

CM Advisors Family of Funds
CM ADVISORS FIXED INCOME FUND
(Ticker CMFIX)

805 Las Cimas Parkway, Suite 305
Austin, Texas 78746

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

June 29, 2026

The CM Advisors Fixed Income Fund (the “Fund”) is a series of the CM Advisors Family of Funds (the “Trust”), an open-end management investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

This Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) is not a prospectus, and it should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s prospectus dated June 29, 2026, as the same may be amended from time to time (the “Prospectus”). This SAI is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted. No investment in shares of the Fund should be made solely upon the information contained in the SAI.

The Fund issues an annual shareholder report (the “Annual Report”) after the end of each fiscal year that includes a report from the Fund’s management on the Fund’s operation and performance, and the Fund’s audited financial statements are included in Form N-CSR. Financial information from the Fund’s most recent annual financial statements is incorporated by reference into this SAI.

Copies of the Prospectus and the Annual Report may be obtained, without charge, by calling the Fund at **1-888-859-5856**, by visiting the Fund’s website at: www.cmadvisorsfunds.com, or by writing to Van Den Berg Management I, Inc. d/b/a CM Fund Advisors, the Fund’s investment advisor (the “Advisor”) at the following address:

Van Den Berg Management I, Inc. d/b/a CM Fund Advisors
805 Las Cimas Parkway, Suite 305
Austin, Texas 78746

CM ADVISORS FAMILY OF FUNDS

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INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

The Trust was organized on November 22, 2002 as a Delaware statutory trust and is registered with the SEC as an open-end management investment company. The Trust is currently comprised of only one series, the Fund, which is a diversified series of the Trust.

The Prospectus describes the Fund's investment objectives and principal investment strategies, as well as the principal investment risks of the Fund. The following descriptions and policies supplement these descriptions, and also include descriptions of certain types of investments that may be made by the Fund but are not principal investment strategies of the Fund. Attached to this SAI is Appendix A, which contains general descriptions of the rating symbols used by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations for certain securities in which the Fund may invest.

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

Market Events and Geopolitical Risks. Market risk is the risk that the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets that are generally beyond the Advisor's control, including fluctuation in interest rates, the quality of the Fund's investments, economic conditions and general market conditions. Certain market events could increase volatility and exacerbate market risk, and could result in trading halts, such as changes in governments' economic policies, political turmoil, environmental events, trade disputes and associated tariffs or the threat of such tariffs, terrorism, military action and epidemics, pandemics, such as the novel coronavirus disease that emerged in late 2019 ("COVID-19"), or other public health issues. Any of the foregoing market events can adversely affect the economies of one or more countries or the entire global economy, certain industries or individual issuers, and capital and security markets in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen or quickly addressed.

As shown with COVID-19, market events (including public health crises and concerns) can have a profound economic and business effect that results in cancellations and disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, disruption and displacement of one or more sectors or industries, closing of borders and imposition of travel restrictions and quarantines, general public concern and uncertainty and, in extreme cases, exchange trading halts due to rapidly falling prices. Further, the impact of such events can cause significant volatility and declines in global financial markets, including the U.S. financial markets. Likewise, the ongoing armed conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and conflicts in the Middle East have caused and continue to cause significant market disruptions and increased volatility in various financial markets. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has resulted in economic sanctions against Russia from both government entities and corporations and banking entities. The conflicts in the Middle East have also resulted in sanctions and disruption in the flow of trade, including the flow of oil. The extent, duration and impact of these conflicts, related sanctions and retaliatory actions are difficult to ascertain, but could be significant and have severe adverse effects on the applicable region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities and commodities.

Market events such as these and other types of market events may cause significant declines in the values and liquidity of many securities and other instruments, and significant disruptions to global business activity and financial markets. Turbulence in financial markets, and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers both domestically and around the world, and can result in trading halts, any of which could have an adverse impact on the Fund. During periods of market volatility, security prices (including securities held by the Fund) could change drastically and rapidly and therefore adversely affect the Fund.

Changing Fixed Income Market Conditions. Fixed income securities may be sensitive to economic changes, political and corporate developments, and interest rate changes. In addition, during an economic downturn or a period of rising interest rates, issuers that are highly leveraged may experience increased financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to meet projected business goals, to obtain additional financing and to

service their principal and interest payment obligations. Periods of economic change and uncertainty also can be expected to result in increased volatility of market prices and yields of certain debt securities and derivative instruments. For example, during the financial crisis that began in 2007 and the COVID-19 pandemic, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”) implemented a number of economic policies that impacted interest rates and the market. These policies, as well as actions by governmental entities both in and outside of the United States (“U.S.”), exposed fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and liquidity issues. More recently, there has been a heightened level of interest rate risk due to uncertainty regarding government monetary policies. It is difficult to predict the pace at which central banks or other monetary authorities may change interest rates or the timing, frequency, or magnitude of such changes. During periods when the Federal Reserve raises interest rates, the Fund may be subject to heightened levels of interest rate risk. This in turn could cause the value of the Fund’s investments and share price to decline. To the extent that the Fund invests in derivatives tied to fixed income markets, the Fund will be more substantially exposed to these risks than a fund that does not invest in such derivatives.

Equity Securities. The Fund may invest in equity securities. 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 likely decline.

Foreign Securities. The Fund may invest in securities of foreign companies traded on U.S. national exchanges and OTC domestic exchanges, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) that invest primarily in foreign securities and in foreign securities represented by American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), as described below. Investing in securities issued by companies whose principal business activities are outside the U.S. may involve significant risks that may not be 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. There also may be less governmental supervision of securities markets, brokers and issuers of securities than in the U.S. 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, nationalization, 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. Further, economies of particular countries or areas of the world may differ favorably or unfavorably from the economy of the U.S. In addition, foreign securities and dividends and interest payable on those securities may be subject to foreign taxes, including taxes withheld from payments on those securities. Foreign securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and therefore may exhibit greater price volatility. Changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the value of those securities which are denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Therefore, to the extent the Fund invests in a foreign security which is denominated or quoted in a currency other than the U.S. dollar, there is the risk that the value of such security will decrease due to changes in the relative value of the U.S. dollar and the security’s underlying foreign currency. Additional costs associated with an investment in foreign securities may include higher custodial fees than those applicable to domestic custodial arrangements, generally higher commission rates on foreign portfolio transactions, and transaction costs of foreign currency conversions. There may be less governmental supervision of foreign securities markets, brokers, and issues of foreign securities than in the United States. Certain foreign governments levy withholding taxes on dividend and interest income. Although in some countries it may be 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. Further, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, which regulates auditors of U.S. public companies, is unable to inspect audit work papers in certain foreign countries. Investors in foreign countries often have limited rights and few practical remedies to pursue shareholder claims,

including class actions or fraud claims, and the ability of the SEC, the U.S. Department of Justice and other authorities to bring and enforce actions against foreign issuers or foreign persons is limited.

ADRs provide a method whereby the Fund may invest in securities issued by companies whose principal business activities are outside the U.S. 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.

Convertible Securities. The Fund may invest in convertible bonds. Convertible bonds are fixed income securities that may be converted at a stated price within a specified period of time into a certain quantity of the common stock of the same or a different issuer. Convertible bonds are senior to common stocks in an issuer's capital structure but are usually subordinated to similar non-convertible securities. While providing a fixed income stream (generally higher in yield than the income derivable from common stock but lower than that afforded by a similar nonconvertible security), a convertible security also provides the investor the opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the underlying common stock. Like other debt securities, the value of a convertible bond tends to vary inversely with the level of interest rates. However, to the extent that the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible bond will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value (the security's worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). Although to a lesser extent than with fixed income securities, the market value of convertible bonds tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible bonds tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock. A unique feature of convertible securities is that as the market price of the underlying common stock declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis and so may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock increases, the prices of the convertible securities tend to rise as a reflection of the value of the underlying common stock. While no securities investments are without risk, investments in convertible securities generally entail less risk than investments in common stock of the same issuer.

If a convertible security is converted into common stock, the Fund may hold the common stock for an extended period of time. Prices of common stock may fluctuate in response to many factors, including, but not limited to, the activities of the individual companies whose stock 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 stocks, 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 common stocks will decline.

Real Estate Securities. The Fund will not invest directly in real estate, but the Fund may invest in readily marketable securities issued by companies that invest in real estate or interests therein. Investments in real estate securities are subject to risks inherent in the real estate market, including risks related to changes in interest rates, possible declines in the value of real estate, adverse general and local economic conditions, possible lack of availability of mortgage funds, overbuilding in a given market, environmental problems, casualty or condemnation losses, uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes and other natural disasters, limitations and variations in rent and extended tenant vacancies.

