

October 11, 2016

Centaur Total Return Fund
A series of Centaur Mutual Funds Trust

**Supplement to Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information,
each dated February 28, 2016**

The Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, each dated February 28, 2016, of the Centaur Total Return Fund (the “Fund”) are hereby amended to reflect the following new information:

New Administrator/Transfer Agent and Distributor

Effective October 31, 2016, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC is the new administrator and transfer agent of the Fund and Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC is the new principal underwriter of the Fund.

Address of Fund

Beginning October 31, 2016, inquiries concerning the Fund or shareholder accounts, and orders to purchase, redeem, or exchange shares of the Fund should be addressed to:

U.S. Mail:

Centaur Mutual Funds Trust
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707

Overnight:

Centaur Mutual Funds Trust
c/o Ultimus Asset Services, LLC
225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

For further information concerning purchases or redemptions of Fund shares, see “Investing in the Fund” in the Prospectus.

New Fax

Effective October 31, 2016, the Fund’s fax number will be 1-877-513-0756.

Further Information

For further information, please contact the Fund toll-free at (888) 484-5766. You may also obtain additional copies of the Fund’s Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, free of charge, by writing to the Fund c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC at P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707, by calling the Fund toll-free at the number above or by visiting the Fund’s website at www.centaurmutualfunds.com.

Please retain for future reference.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Centaur Total Return Fund

Ticker Symbol TILDX

A series of the

CENTAUR MUTUAL FUNDS TRUST

Southlake Town Square
1460 Main Street, Suite 234
Southlake, TX 76092
Telephone **1-888-484-5766**

February 28, 2016

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This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is meant to be read in conjunction with the Prospectus, dated the same date as this SAI, for the Centaur Total Return Fund (“Fund”) and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. Because this SAI is not itself a prospectus, no investment in shares of the Fund should be made solely upon the information contained herein. Copies of the Fund’s Prospectus and Annual Reports may be obtained at no charge by writing or calling the Fund at the address or phone number shown above. Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the same meanings as in the Prospectus.

OTHER INVESTMENT POLICIES

The Fund is a non-diversified series of Centaur Mutual Funds Trust (“Trust”). The Trust is an open-end management investment company registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and was organized on April 23, 2004 as a Delaware statutory trust. As of October 30, 2013, the Trust’s name was changed from “Tilson Investment Trust” to “Centaur Mutual Funds Trust”, and the Fund’s name was changed from “Tilson Dividend Fund” to “Centaur Total Return Fund”. The following policies supplement the Fund’s investment objectives and policies as set forth in the Prospectus for the Fund. Attached to this SAI is Appendix A, which contains descriptions of the rating symbols used by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations for securities in which the Fund may invest.

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

Economic and Regulatory Risk. Although the U.S. economy has seen gradual improvement over the years, the effects of the global financial crisis that began to unfold in 2007 continue to exist and economic growth has been slow and uneven. In response to the crisis, the U.S. and other governments and the Federal Reserve and other foreign central banks took steps to support financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at historically low levels. It is unclear how long this support will last and at what levels. Reduction or withdrawal of support by the U.S. and the Federal Reserve and/or by other governments and their central banks, failure of such efforts or support in response to the crisis, or investor perception that such efforts or support are not succeeding could negatively affect financial markets generally, as well as result in higher interest rates, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of certain securities, including securities held by the Fund.

In addition, policy and legislative changes in the U.S. and in other countries have been implemented that are affecting many aspects of the financial markets and imposing additional regulatory requirements. Given the broad scope, sweeping nature, and relatively recent enactment of some of these changes, the potential impact they could have on securities held by the Fund is unclear and may not be fully known for some time. These changes and any future regulatory changes could adversely affect the Fund.

Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Breaches in cybersecurity include, among other things, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber-attacks. Cybersecurity breaches affecting the Fund or its advisor, custodian, transfer agent, intermediaries or other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cybersecurity breaches may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAVs, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. In addition, cybersecurity breaches can cause malfunctions or disruptions in the technology systems used by the Fund, including the internet or computer systems used by the Fund or its service providers. The Fund may incur additional costs for cybersecurity risk management purposes. Although the Fund is taking steps to mitigate the risks of breaches in cybersecurity, there is no guarantee that such steps will be successful. The Fund relies on third party services providers for many of the day-to-day operations, and is therefore subject to the risk that the protections and protocols implemented by those service providers will be ineffective in protecting the Fund from cybersecurity breaches. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund’s investments in such companies to lose value. There is no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in protecting against cybersecurity breaches.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may acquire U.S. government securities or corporate debt securities subject to repurchase agreements. A repurchase transaction occurs when, at the time the Fund purchases a security (normally a U.S. Treasury obligation), it also resells it to the vendor (normally a member bank of the Federal Reserve or a registered government securities dealer) and must deliver the security (and/or securities substituted for them under the repurchase agreement) to the vendor on an agreed upon date in the future. The repurchase price exceeds the purchase price by an amount which reflects an agreed upon market interest rate effective for the period of time during which the repurchase

agreement is in effect. Delivery pursuant to the resale generally will normally occur within one to seven days of the purchase.

Repurchase agreements are considered “loans” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”), collateralized by the underlying security. The Trust’s Board of Trustees (each a “Trustee” and collectively, “Trustees” or “Board”) has implemented procedures to monitor on a continuous basis the value of the collateral serving as security for any repurchase obligations. Additionally, Centaur Capital Partners, L.P., the Fund’s investment advisor (“Advisor” or “Centaur”), will consider the creditworthiness of the vendor. If the vendor fails to pay the agreed upon resale price on the delivery date, the Fund will retain or attempt to dispose of the collateral. The Fund’s risk is that such default may include any decline in value of the collateral to an amount which is less than 100% of the repurchase price, any costs of disposing of such collateral, and any loss resulting from any delay in foreclosing on the collateral. The Fund will not enter into any repurchase agreement that would cause more than 10% of its net assets to be invested in repurchase agreements which extend beyond seven days.

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

Funding Agreements. The Fund may invest in various types of funding agreements. A funding agreement is, in substance, an obligation of indebtedness negotiated privately between an investor and an insurance company. Funding agreements often have maturity-shortening features, such as an unconditional put, that permit the investor to require the insurance company to return the principal amount of the funding agreement, together with accrued interest, within one year or less. Most funding agreements are not transferable by the investor and, therefore, are illiquid, except to the extent the funding agreement is subject to a demand feature of seven days or less. An insurance company may be subject to special protection under state insurance laws, which protections may impair the ability of the investor to require prompt performance by the insurance company of its payment obligations under the funding agreement.

Investment Companies. The Fund may, from time to time, invest in securities of other investment companies, including, without limitation, money market funds and exchange traded funds (“ETFs”). The Fund expects to rely on Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act when purchasing shares of a money market fund. Under Rule 12d1-1, the Fund may generally invest without limitation in money market funds as long as the Fund pays no sales charge (“sales charge”), as defined in rule 2830(b)(8) of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), or service fee, as defined in Rule 2830(b)(9) of the Conduct Rules of FINRA, charged in connection with the purchase, sale, or redemption of securities issued by the money market fund (“service fee”); or the Advisor waives its management fee in an amount necessary to offset any sales charge or service fee. The Fund expects to rely on Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act when purchasing shares of other investment companies that are not money market funds. Under Section 12(d)(1)(F), the Fund may generally acquire shares of another investment company unless, immediately after such acquisition, the Fund and its affiliated persons would hold more than 3% of the investment company’s total outstanding stock (the “3% Limitation”). To the extent the 3% Limitation applies to an investment the Fund wishes to make, the Fund may be prevented from allocating its investments in the manner that the Advisor considers optimal. Also, in the event that there is a proxy vote with respect to shares of another investment company purchased and held by the Fund under Section 12(d)(1)(F), then the Fund will either (i) vote such shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such securities; or (ii) contact its shareholders for instructions regarding how to

vote the proxy. Investments in other investment companies subject the Fund to additional operating and management fees and expenses. For example, investors in the Fund will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests, in addition to the direct fees and expenses of the Fund.

Exchange Traded Funds. The Fund may invest in an exchange traded fund (“ETF”). An index-based ETF is an investment company that holds a portfolio of common stock or bonds designed to track the performance of a securities index or sector of an index. Alternatively, an ETF may be actively managed in accordance with a particular investment objective and strategy, similar to other non-index based investment companies. ETFs are traded on a securities exchange based on their market value. An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional registered investment company (i.e., one that is not exchange traded), including the risk that the general level of stock prices, or that the prices of stocks within a particular sector, may increase or decrease, thereby affecting the value of the shares of an ETF. In addition, all ETFs will have costs and expenses that will be passed on to the Fund and these costs and expenses will in turn increase the expenses of the Fund. ETFs are also subject to the following risks that often do not apply to conventional investment companies: (i) the market price of the ETF’s shares may trade at a discount to the ETF’s net asset value, and as a result, ETFs may experience more price volatility than other types of portfolio investments and such volatility could negatively impact the net asset value of the Fund; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained at a sufficient volume; (iii) trading of an ETF’s shares may be halted if the listing exchange deems such action appropriate; and (iv) ETF shares may be delisted from the exchange on which they trade, or “circuit breakers” (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices used by the exchange) may temporarily halt trading in the ETF’s stock. Index-based ETFs are also subject to the risks of the underlying securities or sectors that the ETF is designed to track. Finally, there may be legal limitations and other conditions imposed by SEC rules on the amount of the ETF shares that the Fund may acquire.

Equity Securities. The equity portion of the Fund’s portfolio will generally be comprised of common stocks traded on domestic securities exchanges or on the over-the-counter market. In addition to common stocks, the equity portion of the Fund’s portfolio may also include preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, and convertible bonds. Prices of equity securities in which the Fund invests may fluctuate in response to many factors, including, but not limited to, the activities of the individual companies whose securities the Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. In addition, regardless of any one company’s particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all equity securities, which could also result in losses for the Fund. Market declines may continue for an indefinite period of time, and investors should understand that during temporary or extended bear markets, the value of equity securities will decline.

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

Companies With Unusual Valuations Based Upon Many Traditional Methods. The Fund may invest in securities of companies whose market prices grow and very quickly reflect unreasonable valuations by traditional valuation techniques. Many of these types of companies have a low level of revenues relative to their market capitalization, and many are not yet profitable.

Since the prices of the securities of these companies do not reflect the usual relationships between price and corporate revenues, income, or profits, investments in these securities are accompanied by a substantial risk of loss because of their volatility and speculative nature. Numerous factors may cause the prices of these securities to fall precipitously, which may cause the Fund to sustain substantial losses on any investments in such companies. These factors include, but are not limited to, market participants evaluating these securities using more traditional valuation techniques, investors taking less interest in these securities, a general downturn in the market for these securities, or adverse changes in market participants’ expectations regarding the potential markets, revenues, income, or profitability for these types of companies.

Foreign Securities. The Fund may invest directly in foreign securities traded on U.S. national exchanges or over-the-counter domestic exchanges; foreign securities represented by American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), as described below; and foreign securities traded on foreign exchanges. The Fund may also invest in foreign currency-denominated fixed-income securities. Investing in securities issued by companies whose principal business activities are outside the United States may involve significant risks not present in domestic investments. For example, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies, particularly those not subject to the disclosure and reporting requirements of the U.S. securities laws. Foreign issuers are generally not bound by uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Investments in foreign securities also involve the risk of possible adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, limitation on the removal of cash or other assets of the Fund, political or financial instability, or diplomatic and other developments which could affect such investments. Foreign securities also involve currency risk, which is the risk that the value of a foreign security will decrease due to changes in the relative value of the U.S. dollar and the security’s underlying foreign currency. Further, economies of particular countries or areas of the world may differ favorably or unfavorably from the economy of the United States. Foreign securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and therefore may exhibit greater price volatility. Additional costs associated with an investment in foreign securities may include higher custodial fees than would apply to domestic custodial arrangements, and transaction costs of foreign currency conversions. Certain foreign governments levy withholding taxes on dividend and interest income. Although in some countries it is possible for the Fund to recover a portion of these taxes, the portion that cannot be recovered will reduce the income that the Fund receives from its investments.

ADRs provide a method whereby the Fund may invest in securities issued by companies whose principal business activities are outside the United States. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities, and may be issued as sponsored or unsponsored programs. In sponsored programs, an issuer has made arrangements to have its securities trade in the form of ADRs. In unsponsored programs, the issuer may not be directly involved in the creation of the program. Although regulatory requirements with respect to sponsored and unsponsored programs are generally similar, in some cases it may be easier to obtain financial information from an issuer that has participated in the creation of a sponsored program.

Corporate and Municipal Debt Securities. The Fund may invest in fixed income investments, including corporate, municipal, or other government debt securities. Corporate and municipal debt obligations purchased by the Fund may be any credit quality, maturity, or yield. Accordingly, the Fund’s debt securities may include “investment grade” securities (those rated at least Baa by Moody’s, BBB by S&P or Fitch, or if not rated, of equivalent quality in the Advisor’s opinion). In addition, the Fund’s debt securities may include lower-rated debt securities including, without limitation, junk bonds. Debt obligations rated Baa by Moody’s or BBB by S&P or Fitch may be considered speculative and are subject to risks of non-payment of interest and principal. Debt obligations rated lower than Baa by Moody’s or lower than BBB by S&P or Fitch are generally considered speculative and subject to significant risks of non-payment of interest and principal. Descriptions of the quality ratings of Moody’s, S&P, and Fitch are contained in Appendix A to this SAI. While the Advisor utilizes the ratings of various credit rating services as one factor in establishing creditworthiness, they rely primarily upon their own analysis of factors establishing creditworthiness. The retail secondary market for these “junk bonds” may be less liquid than that of higher-rated securities and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices than those used in calculation the Fund’s net asset value. These risks can reduce the Fund’s share prices and the income it earns.

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

Real Estate Securities. Although the Fund will not invest directly in real estate, the Fund may invest in securities of issuers primarily engaged in or related to the real estate industry. The Fund may invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and real estate operating companies, as well as other types of real estate securities such as publicly traded common stock, preferred stock, limited partnerships (including real estate master limited partnerships), rights or warrants to purchase common stock or convertible securities of corporations engaged in real estate development or companies whose financial prospects are deemed by the Advisor to be real estate oriented and consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives. A REIT is a pooled investment vehicle that is organized as a corporation or business trust which invests primarily in income producing real estate or real estate loans or interests. Therefore, an investment in REITs or other real estate securities is subject to certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and with the real estate industry in general. These risks include, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the clean-up of, and liability to third parties for damages resulting from, environmental problems; casualty or condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates. To the extent that assets underlying the REIT’s investments are concentrated geographically, by property type or in certain other respects, the REIT may be subject to certain of the foregoing risks to a greater extent. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are dependent upon management skills, are not diversified, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers, and self-liquidation. REITs are also subject to the possibilities of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and failing to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act.

REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. When interest rates decline, the value of a REIT’s investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a REIT’s investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to decline. In contrast, as interest rates on adjustable rate mortgage loans are reset periodically, yields on a REIT’s investment in such loans will gradually align themselves to reflect changes in market interest rates, causing the value of such investments to fluctuate less dramatically in response to interest rate fluctuations than would investments in fixed rate obligations. Investing in REITs involves risks similar to those associated with investing in small capitalization companies. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in a limited volume, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company securities.

Options. The Fund may purchase and write put and call options on securities. A call option is a contract which gives the purchaser of the option (in return for a premium paid) the right to buy, and the writer of the option (in return for a premium received) the obligation to sell, the underlying security at the exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option, regardless of the market price of the security during the option period. A put option is a contract which gives the purchaser of the option (in return for a premium paid) the right to sell, and the writer of the option (in return for a premium received) the obligation to buy, the underlying security at the exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option, regardless of the market price of the security during the option period. A call option on a security is covered, for example, when the writer of the call option owns the security on which the option is written (or on a security convertible into such a security without additional consideration) throughout the option period. In contrast, a call option is uncovered (or naked) when the writer of the call option does not simultaneously own the underlying security on which the call option is written (or does not own a security convertible into such security without additional consideration) during the entire option period. The risks associated with covered option transactions include the following: (i) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on the ability of the Advisor to predict movements in the prices of the individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates; (ii) there may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in the market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of options; (iii) there may not be a liquid secondary market for options; and (iv) while the Fund will receive a premium when it writes covered call options, it may not participate fully in a rise in the market value of the underlying security. This is because if the Fund’s underlying stock runs up past the option strike price the option holder may exercise the option to purchase the shares at the agreed upon price. The Fund’s profits in this scenario will be limited to the difference between the purchase price and the strike price, plus the option premium received. The Fund will not purchase put options when the aggregate premiums on outstanding put options exceed 10% of the Fund’s net assets at the time of purchase. Options trading is a highly specialized activity that entails greater than ordinary investment risks.

Writing Covered Call Options. The Fund will write covered call options both to reduce the risks associated with certain of its investments and to increase total investment return through the receipt of premiums. In return for the premium income, the Fund will give up the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price so long as its obligations under the contract continue, except insofar as the premium represents a profit. Moreover, in writing the call option, the Fund will retain the risk of loss should the price of the security decline. The premium is intended to offset that loss in whole or in part. Unlike the situation in which the Fund owns securities not subject to a call option, the Fund, in writing covered call options, must assume that the call may be exercised at any time prior to the expiration of its obligation as a writer, and that, in such circumstances, the net proceeds realized from the sale of the underlying securities pursuant to the call may be substantially below the prevailing market price.

The Fund may terminate its obligation under an option it has written by buying an identical option. Such a transaction is called a “closing purchase transaction.” The Fund will realize a gain or loss from a closing purchase transaction if the amount paid to purchase a call option is less or more than the amount received from the sale of the corresponding call option. Also, because increases in the market price of a call option will generally reflect increases in the market price of the underlying security, any loss resulting from the exercise or closing out of a call option is likely to be offset in whole or part by unrealized appreciation of the underlying security owned by the Fund. When an underlying security is sold from the Fund’s securities portfolio, the Fund will effect a closing purchase transaction so as to close out any existing covered call option on that underlying security.

Writing Put Options. The writer of a put option becomes obligated to purchase the underlying security at a specified price during the option period if the buyer elects to exercise the option before its expiration date. If the Fund writes a put option, the Fund will be required to “cover” it, for example, by depositing and maintaining in a segregated account with its custodian cash, U.S. government securities, or other liquid securities having a value equal to or greater than the exercise price of the option.

The Fund may write put options either to earn additional income in the form of option premiums (anticipating that the price of the underlying security will remain stable or rise during the option period and the option will therefore not be exercised) or to acquire the underlying security at a net cost below the current value (e.g., the option is exercised because of a decline in the price of the underlying security, but the amount paid by the Fund, offset by the option premium, is less than the current price). The risk of either strategy is that the price of the underlying security may decline by an amount greater than the premium received. The premium which the Fund receives from writing a put option will reflect, among other things, the current market price of the underlying security, the relationship of the exercise price to that market price, the historical price volatility of the underlying security, the option period, supply and demand, and interest rates. The Fund may effect a closing purchase transaction to realize a profit on an outstanding put option or to prevent an outstanding put option from being exercised.

Purchasing Put and Call Options. The Fund may purchase call options to benefit from expected increases in the price of the underlying security, to close out a written call position or to protect against an increase in the price of a security it anticipates purchasing. The Fund may purchase put options on securities to benefit from an anticipated decline in the price of the underlying security which it does not hold, to either partially or fully offset losses resulting from a possible decline in the value of a security which it does hold or to close out a written put position. The purchase of put options on securities the Fund owns will enable the Fund to preserve, at least partially, unrealized gains in an appreciated security in its portfolio without actually selling the security. In addition, the Fund will continue to receive interest or dividend income on the security. The Fund may sell put or call options it has previously purchased, which could result in a net gain or loss depending on whether the amount received on the sale is more or less than the premium and other transaction costs paid on the put or call option which was bought. If a put or call option purchased by the Fund is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price or, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Furthermore, if trading restrictions or suspensions are imposed on the options market, the Fund may be unable to close out a position.

Securities Index Options. The Fund may write puts, write (or sell) covered call options, and purchase put and call options on securities indexes for the purpose of hedging against the risk of unfavorable price movements adversely affecting the value of the Fund’s securities or securities it intends to purchase or to benefit from the anticipated increase (e.g., in the case of a purchased call) or decline (e.g., in the case of a purchased put) of the securities index. The Fund will only write call options that are “covered”. A call option on a securities index is considered covered, for example, if, so long as the Fund is obligated

as the writer of the call, it holds securities the price changes of which are, in the opinion of the Advisor, expected to replicate substantially the movement of the index or indexes upon which the options written by the Fund are based. If the Fund writes a put on a securities index, the Fund will be considered to “cover” it, for example, by segregating with its custodian cash, U.S. government securities, or other liquid high-grade debt obligations having a value equal to or greater than the exercise price of the option. Unlike a stock option, which gives the holder the right to purchase or sell a specified stock at a specified price, an option on a securities index gives the holder the right to receive a cash “exercise settlement amount” equal to the difference between the exercise price of the option and the value of the underlying stock index on the exercise date, multiplied by a fixed “index multiplier.”

A securities index fluctuates with changes in the market value of the securities so included. For example, some securities index options are based on a broad market index such as the S&P 500 Total Return Index or the NYSE Composite Index, or a narrower market index such as the S&P 100 Index. Indexes may also be based on an industry or market segment such as the AMEX Oil and Gas Index or the Computer and Business Equipment Index.

The Fund’s use of securities index options is subject to certain risks. The Fund’s ability to effectively hedge all or a portion of the securities in its portfolio, in anticipation of or during a market decline through transactions in put options on securities indexes, depends on the degree to which price movements in the underlying index correlate with the price movements in the Fund’s portfolio securities. Consequently, the Fund will bear the risk that the prices of its portfolio securities being hedged will not move in the same amount as the prices of the Fund’s put options on the securities indexes. It is also possible that there may be a negative correlation between the index and the Fund’s portfolio securities that would result in a loss on both such portfolio securities and the options on securities indexes acquired by the Fund.

While transactions in derivatives may reduce certain risks, these transactions themselves entail certain other risks. For example, unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices, or currency exchange rates may result in a poorer overall performance of the Fund than if it had not entered into any derivatives transactions. Derivatives may magnify the Fund’s gains or losses, causing it to make or lose substantially more than it invested.

When used for hedging purposes, increases in the value of the securities the Fund holds or intends to acquire should offset any losses incurred with a derivative. Purchasing derivatives for purposes other than hedging could expose the Fund to greater risks.

The Fund’s ability to hedge its securities through derivatives depends on the degree to which price movements in the underlying index or instrument correlate with price movements in the relevant securities. In the case of poor correlation, the price of the securities the Fund is hedging may not move in the same amount, or even in the same direction as the hedging instrument. The Advisor will try to minimize this risk by investing only in those contracts whose behavior it expects to resemble with the portfolio securities it is trying to hedge. However, if the Fund’s prediction of interest and currency rates, market value, volatility, or other economic factors is incorrect, the Fund may lose money, or may not make as much money as it expected.

Derivative prices can diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments, even if the characteristics of the underlying instruments are very similar to the derivative. Listed below are some of the factors that may cause such a divergence:

- current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument, and the time remaining until expiration of the contract;
- a difference between the derivatives and securities markets, including different levels of demand, how the instruments are traded, the imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading of an instrument stops; and
- differences between the derivatives, such as different margin requirements, different liquidity of such markets, and the participation of speculators in such markets.

Derivatives based upon a narrower index of securities, such as those of a particular industry group, may present greater risk than derivatives based on a broad market index. Since narrower indices are made up of a smaller number of securities, they are more susceptible to rapid and extreme price fluctuations because of changes in the value of those securities.

While currency futures and options values are expected to correlate with exchange rates, they may not reflect other factors that affect the value of the investments of the Fund. A currency hedge, for example, should protect a yen-denominated security from a decline in the yen, but will not protect the Fund against a price decline resulting from deterioration in the issuer’s creditworthiness. Because the value of the Fund’s foreign-denominated investments changes in response to many

factors other than exchange rates, it may not be possible to match the amount of currency options and futures to the value of the Fund's investments precisely over time.

Before a futures contract or option is exercised or expires, the Fund can terminate it only by entering into a closing purchase or sale transaction. Moreover, the Fund may close out a futures contract only on the exchange the contract was initially traded. Although the Fund intends to purchase options and futures only where there appears to be an active market, there is no guarantee that such a liquid market will exist. If there is no secondary market for the contract, or the market is illiquid, the Fund may not be able to close out its position. In an illiquid market, the Fund may:

- have to sell securities to meet its daily margin requirements at a time when it is disadvantageous to do so;
- have to purchase or sell the instrument underlying the contract;
- not be able to hedge its investments; and
- not be able to realize profits or limit its losses.

Derivatives may become illiquid (i.e., difficult to sell at a desired time and price) under a variety of market conditions. For example:

- an exchange may suspend or limit trading in a particular derivative instrument, an entire category of derivatives, or all derivatives, which sometimes occurs because of increased market volatility;
- unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations of an exchange;
- the facilities of the exchange may not be adequate to handle current trading volume;
- equipment failures, government intervention, insolvency of a brokerage firm or clearing house, or other occurrences may disrupt normal trading activity; or
- investors may lose interest in a particular derivative or category of derivatives.

If the Advisor incorrectly predicts stock market and interest rate trends, the Fund may lose money by investing in derivatives. For example, if the Fund were to write a call option based on the Advisor's expectation that the price of the underlying security would fall, but the price were to rise instead, the Fund could be required to sell the security upon exercise at a price below the current market price. Similarly, if the Fund were to write a put option based on the Advisor's expectation that the price of the underlying security would rise, but the price were to fall instead, the Fund could be required to purchase the security upon exercise at a price higher than the current market price.

Because of the low margin deposits required upon the opening of a derivative position, such transactions involve an extremely high degree of leverage. Consequently, a relatively small price movement in a derivative may result in an immediate and substantial loss (as well as gain) to the Fund and it may lose more than it originally invested in the derivative.

If the price of a futures contract changes adversely, the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it is disadvantageous to do so to meet its minimum daily margin requirement. The Fund may lose its margin deposits if a broker with whom it has an open futures contract or related option becomes insolvent or declares bankruptcy.

The prices of derivatives are volatile (i.e., they may change rapidly, substantially, and unpredictably) and are influenced by a variety of factors, including:

- actual and anticipated changes in interest rates;
- fiscal and monetary policies; and
- national and international political events.

Most exchanges limit the amount by which the price of a derivative can change during a single trading day. Daily trading limits establish the maximum amount that the price of a derivative may vary from the settlement price of that derivative at the end of trading on the previous day. Once the price of a derivative reaches this value, the Fund may not trade that derivative at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a given day and does not limit potential gains or losses. Derivative prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days, preventing prompt liquidation of the derivative.

Futures Contracts. A futures contract is a bilateral agreement to buy or sell a security (or deliver a cash settlement price, in the case of a contract relating to an index or otherwise not calling for physical delivery at the end of trading in the contracts) for a set price in the future. Futures contracts are designated by boards of trade which have been designated "contracts

markets” by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). No purchase price is paid or received when the contract is entered into. Instead, the Fund, upon entering into a futures contract (and to maintain the Fund’s open positions in futures contracts), would be required to deposit with its custodian in a segregated account in the name of the futures broker an amount of cash, U.S. government securities, suitable money market instruments, or liquid, high-grade debt securities, known as “initial margin.” The margin required for a particular futures contract is set by the exchange on which the contract is traded, and may be significantly modified from time to time by the exchange during the term of the contract. Futures contracts are customarily purchased and sold on margin that may range upward from less than 5% of the value of the contract being traded. By using futures contracts as a risk management technique, given the greater liquidity in the futures market than in the cash market, it may be possible to accomplish certain results more quickly and with lower transaction costs.

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

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

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

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

Options on Futures Contracts. The Fund may purchase exchange-traded and non-exchange traded call and put options on futures contracts and write exchange-traded and non-exchange traded call options on futures contracts. Certain of these put and call options are traded on exchanges that are licensed and regulated by the CFTC for the purpose of options trading. Other such put and call options are not traded on exchanges but are traded in secondary markets. A call option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to purchase a futures contract (assume a “long” position) at a specified exercise price at any time before the option expires. A put option gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to sell a futures contract (assume a “short” position), for a specified exercise price at any time before the option expires.

The Fund will write only options on futures contracts that are “covered.” The Fund will be considered “covered” with respect to a put option it has written if, so long as it is obligated as a writer of the put, the Fund segregates with its custodian cash, U.S. government securities or liquid securities at all times equal to or greater than the aggregate exercise price of the puts it has written (less any related margin deposited with the futures broker). The Fund will be considered “covered” with respect to a call option it has written on a debt security future if, so long as it is obligated as a writer of the call, the Fund owns a security deliverable under the futures contract. The Fund will be considered “covered” with respect to a call option it

has written on a securities index future if the Fund owns, so long as the Fund is obligated as the writer of the call, securities the price changes of which are, in the opinion of the Advisor, expected to replicate substantially the movement of the index upon which the futures contract is based.

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

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

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

The purchase of put options on futures contracts is a means of hedging against a general decline in market prices. The purchase of a call option on a futures contract represents a means of hedging against a market advance when the particular Fund is not fully invested.

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

Limitations on Purchase and Sale of Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. Futures contracts and options on futures contracts can be volatile instruments and involve certain risks. If the Advisor applies a hedge at an inappropriate time or judge market movements incorrectly, options and futures strategies may lower the Fund’s return. The Fund could also experience losses if the prices of its options and futures positions were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if it could not close out its position because of an illiquid market. The Fund will not engage in transactions in futures contracts and related options for speculation. In instances involving the purchase of futures contracts or the writing of covered put options thereon by the Fund, an amount of cash and cash equivalents, equal to the cost of such futures contracts or options written (less any related margin deposits), will be deposited in a segregated account with the Fund’s custodian, thereby ensuring that the use of such futures contracts and options is unleveraged. In instances involving the sale of futures contracts or the writing of covered call options thereon by the Fund, the securities underlying such futures contracts or covered options will at all times be maintained by the Fund or, in the case of index futures and related options, the Fund will own securities the price changes of which are, in the opinion of the Advisor, expected to replicate substantially the movement of the index upon which the futures contract or covered option is based.

