant to the Advisory Agreements, the Advisor is entitled to receive from each Fund an investment advisory fee computed daily and payable monthly, based on the percentage rate shown below of each Fund's average daily net assets:

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Management Fee</i>
Hodges Fund	0.85%
Small Cap Fund	0.85%
Small Intrinsic Value Fund	0.85%
SMID Fund	0.85%
Pure Contrarian Fund	0.85%
Blue Chip Equity Income Fund	0.65%

The **Hodges Fund** paid the following fees to the Advisor for the fiscal years shown:

Hodges Fund Fiscal Year Ended,	Fees Accrued	Fees Waived	Net Fees Paid to Advisor
March 31, 2018	\$2,406,275	\$(426,830)	\$1,979,445
March 31, 2017	\$2,658,959	\$0	\$2,658,959
March 31, 2016	\$2,287,897	\$0	\$2,287,897

The **Small Cap Fund** paid the following fees to the Advisor for the fiscal years shown:

Small Cap Fund Fiscal Year Ended,	Fees Accrued	Fees Waived/Recouped	Net Fees Paid to Advisor
March 31, 2018	\$6,774,153	\$0	\$6,774,153
March 31, 2017	\$11,504,503	\$0	\$11,504,503
March 31, 2016	\$16,218,604	\$0	\$16,218,604

The **Small Intrinsic Value Fund** paid the following fees to the Advisor for the fiscal years shown:

Small Intrinsic Value Fund Fiscal Year Ended,	Fees Accrued	Fees Waived	Net Fees Paid to Advisor
March 31, 2018	\$862,443	\$(86,888)	\$775,555
March 31, 2017	\$862,727	\$(99,653)	\$763,074
March 31, 2016	\$680,072	\$(94,617)	\$585,455

The **SMID Fund** paid the following fees to the Advisor for the fiscal years shown:

SMID Fund Fiscal Year Ended,	Fees Accrued	Fees Waived	Net Fees Paid to Advisor
March 31, 2018	\$143,349	\$(78,271)	\$65,078
March 31, 2017	\$157,995	\$(82,128)	\$75,867
March 31, 2016	\$152,413	\$(67,938)	\$84,475

The **Pure Contrarian Fund** paid the following fees to the Advisor for the fiscal years shown:

Pure Contrarian Fund Fiscal Year Ended,	Fees Accrued	Fees Waived	Net Fees Paid to Advisor
March 31, 2018⁽¹⁾	\$70,189	\$(70,189)	\$0
March 31, 2017⁽²⁾	\$92,127	\$(92,127)	\$0
March 31, 2016⁽³⁾	\$61,413	\$(61,413)	\$0

⁽¹⁾ In addition to waiving all of its advisory fees, the Advisor paid \$18,439 in other expenses

⁽²⁾ In addition to waiving all of its advisory fees, the Advisor paid \$120 in other expenses.

⁽³⁾ In addition to waiving all of its advisory fees, the Advisor paid \$15,990 in other expenses.

The **Blue Chip Equity Income Fund** paid the following fees to the Advisor for the fiscal years shown:

Blue Chip Equity Income Fund Fiscal Year Ended,	Fees Accrued	Fees Waived	Net Fees Paid to Advisor
March 31, 2018	\$148,964	\$(34,173)	\$114,791
March 31, 2017	\$158,971	\$(37,376)	\$121,595
March 31, 2016	\$83,563	\$(54,902)	\$28,661

The use of the name “Hodges” by each Fund is pursuant to a license granted by the Advisor, and in the event an Advisory Agreement with a Fund is terminated, the Advisor has reserved the right to require the Fund to remove any references to the name “Hodges.”

The Advisory Agreements continue in effect for successive annual periods so long as such continuation is specifically approved at least annually by the vote of (1) the Board (or a majority of the outstanding shares of a Fund, and (2) a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of any party to an Advisory Agreement, in each case, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreements may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by either party to an Advisory Agreement upon 60 days’ written notice and is automatically terminated in the event of its “assignment,” as defined in the 1940 Act. The Advisory Agreements may also be terminated by Fund shareholders without penalty.