Corporate and Municipal Fixed Income Securities. The Fund's fixed income investments may include corporate and municipal fixed income securities. Corporate and municipal fixed income securities purchased by the Fund may be of any credit quality, maturity or yield. Accordingly, the Fund's fixed income securities may include "investment grade" securities (those rated at least Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), BBB by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch") or, if not rated, of

equivalent quality in the Advisor's opinion). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include lower-rated fixed income securities including, without limitation, "junk" bonds whose ratings are below investment grade. Fixed income securities 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. Fixed income securities 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 and greater market fluctuations than higher-rated fixed income securities. Descriptions of the quality ratings of Moody's, S&P and Fitch are included as Appendix A to this SAI. While the Advisor utilizes the ratings of various credit rating services as one factor in establishing creditworthiness, it relies primarily upon its own analysis of factors establishing creditworthiness.

High-Yield Fixed Income Securities or Junk Bonds. As discussed above, the Fund may invest in fixed income securities that are lower-rated fixed income securities or, if not rated, of equivalent quality in the Advisor's opinion, including, without limitation, "junk" bonds whose ratings are below investment grade. Lower-rated fixed income securities are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by companies with questionable credit strength. The retail secondary market for these "junk" bonds may be less liquid than that of higher-rated fixed income securities, and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"). These risks can reduce the value of the Fund's shares and the income it earns. Lower-rated securities carry a greater risk of default than investment grade securities.

Foreign Fixed Income Securities. The Fund may invest in non-U.S. based fixed income securities, including foreign currency-denominated corporate and foreign government notes and bonds. Investing in foreign fixed income securities has the same risks as investing in foreign securities generally. In addition, foreign corporate bonds are subject to the risks that foreign companies may not be subject to uniform audit, financial reporting or disclosure standards, practices or requirements comparable to those found in the U.S., which may make it more difficult to evaluate the business and/or financial position of the issuer and the value of the bond. Foreign government bonds are also subject to the risks that governmental issuers of fixed income securities may be unwilling to pay interest and repay principal when due or may require that conditions for payment be renegotiated.

Investments in Emerging Markets. The Fund may invest in emerging market fixed income securities. An "emerging market" is any country that the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation or the United Nations or its authorities has determined to have a low or middle income economy. Emerging market countries may include, among others, countries in Asia, Latin, Central and South America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa. In addition to the general risk of investing in foreign securities and foreign fixed income securities described above, investing in emerging markets can involve greater and more unique risks than those associated with investing in more developed markets. The securities markets of emerging countries are generally small, less developed, less liquid, and more volatile than securities markets of the U.S. and other developed markets. The risks of investing in emerging markets include greater social, political and economic uncertainties. Emerging market economies are often dependent upon a few commodities or natural resources that may be significantly adversely affected by volatile price movements against those commodities or natural resources. Emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and currency devaluation and have fewer potential buyers for investments. The securities markets and legal systems in emerging market countries may only be in a developmental stage and may provide few, or none, of the advantages and protections of markets or legal systems in more developed countries. Some of these countries may have in the past failed to recognize private property rights and have at times nationalized or expropriated the assets of private companies. Additionally, if settlements do not keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, they may be delayed, potentially causing the Fund's assets to be uninvested, the Fund to miss investment opportunities and potential returns, and the Fund to be unable to sell an investment. As a result of these various risks, investments in emerging markets are considered to be speculative and may be highly volatile.

Money Market Instruments. The Fund may invest in money market instruments. Money market instruments include, without limitation, certain U.S. government obligations or certain types of corporate debt obligations (including those subject to repurchase agreements), 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 that “accepted” the time draft is liable for payment of interest and principal when due. The Banker’s Acceptance carries the full faith and credit of such bank. A Certificate of Deposit (“CD”) is an unsecured, interest bearing debt obligation of a bank. Commercial Paper is an unsecured, short-term debt obligation of a bank, corporation, or other borrower. Commercial Paper maturity generally ranges from 2 to 270 days and is usually sold on a discounted basis rather than as an interest-bearing instrument. The Fund may invest in Commercial Paper of any rating or without a rating. 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 a continuous basis, the earnings power, cash flow, and other liquidity ratios of the issuer of a Master Note held by the Fund.

U.S. Government Securities. The Fund may invest in U.S. government securities. U.S. government securities include U.S. government obligations such as U.S. Treasury notes, U.S. Treasury bonds, and U.S. Treasury bills, and obligations guaranteed by the U.S. government such as obligations of Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”) and Overseas Private Investment Corporation (“OPIC”), 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, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Bank, Student Loan Marketing Association, Small Business Administration and Tennessee Valley Authority. U.S. government securities may be acquired subject to repurchase agreements. While obligations of some U.S. government-sponsored entities are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government (e.g., GNMA and OPIC), others are not. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities that are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, 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.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement transaction occurs when an investor purchases a security (normally a U.S. government security), then resells it to the vendor (normally a member bank of the Federal Reserve or a registered government securities dealer) and is required to 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 normally will occur within one to seven days of the purchase. Repurchase agreements are considered “loans” under the 1940 Act, collateralized by the underlying security. The Trust has implemented procedures to monitor on a continuous basis the value of the collateral serving as security for repurchase obligations. The Advisor 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 15% of its net assets to be invested in repurchase agreements that extend beyond seven days.

Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates. The Fund may invest in obligations of GNMA, FNMA, and FHLMC which include direct pass-through certificates representing undivided ownership interests in pools of mortgages. The Fund may invest in such certificates, which are guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest (but not as to price and yield) by the issuer. For securities issued by GNMA, the payment of principal and interest is backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Mortgage pass-through certificates issued by FNMA or FHLMC are guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by the credit of the issuing U.S. government agency. Securities issued by other non-governmental entities (such as commercial banks or mortgage bankers) may offer credit enhancement such as guarantees, insurance, or letters of credit. Mortgage pass-through certificates are subject to more rapid prepayment than their stated maturity date would indicate;

their rate of prepayment tends to accelerate during periods of declining interest rates or increased property transfers and, as a result, the proceeds from such prepayments may be reinvested in instruments which have lower yields. The impact of prepayments on the price of a security may be difficult to predict and may increase the volatility of the price.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations. The Fund may invest in Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (“CMOs”). CMOs are generally backed by mortgage pass-through securities or whole mortgage loans. CMOs are usually structured into classes of varying maturities and principal payment priorities. The prepayment sensitivity of each class may or may not resemble that of the CMO’s collateral depending on the maturity and structure of that class. CMOs pay interest and principal (including prepayments) monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually. The prices and yields of CMOs are determined, in part, by assumptions about cash flows from the rate of payments of the underlying mortgage. Changes in interest rates may cause the rate of expected prepayments of those mortgages to change. These prepayment risks can make the prices of CMOs very volatile when interest rates change. That volatility will affect the Fund’s share price. Most CMOs are AAA rated, reflecting the credit quality of the underlying collateral; however, some classes carry greater price risk than that of their underlying collateral. The Advisor will invest in classes of CMOs only if their characteristics and interest rate sensitivity fit the investment objective and policies of the Fund.

Other Mortgage Related Securities. In addition to the mortgage pass-through securities and the CMOs mentioned above, the Fund may also invest in other mortgage derivative products. In addition to the prepayment risks described above, rapidly rising interest rates could cause prepayments of mortgages to occur at a slower rate than expected, and the expected maturity of short- or medium-term mortgage-related securities could lengthen as a result. That could cause their values to fluctuate more, and the share price of the Fund to fluctuate more and to fall. Governmental, government-related, and private entities may create other mortgage-related securities offering mortgage pass-through and mortgage collateralized instruments in addition to those described herein. As new types of mortgage-related securities are developed and offered to the investment community, the Fund may consider making investments in such new types of mortgage-related securities.

Asset-Backed Securities. In addition to CMOs, the Fund may invest in other asset-backed securities backed by loans such as automobile loans, credit card receivables, marine loans, recreational vehicle loans and manufactured housing loans. Typically, asset-backed securities represent undivided fractional interests in a trust whose assets consist of a pool of loans and security interests in the collateral securing the loans. Payments of principal and interest on asset-backed securities are passed through monthly to certificate holders and are usually guaranteed up to a certain amount and time period by a letter of credit issued by a financial institution. In some cases, asset-backed securities are divided into senior and subordinated classes so as to enhance the quality of the senior class. Underlying loans are subject to risks of prepayment, which may reduce the overall return to certificate holders. If the letter of credit is exhausted and the full amounts due on underlying loans are not received because of unanticipated costs, depreciation, damage or loss of the collateral securing the contracts, or other factors, certificate holders may experience delays in payment or losses on asset-backed securities. There is the possibility that recoveries on the underlying collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities, which may result in losses to investors in an asset-backed securities transaction. Also, debtors may be entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws with respect to the assets underlying asset-backed securities, which may give the debtor the right to avoid or reduce payment. The value of asset-backed securities held by the Fund also may change because of actual or perceived changes in the creditworthiness of the underlying asset obligors, the originators, the servicing agents, or the financial institutions, if any, providing credit support. The Fund may invest in other asset-backed securities (e.g., equipment trust certificates), including those that may be developed in the future.