Forward Commitment & When-Issued Securities. The Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis or for settlement at a future date if the Fund holds sufficient assets to meet the purchase price. In such purchase transactions, the Fund will not accrue interest on the purchased security until the actual settlement. Similarly, if a security is sold for a forward date, the Fund will accrue the interest until the settlement of the sale. When-issued security purchases and forward

commitments have a higher degree of risk of price movement before settlement due to the extended time period between the execution and settlement of the purchase or sale. As a result, the exposure to the counterparty of the purchase or sale is increased. Although the Fund would generally purchase securities on a forward commitment or when-issued basis with the intention of taking delivery, the Fund may sell such a security prior to the settlement date if the Advisor feels such action is appropriate. In such a case, the Fund could incur a short-term gain or loss.

Illiquid Investments. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, which are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the prices at which they are valued. The following securities may be considered to be illiquid: repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days, non-publicly offered securities, restricted securities, assignments, participations, investment certificates, and certain limited partnerships. Under the supervision of the Trustees, the Advisor determines the liquidity of the Fund's investments, and through reports from the Advisor, the Trustees monitor investments in illiquid instruments. In determining the liquidity of the Fund's investments, the Advisor may consider various factors including (i) the frequency of trades and quotations; (ii) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace; (iii) dealer undertakings to make a market; (iv) the nature of the security (including any demand or tender features); and (v) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset the Fund's rights and obligations relating to the investment). If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, the Fund were in a position where more than 15% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, it would seek to take appropriate steps to protect liquidity. Investment in illiquid securities poses risks of potential delays in resale and uncertainty in valuation. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and the Fund may be unable to dispose of illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices.

Restricted Securities. Within its limitation on investment in illiquid securities, the Fund may purchase restricted securities that generally can be sold in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the federal securities laws, or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, the Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time the Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If during such a period adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security. Restricted Securities which can be offered and sold to qualified institutional buyers under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act ("144A Securities") and are determined to be liquid under guidelines adopted by and subject to the supervision of the Trustees are not subject to the limitations on illiquid securities.

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

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

Lack of Diversification. The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that the Trust has not made an election to be a "diversified" investment company under the 1940 Act. Most mutual funds elect to be "diversified" funds that, as to 75% of their assets, cannot invest more than 5% of their assets in any one security at any given time. A non-diversified fund is not subject to this limitation, and so it can hold a relatively small number of securities in its portfolio. Even a non-diversified fund has to have some diversification for tax purposes, though. Under the tax code, all mutual funds are required, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year, to have (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund's total assets be invested in cash,

U.S. Government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities, limited with respect to any one issuer for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets; and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies).

Subject to the requirements of the U.S. tax code and the Fund's investment restrictions (see description below under "Investment Limitations"), the Fund may make significant investments in the securities of a particular issuer, select companies in a particular industry, or select companies in a sector within a particular industry. Such a concentration of Fund investments exposes the Fund to additional risks, and greater potential for significant share price fluctuation. The Fund may or may not have a diversified portfolio of investments at any given time, and may have large amounts of assets invested in a very small number of companies, industries, or securities. Such lack of diversification substantially increases market risks and the risk of loss associated with an investment in the Fund, because the value of each security will have a greater impact on the Fund's performance and the value of each shareholder's investment. When the value of a security in a non-diversified fund falls, it may have a greater impact on the fund than it would have in a diversified fund.

Borrowing. To the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable law, the Fund may borrow money from banks in order to meet redemption requests or for extraordinary or emergency purposes. In the event that the Fund should ever borrow money under these conditions, such borrowing could increase the Fund's costs and thus reduce the value of the Fund's assets and returns to shareholders.

Temporary Defensive Positions. The Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with that Fund's principal investment strategies in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. During such an unusual set of circumstances, the Fund may hold up to 100% of its portfolio in cash or cash equivalent positions (e.g., money market securities, U.S. Government securities, and/or similar securities). When the Fund takes a temporary defensive position, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

The Fund has adopted the following fundamental investment limitations, which cannot be changed without approval by holders of a majority of the outstanding voting shares of the Fund. A "majority" for this purpose, means, with respect to the Fund, the lesser of (i) 67% of the Fund's outstanding shares represented in person or by proxy at a meeting at which more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of its outstanding shares. Unless otherwise indicated, percentage limitations apply at the time of purchase.

Fundamental Limitations. As a matter of fundamental policy, the Fund may not:

- (1) Purchase securities on margin (but the Fund may obtain such short-term credits as may be necessary for the clearance of transactions). For purposes of this limitation, short sales of securities and futures trades, forward contracts, or similar trades requiring margin deposits or other use of a margin account are not considered purchasing securities on margin.
- (2) Issue senior securities, except as permitted by the 1940 Act;
- (3) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable law (including, without limitation, borrowing to meet redemptions). For purposes of this investment limitation, the entry into options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices shall not constitute borrowing;
- (4) Pledge, mortgage, or hypothecate its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings and to the extent related to the deposit of assets in escrow in connection with writing covered put and call options and the purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis and collateral and initial or variation margin arrangements with respect to options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices;
- (5) Act as underwriter except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities, the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter under certain federal securities laws;

- (6) Make investments for the purpose of exercising control or management over a portfolio company;
- (7) Invest in securities of other registered investment companies, except as permitted under the 1940 Act;
- (8) Make loans, provided that the Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount up to 33% of total Fund assets, and provided further that, for purposes of this limitation, investment in U.S. Government obligations, short-term commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and repurchase agreements shall not be deemed to be the making of a loan;
- (9) Purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate; provided, however, that the Fund may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies which invest or deal in real estate (including, without limitation, investments in REITs and mortgage-backed securities);
- (10) Invest in commodities, except that the Fund may purchase and sell options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices; and
- (11) Invest directly 25% or more of total assets in securities of issues in any particular industry. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), securities of state and municipal governments and investment in other investment companies are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

Non-Fundamental Limitation. The following investment limitation is not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval. As a matter of non-fundamental policy, the Fund may not:

- (1) Invest in interests in oil, gas, or other mineral exploration or development programs, although the Fund may invest in the common stock of companies which invest in or sponsor such programs.
- (2) Invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, which are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the prices at which they are valued by the Fund.

With respect to the "fundamental" and "non-fundamental" investment limitations above, if a percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from any change in value or net assets will not result in a violation of such restriction (i.e., percentage limitations are determined at the time of purchase); provided, however, that the limitation on borrowing under the Fund's third fundamental investment restriction applies at all times. If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, the Fund were in a position where more than 15% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, it would seek to take appropriate steps to protect liquidity.

Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by the Fund evidencing indebtedness. The 1940 Act generally prohibits funds from issuing senior securities, although it does not treat certain transactions as senior securities, such as certain borrowings, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements, firm commitment agreements and standby commitments, with appropriate earmarking or segregation of assets to cover such obligation.

The 1940 Act presently allows the Fund to borrow from any bank (including pledging, mortgaging or hypothecating assets) in an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (not including temporary borrowings not in excess of 5% of its total assets).

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Subject to the general supervision of the Trustees, the Advisor is responsible for, make decisions with respect to, and place orders for all purchases and sales of portfolio securities for the Fund.

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

achieve its investment objectives. High rates of portfolio turnover could lower performance of the Fund due to increased transaction costs and may also result in realization of short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income tax rates. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2013 the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 170% of the average value of its portfolio and during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014 the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 135% of the average value of its portfolio. The decrease in the Fund's portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014 from the fiscal year ended October 31, 2013 was primarily due to combination of market conditions and changes in the Fund's covered call exposures. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 112% of the average value of its portfolio. The decrease in the Fund's portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015 was primarily due to a combination of market conditions and changes in the Fund's capital base.

Purchases of money market instruments by the Fund are made from dealers, underwriters, and issuers. The Fund currently do not expect to incur any brokerage commission expense on such transactions because money market instruments are generally traded on a "net" basis by a dealer acting as principal for its own account without a stated commission. The price of the security, however, usually includes a profit to the dealer. Securities purchased in underwritten offerings include a fixed amount of compensation to the underwriter, generally referred to as the underwriter's concession or discount. When securities are purchased directly from or sold directly to an issuer, no commissions or discounts are paid.

Transactions on U.S. stock exchanges involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions. On exchanges on which commissions are negotiated, the cost of transactions may vary among different brokers. Transactions in the over-the-counter market are generally on a net basis (i.e., without commission) through dealers, which may include a dealer mark-up, or otherwise involve transactions directly with the issuer of an instrument.

Normally, most of the Fund's fixed income portfolio transactions will be principal transactions executed in over-the-counter markets and will be executed on a "net" basis, which may include a dealer mark-up. With respect to securities traded only in the over-the-counter market, orders will be executed on a principal basis with primary market makers in such securities except where better prices or executions may be obtained on an agency basis or by dealing with other than a primary market maker.

The Fund may participate, if and when practicable, in bidding for the purchase of Fund securities directly from an issuer in order to take advantage of the lower purchase price available to members of a bidding group. The Fund will engage in this practice, however, only when the Advisor, in its sole discretion, believe such practice to be otherwise in the Fund's interest.

The Fund has adopted, and the Trustees have approved, policies and procedures relating to the direction of mutual fund portfolio securities transactions to broker-dealers. In accordance with these policies and procedures, in executing Fund transactions and selecting brokers or dealers, the Advisor will seek to obtain the best overall terms available for the Fund. In assessing the best overall terms available for any transaction, the Advisor shall consider factors they deem relevant, including the breadth of the market in the security, the price of the security, the financial condition and execution capability of the broker or dealer, and the reasonableness of the commission, if any, both for the specific transaction and on a continuing basis. The sale of Fund shares may not be considered when determining the firms that are to execute brokerage transactions for the Fund.

The Advisor will not use "soft dollar" commissions or rebates by brokerage firms of commissions generated by securities transactions of the Fund executed through those firms to pay expenses of the Advisor.

The Advisor may utilize a brokerage firm affiliated with the Trust or the Advisor if they believe they can obtain the best execution of transactions from such broker. The Fund will not execute portfolio transactions through, acquire securities issued by, make savings deposits in, or enter into repurchase agreements with the Advisor or an affiliated person of the Advisor (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) acting as principal, except to the extent permitted by the SEC. In addition, the Fund will not purchase securities during the existence of any underwriting or selling group relating thereto of which the Advisor, or an affiliated person of the Advisor, are members, except to the extent permitted by the SEC. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be at a disadvantage because of these limitations in comparison with other investment companies that have similar investment objectives but are not subject to such limitations.

Investment decisions for the Fund will be made independently from those for any other series of the Trust, and for any other investment companies and accounts advised or managed by the Advisor. Such other investment companies and accounts may also invest in the same securities as the Fund. To the extent permitted by law, the Advisor may aggregate the securities to be

sold or purchased for the Fund with those to be sold or purchased for another Fund or other investment companies or accounts in executing transactions. When a purchase or sale of the same security is made at substantially the same time on behalf of the Fund and another investment company or account, the transaction will be averaged as to price and available investments allocated as to amount, in a manner which the Advisor believes to be equitable to the Fund and such other investment company or account. In some instances, this investment procedure may adversely affect the price paid or received by the Fund or the size of the position obtained or sold by the Fund.

For the fiscal years ended October 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, the Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$44,305, \$71,422, and \$124,784, respectively. The decrease in brokerage commissions paid by the Fund for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015 from the prior year was primarily a result of a decrease in the Fund's total assets.

NET ASSET VALUE

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

The net asset value per share of the Fund is calculated by adding the value of the Fund's securities and other assets belonging to the Fund, subtracting the liabilities charged to the Fund, and dividing the result by the number of outstanding shares. "Assets belonging to" the Fund consist of the consideration received upon the issuance of shares of the Fund together with all net investment income, realized gains/losses and proceeds derived from the investment thereof, including any proceeds from the sale of such investments, any funds or payments derived from any reinvestment of such proceeds, and a portion of any general assets of the Trust not belonging to a particular fund. Assets belonging to the Fund are charged with the direct liabilities of the Fund and with a share of the general liabilities of the Trust, which are normally allocated in proportion to the number or the relative net asset values of all of the Trust's series at the time of allocation or in accordance with other allocation methods approved by the Trustees. Subject to the provisions of the Trust Instrument, determinations by the Trustees as to the direct and allocable liabilities and the allocable portion of any general assets with respect to the Fund are conclusive. Since the Trust currently consists of only one series, the Fund, all Trust liabilities and general assets are allocated to the Fund.

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

- Securities that are listed on a securities exchange are valued at the last quoted sales price at the time the valuation is made. Price information on listed securities is taken from the exchange where the security is primarily traded by the Fund.
- Securities that are listed on an exchange and which are not traded on the valuation date are valued at the bid price.
- Unlisted securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the latest quoted sales price, if available, at the time of valuation, otherwise, at the latest quoted bid price.
- Temporary cash investments with maturities of 60 days or less will be valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value.
- Options are valued as follows: (1) exchange-listed options are valued at the last quoted sales price at the time of valuation. For purposes of determining the primary exchange the following applies: (i) if the option is traded on the Chicago Board Options Exchange ("CBOE"), the CBOE shall be considered the primary exchange for each portfolio option, unless the Advisor instructs ALPS Fund Services, Inc. ("ALPS") in writing to use a different exchange as the primary exchange for such option; and (ii) if the option does not trade on the CBOE, the Advisor shall instruct ALPS in writing as to the primary exchange for such option. Unlisted options for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the last quoted sales price at the Valuation Time. If an option is not

traded on the valuation date, the option shall be priced at the mean of the last quoted bid and ask prices as of the Valuation Time. If an option is not traded on the valuation date and there is an ask price but no bid price for the valuation date as of the Valuation Time, the option shall be priced at the midpoint of the ask price for the valuation date as of the Valuation Time and zero. An option may be valued using Fair Valuation when (i) the option does not trade on the valuation date; and (ii) a reliable last quoted ask price as of the Valuation Time is not readily available.

- Securities for which no current quotations are readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Trustees.
- Open-end investment companies not listed on an exchange, including mutual funds and money market funds, are valued at the net asset value reported by such registered open-end investment companies.
- Securities may be valued on the basis of prices provided by a pricing service when such prices are believed to reflect the fair market value of such securities.

If securities in which the Fund invests are listed primarily on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the NAV of the Fund's shares may change on days when shares of the Fund may not be purchased or sold.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

Purchases. Shares of the Fund are offered and sold on a continuous basis and may be purchased through authorized investment dealers or directly by contacting the Fund's distributor, ALPS Distributors, Inc. ("Distributor"), or the Fund directly. Selling dealers have the responsibility of transmitting orders promptly to the Fund. The public offering price of shares of the Fund equals net asset value.