The Advisor has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or pay the Fund’s expenses (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, interest expense in connection with investment activities, taxes and extraordinary expenses) in order to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement (excluding interest expense in connection with investment activities, taxes, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and extraordinary expenses) will not exceed the amounts shown below as a percentage of each Fund’s average daily net assets (the “Expense Caps”). The Expense Caps for the Small Intrinsic Value Fund, SMID Cap Fund, Pure Contrarian Fund and Blue Chip Equity Income Fund will remain in effect through at least July 31, 2019, and may continue for an indefinite period thereafter as determined by the Board. The Expense Caps for the Hodges Fund and the Small Cap Fund will remain in effect through July 31, 2019. The Advisor is permitted, with Board approval, to be reimbursed for fee

reductions and/or expense payments made in the prior three years from the date the fees were waived and expenses were paid. This reimbursement may be requested by the Advisor if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Fund toward operating expenses for such period (taking into account any reimbursement) does not exceed the lesser of the Expense Caps in place at the time of waiver or at the time of reimbursement.

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Retail Class Expense Cap</i>	<i>Institutional Class Expense Cap</i>
Hodges Fund	1.18%	0.93%
Small Cap Fund	1.40%	1.15%
Small Intrinsic Value Fund	1.29%	N/A
SMID Cap Fund	1.40%	N/A
Pure Contrarian Fund	1.40%	N/A
Blue Chip Equity Income Fund	1.30%	N/A

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The **Hodges Fund** is managed by Messrs. Craig D. Hodges and Eric J. Marshall, CFA who serve as co-portfolio managers of the **Hodges Fund**. The **Small Cap Fund**, **Blue Chip Equity Income Fund**, **Pure Contrarian Fund** and **SMID Fund** are managed by Messrs. Craig D. Hodges, Eric J. Marshall, CFA and Gary M. Bradshaw. The **Small Intrinsic Value Fund** is a team-managed portfolio. Mr. Eric J. Marshall, CFA serves as the lead portfolio manager of the **Small Intrinsic Value Fund** portfolio team, which includes Messrs. Craig Hodges, Gary Bradshaw, Chris Terry, CFA and Derek Maupin.

The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Craig D. Hodges as of March 31, 2018:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	6	\$970	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	137	\$160	0	\$0

The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Eric J. Marshall as of March 31, 2018:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	6	\$970	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	38	\$30	0	\$0

The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Gary M. Bradshaw as of March 31, 2018:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	5	\$704	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	42	\$38	0	\$0

The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Chris R. Terry as of March 31, 2018:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	1	\$81	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Derek R. Maupin as of March 31, 2018:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	1	\$81	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	2	\$1.7	0	\$0

The portfolio managers' compensation consists of a fixed salary that is set by industry standards. Their salary is not based on a Fund's performance. However, there is the potential for the portfolio managers to receive a bonus based on increases in assets as part of their compensation. The portfolio managers also receive half of the compensation on personal advisory accounts that they manage. The portfolio managers do not receive deferred compensation and do not participate in a 401(k) retirement plan.

Because the Advisor performs investment management services for various clients, certain conflicts of interest could arise. The Advisor may give advice and take action with respect to its other clients and/or funds that may differ from advice given or the timing or nature of action taken with respect to a Fund. The Advisor will have no obligation to purchase or sell for a Fund, or to recommend for purchase or sale by a Fund, any security that the Advisor, its principals, its affiliates, or its employees may purchase for themselves or for other clients and/or funds at the same time or the same price. Where the Advisor buys or sells the same security for two or more clients, it may place concurrent orders with a single broker, to be executed together as a single "block" in order to facilitate orderly and efficient execution.

The following indicates the beneficial ownership of each portfolio manager in the Funds as of March 31, 2018:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities (None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000-\$500,001-\$1,000,000, Over \$1,000,000) in the:					
	Hodges Fund	Small Cap Fund	Small Intrinsic Value Fund	SMID Fund	Pure Contrarian Fund	Blue Chip Equity Income Fund
Craig D. Hodges	\$100,001-\$500,000	\$100,001-\$500,000	None	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$100,001-\$500,000	\$100,001-\$500,000
Eric J. Marshall	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$100,001-\$500,000	\$100,001-\$500,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$1-\$10,000	\$10,001-\$50,000
Gary M. Bradshaw	None	\$100,001-\$500,000	None	\$100,001-\$500,000	None	\$100,001-\$500,000
Derek R. Maupin	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$1-\$10,000	\$1-\$10,000	None
Chris R. Terry	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$100,001-\$500,000	\$10,001-\$50,000	None	None

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Transfer Agent and Fund Accountant