Equipment Trust Certificates. The Fund may invest in equipment trust certificates which are a type of asset-backed security that represents undivided fractional interests in a trust whose assets consist of a pool of equipment retail installment contracts or leased equipment. The debt issue is secured by the equipment or physical assets, as the title for the equipment is held in trust for the holders of the issue. Equipment trust certificates are subject to the risk that the lessee or payee defaults on its payments, and risks related to potential declines in the value of the equipment that serves as collateral for the issue.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities. The Fund may invest in variable or floating rate securities that adjust the interest rate paid at periodic intervals based on an interest rate index. Variable rate securities generally provide for a specific periodic adjustment in the interest rate, while floating rate securities generally have interest rates that change whenever there is a change in a designated benchmark rate or issuer's credit quality. Some variable or floating rate securities are structured with put features that permit holders to demand payment of the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest from the issuers or certain financial intermediaries. The interest rates on these securities may be reset daily, weekly, quarterly or some other reset period, and may have a set floor or ceiling on interest rate changes. There is the risk that the current interest rate on such obligations may not accurately reflect existing market interest rates. Changes in the benchmark index and the interest rate may be difficult to predict and may increase the volatility of the price, and have adverse effects on the value of the floating rate securities.

LIBOR Transition Risk. Many financial instruments were historically tied to a rate based on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") to determine payment obligations, financing terms, hedging strategies, or investment value. In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority, the United Kingdom's financial regulatory body, announced that after 2021 it would cease its active encouragement of banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR. In March 2021, the administrator of LIBOR announced a delay in the phase out of the majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR publications until June 30, 2023, although the remainder of LIBOR publications ended on December 31, 2021. The Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") was selected to replace LIBOR by the Alternative Reference Rate Committee assembled by the Federal Reserve in 2017. As a result of benchmark reforms, publication of most LIBOR settings has ceased. Public and private sector actors have worked to establish alternative reference rates, like SOFR, to be used in place of LIBOR. The unavailability and/or discontinuation of LIBOR could have adverse impacts on newly issued financial instruments and existing financial instruments that reference LIBOR. While most instruments have transitioned to an alternative rate setting methodology, including SOFR, not all instruments may have such provisions and there is uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any alternative methodology. In addition, the unavailability or replacement of LIBOR may affect the value, liquidity or return on certain Fund investments and may result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades.

SOFR Risk. SOFR is intended to be a broad measure of the cost of borrowing funds overnight in transactions that are collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. SOFR is calculated based on transaction-level repo data collected from various sources. For each trading day, SOFR is calculated as a volume-weighted median rate derived from such data. SOFR is calculated and published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY"). If data from a given source required by the FRBNY to calculate SOFR is unavailable for any day, then the most recently available data for that segment will be used, with certain adjustments. If errors are discovered in the transaction data or the calculations underlying SOFR after its initial publication on a given day, SOFR may be republished at a later time that day. Rate revisions will be effected only on the day of initial publication and will be republished only if the change in the rate exceeds one basis point.

Because SOFR is a financing rate based on overnight secured funding transactions, it differs fundamentally from LIBOR. LIBOR was intended to be an unsecured rate that represents interbank funding costs for different short-term maturities or tenors. It was a forward-looking rate reflecting expectations regarding interest rates for the applicable tenor. Thus, LIBOR was intended to be sensitive, in certain respects, to bank credit risk and to term interest rate risk. In contrast, SOFR is a secured overnight rate reflecting the credit of U.S. Treasury securities as collateral. Thus, it is largely insensitive to credit-risk considerations and to short-term interest rate risks. SOFR is a transaction-based rate, and it has been more volatile than other benchmark or market rates, such as three-month LIBOR, during certain periods. For these reasons, among others, there is no assurance that SOFR, or rates derived from SOFR, will perform in the same or similar way as LIBOR would have performed at any time, and there is no assurance that SOFR-based rates will be a suitable substitute for LIBOR. SOFR has a limited history, having been first published in April 2018. The future performance of SOFR, and SOFR-based reference rates, cannot be predicted based on SOFR's history or otherwise. Levels of SOFR in the future, including following the discontinuation of LIBOR, may bear little or no relation to historical levels of SOFR, LIBOR or other rates.

Private Activity Bonds. The Fund may invest in private activity bonds. The two principal classifications of municipal obligations are “general obligation” and “revenue” bonds. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer’s pledge of its faith, credit, and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue bonds are payable from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source, but not from the general taxing power. Private activity bonds are in most cases revenue bonds and do not generally carry the pledge of the credit of the issuing municipality. The Fund’s distributions of any interest it earns on municipal obligations generally will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. In addition, if the proceeds from private activity bonds are used for qualifying purposes, including, the construction, repair or improvement of privately operated industrial or commercial facilities, the interest paid on such bonds may be excluded from gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, although current U.S. federal income tax laws place substantial limitations on the size of these issues. Sizable investments in these obligations could involve an increased risk to the Fund should any of the related facilities experience financial difficulties. The obligations of issuers may become subject to laws enacted in the future by Congress, state legislatures, or local governments of referenda extending the time for payment of principal or interest, or imposing other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations or upon the ability of municipalities to levy taxes. Furthermore, as a result of legislation or other conditions, the power or ability of any issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its municipal obligations may be materially affected.

STRIPS. The Fund may invest in stripped securities (“STRIPS”). STRIPS is an acronym for Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities. STRIPS are created by separating the income and principal components of a debt instrument and selling them separately. U.S. Treasury STRIPS are created when the coupon payments and the principal payment are stripped from an outstanding Treasury bond by the Federal Reserve Bank. Zero coupon U.S. government securities such as STRIPS are debt obligations that are issued or purchased at a significant discount from face value. The discount approximates the total amount of interest the security will accrue and compound over the period until maturity or the particular interest payment date at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate of the security at the time of issuance. STRIPS do not require the periodic payment of interest. These investments benefit the issuer by mitigating its need for cash to meet debt service, but generally require a higher rate of return to attract investors who are willing to defer receipt of cash. These investments may experience greater volatility in market value than U.S. government securities that make regular payments of interest. If the Fund invests in STRIPS, the Fund will accrue income on the investment for tax and accounting purposes, which is distributable to shareholders and which, because no cash is received at the time of accrual, may require the liquidation of other portfolio securities to satisfy the Fund’s distribution obligations, in which case the Fund would forgo the purchase of additional income producing assets with these funds. The value of these instruments tends to fluctuate more in response to changes in interest rates than the value of ordinary interest-paying debt securities with similar maturities. The risk is greater when the period to maturity is longer.

Debentures. The Fund may invest in debentures. A debenture is a long-term, unsecured, debt instrument backed only by the integrity of the borrower, not by collateral, and documented by an indenture. Governments often issue debentures, in part because they generally cannot guarantee debt with assets (government assets are public property). The primary risk with this type of investment is that the issuer will default or go into bankruptcy. As an unsecured creditor, in the event of default or bankruptcy, the holder of a debenture does not have a claim against any specific asset(s) of the issuing firm, so the investor will only be paid from the issuer’s assets after the secured creditors have been paid. The Fund may invest in all types of debentures, including corporate and government debentures.

PIPEs. The Fund may invest in PIPEs. PIPEs are Private Investments in Public Equity (“PIPE”), which are purchases of stock in a company at a discount to the current market value per share for the purpose of raising capital. There are two main types of PIPEs - traditional and structured. A traditional PIPE is one in which stock, either common or preferred, is issued at a set price to raise capital for the issuer. A structured PIPE, on the other hand, issues convertible debt (common or preferred shares). A public company typically issues unregistered equity-linked securities to investors at a discount to the price of the issuer’s common stock at the time the deal is closed. The issuer commits to registering the securities with the SEC so they can be resold to the public, typically within 90-120 days. Some of the risks involved are that the selling company could go

bankrupt, in which case the Fund may be locked in as the shares go down. In addition, the issuance of PIPES by a company often has a negative impact on the value of the issuing company's securities in the short-term because the issuance floods the market with more shares.

Demand Notes. The Fund may invest in Variable and Floating Rate Demand Notes. Variable and Floating Rate Demand Notes are notes that bear variable or floating interest rates and carry rights that permit holders to demand payment of the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest from the issuers or certain financial intermediaries. Variable rate demand notes have a stated maturity in excess of one year, but permit a holder to demand payment of principal plus accrued interest upon a specified number of days' notice. Frequently, such obligations are secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements provided by banks. The issuer has a corresponding right, after a given period, to prepay in its discretion the outstanding principal of the obligation plus accrued interest upon a specific number of days' notice to the holders. The interest rate of a floating rate instrument may be based on a known lending rate, such as a bank's prime rate, and is reset whenever such rate is adjusted. The interest rate on a variable rate demand note is reset at specified intervals at a market rate. These formulas are designed to result in a market value for the Variable Rate Demand Note or Floating Rate Demand Note that approximates its par value. Variable and Floating Rate Demand Notes are subject to interest rate risks.