The purchase price of shares of the Fund is the net asset value next determined after the order is received, subject to the order being accepted by the Fund in good form. Net asset value is normally determined at the time regular trading closes on the NYSE on days the NYSE is open for trading, as described under "Net Asset Value" above. The net asset value per share of the Fund is not calculated on business holidays when the NYSE is closed. An order received prior to the time regular trading closes on the NYSE will be executed at the price calculated on the date of receipt and an order received after the time regular trading closes on the NYSE will be executed at the price calculated as of that time on the next business day.

The Fund reserves the right in its sole discretion to (i) suspend the offering of its shares, (ii) reject purchase orders when in the judgment of management such rejection is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders, and (iii) reduce or waive the minimum for initial and subsequent investments under circumstances where certain economies of scale can be achieved in sales of Fund shares.

Redemptions. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment for shares during any period when (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted by applicable rules and regulations of the SEC; (b) the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (c) the SEC has by order permitted such suspension; or (d) an emergency exists as determined by the SEC. The Fund may also suspend or postpone the recordation of the transfer of shares upon the occurrence of any of the foregoing conditions.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust, which is an unincorporated statutory trust organized under Delaware law on April 23, 2004, is an open-end investment management company. On October 30, 2013, the Trust's name was changed from "Tilson Investment Trust" to "Centaur Mutual Funds Trust", and the Fund's name was changed from "Tilson Dividend Fund" to "Centaur Total Return Fund". The Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust ("Trust Instrument") authorizes the Trustees to divide shares into series, each series relating to a separate portfolio of investments, and to classify and reclassify any unissued shares into one or more classes of shares of each such series. The Trust Instrument currently provides for the shares of one series: the Centaur

Total Return Fund, managed by Centaur Capital Partners, L.P. of Southlake, Texas. The Fund currently has only one class of shares. The number of shares of each series shall be unlimited. The Trust normally does not issue share certificates.

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

Shareholders of all of the series of the Trust, including the Fund, will vote together and not separately on a series-by-series basis except as otherwise required by law or when the Trustees determine that the matter to be voted upon affects only the interests of the shareholders of a particular series or class. Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides that any matter required to be submitted to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company such as the Trust shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each series or class affected by the matter. A series or class is affected by a matter unless it is clear that the interests of each series or class in the matter are substantially identical or that the matter does not affect any interest of the series or class. Under Rule 18f-2, the approval of an investment advisory agreement or any change in a fundamental investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to a series only if approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of such series. However, Rule 18f-2 also provides that the ratification of the appointment of an independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust, the approval of principal underwriting contracts, and the election of Trustees may be effectively acted upon by shareholders of the Trust voting together, without regard to a particular series or class. Rights of holders can only be modified by a majority vote.

When used in the Prospectus or this SAI, a “majority” of shareholders means the vote of the lesser of (1) 67% of the shares of the Trust or the applicable series or class present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present in person or by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust or the applicable series or class.

When issued for payment as described in the Prospectus and this SAI, shares of the Fund will be fully paid and non-assessable and have no preemptive or conversion rights.

The Trust Instrument provides that the Trustees will not be liable in any event in connection with the affairs of the Trust, except as such liability may arise from a Trustee’s bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of duties. It also provides that all third parties shall look solely to the Trust property for satisfaction of claims arising in connection with the affairs of the Trust. Subject to the exceptions stated, the Trust Instrument provides that a Trustee or officer is entitled to be indemnified against all liability in connection with the affairs of the Trust.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING TAXES

The following summarizes certain additional tax considerations generally affecting the Fund and its shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders. The discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning and are based on tax laws and regulations that are in effect on the date hereof; such laws and regulations may be changed by legislative, judicial, or administrative action. Investors are advised to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situations.

The Fund and any other series of the Trust will be treated as a separate corporate entity under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). The Fund has qualified and intends to remain qualified as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to so qualify, the Fund must elect to be a regulated investment company or have made such an election for a previous year and must satisfy certain requirements relating to the amount of distributions and source of its income for a taxable year. At least 90% of the gross income of the Fund must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stocks, securities, or foreign currencies, and other income derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies, and net income derived from an investment in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” as defined in Internal Revenue Code section 851(h). Any income derived by the Fund from a partnership (other than a “qualified publicly traded partnership”) or trust is treated as derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities, or currencies only to the extent

that such income is attributable to items of income that would have been qualifying income if realized by the Fund in the same manner as by the partnership or trust.

The Fund may not qualify as a regulated investment company for any taxable year unless it satisfies certain requirements with respect to the diversification of its investments at the close of each quarter of the taxable year. In general, at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets must be represented by cash, cash items, government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities which, with respect to any one issuer, do not represent more than 5% of the total assets of the Fund nor more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer. In addition, not more than 25% of the value of a Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities (other than government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer; the securities of two or more issuers (other than securities of another regulated investment company) if the issuers are controlled by the Fund and they are, pursuant to Internal Revenue Service Regulations, engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses; or the securities of one or more publicly traded partnerships. The Fund intends to satisfy all requirements on an ongoing basis for continued qualification as a regulated investment company.

If a regulated investment company fails this asset-diversification test, such investment company, in addition to other cure provisions previously permitted, has a 6-month period to correct any failure without incurring a penalty if such failure is "de minimis". Such cure right is similar to that previously and currently permitted for a REIT.

Similarly, if a regulated investment company fails this asset-diversification test and the failure is not de minimis, a regulated investment company can cure a failure if: (a) the regulated investment company files with the Treasury Department a description of each asset that causes the investment company to fail the diversification tests; (b) the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect; and (c) the failure is cured within six months (or such other period specified by the Treasury). In such cases, a tax is imposed on the regulated investment company equal to the greater of: (a) \$50,000 or (b) an amount determined by multiplying the highest rate of tax (currently 35%) by the amount of net income generated during the period of diversification test failure by the assets that caused the regulated investment company to fail the diversification test.

Under current tax law, qualifying corporate dividends are taxable at long-term capital gains tax rates. The long-term capital gains rate for individual taxpayers is currently at a maximum rate of 20%, with lower rates potentially applicable to taxpayers depending on their income levels. For 2016, individual taxpayers with taxable incomes above \$415,050 (\$466,950 for married taxpayers filing jointly and \$441,000 for heads of households) are subject to a 20% rate of tax on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends. Taxpayers that are not in the highest tax bracket and are subject to the 25% (or greater) tax bracket on their ordinary income and whose taxable income is less than the above-mentioned thresholds will continue to be subject to a maximum 15% rate of tax on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends. For taxpayers whose ordinary income is generally taxed at less than the 25% rate, the long-term capital gains rate and rate on qualified dividends will be 0%. These rates may change over time.

Taxable dividends paid by the Fund to corporate shareholders will be taxed at corporate income tax rates. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction ("DRD") for a portion of the dividends paid and designated by the Fund as qualifying for the DRD.

If the Fund designates a dividend as a capital gains distribution, it generally will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long the shareholders have held their Fund shares or whether the dividend was received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. All taxable dividends paid by the Fund other than those designated as qualified dividend income or capital gains distributions will be taxable as ordinary income to shareholders, whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. To the extent the Fund engages in increased portfolio turnover, short-term capital gains may be realized, and any distribution resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal tax purposes.

Shareholders who hold Fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as a retirement plan, generally will not have to pay tax on Fund distributions until they receive distributions from their account.

Each series of the Trust, including the Fund, will designate (1) any dividend of qualified dividend income as qualified dividend income; (2) any tax-exempt dividend as an exempt-interest dividend; (3) any distribution of long-term capital gains as a capital gain dividend; and (4) any dividend eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction as such in a written notice provided to shareholders after the close of the Fund's taxable year. Shareholders should note that, upon the sale or exchange of Fund shares, if the shareholder has not held such shares for at least six months, any loss on the sale or exchange

of those shares will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividends received with respect to the shares.

To the extent that a distribution from the Fund is taxable, it is generally included in a shareholder's gross income for the taxable year in which the shareholder receives the distribution. However, if a Fund declares a dividend in October, November, or December but pays it in January, it will be taxable to shareholders as if the dividend was received in the year it was declared. Every year, each shareholder will receive a statement detailing the tax status of any Fund distributions for that year.

The Fund's net realized capital gains from securities transactions will be distributed only after reducing such gains by the amount of any available capital loss carryforwards. A regulated investment company is permitted to carry forward net capital losses indefinitely and may allow losses to retain their original character (as short or as long-term). These capital loss carryforwards may be utilized in future years to offset net realized capital gains of a Fund, if any, prior to distributing such gains to shareholders.

Certain individuals, estates and trusts must pay a 3.8% Medicare surtax on "net investment income" including, among other things, dividends and proceeds of sale in respect of securities like the shares, subject to certain exceptions. Prospective investors should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this surtax on their ownership and disposition of the shares.

A 4% nondeductible excise tax is imposed on regulated investment companies that fail to currently distribute an amount equal to specified percentages of their ordinary taxable income and capital gain net income (excess of capital gains over capital losses). The Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions of its ordinary taxable income and any capital gain net income prior to the end of each calendar year to avoid liability for this excise tax.

If for any taxable year the Fund does not qualify for the special federal income tax treatment afforded regulated investment companies, all of its taxable income will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders). In such event, dividend distributions (whether or not derived from interest on tax-exempt securities) would be taxable as qualified dividends to individual shareholders, to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, and would be eligible for the DRD for corporations, provided in each case that certain holding period and other requirements are met.

In general, a shareholder who sells or redeems shares will realize a capital gain or loss, which will be long-term or short-term depending upon the shareholder's holding period for Fund shares. An exchange of shares may be treated as a sale and any gain may be subject to tax.

The Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage equal to the fourth lowest tax rate for unmarried individuals (presently 28%) of taxable dividends or of gross proceeds realized upon sale paid to shareholders who have failed to provide a correct taxpayer identification number in the manner required, who are subject to withholding by the Internal Revenue Service for failure to include properly on their return payments of taxable interest or dividends, or who have failed to certify to the Fund that they are not subject to backup withholding when required to do so, or that they are "exempt recipients."

Depending upon the extent of the Fund's activities in states and localities in which its offices are maintained, in which its agents or independent contractors are located, or in which it is otherwise deemed to be conducting business, the Fund may be subject to the tax laws of such states or localities. In addition, in those states and localities that have income tax laws, the treatment of the Fund and its shareholders under such laws may differ from their treatment under federal income tax laws.

Dividends paid by the Fund to non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% unless reduced by treaty (and the shareholder files a valid Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN, or other applicable form, with the Funds certifying foreign status and treaty eligibility) or the non-U.S. shareholder files an Internal Revenue Service Form W-8ECI, or other applicable form, with the Funds certifying that the investment to which the distribution relates is effectively connected to a United States trade or business of such non-U.S. shareholder (and, if certain tax treaties apply, is attributable to a United States permanent establishment maintained by such non-U.S. shareholder). The Funds may elect not to withhold the applicable withholding tax on any distribution representing a capital gain dividend to a non-U.S. shareholder. Special

rules may apply to non-U.S. shareholders with respect to the information reporting requirements and withholding taxes and non-U.S. shareholders should consult their tax advisors with respect to the application of such reporting requirements and withholding taxes.

Under sections 1471 through 1474 to the Code, also known as the “Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act of 2009” or “FATCA,” foreign financial institutions (which include hedge funds, private equity funds, mutual funds, securitization vehicles and any other investment vehicles regardless of their size) and other foreign entities must comply with certain information reporting rules with respect to their U.S. account holders and investors or be subject to a withholding tax on U.S. source payments made to them. A foreign financial institution or other foreign entity that does not comply with the FATCA reporting requirements will be subject to a 30% withholding tax with respect to any “withholdable payments” made after December 31, 2012, other than payments that are made on “obligations” that were outstanding on March 18, 2012. For this purpose, withholdable payments are U.S. source payments otherwise subject to nonresident withholding tax and also include the entire gross proceeds from the sale of any equity or debt instruments of U.S. issuers. The FATCA withholding tax will apply regardless of whether the payment would otherwise be exempt from U.S. nonresident withholding tax (e.g., under the portfolio interest exemption or as capital gain). The Treasury Department is authorized to provide rules for implementing the FATCA withholding regime with the existing nonresident withholding tax rules. The FATCA provisions also impose certain information reporting requirements and increase related penalties for U.S. persons.

FATCA withholding will not apply to withholdable payments made directly to foreign governments, international organizations, foreign central banks or issue and individuals. The Treasury Department is authorized to provide additional exceptions to the application of the FATCA provisions. Prospective investors should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the application of FATCA to their particular circumstances.

Mutual funds are required to report to the IRS and furnish to fund shareholders the cost basis information for fund shares purchased on or after January 1, 2012, and sold on or after that date. In addition to the requirement to report the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, the Fund is also required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares had a short-term or long-term holding period. In the absence of an election by a shareholder to elect from available IRS accepted cost basis methods, the Fund will use a default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected or applied may not be changed after the settlement date of a sale of Fund shares. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisers concerning the most desirable IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the new cost basis reporting law applies to them.

The Fund will send shareholders information each year on the tax status of dividends and distributions. A dividend or capital gains distribution paid shortly after shares have been purchased, although in effect a return of investment, is subject to federal income taxation. Dividends from net investment income, along with capital gains, will be taxable to shareholders, whether received in cash or Fund shares and no matter how long the shareholder has held Fund shares, even if they reduce the net asset value of shares below the shareholder’s cost and thus, in effect, result in a return of a part of the shareholder’s investment.

MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

This section of the SAI provides information about the persons who serve as Trustees and officers to the Trust and Fund, respectively, as well as the entities that provide services to the Fund.

Trustees and Officers

The Trustees are responsible for the management and supervision of the Fund. The Trustees set broad policies for the Fund and choose the Fund’s officers. The Trustees also approve all significant agreements between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and those companies that furnish services to the Fund; review performance of the Advisor and the Fund; and oversee activities of the Fund. Generally, each Trustee and officer serves an indefinite term or until certain circumstances occur, such as their resignation, death, or otherwise as specified in the Trust’s organizational documents. Any Trustee may be removed at a meeting of shareholders by a vote meeting the requirements of the Trust’s organizational documents. The following chart shows information for the Trustees who are not “interested persons” as defined in the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”), the Trustee who is an “interested person” as defined in the 1940 Act (“Interested Trustee”), and each officer of the Trust. The address of each Trustee and officer, unless otherwise indicated, is 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80203.