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

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

The table below shows the amount of administration fees paid by the **Funds** to USBFS for the fiscal years ended March 31:

Fund Administration Fees	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Hodges Fund	\$110,822	\$93,846	\$68,080
Small Cap Fund	\$279,199	\$374,136	\$415,356
Small Intrinsic Value Fund	\$34,006	\$29,349	\$21,044
SMID Fund	\$7,841	\$5,876	\$5,088
Pure Contrarian Fund	\$4,742	\$3,901	\$1,942
Blue Chip Equity Income Fund	\$9,784	\$7,012	\$2,645

Custodian

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

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Legal Counsel

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

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

EXECUTION OF PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

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

Purchases of portfolio securities for a Fund also may be made directly from issuers or from underwriters. Where possible, purchase and sale transactions will be effected through dealers (including banks) which specialize in the types of securities which a Fund will be holding, unless better executions are available elsewhere. Dealers and underwriters usually act as principal for their own accounts. Purchases from underwriters will include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and purchases from dealers will include the spread between the bid and the asked price. If the execution and price offered by more than one dealer or underwriter are comparable, the order may be allocated to a dealer or underwriter that has provided research or other services as discussed below.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Advisor will seek best execution. The full range and quality of services available will be considered in making these determinations, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm’s risk in positioning a block

of securities and other factors. In those instances where it is reasonably determined that more than one broker-dealer can offer the services needed to obtain the most favorable price and execution available, consideration may be given to those broker-dealers which furnish or supply research and statistical information to the Advisor that it may lawfully and appropriately use in its investment advisory capacities, as well as provide other services in addition to execution services. The Advisor considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by it under its Agreement with the Fund, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Fund subject to rules adopted by Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) and the SEC.

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

Investment decisions for a Fund are made independently from those of other client accounts or mutual funds managed or advised by the Advisor. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times identical securities will be acceptable for both a Fund and one or more of such client accounts or mutual funds. In such event, the position of a Fund and such client account(s) or mutual funds in the same issuer may vary and the length of time that each may choose to hold its investment in the same issuer may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of these client accounts or mutual funds seek to acquire the same security as a Fund at the same time, the Fund may not be able to acquire as large a portion of such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security. Similarly, a Fund may not be able to obtain as high a price for, or as large an execution of, an order to sell any particular security at the same time. If one or more of such client accounts or mutual funds simultaneously purchases or sells the same security that a Fund is purchasing or selling, each day’s transactions in such security will be allocated between the Fund and all such client accounts or mutual funds in a manner deemed equitable by the Advisor, taking into account the respective sizes of the accounts and the amount of cash available for investment, the investment objective of the account, and the ease with which a client’s appropriate amount can be bought, as well as the liquidity and volatility of the account and the urgency involved in making an investment decision for the client. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security insofar as a Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of a Fund to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for the Fund.

Each Fund does not effect securities transactions through brokers in accordance with any formula, nor does it effect securities transactions through brokers for selling shares of a Fund. However, as stated above, broker-dealers who execute brokerage transactions may effect purchase of shares of a Fund for their customers. In addition, the Advisor has in the past and expects to continue to use its affiliated broker-dealer, First Dallas Securities, Inc. (“First Dallas”) to execute a substantial portion of a Fund’s portfolio securities transactions. All such transactions are subject to the requirement that the Advisor seek to obtain best execution for all portfolio transactions. The Advisor has represented to the Funds that it will not execute portfolio transactions through First Dallas unless the use of First Dallas satisfies the Advisor’s duty of best execution and was in the best interest of the Fund. The Board continually reviews the Advisor’s use of First Dallas.

The table below shows the amount of aggregate brokerage commissions incurred and the allocation of such fees by the **Funds** for the fiscal years ended March 31:

Aggregate Brokerage Commissions	2018	2017	2016
Hodges Fund	\$1,282,425	\$1,327,376	\$718,963
Small Cap Fund	\$1,652,630	\$2,069,361	\$1,896,337
Small Intrinsic Value Fund	\$367,805	\$338,063	\$329,503
SMID Fund	\$35,452	\$43,975	\$31,810
Pure Contrarian Fund¹	\$26,628	\$76,685	\$38,679
Blue Chip Equity Income Fund²	\$17,354	\$15,306	\$5,824

¹ The aggregate brokerage commissions in 2017 was significantly higher than 2018 and 2016 due to the performance of the fund in 2017 and the increased reinvestment activity.