Inverse Floaters. The Fund may invest in inverse floaters. Inverse floaters are municipal obligations on which the interest rates typically fall as market rates increase and increase as market rates fall. Changes in market interest rates or the floating rate of the security inversely affect the residual interest rate of an inverse floater. As a result, the price of an inverse floater will be considerably more volatile than that of a fixed-rate obligation when interest rates change. Inverse floaters are a form of derivative investment. Certain derivatives can be used to increase or decrease the Fund's exposure to changing security prices, interest rates or other factors that affect the value of securities. However, these techniques could result in losses to the Fund if the Advisor judges market conditions incorrectly or employs a strategy that does not correlate well with the Fund's other investments. These techniques can cause losses if the counterparty does not perform its promises. An additional risk of investing in municipal securities that are derivative investments is that their market value could be expected to vary to a much greater extent than the market value of municipal securities that are not derivative investments but have similar credit quality, redemption provisions and maturities.

Illiquid Investments. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments, which are investments that may not reasonably be expected to be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments pose risks of potential delays in resale and uncertainty in valuation. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio investments and the Fund may be unable to dispose of illiquid investments promptly or at reasonable prices. If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, the Fund was in a position where more than 15% of its net assets were invested in illiquid investments, the Fund would seek to take appropriate steps to bring the Fund's illiquid investments to or below 15% of its net assets within a reasonable period of time per requirements of Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act. Investment in illiquid investments 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.

If the Fund invests in investments or other types of investments for which there is no ready market, it may not be able to readily sell such investments. Such investments are unlike investments that are traded in the open market, which can be expected to be sold immediately if the market is adequate. The sale price of illiquid investments once realized may be lower or higher than the Fund's most recent estimate of their fair market value. Generally, less public information is available about the issuers of such investments than about companies whose investments are publicly traded.

Restricted Securities. Within its limitation on investment in illiquid investments, 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 are generally considered to be illiquid unless it is determined, based upon a review of the trading markets for a specific restricted security, that such restricted security is liquid because it is so-called “4(a)(2) commercial paper” or is otherwise eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“144A Securities”). Investing in 144A Securities may decrease the liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio to the extent that qualified institutional buyers become for a time uninterested in purchasing these restricted securities. The purchase price and subsequent valuation of restricted and illiquid securities normally reflect a discount, which may be significant, from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Investment Companies. The Fund may, from time to time, invest in securities of other investment companies, including, without limitation, money market funds and ETFs. Investments in other investment companies subject the Fund to additional operating and management fees and expenses. For example, the Fund’s investors will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests, in addition to the Fund’s direct fees and expenses.

Generally, under Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, a fund may not acquire shares of another investment company if, immediately after such acquisition, (i) a fund would hold more than 3% of the other investment company’s total outstanding shares, (ii) a fund’s investment in securities of the other investment company would be more than 5% of the value of the total assets of the fund, or (iii) more than 10% of a fund’s total assets would be invested in investment companies. The Fund, however, may rely upon any applicable statutory or regulatory exemption from the foregoing limitations in investing in other investment companies. The Fund generally 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, Inc. (“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, under the 1940 Act, to the extent that the Fund relies upon Section 12(d)(1)(F) in purchasing securities issued by another investment company, the Fund must either seek instructions from its shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies with respect to its investment in such securities and vote such proxies only in accordance with the instructions, or vote the shares held by them in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of the securities. In the event that there is a vote of investment company shares held by the Fund in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F), the Fund intends to vote such shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such securities. In addition, the Fund may also invest in excess of the Section 12(d)(1) limits in accordance with Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, subject to the limitations and conditions set forth therein, including that an acquiring fund relying on Rule 12d1-4 must enter into a fund of funds investment agreement with the acquired fund and may be subject to certain voting requirements depending on the acquiring fund’s ownership in the acquired fund. All these restrictions and conditions may limit the Funds’ ability to invest in other investment companies to the extent desired.

Exchange Traded Funds. The Fund may invest in shares of ETFs. An ETF is typically an investment company registered under the 1940 Act that holds a portfolio of common stock or bonds. ETFs may be actively

managed or index-based. Actively managed ETFs are subject to management risk and may not achieve their objective if the ETF manager's expectations regarding particular securities or markets are not met. An index-based ETF's objective is to track the performance of a specific index. Index-based ETFs generally invest in a securities portfolio that includes substantially all of the securities (in substantially the same amount) included in the applicable index. Since passively managed ETFs are designed to track an index, securities may be purchased, retained and sold when an actively managed ETF would not do so. As a result, passively managed ETFs can expect greater risk of loss (and a corresponding prospect of gain) from changes in the value of the securities that are heavily weighted in the index than would be the case if the ETF were not fully invested in such securities.

ETFs are generally traded on a securities exchange and are 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 securities prices, or that the prices of securities 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. Your cost of investing in the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs. ETFs are also subject to the following risks that often do not apply to conventional registered investment companies: (i) the market price of the ETF's shares may trade at a discount or premium to the ETF's NAV, and as a result, ETFs may experience more price volatility than other types of portfolio investments and such volatility could negatively impact the NAV 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; (iv) ETF shares may be delisted from the exchange on which they trade; and (v) activation of "circuit breakers" by the exchange (which are tied to large decreases in securities prices used by the exchange) may temporarily halt trading in the ETF's stock. 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. As noted above, the Fund expects to rely upon applicable statutory or regulatory exemptions in investing in ETFs and may invest in ETFs in compliance with Rule 12d1-4 to the extent the Advisor deems such reliance necessary or appropriate.

Investments in Companies with Business Related to Commodities. As explained under "Fundamental Restrictions" below, the Fund does not invest directly in commodities. However, the Fund may from time to time invest in securities of companies whose business is related to commodities, or in registered investment companies or other companies that invest directly or indirectly in commodities. For example, the Fund may invest in securities of companies whose business is related to mining of precious or other metals (e.g., gold, silver, etc.), or in registered investment companies that invest in securities of mining companies and related instruments (including, without limitation, the underlying commodities). Investments in securities of companies involved in mining or related precious metals industries, and the value of investment companies and other companies that invest in precious metals and other commodities are subject to a number of risks. For example, the prices of precious metals or other commodities can make sharp movements, up or down, in response to cyclical economic conditions, political events or the monetary policies of various countries, any of which may adversely affect the value of companies whose business is related to such commodities, or the value of investment companies and other companies investing in such businesses or commodities. Furthermore, such companies are subject to risks related to fluctuations of prices and perceptions of value in the commodities markets generally.

Cybersecurity and Identity Theft Risk. The Fund and its service providers rely on the use of information technology and thus may be subject 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 or compromise confidential, proprietary, or non-public personal 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, proprietary, or non-public personal information or various other operational disruptions. Successful cybersecurity breaches of the Fund, the Fund's investment advisor, the administrator, the principal underwriter, the custodian, the transfer agent, and/or other third-party service providers may adversely impact

the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, a successful cybersecurity breach may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate NAV, cause the release of proprietary or non-public personal shareholder information, impede trading, subject the Fund to legal claims, regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Fund relies on third-party service 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 the Fund will be successful in protecting against cybersecurity breaches.

Operational Risk. An investment in the Fund involves operational risk arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. Any of these failures or errors could result in a loss or compromise of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. While the Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there is no guarantee that the Fund will not suffer losses due to operational risk.

Economic and Regulatory Risks. Domestic and foreign governments and agencies thereof often adopt an active approach to managing economic conditions within a nation, which may have material effects on the securities markets within the nation. A government may pursue supportive policies that include, but are not limited to, lowering corporate and personal tax rates and launching stimulative government spending programs designed to improve the national economy or sectors thereof. Agencies of a government, including central banks, may pursue supporting policies that include, but are not limited to, setting lower interest rate targets and buying and selling securities in the public markets. Governments and agencies thereof may also attempt to slow economic growth if the pace of economic growth is perceived to be too great and pose a long-term risk to the economy or a sector thereof. In each instance, the actions taken may be less successful than anticipated or may have unintended adverse consequences. Such a failure or investor perception that such efforts are failing could negatively affect securities markets generally, as well as result in higher interest rates, increased market volatility and reduced value and liquidity of certain securities, including securities held by the Fund.

In addition, governments and agencies thereof may enact additional regulation or engage in deregulation that negatively impacts the general securities markets or a sector thereof. Given the potential broad scope and sweeping nature of some regulatory actions, the potential impact a regulatory action may have on securities held by the Fund may be difficult to determine and may not be fully known for an extended period of time. Accordingly, regulatory actions could adversely affect the Fund.

Tariffs and Overall Trade Relations Risk. Recently, the United States has taken actions to implement new tariffs on certain imports into the United States. In some cases, these tariffs have been subsequently followed by announcements of limited exemptions, temporary pauses and/or implementation of significant increases in tariff rates. Conversely, certain countries targeted by these tariff measures have implemented, or announced that they are considering implementing, reciprocal or other tariffs against the United States. The resulting trade disputes between the United States and other countries are evolving and uncertain, as is their ultimate impact on overall international economic, trade, financial, political affairs. Moreover, there is uncertainty as to the overall legality of the United States even imposing any of these tariffs, with some tariffs being ruled illegal. Any or all of these developments could create significant legal, operational and business risks for companies, including companies of securities in which the Fund may invest. Further, these developments could cause material adverse effects on the broader global economy or specific countries and/or regions, all of which in turn could materially and adversely affect security prices, including securities held by the Fund.