Name, Address, and Year of Birth *	Position(s) held with Fund/Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES					
James H. Speed, Jr., (Born 1953)	Trustee and Chairman	Since 3/2009 (Chairman since 09/2012)	Retired since December 31, 2015; President and CEO of NC Mutual Life Insurance Company (insurance company) since May 2003; President of Speed Financial Group, Inc. (consulting/private investments) from March 2000 to April 2003.	1	Independent Trustee of Hillman Capital Management Investment Trust for its one series, Brown Capital Management Funds for its three series, Starboard Investment Trust for its twenty-four series, and WST Investment Trust for its two series (all registered investment companies); Member of Board of Directors of NC Mutual Life Insurance Company; Member of Board of Directors of M&F Bancorp; Member of Board of Directors of Investors Title Company; previously, Independent Trustee of New Providence Investment Trust for its one series from 2009 to 2010 (registered investment company).
Thomas G. Douglass, (Born 1956)	Trustee	Since 09/2013	Principal, Douglass and Douglass, Attorneys	1	Independent Trustee of WST Investment Trust for its two series (a registered investment company)
OTHER OFFICERS					
Malcolm “Zeke” Ashton, (Born 1970)	President (Principal Executive Officer)	Since 09/2013	Managing Partner, Centaur, since 2002.	n/a	Director, Spencer Capital Holdings, Ltd. Since 2011.
Gennifer Ashton, (Born 1970)	Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer)	Since 09/2013	Operations Manager, Centaur, since 2006.	n/a	n/a

Name, Address, and Year of Birth *	Position(s) held with Fund/Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Rick Schumacher, (Born 1963)	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 09/2013	Consultant, Centaur, since September 2013; Owner, Dolfintech LLC, established May 2015; Consultant, T2 Partners Management LP, November 2011 to September 2013; Global Head of Product Management, Wall Street Systems, July 1991 to March 2012	n/a	n/a
Vilma V. DeVooght (Born 1977)	Secretary	Since 09/2014	Vice President and Senior Counsel, ALPS, since January 2014; Associate Counsel, First Data Corporation on October 2012 to January 2014; Legal Counsel, Invesco May 2009 to October 2011; Assistant Secretary – Stone Harbor Investment Funds, since January 2015	n/a	n/a n/a
Alan Gattis, (Born 1980)	Assistant Treasurer	Since 09/2013	Vice President and Fund Controller, ALPS Fund Services, since 2015 and 2011, respectively; Assistant Treasurer for Clough Funds Trust and Clough Global Funds, since 2016; Assistant Treasurer for Griffin Institutional Access Real Estate Fund, since 2014; Assistant Treasurer for Stadion Funds, since 2013; Assistant Treasurer for Centaur Mutual Funds Trust, since 2013; Audit Manager, Spicer Jeffries LLP, 2009 through 2011; Auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 2004 through 2009.	n/a	n/a

Board Leadership Structure. The Board is composed of two Trustees, all of which are Independent Trustees. The Chairman of the Board, Mr. James H. Speed, Jr., is an Independent Trustee. The Chairman facilitates communication and coordination between the Board and Trust management and works closing with Trust counsel. The Board has established

five standing committees: an Audit Committee, a Governance Committee, a Nominating Committee, a Proxy Voting Committee, and a Qualified Legal Compliance Committee. These standing committees are comprised entirely of the Independent Trustees. Other information about these standing committees is set forth below. The Board has determined that the Board's structure is appropriate given the characteristics, size, and operations of the Trust. The Board also believes that its leadership structure, including its committees, helps facilitate effective oversight of Trust management. The Board reviews its structure annually.

With respect to risk oversight, the Board considers risk management issues as part of its general oversight responsibilities throughout the year. The Board holds four regular board meetings each year during which the Board receives risk management reports and/or assessments from Trust management, the Fund's advisor, administrator, transfer agent and distributor, and receives annual and semi-annual reports from the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"). The Audit Committee meets with the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm on an annual basis, to discuss among other things, the internal control structure of the Trust's financial reporting function. When appropriate, the Board may hold special meetings or communicate directly with Trust management, the CCO, the Trust's third party service providers, legal counsel or independent registered public accounting firm to address matters arising between regular board meeting or needing special attention. In addition, the Board has adopted policies and procedures for the Trust to help detect and prevent and, if necessary, correct violations of federal securities laws.

Trustee Qualifications. The Trust believes that each of the Trustees has the appropriate experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills (collectively "Trustee Attributes") to continue to serve as a trustee to the Trust in light of the Trust's business and structure. Among the Trustee Attributes common to each of the Trustees are their ability to evaluate, question and discuss information about the Fund, to interact with the other Trustees, Trust management, the Trust's third party services providers, legal counsel, and independent registered public accounting firm, and exercise business judgment in the performance of their duties as Trustees.

In addition to the Trustee Attributes discussed above, each of the Trustees has additional Trustee Attributes including, among other things, the Trust Attributes indicated in the "Trustee and Executive Officers" table, above, and as follows:

Mr. Speed has experience in and knowledge of the financial industry as an individual investor and in his role as a trustee on several other mutual fund boards. He also has business experience as President and CEO of an insurance company and as President of a company in the business of consulting and private investing. Further, Mr. Speed has served on the Board and/or the board of other mutual funds for a number of years and thus has gained substantial mutual fund board experience and insight as to the business and operations of a mutual fund, including the Trust. Mr. Douglass has experience in and knowledge of the financial industry as an individual investor. He is also an attorney with experience in dealing with trusts and has knowledge of securities laws from previously serving as an arbitrator for the National Association of Securities Dealers, which is now part of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Further, Mr. Douglas serves on the board of other mutual funds and thus has gained mutual fund board experience and insight as to the business and operations of a mutual fund.

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

The Board had four regular meetings during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015. Messrs. Douglass and Speed attended all of those meetings.

Trustee Standing Committees. The Board of Trustees has established the following standing committees:

Audit Committee: Mr. Speed and Mr. Douglass are the current members of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee oversees the Fund's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, reviews the results of the annual audits of the Fund's financial statements, and interacts with the Fund's independent auditors on behalf of all the Trustees. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to an Audit Committee Charter and meets periodically as necessary. The Audit Committee met once during the Fund's last fiscal year.

Nominating Committee: Mr. Speed and Mr. Douglass are the current members of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee nominates, selects, and appoints independent trustees to fill vacancies on the Board of Trustees and to stand for election at meetings of the shareholders of the Trust. The nomination of Independent Trustees is in the sole and exclusive discretion of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee meets only as necessary and did not meet during the Fund's last fiscal year. The Nominating Committee will not consider nominees recommended by shareholders of the Trust.

Proxy Voting Committee: Mr. Speed and Mr. Douglass are the current members of the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee will determine how the Fund should vote, if called upon by the Board or the Advisor, when a matter with respect to which the Fund is entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interests of the Fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Fund's Advisor, principal underwriter, or an affiliated person of the Fund, its investment advisor, or principal underwriter, on the other hand. The Proxy Voting Committee will review the Trust's Proxy Voting Policy and recommend any changes to the Board as it deems necessary or advisable. The Proxy Voting Committee will also decide if the Fund should participate in a class action settlement, if called upon by the Advisor, in cases where a class action settlement with respect to which the Fund are eligible to participate presents a conflict between the interests of the Fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Advisor, on the other hand. The Proxy Voting Committee meets only as necessary and did not meet during the Fund's last fiscal year.

Qualified Legal Compliance Committee: Mr. Speed and Mr. Douglass are the current members of the Qualified Legal Compliance Committee. The Qualified Legal Compliance Committee receives, investigates, and makes recommendations as to appropriate remedial action in connection with any report of evidence of a material violation of securities laws or breach of fiduciary duty or similar violation by the Trust, its officers, trustees, or agents. The Qualified Legal Compliance Committee meets only as necessary and did not meet during the Fund's last fiscal year.

Governance Committee: Mr. Speed and Mr. Douglass are the current members of the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee assists the Board in adopting fund governance practices and reviewing the Trust's fund governance standards. The Governance Committee operates pursuant to a Governance Committee Charter and meets periodically as necessary. The Governance Committee met once during the Fund's last fiscal year.

Beneficial Equity Ownership Information. The following table shows the amount of the Fund's equity securities beneficially owned by the Trustees and the aggregate value of all of the Trustee's investments in equity securities of the Trust complex as of a valuation date of December 31, 2015. The values are stated using the following ranges:

A = none; B = \$1-\$10,000; C = \$10,001-\$50,000; D = \$50,001-\$100,000; and E = over \$100,000.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Funds Overseen or to be Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
Independent Trustees		
James H. Speed, Jr.	B	B
Thomas G. Douglass	A	A

Ownership of Securities of Advisor, Distributor, or Related Entities. As of December 31, 2015, the Independent Trustees and/or their immediate family members owned no securities of the Advisor, Distributor, or any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Advisor or Distributor.

Compensation. The officers of the Trust will not receive compensation from the Trust for performing the duties of their offices. Each Trustee who is not an "interested person" of the Trust receives a fee of \$2,000 each year plus \$500 per series of the Trust per meeting attended in person and \$200 per series of the Trust per meeting attended by telephone. All Trustees and officers are reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attendance at meetings. The following table presents the compensation for each Trustee for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2015:

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation From Each of the Fund(s)	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees
Independent Trustees				
Thomas G. Douglass	\$3,700	None	None	\$3,700
James H. Speed, Jr.	\$3,700	None	None	\$3,700

Code of Ethics. The Trust, Advisor, and Distributor each has adopted a code of ethics, as required by applicable law, which is designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Trust, Advisor, and Distributor from engaging in deceptive, manipulative, or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Fund (which securities may also be held by persons subject to a code). There can be no assurance that the codes will be effective in preventing such activities.

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

No later than August 31 of each year, the Fund file Form N-PX with the SEC. Form NP-X states how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30. The Fund's proxy voting records, as set forth in the most recent Form N-PX filing, are available upon request, without charge, by calling the Fund at 1-888-484-5766; and (ii) on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Principal Holders of Voting Securities. As of February 1, 2016, the Trustees and officers of the Trust and the Advisor, as a group, owned approximately 75,685 shares, or approximately 3.29% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. As of February 5, 2016, the shareholder(s) listed below owned of record more than 5% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Except as provided below, no person is known by the Trust to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of the Fund as of February 5, 2016.

<u>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</u>	<u>Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Attn. Mutual Funds SF215FMT-05 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105*	633,619	27.51%
National Financial Services, LLC 82 Devonshire St. Mail Zone ZE7F Boston, MA 02109*	458,532	19.91%
Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399*	127,759	5.55%
Ameritrade/Advance Clearing 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154*	116,370	5.05%

*Deemed to "control" the shares of the Fund, as defined by applicable SEC regulations. The Fund believes that such entity does not have a beneficial interest of such shares.

Investment Advisor. Centaur Capital Partners, L.P. has been the investment advisor for the Fund since September 3, 2013. Prior to September 3, 2013, Centaur served as the sub-advisor for the Fund. Information about the Advisor, located at Southlake Town Square, 1460 Main Street, Suite 234, Southlake, TX 76092, and its duties and compensation as Advisor, is contained in the Prospectus. The Advisor supervises the Fund's investments pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement

("Advisory Agreement"). The Advisor is controlled by Malcolm "Zeke" Ashton. The Advisory Agreement is effective for a one-year period and may be renewed for additional one-year periods only so long as such renewal and continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Trustees, provided the continuance is also approved by a majority of the Trustees who are neither parties to the Advisory Agreement nor interested persons of any such party, or by vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty on 60-days' notice by the Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund or by the Advisor. The Advisory Agreement provides that it will terminate automatically in the event of its "assignment," as such term is defined in the 1940 Act.

The Advisor manages the Fund's investments in accordance with the stated policies of the Fund, subject to the approval of the Trustees. The Advisor is responsible for investment decisions and provides the Fund with a portfolio manager who is authorized by the Trustees to execute purchases and sales of securities. Malcolm "Zeke" Ashton is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

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

The Advisor receives an advisory fee equal to an annualized rate of 1.50% of the average daily net assets of the Fund, calculated as of the last business day of each month and paid within 15 days thereafter. In addition, the Advisor and the Fund have entered into an Expense Limitation Agreement under which the Advisor has agreed to reduce the amount of the investment advisory fees to be paid to the Advisor by the Fund and assume other expenses of the Fund through the period ending February 28, 2017, if necessary, in an amount that limits "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage fees and commissions, extraordinary expenses, and payments, if any, under a Rule 12b-1 Plan) to not more than 1.95% of the average daily net assets of the Fund for any fiscal year. Because the previous expense limitation agreement which was effective prior to the Advisor assuming the role of investment advisor to the Fund did not include the current investment advisory fees of 1.50%, the 1.95% expense limitation in the current Expense Limitation Agreement is effectively the same as the 0.45% expense limitation in the previous expense limitation agreement. The Fund or the Advisor may terminate the Expense Limitation Agreement at the end of the then-current term upon not less than 90-days' notice to the Trust as set forth in the Expense Limitation Agreement. For the Fund's fiscal year ended October 31, 2015, the Advisor earned fees in the amount of \$583,452 before management fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in the amount of \$190,767. For the Fund's fiscal year ended October 31, 2014, the Advisor earned fees in the amount of \$806,866 before management fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in the amount of \$141,478. For the Fund's fiscal year ended October 31, 2013, the Advisor received \$157,562 from the Fund for advisory services from September 3, 2013 through October 31, 2013 before management fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in the amount of \$13,688. During the Fund's fiscal year ended October 31, 2013, and prior to September 3, 2013, T2 Partners Management LP ("T2"), the former investment advisor to the Fund, received \$797,786 from the Fund for advisory services before management fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in the amount of \$116,544, and the Advisor received \$338,009 from T2 for sub-advisory services. During the time the Advisor served as sub-advisor to the Fund, the Advisor received from T2 quarterly compensation based on the Fund's average daily net assets at the annual rate of 0.75% less certain marketing and operating expenses as agreed to between the Advisor and T2. The Fund did not pay a direct sub-advisory fee to the Advisor.

Portfolio Managers

Compensation. Zeke Ashton is the managing partner of the Advisor. Mr. Ashton's compensation varies with the general success of the Advisor. Mr. Ashton's compensation includes a modest base salary, plus additional remuneration based upon the distributable profits generated by the Advisor. Mr. Ashton's compensation is not linked to any specific factors, such as the Fund's performance or asset levels, though positive performance and growth in managed assets are factors that may contribute to the distributable profits for the Advisor.