² The aggregate brokerage commissions in 2018 and 2017 was significantly higher than 2016 due to the merger of the Equity Income Fund with the Blue Chip Fund creating a combined single fund.

Of the above amounts, the Funds paid the following amounts in commissions to First Dallas Securities, Inc., a broker/dealer affiliated to the Advisor, for the fiscal years ended March 31:

Affiliated Broker Commissions	2018	2017	2016
Hodges Fund	\$842,617 (65.70%)	\$911,349 (68.66%)	549,461 (76.42%)
Small Cap Fund	\$1,016,331 (61.50%)	\$1,277,578 (61.74%)	\$1,017,711 (53.67%)
Small Intrinsic Value Fund	\$270,288 (73.49%)	\$249,940 (73.93%)	\$248,258 (75.34%)
SMID Fund	\$22,244 (62.74%)	\$32,690 (74.34%)	\$28,840 (90.66%)
Pure Contrarian Fund	\$21,728 (81.60%)	\$59,497 (77.59%)	\$33,265 (86.00%)
Blue Chip Equity Income Fund	\$13,086 (75.41%)	\$13,456 (87.91%)	\$5,544 (95.19%)

The following was paid to firms for research, statistical or other services provided to the Advisor:

Brokerage Commissions Used for Research	
Hodges Fund	\$41,045
Small Cap Fund	\$76,057
Small Intrinsic Value Fund	\$14,528
SMID Fund	\$1,672
Pure Contrarian Fund	\$1,753
Blue Chip Equity Income Fund	\$2,208

CAPITAL STOCK

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

DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE

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

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

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

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

The securities in a Fund’s portfolio, including ADRs, which are traded on securities exchanges are valued at the last sale price on the exchange on which such securities are traded, as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued or, lacking any reported sales, at the mean between the last

available bid and asked price. Securities that are traded on more than one exchange are valued on the exchange on which the security is principally traded.

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

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

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

How to Buy Shares

In addition to purchasing shares directly from the Funds, you may purchase shares of the Funds through certain financial intermediaries and their agents that have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Fund (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries"). Investors should contact their Financial Intermediary directly for appropriate instructions, as well as information pertaining to accounts and any service or transaction fees that may be charged. If you transmit your order to these Financial Intermediaries before the close of regular trading (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, your order will be priced at the Fund's NAV next computed after it is received by the Financial Intermediary. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it participates in these arrangements.

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

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

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

Automatic Investment Plan

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

How to Sell Shares and Delivery of Redemption Proceeds

You can sell your Fund shares any day the NYSE is open for regular trading, either directly to a Fund or through your Financial Intermediary.

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

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

Telephone Redemptions

Shareholders with telephone transaction privileges established on their account may redeem a Fund's shares by telephone. Upon receipt of any instructions or inquiries by telephone from the shareholder a Fund or its authorized agents may carry out the instructions and/or to respond to the inquiry consistent with the shareholder's previously established account service options. For joint accounts, instructions or inquiries from either party will be carried out without prior notice to the other account owners. In acting upon telephone instructions, a Fund and its agents use procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that such instructions are genuine. These include recording all telephone calls, requiring pertinent information about the account and sending written confirmation of each transaction to the registered owner.

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

Redemptions In-Kind

The Trust has elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act so that a Fund is obligated to redeem its shares solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of its net asset value during any 90-day period for any shareholder of the Fund. Each Fund has reserved the right to pay the redemption price of its shares in excess of \$250,000 or 1% of its net asset value, either totally or partially, by a distribution in-kind of portfolio securities (instead of cash). The securities so distributed would be valued at the same amount as that assigned to them in calculating the NAV for the shares being sold. If a shareholder receives a distribution in-kind, the shareholder could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash and will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash. A redemption in-kind is treated as a taxable transaction and a sale of the redeemed shares, generally resulting in capital gain or loss to you, subject to certain loss limitation rules.