Temporary Defensive Positions. The Fund may, from time to time, take a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its principal investment strategy 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. When the Fund takes a temporary defensive position, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

Borrowing. The Fund may, subject to the restrictions of the 1940 Act, borrow money in order to meet redemption requests or for extraordinary or emergency purposes. Borrowing involves the creation of a liability that requires the Fund to pay interest. In the event 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. In an extreme case, if the Fund's current investment income were not sufficient to meet the interest expense of borrowing, it could be necessary for the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments at an inappropriate time.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Fundamental Restrictions. The Fund has adopted the following "fundamental restrictions," 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 the lesser of (1) 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 (2) more than 50% of the Fund's outstanding shares.

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

1. Issue senior securities, except as permitted by the 1940 Act;
2. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act (including, without limitation, borrowing to meet redemptions). For purposes of this investment restriction, the entry into options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices shall not constitute borrowing;
3. Pledge, mortgage or hypothecate its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings and to the extent related to the deposit of assets in escrow in connection with 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;
4. 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;
5. Make loans, provided that the Fund may lend its portfolio securities, and provided further that, for purposes of this restriction, investment in government obligations, short-term commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and repurchase agreements shall not be deemed to be the making of a loan;
6. 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;
7. 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); and
8. Invest 25% or more of its total assets in securities of issuers in any particular industry. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities) and securities of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

Non-Fundamental Restrictions. The Fund has also adopted the following non-fundamental investment restrictions, which may be changed by the Board at its discretion.

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 or fixed income securities of companies which invest in or sponsor such programs;
2. Purchase warrants if as a result the Fund would then have more than 5% of its net assets (taken at the lower of cost or current value) invested in warrants;

3. Purchase securities on margin (but the Fund may obtain such short-term credits as may be necessary for the clearance of transactions);
4. Make investments for the purpose of exercising control or management over a portfolio company; and
5. Invest in securities of other registered investment companies, except as permitted under the 1940 Act (which investments may include, without limitation, investments in money market funds).

With respect to the “fundamental” and “non-fundamental” investment restrictions, 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 treatment of the fundamental restrictions related to borrowing money and issuing senior securities are exceptions to this general rule.

Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by a 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 a 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).

The fundamental restriction on investing in commodities does not prohibit the Fund from investing in securities of companies whose business is related to commodities, or in registered investment companies or other companies that invest directly or indirectly in commodities.

If the Fund invests in other investment companies that concentrate their investments in a particular industry, the Fund will consider such investment to be issued by a member of the industry in which the other investment company invests.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE ALLOCATION

Subject to the general supervision of the Board, the Advisor is responsible for, makes decisions with respect to, and places orders for all purchases and sales of portfolio securities for the Fund. The Advisor manages the Fund’s portfolio in accordance with the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement by and between the Advisor and the Trust on behalf of the Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”), which is described in detail under “Management and Administration – Investment Advisor” below. The Advisor serves as investment advisor for a number of client accounts, including the Fund. Investment decisions for the Fund will be made independently from those for any other investment companies and accounts advised or managed by the Advisor.

Brokerage Selection. The Fund has adopted, and the Board has approved, policies and procedures relating to the direction of Fund portfolio securities transactions to brokers. In accordance with these policies and procedures, in selecting brokers to be used in portfolio transactions, the Advisor’s general guiding principle is to obtain the best overall execution for each trade, which is a combination of price and execution. With respect to execution, the Advisor considers a number of factors, including, without limitation, the actual handling of the order, the ability of the broker to settle the trade promptly and accurately, the financial standing of the broker, the ability of the broker to position stock to facilitate execution, the Advisor’s past experience with similar trades and other factors that may be unique to a particular order. Recognizing the value of these judgmental factors, the Advisor may select brokers who charge a brokerage commission that is higher than the lowest commission that might otherwise be available for any given trade. The Advisor may not give consideration to sales of shares of the Fund as a factor in selecting brokers to execute portfolio transactions. The Advisor may, however, place portfolio transactions with brokers that promote or sell the Fund’s shares so long as such transactions are done in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the Board that are designed to ensure that the selection is based on the quality of the broker’s execution and not on the broker’s sales efforts. The Fund did not hold securities of its respective regular brokers or dealers as of February 28, 2026.

Under Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”), and the Fund’s Advisory Agreement, the Advisor is authorized to pay a brokerage commission in excess of that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transaction, in recognition of the value of brokerage and/or research services provided by the broker. The research received by the Advisor may include, without limitation: information on the U.S. and other world economies; information on specific industries, groups of securities, individual companies, political and other relevant news developments affecting markets and specific securities; technical and quantitative information about markets; analysis of proxy proposals affecting specific companies; accounting and performance systems that allow the Advisor to determine and track investment results; and trading systems that allow the Advisor to interface electronically with brokerage firms, custodians and other providers. Research may be received in the form of written reports, telephone contacts, personal meetings, research seminars, software programs and access to computer databases. In some instances, research products or services received by the Advisor may also be used by the Advisor for functions that are not research related (i.e., not related to the making of investment decisions). Where a research product or service has a mixed use, the Advisor will make a reasonable allocation according to its use and will pay for the non-research function in cash using its own funds.

The research and investment information services described above make available to the Advisor for its analysis and consideration the views and information of individuals and research staff of other securities firms. These services may be useful to the Advisor in connection with advisory clients other than the Fund and not all such services may be useful to the Advisor in connection with the Fund. Although such information may be a useful supplement to the Advisor’s own investment information in rendering services to the Fund, the value of such research and services is not expected to materially reduce the expenses of the Advisor in the performance of its services under the Advisory Agreement and will not reduce the management fees payable to the Advisor by the Fund. During the fiscal year ended February 28, 2026, the Fund did not direct any brokerage transactions or related commissions to brokers because of research or investment information services provided.

The Fund may invest in securities traded in the OTC market. Transactions in the OTC market are generally transactions with dealers and the costs of such transactions involve dealer spreads rather than brokerage commissions. When a transaction involves exchange-listed securities, the Advisor considers the advisability of effecting the transaction with a broker which is not a member of the securities exchange on which the security to be purchased is listed or effecting the transaction in the institutional market.

During the last three fiscal years the Fund paid the following brokerage commissions:

Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2026		Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2025		Fiscal Year Ended February 29, 2024
\$0		\$0		\$32.00

Aggregated Trades. While investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those for any other investment companies and accounts advised or managed by the Advisor, such other advisory clients may 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 other accounts advised or managed by the Advisor 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 account advised or managed by the Advisor, 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 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.

Portfolio Turnover. The annual portfolio turnover rate for the Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the year by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities owned during the year. The calculation excludes all securities whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition are one year or less. The Fund’s portfolio turnover may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may be affected by the Fund’s investment strategy, 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 result in higher transaction costs for the Fund and may also result in the realization of taxable short-term capital gains. During the last two fiscal years the portfolio turnover rates of the Fund were:

Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2026		Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2025
29%		40%

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust, which is a statutory trust organized under Delaware law on November 22, 2002, is an open-end management investment company. The Trust’s Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (“Trust Instrument”) authorizes the Board 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 Fund is a series of the Trust and is currently the only series of the Trust. The number of shares of the Fund shall be unlimited. When issued for payment as described in the Prospectus and this SAI, shares of the Fund will be fully paid and non-assessable and shall have no preemptive or conversion rights.

In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust or the Fund, shareholders of the Fund being liquidated would be entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to the Fund. Shareholders of the Fund are entitled to participate equally in the net distributable assets of the Fund upon liquidation, based on the number of shares of the Fund that are held by each shareholder.

Shareholders of all series of the Trust, including the Fund, will vote together and not separately on a series-by-series or class-by-class basis, except as otherwise required by law or when the Board determines that the matter to be voted upon affects only the interests of the shareholders of a particular series or class. The Trust has adopted a Rule 18f-3 Multi-Class Plan that contains the general characteristics of, and conditions under which the Trust may offer multiple classes of shares of the Fund. 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 that 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 independent accountants, 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.

Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each dollar (and a fractional vote for each fractional dollar) of the net asset value of each share (including fractional shares) held. Shares of all series of the Trust have equal voting rights and liquidation rights. Shares have non-cumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting for the election of Trustees can elect 100% of the Trustees, and in this event, the holders of the remaining shares voting will not be able to elect any Trustees. Rights of shareholders cannot be

modified by less than a majority vote. The Trust will comply with the provisions of Section 16(c) of the 1940 Act in order to facilitate communications among shareholders.