Ownership of Fund Shares. The table below shows the amount of the Fund's equity securities beneficially owned by Mr. Ashton as of the Fund's fiscal year ended October 31, 2015 stated as one of the following ranges: A = None; B = \$1-\$10,000; C = \$10,001-\$50,000; D = \$50,001-\$100,000; E = \$100,001-\$500,000; F = \$500,001-\$1,000,000; and G = over \$1,000,000.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund
Zeke Ashton	F

Other Accounts. In addition to the Fund, Mr. Ashton is responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts. The table below shows the number of accounts, and total assets in, such other accounts as of the Fund's fiscal year ended October 31, 2015:

Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets	Number of Accounts	Total Assets	Number of Accounts	Total Assets
Zeke Ashton	0	\$0	1	\$59 million	0	\$0
Total Accounts and Assets where advisory fee is based upon account performance	0	\$0	1	\$59 million	0	\$0

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

Knowledge of the Timing and Size of Fund Trades: A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager's day-to-day management of the Fund. Because of positions with the Fund, the portfolio manager knows the size, timing, and possible market impact of Fund trades. It is theoretically possible that the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts managed and to the possible detriment of the Fund. However, because the Fund seeks to follow its own unique investment strategies and limitations, this particular conflict of interest may be limited. Moreover, the Advisor has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Investment Opportunities: The Advisor provides investment supervisory services for other investment products that have varying investment guidelines. For some of these investment strategies, the Advisor may be compensated based on the profitability of the account. These incentive compensation structures may create a conflict of interest for the Advisor with regard to other client accounts where the Advisor is paid based on a percentage of assets in that the Advisor may have an incentive to allocate the investment opportunities that it believes might be the most profitable to the client accounts where they might share in investment gains. The Advisor has implemented policies and procedures in an attempt to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated in a manner that is fair and appropriate to the various investment strategies based on the firm's investment strategy guidelines and individual client investment guidelines. When an investment opportunity is deemed appropriate for more than one strategy, allocations are generally made on a pro-rata basis.

Fund Accountant and Administrator. The Trust has entered into an Administration, Bookkeeping and Pricing Services Agreement with ALPS Fund Services, Inc. ("ALPS"), 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80203.

The Administrator performs the following services for the Fund: (1) procures a custodian on behalf of the Trust, and coordinates with and monitors the services it provides to the Fund; (2) coordinates with and monitors other third parties

furnishing services to the Fund; (3) provides necessary office space, telephones, and other communications facilities and personnel competent to perform administrative and clerical functions for the Fund; (4) assists or supervises the maintenance by certain third parties of such books and records of the Fund as may be required by applicable federal or state law; (5) assists or supervises the preparation by certain third parties of all federal, state, and local tax returns and reports of the Fund required by applicable law; (6) prepares and, after approval by the Trust, files and arranges for the distribution of proxy materials and periodic reports to shareholders of the Fund as required by applicable law; (7) assists in the preparation of and, after approval by the Trust, arranges for the filing of such registration statements and other documents with the SEC and other federal and state regulatory authorities as may be required by applicable law; (8) reviews and submits to the officers of the Trust for their approval invoices or other requests for payment of Fund expenses and instructs the custodian to issue checks in payment thereof; and (9) takes such other action with respect to the Fund as may be necessary in the opinion of the Administrator to perform its duties under the agreement. The Administrator also provides certain accounting and pricing services for the Fund.

Compensation of the Administrator, based upon the average daily net assets of the Fund for fund administration, is the greater of 1) \$170,000, or 2) at the annual rate of 0.05% of the first \$500M of the Trust's net assets; 0.03% on the next \$500 million in net assets to \$1 billion; and 0.02% on all Trust net assets over \$1 billion. The Administrator is also reimbursed by the Trust for certain out-of-pocket expenses. ALPS received \$175,534, \$176,125 and \$189,617 in fees from the Fund for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2015, October 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013, respectively. ALPS received \$43,878 in fees from the Tilson Focus Fund (liquidated on June 21, 2013).

Transfer Agent. The Trust has entered into a Transfer Agency and Services Agreement with ALPS to serve as transfer, dividend paying, and shareholder servicing agent for the Fund. The address of the Transfer Agent is 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80203. ALPS is compensated based upon a \$25,000 annual base fee per Fund, and annually \$9 per direct open account and \$7 per open account through NSCC. The Transfer Agent is also reimbursed by the Trust for certain out-of-pocket expenses. ALPS received \$63,185, \$76,693 and \$64,900 in fees from the Fund for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2015, October 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013, respectively. ALPS received \$37,067 in fees from the Tilson Focus Fund (liquidated on June 21, 2013).

Distributor. ALPS Distributors, Inc. ("Distributor" or "ADI"), 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80203, acts as an underwriter and distributor of the Fund's shares for the purpose of facilitating the registration of shares of the Fund under state securities laws and to assist in sales of Fund shares pursuant to the Distribution Agreement approved by the Trustees. In this regard, ADI has agreed, at its own expense, to qualify as a broker-dealer under all applicable federal or state laws in those states which either Fund shall from time to time identify to ADI as states in which it wishes to offer its shares for sale, in order that state registrations may be maintained for that Fund.

The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and a member in good standing of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated by either party upon 60 days' prior written notice to the other party. ADI does not receive any compensation under the Distribution Agreement.

Custodian. Union Bank N.A., 350 California Street, 6th Floor, San Francisco, California, 94104, serves as custodian for the Fund's assets. The Custodian acts as the depository for the Fund, safekeeps its portfolio securities, collects all income and other payments with respect to portfolio securities, disburses monies at the Fund's request, and maintains records in connection with its duties as Custodian. For its services, the Custodian is entitled to receive a monthly fee from the Fund based on the average net assets of the Fund plus additional out-of-pocket and transaction expenses as incurred by the Fund. The Custodian's compensation is subject to a minimum annual amount of \$5,000. Union Bank received \$12,145, \$14,587 and \$14,537 in fees from the Fund for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2015, October 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013, respectively. Union Bank received \$14,275 in fees from the Tilson Focus Fund (liquidated on June 21, 2013).

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. BBD, LLP, 1835 Market Street, 26th Floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund, audits the annual financial statements of the Fund, and prepares the Fund's federal, state, and excise tax returns. Such firm will audit the financial statements of the Fund at least once each year. Shareholders will receive annual audited and semi-annual (unaudited) reports when published and written confirmation of all transactions in their account. A copy of the most recent Annual Report will accompany the SAI whenever a shareholder or a prospective investor requests it.

Legal Counsel. Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP, 4208 Six Forks Road, Suite 1400, Raleigh, North Carolina 27609 serves as legal counsel to the Trust and the Fund.

SPECIAL SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

The Fund offers the following shareholder services:

Regular Account. The regular account allows for voluntary investments to be made at any time. Available to individuals, custodians, corporations, trusts, estates, corporate retirement plans and others, investors are free to make additions and withdrawals to or from their accounts. When an investor makes an initial investment in the Fund, a shareholder account is opened in accordance with the investor's registration instructions. Each time there is a transaction in a shareholder account, such as an additional investment or the reinvestment of a dividend or distribution, the shareholder will receive a confirmation statement showing the current transaction and all prior transactions in the shareholder account during the calendar year-to-date, along with a summary of the status of the account as of the transaction date. As stated in the Prospectus, share certificates are normally not issued.

Automatic Investment Plan. The automatic investment plan enables shareholders to make regular monthly or quarterly investments in shares through automatic charges to their checking accounts. With shareholder authorization and bank approval, the relevant Fund will automatically charge the checking account for the amount specified (\$50 minimum), which will be automatically invested in shares at the public offering price on the day of the month you specify. The shareholder may change the amount of the investment or discontinue the plan at any time by writing to the Fund.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan. Shareholders owning shares with a value of \$1,500 or more may establish a systematic withdrawal plan. A shareholder may receive monthly or quarterly payments, in amounts of not less than \$50 per payment, by authorizing the Fund to redeem the necessary number of shares periodically (monthly or for any months of your choice) in order to make the payments requested. The Fund has the capacity to electronically deposit the proceeds of the systematic withdrawal directly to the shareholder's personal bank account (\$5,000 minimum per bank wire). Instructions for establishing this service are included in the Fund Shares Application, enclosed in the Prospectus, or available by calling the Fund. If the shareholder prefers to receive his/her systematic withdrawal proceeds in cash, or if such proceeds are less than the \$5,000 minimum for a bank wire, checks will be made payable to the designated recipient and mailed within seven days of the valuation date. If the designated recipient is other than the registered shareholder, the signature of each shareholder must be guaranteed on the application (see "Investing in the Fund – Redeeming Your Shares - Signature Guarantees" in the Prospectus). A corporation (or partnership) must also submit a "Corporate Resolution" (or "Certification of Partnership") indicating the names, titles, and required number of signatures authorized to act on its behalf. The application must be signed by a duly authorized officer(s) and the corporate seal affixed. Costs in conjunction with the administration of the plan are borne by the Fund. Shareholders should be aware that such systematic withdrawals may deplete or use up entirely their initial investment and may result in realized long-term or short-term capital gains or losses. The systematic withdrawal plan may be terminated at any time by the Fund upon 60 days' written notice or by a shareholder upon written notice to the Fund. Applications and further details may be obtained by calling the Fund at **1-888-484-5766**, or by writing to:

Centaur Mutual Funds
c/o Transfer Agency
P.O. Box 8656
Denver, CO 80201

Purchases in Kind. The Fund may accept securities in lieu of cash in payment for the purchase of shares in the particular Fund. The acceptance of such securities is at the sole discretion of the Advisor, based upon the suitability of the securities accepted for inclusion as a long term investment of the respective Fund(s), the marketability of such securities, and other factors which the Advisor may deem appropriate. If accepted, the securities will be valued using the same criteria and methods as described in "Investing in the Fund – Purchase and Redemption Price" in the Prospectus.

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

costs when these securities are sold. An irrevocable election has been filed under Rule 18f-1 of the 1940 Act, wherein the Fund committed itself to pay redemptions in cash, rather than in kind, to any shareholder of record of the Fund who redeems during any ninety-day period, the lesser of (a) \$250,000 or (b) one percent (1%) of the Fund's net asset value at the beginning of such period.

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

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trustees have adopted a policy that governs the disclosure of portfolio holdings. This policy is intended to ensure that such disclosure is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders and to address possible conflicts of interest. Under the Fund's policy, the Fund and Advisor (Advisor with respect to the Fund) generally will not disclose the Fund's portfolio holdings to any third party unless such information has been made generally available to the public. The policy provides that the Fund and Advisor may disclose non-public portfolio holdings information as required by law and under other limited circumstances that are set forth in more detail below.

The Fund will make available to the public a complete schedule of the Fund's portfolio holdings, as reported on a fiscal quarter basis. This information is generally available within 60 days of the Fund's fiscal quarter end and will remain available until the posting of the next fiscal quarter's portfolio holdings report becomes available. You may obtain a copy of these quarterly portfolio holdings reports by calling the Fund at 1-888-484-5766. The Fund will also file these quarterly portfolio holdings reports with the SEC on Form N-CSR or Form N-Q, as applicable. The Fund's Form N-CSR and Form N-Q are available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov> and may be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. The first and third quarter portfolio holdings reports will be filed with the SEC on Form N-Q and the second and fourth fiscal quarter portfolio holdings reports will be included with the semi-annual and annual financial statements, respectively, which are sent to shareholders and filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR.

The Fund and/or Advisor may, from time to time, provide additional portfolio holdings information in the form of quarterly management letters ("Quarterly Letters") which will typically include additional portfolio holdings information, including disclosure of certain of the Fund's portfolio holdings as of the end of the calendar quarter. The Fund will generally make the Quarterly Letters available to the public on the Fund's website at <http://www.centaurmutualfunds.com> within thirty (30) days after the close of any calendar quarter for which a Quarterly Letter is prepared and such information will remain available until the earlier of the date the next Quarterly Letter is posted or the end of the next calendar quarter. To reach the Quarterly Letters, when available, use the link "Reports" located on the Fund's home page. The Fund and/or Advisor may also send the Quarterly Letters to shareholders of the Fund and to mutual fund analysts; provided that a Quarterly Letter will not be sent to shareholders of the Fund or analysts until one day after such letter has been publicly disclosed on the Fund's website.

The Fund and/or Advisor may also, from time to time, hold conference calls for shareholders, potential investors, and other interested parties where the Advisor expresses views and statements on the Fund's portfolio securities, such as portfolio commentary or statistical information that may include the disclosure of additional portfolio holdings information. Information regarding the date and time of any conference call will be provided at least one week in advance by notice in a Quarterly Letter and/or by posting the information separately on the Fund's website at <http://www.centaurmutualfunds.com>. Following any conference call that includes the disclosure of additional portfolio holdings information, a list of the holdings discussed will be made available on the Fund's website at <http://www.centaurmutualfunds.com>. This information will remain available until new information for a subsequent conference call is posted.

The officers of the Fund and/or the Advisor may share non-public portfolio holdings information with the Fund's and Advisor's service providers, such as the Fund's fund accountant and administrator, transfer agent, distributor, custodian, independent registered public accounting firm, proxy voting services, and legal counsel as identified in the Fund's Prospectus and SAI; and FilePoint EDGAR Services, financial typesetters and printers the Fund may engage for, among other things, the EDGARizing, typesetting, printing and/or distribution of regulatory and compliance documents; and Fairview Investment

Services, LLC, a compliance consultant to the Advisor. The Fund and/or Advisor may also provide non-public portfolio holdings information to appropriate regulatory agencies as required by applicable laws and regulations. The Fund's service providers receiving such non-public information are subject to confidentiality obligations.

The Fund currently does not provide non-public portfolio holdings information to any other third parties. In the future, the Fund may elect to disclose such information to other third parties if the officers of the Fund and/or Advisor determine that the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for doing so and the recipient is subject to a duty of confidentiality. The Advisor is responsible for determining which other third parties have a legitimate business purpose for receiving the Fund's portfolio holdings information.

The Fund's policy regarding disclosure of portfolio holdings is subject to the continuing oversight and direction of the Trustees. The Advisor and Administrator are required to report to the Trustees any known disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings to unauthorized third parties. The Fund has not (and do not intend to) enter into any arrangement providing for the receipt of compensation or other consideration in exchange for the disclosure of non-public portfolio holdings information, other than the benefits that result to the Fund and its shareholders from providing such information, which include the publication of Fund ratings and rankings.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of each of the Fund for the year ended October 31, 2015, including the financial highlights appearing in the Annual Report to shareholders, are incorporated by reference and made a part of this document.

APPENDIX A – DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS

The Fund may acquire debt securities as described in the Prospectus and this SAI. The Fund is not restricted with respect to yield, maturity, or credit quality of any debt securities, so that the Fund may purchase debt securities that are of high quality “investment grade” (“Investment-Grade Debt Securities”) or of lower quality with significant risk characteristics (e.g., “junk bonds”). The various ratings used by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (each an “NRSRO”) are described below.

A rating by an NRSRO represents the organization’s opinion as to the credit quality of the security being rated. However, the ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality or guarantees as to the creditworthiness of an issuer. Consequently, the Advisor believes that the quality of Investment-Grade Debt Securities in which the Fund may invest should be continuously reviewed and that individual analysts give different weightings to the various factors involved in credit analysis. A rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell, or hold a security, because it does not take into account market value or suitability for a particular investor. When a security has received a rating from more than one NRSRO, each rating is evaluated independently. Ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by the NRSROs from other sources that they consider reliable. Ratings may be changed, suspended, or withdrawn as a result of changes in or unavailability of such information, or for other reasons.

STANDARD & POOR’S® RATINGS SERVICES. The following summarizes the highest four ratings used by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”), a division of McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., for bonds which are deemed to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities by the Advisor:

AAA – An obligation rated “AAA” has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

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

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

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

Bonds rated “BB”, “B”, “CCC”, “CC” and “C” are not considered by the Advisor to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities and are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. “BB” indicates the least degree of speculation and “C” the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions.