Each Fund does not intend to hold any significant percentage of its portfolio in illiquid securities, although a Fund, like virtually all mutual funds, may from time to time hold a small percentage of securities that are illiquid. In the unlikely event a Fund were to elect to make an in-kind redemption, a Fund expects that it would follow the normal protocol of making such distribution by way of a pro rata distribution based on its entire portfolio. If a Fund held illiquid securities, such distribution may contain a pro rata portion of such illiquid securities or a Fund may determine, based on a materiality assessment, not to include illiquid securities in the in-kind redemption. Each Fund does not anticipate that it would ever selectively distribute a greater than pro rata portion of any illiquid securities to satisfy a redemption request. If such securities are included in the distribution, shareholders may not be able to liquidate such securities and may be

required to hold such securities indefinitely. Shareholders' ability to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind may be restricted by resale limitations or substantial restrictions on transfer imposed by the issuers of the securities or by law. Shareholders may only be able to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind at a substantial discount from their value, and there may be higher brokerage costs associated with any subsequent disposition of these securities by the recipient.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX INFORMATION

Distributions

Net investment income generally consists of interest income and dividends received on investments, less expenses. For the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund, dividends from net investment income are generally made at least quarterly. For all other Funds, dividends from net investment income are generally made at least annually. For all Funds, capital gain distributions from net profits from the sale of securities are generally made at least annually. Also, each Fund typically distributes any undistributed net investment income on or about December 31 of each year. Any net capital gains realized through the 12 months ended October 31 of each year will also be distributed by December 31 of each year.

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

Tax Information

Each series of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. Each Fund has elected and intends to continue to qualify to be treated as a "regulated investment company" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and to comply with all applicable requirements regarding the source of its income, diversification of its assets, and timing and amount of distributions. Each Fund's policy is to distribute to its shareholders all of its investment company taxable income and any net realized capital gains for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements of the Code, so that a Fund will not be subject to any federal income or excise taxes. However, each Fund can give no assurances that its distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes at the Fund level. To comply with the requirements, a Fund must also distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (i) at least 98.0% of its ordinary income for such year, (ii) at least 98.2% of the excess of its realized capital gains over its realized capital losses for the 12-month period ending on October 31 during such year and (iii) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which the Fund paid no federal income tax. If a Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M, it will be taxed as a regular corporation.

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company, each Fund must, among other things, derive at least 90% of its gross income each year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to loans of stock and securities, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currency gains related to investments in stock or securities, or other income (generally including gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the business of investing in stock, securities or currency, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership. Each Fund must also satisfy the following two asset diversification tests. At the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of each Fund's total assets must be represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. Government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities, with such other securities being limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of each Fund's total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies), the securities of any two or more issuers (other than the securities of other regulated investment

companies) that each Fund controls (by owning 20% or more of their outstanding voting stock) and that are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. Each Fund must also distribute each taxable year sufficient dividends to its shareholders to claim a dividends paid deduction equal to at least the sum of 90% of the Fund's investment company taxable income (which generally includes dividends, interest, and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) and 90% of the Fund's net tax-exempt interest, if any.

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

For the year ended March 31, 2018, the Pure Contrarian Fund has short-term capital loss carryovers available for federal income tax purposes of \$472,093, and long-term carryovers of \$11,173 which do not expire and retain their original character.

Distributions of net investment income and net short-term capital gains are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. For individual shareholders, a portion of the distributions may be qualified dividends currently eligible for taxation at long-term capital gain rates to the extent a Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and certain holding period requirements are met. In the case of corporate shareholders, a portion of the distributions may qualify for the dividends-received deduction to the extent a Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend. The aggregate amount so reported as qualified dividend income or as eligible for the dividends-received deduction cannot, however, exceed the aggregate amount of qualifying dividends received by a Fund for its taxable year. In view of each Fund's investment policy, it is expected that dividends from domestic corporations will be part of each Fund's gross income and that, accordingly, part of the distributions by a Fund may be eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income for non-corporate shareholders and the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. However, the portion of a Fund's gross income attributable to qualifying dividends is largely dependent on a Fund's investment activities for a particular year, and therefore cannot be predicted with any certainty. The deduction, if any, may be reduced or eliminated if a Fund's shares held by an individual investor are held for less than 61 days, or if a Fund's shares held by a corporate investor are treated as debt-financed or are held for less than 46 days.

Federal taxes on a Fund's distribution of long-term capital gains are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated the gains, not how long a shareholder owned the Fund shares, and there is no requirement that a Fund take into consideration any tax implications when implementing its investment strategy. Shareholders should note that a Fund may make taxable distributions of income and capital gains even when share values have declined.