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

The Board is responsible for the management and supervision of the Fund. The Board approves all significant agreements between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and those companies that furnish services to the Fund; reviews the performance of the Fund; and oversees the business activities of the Fund. This section of the SAI provides information about the persons who serve as Trustees and executive officers to the Trust.

Trustees and Executive Officers. The following are the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust, their year of birth and address, their present position with the Trust, and their principal occupation during the past five years. Those Trustees who are "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust (the "Independent Trustees") are identified in the table below.

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Service	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in the Trust Overseen	Other Directorships of Public Companies Held During Past 5 Years
Independent Trustees					
Richard M. Lewis 805 Las Cimas Parkway, Suite 305 Austin, Texas 78746	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since 5/2003	Mr. Lewis has been the Chief Financial Officer and a Director of Evolve Cellular Inc., a wireless communications company, since June 2012, and the Chief Financial Officer of Skylark Wireless Inc., a telecommunication products company, since February 2023.	1	None

Year of birth: 1959					
Mark F. Ivan 805 Las Cimas Parkway, Suite 305 Austin, Texas 78746 Year of birth: 1956	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since 5/2003	Mr. Ivan has been the President of Ivan Capital Management, Inc. since June 1996.	1	None
Interested Trustee*					
James D. Brilliant* 805 Las Cimas Parkway, Suite 305 Austin, Texas 78746 Year of birth: 1966	Trustee, President, and Chairman	Indefinite Term; Trustee Since 5/2003; President and Chairman Since 6/2020	Mr. Brilliant is Chief Financial Officer, Co-Chief Investment Officer, and Portfolio Manager of the Advisor and is a member of the Advisor's investment committee. He has been with the Advisor since 1986 and is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA).	1	None
Other Executive Officers					
Scott Van Den Berg 805 Las Cimas Parkway, Suite 305 Austin, Texas 78746 Year of birth: 1967	Secretary and Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Secretary Since 5/2003; Treasurer Since 6/2020	Mr. Van Den Berg is President, Chief Operating Officer, and Portfolio Manager of the Advisor and is a member of the Advisor's investment committee. He has been with the firm since 1992 and is a Certified Financial Planner (CFP) and a Chartered Retirement Plan Specialist (CRPS).	N/A	N/A
Lisa A. Stroud 805 Las Cimas Parkway, Suite 305 Austin, Texas 78746	Chief Compliance Officer	Indefinite Term; Since 10/2017	Ms. Stroud has served as Chief Compliance Officer for the Advisor since 2016. Previously, she served as Project Manager at the Advisor from 2010 until 2016. Ms. Stroud has been with the Advisor since 2002 and is a Chartered Mutual Fund Counselor (CMFC) and Investment Adviser Certified Compliance Professional (IACCP).	N/A	N/A

Year of birth: 1973					
Brittany Weise 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246 Year of Birth: 1990	Assistant Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since 4/2026	Associate Vice President and Counsel, at Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (“Ultimus”) (since December 2025); Previously Principal Legal Counsel at ALPS Fund Services, Inc (2024-2025). She previously served as Associate Counsel at Ultimus (from 2022 to 2024). Attorney at Morgan & Morgan P.A. (formerly Mitcheson & Lee LLP) from 2019-2022.	N/A	N/A
Kristen Renberg 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246 Year of Birth: 1993	Assistant Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since 8/2025	Ms. Renberg has served as Associate Legal Counsel at Ultimus since May 2025. Previously she served as an Associate at Dechert LLP from May 2022 to April 2025 and as a Graduate Student at Duke University from August 2015 to May 2022.	N/A	N/A
*Mr. James D. Brilliant is an Interested Trustee because he is an officer and employee of the Advisor as well as the son-in-law of Arnold Van Den Berg, Chief Executive Officer of the Advisor, and the brother-in-law of Scott Van Den Berg, President of the Advisor.					

Board Leadership Structure. As reported in the “Trustees and Executive Officers” table above, the Board is composed of three Trustees, two of whom are Independent Trustees. The Chairman of the Board, James D. Brilliant, is an “interested person” of the Trust, as defined by the 1940 Act, by virtue of his relationship to the Advisor. The Board has established three standing committees, an Audit Committee, a Nominating Committee and a Proxy Voting Committee, which are comprised entirely of the Independent Trustees. Information regarding these committees is set forth below. The Board does not have a single lead Independent Trustee, although one of the Independent Trustees, Richard M. Lewis, serves as Chairman of the Audit Committee. 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 administrator, transfer agent and distributor, and the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”). The Audit Committee also 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 meetings or needing special attention. In addition, the Board has adopted

policies and procedures for the Trust to help detect and prevent and correct violations of the 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 effectively with the other Trustees, Trust management, the CCO, the Trust’s third-party service providers, legal counsel, and independent registered public accounting firm; and to exercise business judgment in the performance of their duties as Trustees. Each of the Trustees has also served on the Board since the Trust’s first fund commenced operations in 2003 and in his service to the Trust over the years each Trustee has gained substantial mutual fund board experience and insight as to the operations of the Trust.

In addition to the Trustee Attributes listed above, each of the Trustees has additional Trustee Attributes including, among other things, the Trustee Attributes provided in the “Trustees and Executive Officers” table above and as follows:

Mr. James D. Brilliant has experience in and knowledge of the financial industry as an investor, including his roles as Co-Chief Investment Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Portfolio Manager, member of the investment committee and former Vice President of the Advisor. He also is a Chartered Financial Analyst (“CFA”). Mr. Lewis has knowledge of the financial industry and business experience as the chief financial officer of a wireless communications company and a telecommunication products company. He previously served as the chief financial officer of a not-for-profit communications company, an internet protocol telecom company and an information technology services firm. Mr. Ivan has over 33 years of experience in and knowledge of the financial industry in his role as president of an asset management company.

The Board has determined that each of the Trustees’ careers and background, combined with their interpersonal skills and general understanding of financial and other matters, enable the Trustees to effectively participate in and contribute to the Board’s functions and oversight of the Trust. References to the specific qualifications, attributes and skills of the Trustees are 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.

Board Committees. The Board has established the following standing committees:

Audit Committee: The Independent Trustees 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 registered public accounting firm on behalf of all the Trustees. The Audit Committee also serves as the Trust’s qualified legal compliance committee and assists in reviewing the Trust’s governance practices and standards. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to an Audit Committee Charter and meets periodically as necessary. The Audit Committee met two times during the Trust’s last fiscal year.

Nominating Committee: The Independent Trustees are the current members of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee nominates, selects and appoints Independent Trustees to fill vacancies on the Board and to stand for election at meetings of the shareholders of the Trust. The Nominating Committee meets only as necessary and did not meet during the Trust’s last fiscal year. The Nominating Committee generally will not consider nominees recommended by shareholders of the Trust.

Proxy Voting Committee: The Independent Trustees are the current members of the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee will determine how the 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 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 and Disclosure 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 is 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 Trust's last fiscal year.

Beneficial Ownership of Fund Shares. The table below shows, for each Trustee, the value of shares of the Fund beneficially owned by him, and the aggregate value of all investments in shares of the Fund complex, as of December 31, 2025, and stated as one of the following ranges: A = None; B = \$1–\$10,000; C = \$10,001–\$50,000; D = \$50,001–\$100,000; and E = over \$100,000.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Shares of the Fund Owned by Trustee	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares of All Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee
Independent Trustees		
Richard M. Lewis	A	A
Mark F. Ivan	A	A
Interested Trustee		
James D. Brilliant	E	E

Ownership In Fund Affiliates. As of December 31, 2025, none of the Independent Trustees, nor members of their immediate families, owned, beneficially or of record, securities of the Advisor, the Fund's principal underwriter or any affiliate of the Advisor or the Fund's principal underwriter.

Compensation. Officers of the Trust and the Trustees who are interested persons of the Trust or the Advisor receive no salary from the Trust. Independent Trustees receive an annual retainer of \$10,000, plus \$2,000 per Fund per Board meeting attended in person and \$500 per Fund per meeting attended by telephone. The Trust reimburses each Trustee and officer for his or her travel and other expenses relating to attendance at Board or committee meetings. The following table reflects the amount of compensation received by each Trustee during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2026:

Name of Person and Position	Aggregate Compensation From the Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From All Funds Within the Trust
Independent Trustees				
Richard M. Lewis	\$13,500	None	None	\$13,500
Mark F. Ivan	\$13,500	None	None	\$13,500
Interested Trustees				

James D. Brilliant	None	None	None	None
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Principal Holders of Voting Securities. As of June 2, 2026, the Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group owned beneficially (i.e., had direct or indirect voting and/or investment power) 8.52% of the then outstanding shares of the Fund. On the same date, the following shareholders owned of record more than 5% of the then outstanding shares of the Fund.