The ratings from “AA” to “CCC” may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) designation to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Short-term obligations rated “A-1” by S&P indicates that the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus (+) designation. This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong. A short-term obligation rated “A-2” is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

The rating SP-1 is the highest rating assigned by S&P to short term notes and indicates strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation. The rating SP-2 indicates a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes. The rating SP-3 indicates a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC. Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") long-term ratings are opinions of the relative credit risk of financial obligations with an original maturity of one year or more. They address the possibility that a financial obligation will not be honored as promised. Such ratings use Moody's Global Scale and reflect both the likelihood of default and any financial loss suffered in the event of default. The highest four ratings are deemed to be Investment-Grade Securities by the Advisor:

Aaa –Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal credit risk.

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

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

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

Obligations which are rated Ba, B, Caa, Ca or C by Moody's are not considered "Investment-Grade Debt Securities" by the Advisor. Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk. Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk. Obligations rated Caa are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

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

Short-Term Ratings

Moody's short-term ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to honor short-term financial obligations. Ratings may be assigned to issuers, short-term programs or to individual short-term debt instruments. Such obligations generally have an original maturity not exceeding thirteen months, unless explicitly noted.

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Canadian issuers rated P-1 or P-2 have their short-term ratings enhanced by the senior-most long-term rating of the issuer, its guarantor, or support-provider.

US Municipal Short-Term Debt and Demand Obligation Ratings

Short-Term Obligation Ratings – There are three rating categories for short-term municipal obligations that are considered investment grade. These ratings are designated as Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) and are divided into three levels — MIG 1 through MIG 3. In addition, those short-term obligations that are of speculative quality are designated SG, or speculative grade. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation.

MIG 1 – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2 – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3 – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

SG – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Demand Obligation Ratings – In the case of variable rate demand obligations (VRDOs), a two-component rating is assigned; a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody’s evaluation of the degree of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody’s evaluation of the degree of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand ("demand feature"), using a variation of the MIG rating scale, the Variable Municipal Investment Grade or VMIG rating.

When either the long- or short-term aspect of a VRDO is not rated, that piece is designated NR, e.g., Aaa/NR or NR/VMIG 1.

VMIG rating expirations are a function of each issue’s specific structural or credit features.

VMIG 1 – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 2 – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 3 – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

SG – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

FITCH RATINGS. The following summarizes the highest four ratings used by Fitch Ratings, Inc. (“Fitch”):

Long-Term Ratings

AAA – Highest credit quality. “AAA” ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA – Very high credit quality. “AA” ratings denote an expectation of low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A – High credit quality. “A” ratings denote expectation of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB – Good credit quality. “BBB” ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity. This is the lowest investment grade category.

Long-term securities rated below BBB by Fitch are not considered by the Advisor to be investment-grade securities. Securities rated BB and B are regarded as speculative with regard to a possible default risk developing. BB is considered speculative and B is considered highly speculative. Securities rated CCC, CC and C are regarded as a high credit risk. A rating CCC indicates a substantial credit risk, while a rating CC indicates a high level of risk, and a rating C signals exceptionally high levels of credit risk. “RD” ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings’ opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond or other material financial obligations but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings or other formal winding-up procedure and which has not otherwise ceased operating. “D” ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings’ opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings or other formal wind-up procedure, or which has otherwise ceased business.

Short-Term Ratings

F1 – Highest credit quality. The rating F1 indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added (+) to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

F2 – Good credit quality. The rating F2 indicates a good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

F3 – Fair credit quality. The rating F3 indicates the intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

B – Speculative. The rating B indicates minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near-term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

Short-term rates B, C, RD and D by Fitch are considered by the Advisor to be below investment-grade securities. Short-term securities rated C have a high default risk and securities rated D indicate a broad-based default event for an entity or the default of a short-term obligation.

(+) or (-) suffixes may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to long-term ratings “AAA” category or to the categories below “B.” The suffix “NR” indicates that Fitch does not publicly rate the issuer or issue in question.

While the foregoing descriptions of the ratings systems used by the Advisor distinguishes between “Investment-Grade Debt Securities” and more speculative debt securities, as stated above the Fund are not limited with respect to the yield, maturity or credit quality of the debt securities in which they invest. Accordingly, the Fund’s portfolios may be invested in Investment-Grade Debt Securities or debt securities that are not Investment-Grade Debt Securities in any proportion.

APPENDIX B – PROXY VOTING POLICIES

The following proxy voting policies are provided:

- (1) the Trust's Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy; and
- (2) the Advisor's Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy, including a detailed description of the Advisor's specific proxy voting guidelines.

CENTAUR MUTUAL FUNDS TRUST
PROXY VOTING AND DISCLOSURE POLICY

I. Introduction

Effective April 14, 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) adopted rule and form amendments under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“Investment Company Act”) to require registered management investment companies to provide disclosure about how they vote proxies for their portfolio securities (collectively, the rule and form amendments are referred to herein as the “IC Amendments”).

The IC Amendments require that each series of shares of the Centaur Mutual Funds Trust (“Trust”) listed on Exhibit A, attached hereto, (individually a “Fund” and collectively “Funds”), disclose the policies and procedures used to determine how to vote proxies for portfolio securities. The IC Amendments also require the Funds to file with the SEC and to make available to their shareholders the specific proxy votes cast for portfolio securities.

This Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy (“Policy”) is designed to ensure that the Funds comply with the requirements of the IC Amendments, and otherwise fulfill their obligations with respect to proxy voting, disclosure, and recordkeeping. The overall goal is to ensure that each Fund’s proxy voting is managed in an effort to act in the best interests of its shareholders. While decisions about how to vote must be determined on a case-by-case basis, proxy voting decisions will be made considering these guidelines and following the procedures recited herein.

II. Specific Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

A. General

The Trust’s Board of Trustees (“Board”) believes that the voting of proxies is an important part of portfolio management as it represents an opportunity for shareholders to make their voices heard and to influence the direction of a company. The Trust and the Funds are committed to voting corporate proxies in the manner that best serves the interests of the Funds’ shareholders.

B. Delegation to Fund’s Advisor

The Board believes that Centaur Capital Partners, L.P. (“Advisor”), as the Funds’ investment advisor, is in the best position to make individual voting decisions for each Fund consistent with this Policy. Therefore, subject to the oversight of the Board, the Advisor is hereby delegated the following duties:

- (1) to make the proxy voting decisions for each Fund; and
- (2) to assist each Fund in disclosing the Fund’s proxy voting record as required by Rule 30b1-4 under the Investment Company Act, including providing the following information for each matter with respect to which the Fund was entitled to vote: (a) information identifying the matter voted on; (b) whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder; (c) whether and how the Fund cast its vote; and (d) whether the Fund cast its vote for or against management.

The Board, including a majority of the independent trustees of the Board, shall approve the Advisor’s Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy (“Advisor’s Voting Policy”) as it relates to each Fund. The Board shall also approve any material changes to the Advisor’s Voting Policy no later than four (4) months after adoption by the Advisor.

C. Conflicts

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

voting policy was approved by the Board or (ii) when a vote is cast consistent with the decision of the Trust's Proxy Voting Committee (as defined below). In addition, provided the Advisor is not affiliated with a Fund's principal underwriter or an affiliated person of the principal underwriter and neither the Fund's principal underwriter nor an affiliated person of the principal underwriter has influenced the Advisor with respect to a matter to which the Fund is entitled to vote, a vote by the Advisor shall not be considered a conflict between the Fund's shareholders and the Fund's principal underwriter or affiliated person of the principal underwriter.

III. Fund Disclosure

A. Disclosure of Fund Policies and Procedures With Respect to Voting Proxies Relating to Portfolio Securities

The Fund shall disclose this Policy, or a description of the policies and procedures of this Policy, to its shareholders by including it as an appendix to its Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") on Form N-1A. Each Fund will also notify its shareholders in the Fund's shareholder reports that a description of this Policy is available upon request, without charge, by calling a specified toll-free telephone number. The Fund will send this description of the Fund's Policy within three business days of receipt of any shareholder request, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

B. Disclosure of the Fund's Complete Proxy Voting Record

In accordance with Rule 30b1-4 of the Investment Company Act, each Fund will file Form N-PX with the SEC no later than August 31 of each year. Each Fund shall disclose to its shareholders on Form N-PX the Fund's complete proxy voting record for the twelve-month period ended June 30.

Each Fund shall disclose the following information on Form N-PX for each matter relating to a portfolio security considered at any shareholder meeting held during the period covered by the report and with respect to which to the Fund was entitled to vote:

- (1) The name of the issuer of the portfolio security;
- (2) The exchange ticker symbol of the portfolio security (if available through reasonably practicable means);
- (3) The Council on Uniform Security Identification Procedures ("CUSIP") number for the portfolio security (if available through reasonably practicable means);
- (4) The shareholder meeting date;
- (5) A brief identification of the matter voted on;
- (6) Whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder;
- (7) Whether the Fund cast its vote on the matter;
- (8) How the Fund cast its vote (e.g., for or against proposal, or abstain; for or withhold regarding election of directors); and
- (9) Whether the Fund cast its vote for or against management.

Each Fund shall make its proxy voting record available to shareholders either upon request or by making available an electronic version on or through the Fund's website, if applicable. If the Fund discloses its proxy voting record on or through its website, the Fund shall post the information disclosed in the Fund's most recently filed report on Form N-PX on the website beginning the same day it files such information with the SEC.

Each Fund shall also include in its annual reports, semi-annual reports and SAI a statement that information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is available (1) without charge upon request, by calling a specified toll-free (or collect) telephone number, or (if applicable) on or through the Fund's website at a specified Internet address; and (2) on the SEC's website. If the Fund discloses that its proxy voting record is available by calling a toll-free (or collect) telephone number, it shall send the information disclosed in the Fund's most recently filed report on Form N-PX within three business days of receipt of a request for this information, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

IV. Recordkeeping

The Trust shall keep the following records for a period of at least five years, the first two in an easily accessible place:

- (1) A copy of this Policy;
- (2) Proxy statements received regarding each Fund's securities;
- (3) Records of votes cast on behalf of each Fund; and
- (4) A record of each shareholder request for proxy voting information and the Fund's response, including the date of the request, the name of the shareholder, and the date of the response.

The foregoing records may be kept as part of the Advisor's records.

A Fund may rely on proxy statements filed on the SEC EDGAR system instead of keeping its own copies, and may rely on proxy statements and records of proxy votes cast by the Advisor that are maintained with a third party such as a proxy voting service, provided that an undertaking is obtained from the third party to provide a copy of the documents promptly upon request.

V. Proxy Voting Committee

A. General

The proxy voting committee ("Proxy Voting Committee") of the Trust shall be composed entirely of independent trustees of the Board and may be comprised of one or more such independent trustees as the Board may, from time to time, decide. The purpose of the Proxy Voting Committee shall be to determine how a Fund should cast its vote, if called upon by the Board or the Advisor, when a matter with respect to which the Fund is entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interest of the Fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Fund's investment advisor, principal underwriter, or an affiliated person of the Fund, its investment advisor or principal underwriter, on the other hand.

B. Powers and Methods of Operation

The Proxy Voting Committee shall have all the powers necessary to fulfill its purpose as set forth above and such other powers and perform such other duties as the Board may, from time to time, grant and/or assign the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee shall meet at such times and places as the Proxy Voting Committee or the Board may, from time to time, determine. The act of a majority of the members of the Proxy Voting Committee in person, by telephone conference or by consent in writing without a meeting shall be the act of the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee shall have the authority to utilize Trust counsel at the expense of the Trust if necessary. The Proxy Voting Committee shall prepare minutes of each meeting and keep such minutes with the Trust's records. The Proxy Voting Committee shall review this Policy and recommend any changes to the Board as it deems necessary or advisable.

VI. Other

This Policy may be amended, from time to time, as determined by the Board.

Adopted this 17th day of December 2004.

Amended as of October 30, 2013.

EXHIBIT A

Series of the Centaur Mutual Funds Trust

1. Centaur Total Return Fund

Centaur Proxy Voting Policy

Centaur Capital Partners (CCP) has adopted the following policies and guidelines related to client accounts for which CCP has proxy voting authority.

Policy Pertaining to Mutual Funds

With respect to 1940 Act Funds, it is the policy of Centaur Capital Partners to vote proxies in the manner that the Advisor believes are in the best interest of the mutual fund shareholders. CCP generally votes all proxies except in isolated cases where CCP's analysis concludes that the cost of voting a proxy may exceed the potential benefit to shareholders. For example, some foreign securities occasionally require travel to a foreign country to vote a proxy proposal in person.

All proxies received are evaluated against "Glass Lewis" guidelines. Glass Lewis has developed best practices in corporate governance that it believes are consistent with the best interest of investors. CCP utilizes an industry-standard service to evaluate and provide a recommendation against Glass Lewis guidelines, for each matter being submitted for a vote. Glass Lewis guidelines address a number of topics, including among others, shareholder voting rights, anti-takeover defenses, board structures, the election of directors, executive and director compensation, reorganizations, mergers and acquisitions, and various other shareholder proposals. CCP has concluded that the Glass Lewis guidelines are substantially in accord with CCP's own philosophy regarding corporate governance and conduct. In most cases, CCP will follow Glass Lewis' voting recommendations, but it may deviate from Glass Lewis' recommendations on isolated proxy proposals, if CCP determines that a certain vote is in the best interests of shareholders.

The use of Glass Lewis minimizes the number of potential conflicts of interest CCP might face in voting proxies. In the event that a potential conflict of interest is identified, then CCP will analyze the conflict and identify the vote that it believes is in the best interest of shareholders and the reasons why. If CCP determines that voting on a particular proposal would be inappropriate, then CCP will identify the potential conflict to its client and ask the client to consider voting the proposal on its behalf. A record of the vote and the rationale behind the decision will be recorded.

Appendix A contains a summary of the Glass Lewis Proxy Voting Guidelines.

For mutual funds where CCP serves as the investment advisor, the portfolio manager makes every reasonable effort to submit proxy votes in a timely manner and to maintain appropriate records of how proxies have been voted. CCP expects to utilize an industry standard service in order to ensure that appropriate records are maintained, including such information as the name, ticker and CUSIP identifier of the portfolio security, the shareholder meeting date, and other relevant details.

As a matter of practice, it is CCP's policy to not reveal or disclose to any shareholder how CCP may have voted (or intends to vote) on a particular proxy until after it votes the proxy. CCP will generally not disclose such information to unrelated third parties unless doing so is considered in the best interests of shareholders.

Policy Pertaining to Other Managed Accounts

CCP may manage accounts in other pooled vehicles or in separately managed accounts as part of its investment advisory business. CCP's authority to vote proxies on behalf of these accounts may vary, depending upon the specific arrangements of such accounts. Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act requires registered investment advisers that exercise voting authority over client securities to implement proxy voting policies and procedures. In accordance with such rule, we have adopted proxy voting policies and procedures, which are provided in our compliance manual.