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

Under the Code, each Fund will be required to report to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") all distributions of ordinary income and capital gains as well as gross proceeds from the redemption or exchange of a Fund's shares, except in the case of exempt shareholders, which includes most corporations. Pursuant to the backup withholding provisions of the Code, distributions of any taxable income and capital gains and proceeds from the redemption of a Fund's shares may be subject to withholding of federal income tax at the rate of 24% in the case of non-exempt shareholders who fail to furnish a Fund with their taxpayer identification numbers and with required certifications regarding their status under the federal income tax

law or if the IRS notifies a Fund that such backup withholding is required. If the withholding provisions are applicable, any such distributions and proceeds, whether taken in cash or reinvested in additional shares, will be reduced by the amounts required to be withheld. Non-corporate and other exempt shareholders should provide a Fund with their taxpayer identification numbers or certify their exempt status, as applicable, in order to avoid possible erroneous application of backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax, and any withholding amounts may be credited against a shareholder's ultimate federal tax liability if proper documentation is provided. Each Fund reserves the right to refuse to open an account for any person failing to provide a certified taxpayer identification number.

In addition to the federal income tax, certain individuals, trusts and estates may be subject to a Medicare tax of 3.8%. The Medicare tax is imposed on the lesser of: (i) the taxpayer's investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such income, or (ii) the amount by which the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds (\$250,000 for married individuals filing jointly, \$200,000 for unmarried individuals and \$125,000 for married individuals filing separately). Each Fund's distributions are includable in a shareholder's investment income for purposes of this Medicare tax. In addition, any capital gain realized by a shareholder upon a sale or redemption of Fund shares is includable in such shareholder's investment income for purposes of this Medicare tax.

Distributions and the transactions referred to in the preceding paragraphs may be subject to state and local income taxes, and the tax treatment thereof may differ from the federal income tax treatment.

The foregoing discussion of U.S. federal income tax law relates solely to the application of that law to U.S. citizens or residents and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates. Each shareholder that is not a U.S. person should consider the U.S. and foreign tax consequences of ownership of shares of a Fund, including the possibility that such a shareholder may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or a lower rate reduced by treaty).

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"). A 30% withholding tax on a Fund's distributions, including capital gains distributions, and on gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of shares of the Fund generally applies if paid to a foreign entity unless: (i) if the foreign entity is a "foreign financial institution," it undertakes certain due diligence, reporting, withholding and certification obligations, (ii) if the foreign entity is not a "foreign financial institution," it identifies certain of its U.S. investors or (iii) the foreign entity is otherwise excepted under FATCA. Withholding under FATCA is required: (i) with respect to certain distributions from your Fund beginning on July 1, 2014; and (ii) with respect to certain capital gains distributions and gross proceeds from a sale or disposition of Fund shares that occur on or after January 1, 2019. If withholding is required under FATCA on a payment related to your shares, investors that otherwise would not be subject to withholding (or that otherwise would be entitled to a reduced rate of withholding) on such payment generally will be required to seek a refund or credit from the IRS to obtain the benefits of such exemption or reduction. The Fund will not pay any additional amounts in respect to amounts withheld under FATCA. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the effect of FATCA based on your individual circumstances.

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

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

THE FUNDS' DISTRIBUTOR

Quasar Distributors, LLC, 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, 6th Floor, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 ("Quasar"), serves as the Funds' principal underwriter in a continuous public offering of the Funds' shares. Pursuant to a distribution agreement between the Funds and Quasar (the "Distribution Agreement"), Quasar acts as the Funds' principal underwriter and distributor and provides certain administrative services and promotes and arranges for the sale of the Funds' shares. Quasar is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is a member of FINRA.