Name and Address of Record Owner	Amount of Ownership	Percentage Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.* Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept 211 Main Street San Francisco, California 94105	2,149,066 shares	78.16%**
National Financial Services LLC* 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, New Jersey 07310	296,443 shares	10.78%
LPL Financial * 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, California 92121	231,230 shares	8.41%
* <i>The Fund believes that such entity does not have a beneficial interest in such shares.</i>		
** <i>May be deemed to “control” the Fund, as defined by applicable SEC regulations, as a result of being the record owner of more than 25% of the outstanding shares.</i>		

A shareholder owning of record or beneficially more than 25% of the Fund’s outstanding shares may be considered a controlling person. That shareholder’s vote could have a more significant effect on matters presented at a shareholders’ meeting than the vote of other shareholders.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Investment Advisor. Information about the Advisor, Van Den Berg Management I, Inc. d/b/a CM Fund Advisors, 805 Las Cimas Parkway, Suite 305, Austin, Texas 78746, and its duties and compensation as Advisor is contained in the Prospectus. The Advisor has been engaged in the investment advisory business since 1974 under the assumed (d/b/a) name “Century Management.”

The Advisor is controlled by Arnold Van Den Berg, who is the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager of the Advisor. Mr. Arnold Van Den Berg founded the Advisor in 1974 and has worked in the investment management business since 1968.

The Advisor supervises the Fund’s investments pursuant to the Advisory Agreement. The Advisory Agreement was effective for an initial two-year period and will continue in effect from year to year thereafter provided such continuance is approved annually by the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by vote of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty on 60 days’ written notice by the Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Advisory Agreement provides that it will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment.

The Advisor manages the Fund's investments in accordance with the stated investment objective and policies of the Fund, subject to the oversight of the Board. The Advisor is responsible for investment decisions and provides the Fund with portfolio managers who are authorized by the Board to execute purchases and sales of securities.

The Fund is co-managed by James D. Brilliant and William H. Brilliant. They are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. James D. Brilliant has served as a co-manager of the Fund since 2015 and previously served as a co-manager of the Fund for the period from the Fund's inception to 2009. Mr. William H. Brilliant became a co-manager of the Fund on June 23, 2025. Mr. William H. Brilliant joined the Advisor in 2002 and has been a fixed income portfolio manager since November 2019.

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; or a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence on the part of the Advisor in the performance of its duties; or from its reckless disregard of its duties and obligations under the Agreement.

The Advisor receives a monthly management fee from the Fund equal to an annual rate of 0.50% of the Fund's average daily net assets. In addition, the Advisor and the Fund have entered into an Expense Limitation Agreement under which the Advisor has agreed to waive its fees and to assume other expenses of the Fund, if necessary, in an amount that limits annual operating expenses (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business, dividend expense on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and Expenses and payments, if any, under a Rule 12b-1 Plan) to not more than 0.87% of the average daily net assets of the Fund until July 1, 2027. It is expected that the Expense Limitation Agreement will continue from year-to-year provided such continuance is approved by the Board. During the last three fiscal years the Advisor received the following management fees, net of fee waivers, from the Fund:

	Management Fees Accrued	Management Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements	Net Advisory Fees Received by Advisor
Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2026	\$136,956	\$186,283	\$0
Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2025	\$135,650	\$170,524	\$0
Fiscal Year Ended February 29, 2024	\$131,669	\$165,052	\$0

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

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers. In addition to the Fund, the portfolio managers are responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts. The table below shows the number of, and total assets in, such other accounts as of February 28, 2026.

Name of Portfolio Manager or Team Member	Type of Accounts	Total Number of Other Accounts Managed	Total Assets of Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts Managed that Advisory Fee Based on Performance	Total Assets of Accounts Managed with Advisory Fee Based on Performance
1. James D. Brilliant	Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	10	\$82,518,313.13	0	\$0
	Other Accounts	724	\$615,291,552.52	3	\$33,021,661.56
2. William H. Brilliant	Registered Investment Companies	0	\$	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	9	\$32,272,428.98	0	\$0
	Other Accounts	576	\$537,655,401.14	3	\$33,021,661.56

Portfolio Managers' Conflicts of Interests. The portfolio managers' management of other accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of the Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. These other accounts are separately managed private clients ("Other Accounts"). The Other Accounts might have similar investment objectives as the Fund, be compared to the same index the Fund uses for performance comparisons or otherwise hold, purchase, or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased, or sold by the Fund.

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

Investment Opportunities: The Advisor provides investment supervisory services for a number of investment products that have varying investment guidelines. The same portfolio management team works across all investment products. For some of these investment strategies, the Advisor may be compensated based on the performance of the account. These incentive compensation structures may create a conflict of interest for the Advisor with regard to Other Accounts where the Advisor is paid based on a percentage of assets in that the Advisor may have an incentive to allocate the investment ideas opportunities that it believes might be the most profitable to the Other Accounts where they might share in investment gains.

Allocation of Investments: The Fund's investment objective, strategies, and restrictions may be the same or substantially similar to one or more Other Accounts. As a result, the Advisor may at times need to allocate investment opportunities between the Fund and those Other Accounts. In many cases, the Fund and Other Accounts may all participate in opportunities to buy or sell a security, and the Advisor will buy or sell the same security for the Fund and Other Accounts at essentially the same time. However, this may not always be the case: the Advisor may determine to buy or sell different securities for some accounts than for other accounts, or to buy or sell the same securities for some accounts at different times or in different proportions than for other accounts. This may be due to, among other things, limitations on the availability of particular opportunities, differences in investment objectives or strategies, other factors affecting the appropriateness or

suitability of particular transactions for particular accounts, differences in accounts' cash availability or ability to borrow, and/or differences in redemptions or withdrawals or new share purchases or capital contributions. As a result, at any time the Fund's portfolio may differ from that of Other Accounts that have similar or overlapping investment objectives or strategies.

Compensation of Portfolio Managers. Mr. James D. Brilliant and Mr. William H. Brilliant are employees of the Advisor and their compensation, consisting of a fixed annual salary and pension and retirement plans and arrangements plus the potential for a discretionary bonus, varies with the general success of the Advisor as a firm. In addition, Mr. James D. Brilliant owns equity in the Advisor, and as such is entitled to share in any distributed profits. Their compensation is not directly linked to any specific factors, such as the Fund's performance or asset levels, but these factors may nevertheless affect the performance and profitability of the Advisor and, as a result, indirectly affect the portfolio manager's compensation. Discretionary bonuses are determined by the Advisor's management and are based on a matrix comparing the portfolio management team's performance on both an absolute and relative basis to selected benchmarks.

Ownership of Fund Shares by Portfolio Managers. The table below shows the value of shares of the Fund beneficially owned by each portfolio manager of the Fund as of February 28, 2026, 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 Shares of the Fund
James D. Brilliant	G
William H. Brilliant	C

Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent. Ultimus, 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, serves as the Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent to the Fund pursuant to an Administration Agreement, a Fund Accounting Agreement and a Transfer Agent and Shareholder Services Agreement (collectively, the "Service Agreements").

As Administrator, Ultimus assists in supervising all operations of the Fund (other than those performed by the Advisor under the Advisory Agreement). Ultimus has agreed to perform or arrange for the performance of the following services (under the Service Agreements, Ultimus may delegate all or any part of its responsibilities thereunder):

- prepares and assembles reports required to be sent to the Fund's shareholders and arranges for the printing and dissemination of such reports;
- assembles reports required to be filed with the SEC and files such completed reports with the SEC;
- arranges for the dissemination to shareholders of the Fund's proxy materials and oversees the tabulation of proxies;
- files the Fund's U.S. federal income and excise tax returns and the Fund's state and local tax returns;
- assists in monitoring compliance of the Fund's operations with the 1940 Act and with its investment policies and limitations; and

- makes such reports and recommendations to the Board of Trustees as the Board reasonably requests or deems appropriate.

For providing these administration services, Ultimus receives a monthly fee from the Fund based on its average daily net assets (subject to a minimum fee per month), plus out-of-pocket expenses.

As Fund Accountant, Ultimus maintains the accounting books and records for the Fund, including journals containing an itemized daily record of all purchases and sales of portfolio securities, all receipts and disbursements of cash and all other debits and credits, general and auxiliary ledgers reflecting all asset, liability, reserve, capital, income and expense accounts, including interest accrued and interest received, and other required separate ledger accounts. Ultimus also maintains a monthly trial balance of all ledger accounts; performs certain accounting services for the Fund, including calculation of the NAV per share, calculation of the dividend and capital gain distributions, reconciles cash movements with the Trust's custodian, verifies and reconciles with the Trust's custodian all daily trade activities; provides certain reports; obtains prices used in determining NAV; and prepares interim balance sheets, statements of income and expense, and statements of changes in net assets for the Fund. For providing these fund accounting services, Ultimus receives from the Fund a base monthly fee plus an asset-based fee.

As Transfer Agent, Ultimus performs the following services in connection with the Fund's shareholders: maintains records for the Fund's shareholders of record; processes shareholder purchase and redemption orders; processes dividend payments and reinvestments; and assists in the mailing of shareholder reports and proxy solicitation materials. For providing these shareholder services, Ultimus receives from the Fund an annual per account fee, subject to a minimum fee per month.