In general, our policy is to vote proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions in a manner that serves the best interests of the client, taking into account various factors. Historically, and in light of the typical size of our client accounts and because our investment approach is not activist in nature and results in avoidance of securities of companies whose corporate governance are found to be objectionable, we believe in most cases that clients do not benefit from the voting of the proxies. Stated another way, we believe that our clients interest are not harmed in cases where CCP elects not to vote proxies for most holdings. Our policy is therefore to limit our voting of proxies to those cases where we i) disagree with the voting recommendation of the board of directors of such holdings and ii) believe that our vote could be material to the outcome of the matter presented. Investors may obtain copies of our proxy voting policy, together with information regarding how we have voted any past proxies, by contacting us.

Appendix A

Glass Lewis Proxy Voting Guidelines Summary

Anti-Takeover Measures

- *Poison Pills (Shareholder Rights Plans)*. Typically Glass Lewis recommends that shareholders vote against these plans to protect their financial interests and ensure that they have an opportunity to consider any offer for their shares, especially those at a premium. In certain limited circumstances, Glass Lewis will support a limited poison pill to accomplish a particular objective, such as the closing of an important merger, or a pill that contains what Glass Lewis believes to be a reasonable ‘qualifying offer’ clause.
- *Right of Shareholders to Call a Special Meeting*. In order to prevent abuse and waste of corporate resources by a minority of shareholders, Glass Lewis believes this right should be limited to a minimum of 15% of the shareholders requesting such a meeting. However, when proposals are presented that would allow shareholders to call special meetings without a minimum threshold, Glass Lewis will support them because the benefit to shareholders outweighs the possible abuse of the right to call shareholder meetings.
- *Shareholder Action by Written Consent*. In order to prevent abuse and waste of corporate resources by a minority of shareholders, Glass Lewis believes that such rights should be limited to a minimum of 15% of the shareholders requesting action by written consent. However, when proposals are presented to allow shareholders the opportunity to act by written consent without specifying a minimum threshold, Glass Lewis will support them based on the belief that shareholders are better off with this right than without it, and because the benefit to shareholders outweighs the potential for abuse.
- *Advance Notice Requirements for Shareholder Ballot Proposals*. Glass Lewis typically recommends that shareholders vote against these proposals.
- *Cumulative Voting*. Glass Lewis reviews these proposals on a case-by-case basis, factoring in the independence of the board and the status of the company’s governance structure. However, Glass Lewis typically finds that these proposals are on ballots at companies where independence is lacking and where the appropriate checks and balances that favor shareholders are not in place. In those instances Glass Lewis typically recommends in favor of cumulative voting.
- *Supermajority Vote Requirements*. Glass Lewis believes that supermajority vote requirements impede shareholder action on ballot items critical to shareholder interests.

Election of Directors

- *Voting Recommendation on the Basis of Independence*: Glass Lewis looks at each director nominee and examines the director’s relationships with the company, the company’s executives and other directors. Glass Lewis does this to find personal, familial, or financial relationships (not including director compensation) that may impact the director’s decisions. Glass Lewis believes that such relationships makes it difficult for a director to put shareholders’ interests above the director’s or the related party’s interests. Glass Lewis also believes that a director who owns more than 20% of a company can exert disproportionate influence on the board and, in particular, the audit committee. In general, Glass Lewis believes a board will be most effective in protecting shareholders’ interests if it is at least two-thirds’ independent. In the event that more than one third of the members are affiliated or inside directors, Glass Lewis typically recommends withholding votes from some of the inside and/or affiliated directors in order to satisfy the two-thirds threshold. Glass Lewis believes that only independent directors should serve on a company’s audit, compensation, nominating and governance committees. Glass Lewis typically recommends that

shareholders withhold their votes for any affiliated or inside director seeking appointment to an audit, compensation, nominating or governance committee, or who has served in that capacity in the past year.

- *Voting Recommendation on the Basis of Performance:* Glass Lewis disfavors directors who have a record of not fulfilling their responsibilities to shareholders at any company where they have held a board or executive position. See full guidelines for criteria.
- *Voting Recommendation on the Basis of Experience:* Glass Lewis typically recommends that shareholders withhold votes from directors who have served on boards or as executives of companies with records of poor performance, overcompensation, audit- or accounting-related issues and/or other indicators of mismanagement or actions against the interests of shareholders.
- *Voting Recommendation on the Basis of Other Considerations:* Glass Lewis recommends shareholders withhold votes from certain types of affiliated or inside directors under nearly all circumstances.

Appointment of Auditors

Glass Lewis generally supports management's choice of auditor except when Glass Lewis believes the auditor's independent or audit integrity has been compromised. Where a board has not allowed shareholders to review and ratify an auditor, Glass Lewis typically recommends withholding votes from the audit committee chairman. When there have been material restatements of annual financial statements or material weakness in internal controls, Glass Lewis usually recommends withholding votes from the entire committee. Glass Lewis typically supports audit-related proposals regarding mandatory auditor rotation when the proposal uses a reasonable period of time (usually not less than 5-7 years).

Changes to Capital Structure

When analyzing a request for additional shares, Glass Lewis typically reviews four common reasons why a company might need additional capital stock beyond what is currently available:

- **Stock Split** — Glass Lewis typically considers three metrics when evaluating whether Glass Lewis thinks a stock split is likely or necessary: the historical stock pre-split price, if any; the current price relative to the Company's most common trading price over the past 52 weeks; and some absolute limits on stock price that in Glass Lewis' view either always make a stock split appropriate if desired by management or would almost never be a reasonable price at which to split a stock.
- **Shareholder Defenses** — Additional authorized shares could be used to bolster takeover defenses such as a "poison pill." Proxy filings often discuss the usefulness of additional shares in defending against or discouraging a hostile takeover as a reason for a requested increase. Glass Lewis is typically against such defenses and will oppose actions intended to bolster such defenses.
- **Financing for Acquisitions** — Glass Lewis looks at whether the company has a history of using stock for acquisitions and attempts to determine what levels of stock have typically been required to accomplish such transactions. Likewise, Glass Lewis looks to see whether this is discussed as a reason for additional shares in the proxy.
- **Financing for Operations** — Glass Lewis reviews the company's cash position and its ability to secure financing through borrowing or other means. Glass Lewis looks at the company's history of capitalization and whether the company has had to use stock in the recent past as a means of raising capital.

Issuing additional shares can dilute existing holders in limited circumstances. Further, the availability of additional shares, where the board has discretion to implement a poison pill, can often serve as a deterrent to interested suitors. Accordingly, where Glass Lewis finds that the company has not detailed a plan for use of the proposed shares, or where the number of shares far exceeds those needed to accomplish a detailed plan, Glass Lewis typically recommends against the authorization of

additional shares. While Glass Lewis thinks that having adequate shares to allow management to make quick decisions and effectively operate the business is critical, Glass Lewis prefers that, for significant transactions, management come to shareholders to justify their use of additional shares rather than providing a blank check in the form of a large pool of unallocated shares available for any purpose.

Equity Based Compensation Plans

Glass Lewis evaluates option- and other equity-based compensation plans using a detailed model and analyst review. Glass Lewis believes that equity compensation awards are useful, when not abused, for retaining employees and providing an incentive for them to act in a way that will improve company performance.

Glass Lewis' analysis is quantitative and focused on the plan's cost as compared with the business's operating metrics. Glass Lewis runs twenty different analyses, comparing the program with absolute limits Glass Lewis believes are key to equity value creation and with a carefully chosen peer group. In general, Glass Lewis' model seeks to determine whether the proposed plan is either absolutely excessive or is more than one standard deviation away from the average plan for the peer group on a range of criteria, including dilution to shareholders and the projected annual cost relative to the company's financial performance. Each of the twenty analyses (and their constituent parts) is weighted and the plan is scored in accordance with that weight.

Option Exchanges. Glass Lewis views option repricing plans and option exchange programs with great skepticism. Shareholders have substantial risk in owning stock and, as a general matter, Glass Lewis believes that the employees, officers and directors who receive stock options should be similarly situated to align their interests with shareholder interests.

Performance Based Options. Glass Lewis believes in performance-based equity compensation plans for senior executives. Glass Lewis feels that executives should be compensated with equity when their performance and the company's performance warrants such rewards. While Glass Lewis does not believe that equity-based compensation plans for all employees should be based on overall company performance, Glass Lewis does support such limitations for equity grants to senior executives (although some equity-based compensation of senior executives without performance criteria is acceptable, such as in the case of moderate incentive grants made in an initial offer of employment or in emerging industries). Glass Lewis generally recommends that shareholders vote in favor of performance-based option requirements.

Linking Pay with Performance. Glass Lewis strongly believes executive compensation should be linked directly with the performance of the business the executive is charged with managing. Glass Lewis has a proprietary pay-for-performance model that evaluates compensation of the top five executives at every company in the Russell 3000. Glass Lewis' model benchmarks the executives' pay against their performance using three peer groups for each company: an industry peer group, a smaller sector peer group and a geographic peer group. Using a forced curve and a school letter-grade system, Glass Lewis ranks companies according to their pay-for-performance. Glass Lewis uses this analysis to inform Glass Lewis' voting decisions on each of the compensation issues that arise on the ballot. Likewise, Glass Lewis uses this analysis in Glass Lewis' evaluation of the compensation committee's performance.

162(m) Plans. Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code allows companies to deduct compensation in excess of \$1 million for the CEO and the next four most highly compensated executive officers upon shareholder approval of the excess compensation. Glass Lewis recognizes the value of executive incentive programs and the tax benefit of shareholder-approved incentive plans. Glass Lewis believes the best practice for companies is to provide reasonable disclosure to shareholders so that they can make sound judgments about the reasonableness of the proposed compensation plan. To allow for meaningful shareholder review, Glass Lewis prefers that these proposals include: specific performance goals, a maximum award pool and a maximum award amount per employee. Glass Lewis also believes it is important to analyze the estimated grants to see if they are reasonable and in line with the company's peers. Glass Lewis typically recommends against a 162(m) plan where: a company fails to provide at least a list of performance targets; a company fails to provide one of either a total pool or an individual maximum; or the proposed plan is excessive when compared with the plans of the company's peers. However, where a company has a record of reasonable pay relative to business performance, Glass Lewis is not typically inclined to recommend against a plan even if the plan caps seem large relative to peers because they recognize the value in special pay arrangements for continued exceptional performance.

Director Compensation Plans. Glass Lewis believes that non-employee directors should receive compensation for the time and effort they spend serving on the board and its committees. In particular, Glass Lewis supports compensation plans that include option grants or other equity-based awards, which help to align the interests of outside directors with those of

shareholders. Director fees should be competitive in order to retain and attract qualified individuals. However, excessive fees represent a financial cost to the company and threaten to compromise the objectivity and independence of non-employee directors. Therefore, a balance is required.

Limits on Executive Compensation. As a general rule, Glass Lewis believes shareholders should not be directly involved in setting executive compensation. Such matters should be left to the compensation committee. Glass Lewis views the election of compensation committee members as the appropriate mechanism for shareholders to express their disapproval or support of board policy on executive pay. Further, Glass Lewis believes that companies whose pay-for-performance is in line with its peers should be able to compensate their executives in a manner that drives growth and profit without destroying ethical values, giving consideration to their peers' comparable size and performance. However, Glass Lewis favors performance-based compensation as an effective means of motivating executives to act in the best interests of shareholders. Performance-based compensation may be limited if CEO pay is capped at a low level rather than flexibly tied to company performance.

Limits on Executive Stock Options. Glass Lewis typically recommends that Glass Lewis' clients oppose caps on executive stock options.

Linking Pay to Social Criteria. Glass Lewis believes that ethical behavior is an important part of executive performance and should be taken into account when evaluating performance and determining compensation. Glass Lewis also believes, however, that the compensation committee is in the best position to set policy on management compensation. Shareholders can hold the compensation committee accountable for pay awarded.

Full Disclosure of Executive Compensation. Glass Lewis believes that complete, timely and transparent disclosure of executive pay is critical to allowing shareholders to evaluate the extent to which the pay is keeping pace with company performance. However, Glass Lewis is concerned when a proposal goes too far in the level of detail that it requests for executives other than the most high-ranking leaders of the company. While Glass Lewis is in favor of full disclosure for senior executives and Glass Lewis views pay disclosure at the aggregate level (e.g., the number of employees being paid over a certain amount or in certain categories) as potentially very useful, Glass Lewis does not believe that shareholders need or will benefit from detailed reports about individual management employees other than the most senior executives.

Social and Corporate Responsibility

Glass Lewis believes that disclosure regarding how a company uses its funds is an important component of corporate accountability to shareholders. Some campaign contributions are heavily regulated by federal, state and local laws. Most jurisdictions have detailed disclosure laws so that information on some contributions is publicly available. Other than where a company does not adequately disclose information about its contributions to shareholders or where a company has a history of abuse in the donation process, Glass Lewis believes that the mechanism for disclosure and the standards for giving are best left to the board. However, Glass Lewis will consider supporting shareholder proposals seeking greater disclosures of political giving in cases where additional company disclosure is nonexistent or limited and there is some evidence or credible allegation that the company is mismanaging corporate funds through political donations or has a record of doing so.

In general, Glass Lewis believes that labor and human resource policies are typically best left to management and the board, absent a showing of egregious or illegal conduct that might threaten shareholder value. It is Glass Lewis' opinion that management is in the best position to determine appropriate practices in the context of its business. Glass Lewis will hold directors accountable for company decisions related to labor and employment problems. However, in situations where there is clear evidence of practices resulting in significant economic exposure to the company, Glass Lewis will support shareholders proposals that seek to address labor policies.

Non-Discrimination Policies. Glass Lewis believes that human resource policies are best left to management and the board, absent a showing of egregious or illegal conduct that might threaten shareholder value. Management is in the best position to determine which policies will promote the interests of the firm across its various businesses.

Military and US Government Business Policies. Glass Lewis believes that disclosure to shareholders of information on key company endeavors is important. However, Glass Lewis generally does not support resolutions that call for shareholder approval of policy statements for or against government programs that are subject to thorough review by the Federal Government and elected officials at the national level.

Foreign Government Business Policies. Glass Lewis believes that business policies regarding foreign operations are best left to management and the board, absent a showing of egregious or illegal conduct that might threaten shareholder value. Glass Lewis believes that shareholders should hold board members accountable for these issues when they face re-election.

Environmental Policies. Glass Lewis believes that when management and the board have displayed disregard for environmental risks, have engaged in egregious or illegal conduct, or have failed to adequately respond to current or imminent environmental risks that threaten shareholder value, shareholders should hold directors accountable when they face reelection. Glass Lewis believes that part of the board's role is to ensure that management conducts a complete risk analysis of company operations, including those that have environmental implications, and that directors should monitor management's performance in mitigating the environmental risks attendant with relevant operations in order to eliminate or minimize the risks to the company and shareholders. Glass Lewis may recommend that votes be withheld from responsible members of the governance committee when a substantial environmental risk has been ignored or inadequately addressed, and may in some cases recommend that votes be withheld from all directors who were on the board when the substantial risk arose, was ignored or was not mitigated.