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

Distribution Plan

Each Fund has adopted a Distribution Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act under which each Fund's Retail Class shares pays the Distributor an amount which is accrued daily and paid quarterly. The Hodges Fund and the Small Cap Fund each have a "reimbursement plan" which means that each Fund's Plan may make payments of up to 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets as reimbursement for expenses incurred. The Small Intrinsic Value Fund, the SMID Fund, the Pure Contrarian Fund and the Blue Chip Equity Fund each have a "compensation plan" which means that each Fund's Plan may make payments of 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets regardless of the distribution expenses incurred. The Board has authorized each Fund to pay First Dallas Securities, Inc., an affiliate of the Advisor, up to 0.05% out of the 0.25% Rule 12b-1 fee for the services it provides to shareholders. Amounts paid under the Plan, by each Fund, are paid to the Distributor to compensate broker-dealers and service providers that provide distribution-related services to the Retail Class for the costs of the services provided and the expenses borne in the distribution of a Fund's shares, including overhead and telephone expenses; printing and distribution of prospectuses and reports used in connection with the offering of a Fund's shares to prospective investors; and preparation, printing and distribution of sales literature and advertising materials. Such fee is paid to the Distributor each year only to the extent of such costs and expenses of the Distributor under the Plan actually incurred in that year. The services provided by selected dealers pursuant to the Plan are primarily designed to promote the sale of shares of a Fund and include the furnishing of office space and equipment, telephone facilities, personnel and assistance to a Fund in servicing such shareholders. The services provided by the administrators pursuant to the Plan are designed to provide support services to a Fund and include establishing and maintaining shareholders' accounts and records, processing purchase and redemption transactions, answering routine client inquiries regarding a Fund and providing other services to a Fund as may be required.

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

While there is no assurance that the expenditures of a Fund's assets to finance distribution of shares will have the anticipated results, the Board believes there is a reasonable likelihood that one or more of

such benefits will result, and because the Board is in a position to monitor the distribution expenses, it is able to determine the benefit of such expenditures in deciding whether to continue the Plan.

The allocation of 12b-1 fees for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, is shown in the table below.

12b-1 Payments

	Advertising & Marketing	Presentations/Roadshows	Printing & Postage	Payment to Distributor	Payment to Dealers	Compensation to Sales Personnel	Other Expenses	Interest, carrying or other financing charges	Total 12b-1 Fees Incurred
Hodges Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$671,204	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$671,204
Small Cap Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,388,965	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,388,965
Small Intrinsic Value Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$253,660	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$253,660
SMID Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42,162	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42,162
Pure Contrarian Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,644	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,644
Blue Chip Equity Income Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$57,294	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$57,294

SUB-ACCOUNTING SERVICE FEES

In addition to the fees that the Funds may pay to their Transfer Agent, the Board has authorized the Funds to pay service fees, at the annual rate of up to 0.10% of applicable average net assets or \$22 per account to intermediaries such as banks, broker-dealers, financial advisers or other financial institutions, for sub-administration, sub-transfer agency, recordkeeping (collectively, “sub-accounting services”) and other shareholder services associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus, networked, or other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents. (Prior to June 1, 2017, the maximum service fees authorized by the Board to be paid by the Funds was 0.10% of the applicable net assets or \$35 per account, whichever was lower.) Any sub-accounting fees paid by the Funds are included in the total amount of “Other Expenses” listed in each Fund’s Fees and Expenses table in the Prospectus.

The Funds pay certain financial intermediaries fees for sub-accounting services or other shareholder services. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, the Funds paid the following amounts for sub-accounting services:

Sub-Accounting Services Fees	
Hodges Fund	\$ 187,378
Small Cap Fund	\$676,159
Small Intrinsic Value Fund	\$97,295
SMID Fund	\$7,784
Pure Contrarian Fund	\$2,520
Blue Chip Equity Income Fund	\$5,157

MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS

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

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

Entertainment, Conferences and Events. The Advisor also may pay cash or non-cash compensation to sales representatives of financial intermediaries in the form of (i) occasional gifts; (ii) occasional meals, tickets or other entertainments; and/or (iii) sponsorship support for the financial intermediary's client seminars and cooperative advertising. In addition, the Advisor pays for exhibit space or sponsorships at regional or national events of financial intermediaries.

During the Funds' fiscal year, the following financial intermediaries were paid out the Advisor's revenues:

Firm

National Financial Services LLC
Charles Schwab & Company, Inc.
First Dallas Securities
Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
TD Ameritrade Clearing
Pershing LLC
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith
UBS AG
LPL Financial Corporation
Vanguard Marketing Corporation

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

Finder's Fees

The Advisor or distributor may also pay cash compensation in the form of finder's fees that vary depending on the dollar amount of the shares sold.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Funds' annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, is available, without charge, upon request by calling 1-866-811-0224 and the financial statements, accompanying notes and report of independent registered public accounting firm appearing therein are incorporated by reference into this SAI.

APPENDIX A CORPORATE BOND RATINGS*

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

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

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

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

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

Standard & Poor's Ratings Group

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B COMMERCIAL PAPER RATINGS

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

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

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

Standard & Poor's Ratings Group

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

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