The Service Agreements, unless otherwise terminated as provided in the Service Agreements, are renewed automatically for successive one-year periods. During the last three fiscal years Ultimus received the following fees from the Fund for its services as Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent:

	Administration	Fund Accounting	Transfer Agent
Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2026	\$29,150	\$27,940	\$19,200
Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2025	\$27,833	\$27,917	\$19,200
Fiscal Year Ended February 29, 2024	\$24,000	\$26,645	\$18,000

Distributor. Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, is the exclusive agent for distribution of shares of the Fund, pursuant to a Distribution Agreement. The Distributor is obligated to sell shares of the Fund on a best-efforts basis only against purchase orders for the shares. Shares of the Fund are offered to the public on a continuous basis. The Distributor, which is an affiliate of Ultimus, is also a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and a member in good standing of FINRA and maintains, at its own expense, its qualification as a broker-dealer under all applicable federal or state laws in those states which the Fund shall from time to time identify to the Distributor as states in which it wishes to offer its shares for sale, in order that state registrations may be maintained for the Fund. Under the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor is paid an annual fee for its services. By its terms, the Distribution Agreement was for an initial term of two years and will continue in effect year-to-year so long as such renewal and continuance is approved at least annually by (1) the Board or (2) a vote of the majority of the Fund's outstanding voting shares; provided that in either event continuance is also approved by a majority of the Independent Trustees, by a vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting such approval. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated by either party upon 60 days' prior written notice to the other party.

Under the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor is paid \$8,000 per annum for its services by the Fund and/or the Advisor.

Custodian. U.S. Bank, N.A. (the “Custodian”), 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, 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.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Cohen & Company, Ltd., 1835 Market Street, Suite 310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund for the current fiscal year and has been engaged to audit the annual financial statements of the Fund. Cohen & Co Advisory, LLC, an affiliate of Cohen & Company, Ltd. provides tax services as requested. A copy of the audited annual financial statements is available by calling the Fund at 1-888-859-5856 or on the Fund’s website at: www.cmadvisorsfunds.com.

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.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust, the Advisor and the Distributor each have adopted a code of ethics (each a “COE” and collectively, the “COEs”), as required by applicable law, which is designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Trust, the Advisor and the 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 the COEs). There can be no assurance that the COEs will be effective in preventing such activities. The COEs permit employees and officers of the Trust, the Advisor and the Distributor to invest in securities, subject to certain restrictions and pre-approval requirements. In addition, the COEs of the Trust and the Advisor require that portfolio managers and other investment personnel of the Advisor report their personal securities transactions and holdings, which are reviewed for compliance with the COEs.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

The Trust has adopted an anti-money laundering (“AML”) program, as required by applicable law, that is designed to prevent the Fund from being used for money laundering or the financing of terrorist activities. There can be no assurance that the program will be effective in preventing such activities. The Trust’s AML Compliance Officer is responsible for implementing and monitoring the operations and internal controls of the program. Compliance officers at certain of the Fund’s service providers are also responsible for monitoring the program. The AML program is subject to the continuing oversight of the Board.

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 Board. Copies of the Trust’s and the Advisor’s Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policies are included as Appendix B to this SAI.

No later than August 31st of each year, the Fund must file Form N-PX with the SEC. Form N-PX discloses how an investment company voted proxies for the prior twelve-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 1-888-859-5856 or on the Fund’s website at: www.cmadvisorsfunds.com. This information is also available on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Board has 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 shareholders of the Fund and to address possible conflicts of interest. Under the Fund's policy, the Fund and the Advisor generally will not disclose the Fund's portfolio holdings to a third-party unless such information is made available to the public. The policy provides that the Trust and the 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 its portfolio holdings 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 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 1-888-859-5856. The Fund will file its quarterly portfolio holdings reports with the SEC on Form N-CSR or Form N-PORT for the period that includes the date as of which the website information is current. The Fund may suspend the posting of this information or modify the elements of this website posting policy without notice to shareholders. The Fund will file its quarterly portfolio holdings reports with the SEC on Form N-CSR or Form N-PORT, as applicable. The Fund's Form N-CSR and Form N-PORT are available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The first and third quarter portfolio holdings reports will be filed with the SEC on Form N-PORT 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 officers of the Trust and/or the officers of the Advisor may share non-public portfolio holdings information with the Fund's service providers that require such information for legitimate business and Fund oversight purposes, such as: the Fund's fund accountant and administrator, transfer agent, distributor, custodian, independent registered public accounting firm, and legal counsel as identified in the Prospectus and/or this SAI; Fairview Investment Services, LLC, a compliance administrator providing compliance support to the Fund and the Advisor; Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc., a proxy voting recordkeeping service providing assistance to the Advisor in voting proxies for the Fund; FilePoint EDGAR Services, LLC, and Blu Giant LLC, financial EDGARizing, typesetting, and printing firms; N-PORT and N-CEN vendors; or pricing and liquidity vendors and consultants. The Fund and/or the 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 nonpublic information are subject to confidentiality obligations requiring such service providers to keep non-public portfolio holdings information confidential. Certain of the service providers have COEs that prohibit trading based on, among other things, non-public portfolio holdings information.

Non-public portfolio holdings information and other information regarding the investment activities of the Fund also is disclosed to rating and ranking organizations for use in connection with their rating or ranking of the Fund. Currently, the Fund is providing non-public portfolio holdings information to five different rating or ranking organizations. The disclosure arrangement has been authorized by the Trust and/or the Advisor in accordance with the Fund's disclosure of portfolio holdings policy upon a determination that this disclosure serves a legitimate business purpose of the Fund and that each organization is subject to a duty of confidentiality. Below is a table listing the groups that are currently receiving non-public portfolio holdings information along with the types of information received, conditions or restrictions on use, timing of disclosure and any compensation received for providing portfolio information.

Name of Rating or Ranking Group	Information Provided	Timing of Release and Conditions or Restrictions on Use	Receipt of Compensation or other Consideration by the Fund or Affiliated Party
Morningstar, Inc.	CUSIP, description, shares/par, market value	Provided quarterly, with a 60-day lag. No formal conditions or restrictions.	None
Lipper	CUSIP, description, shares/par, market value	Provided quarterly, with a 60-day lag. No formal conditions or restrictions. Lipper indicates that it will not trade based on the Fund's portfolio information, and it prohibits its employees from any such trading.	None
Bloomberg L.P.	CUSIP, description, shares/par, market value	Provided quarterly, with a 60-day lag. No formal conditions or restrictions. Bloomberg indicates that it requires all employees to sign confidentiality agreements acknowledging all information received during their employment must be used for legitimate business purposes only.	None

Name of Rating or Ranking Group	Information Provided	Timing of Release and Conditions or Restrictions on Use	Receipt of Compensation or other Consideration by the Fund or Affiliated Party
S&P Global, Inc.	CUSIP, description, shares/par, market value	Provided quarterly, with a 60-day lag. No formal conditions or restrictions. S&P indicates that its employees are required to follow a code of business conduct that prohibits them from using portfolio information for anything other than performing their job responsibilities, and S&P employees must certify annually that they have followed this code of business conduct.	None
LSEG Data & Analytics	CUSIP, description, shares/par, market value	Provided quarterly, with a 60-day lag. No formal conditions or restrictions. LSEG Data & Analytics indicates that it requires all employees to sign confidentiality agreements acknowledging that all information received during their employment must be used for legitimate business purposes only.	None

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 Trust and/or the 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, through its officers, is responsible for determining which other third parties have a legitimate business purpose for receiving the Fund's portfolio holdings information.

The Trust CCO may approve other arrangements under which the Fund discloses information relating to the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Trust CCO shall approve such an arrangement only if she concludes (based on a consideration of the information to be disclosed, the timing of the disclosure, the intended use of the information and other relevant factors) that the arrangement is reasonably necessary to aid in conducting the ongoing business of the Trust and is unlikely to affect adversely the Fund or any shareholder of the Fund. The Trust CCO must inform the Board of any such arrangements that are approved by the Trust CCO, and the rationale supporting approval, at the next regular quarterly meeting of the Board following such approval.

The Trust's policy regarding disclosure of portfolio holdings is subject to the continuing oversight and direction of the Board. The Advisor and Ultimus are required to report to the Board any known disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings to unauthorized third parties. The Trust has not entered (and does 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.

PURCHASES, REDEMPTIONS AND SPECIAL SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

Purchases. Reference is made to "How to Buy Shares" in the Prospectus for more information concerning how to purchase shares. Specifically, potential investors should refer to the Prospectus for information regarding purchasing shares by mail or bank wire transfer, and for information regarding telephone exchanges or redemptions. The Prospectus also describes the Fund's automatic investment plan and certain rights reserved by the Fund with respect to orders for Fund shares. The following information supplements the information regarding share purchases in the Prospectus:

Pricing of Orders. Shares of the Fund will be offered and sold on a continuous basis. The purchase price of shares of the Fund is its NAV next determined after the order is received, subject to the order being accepted by the Fund in good form. NAV is normally determined at the time regular trading closes on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") on days that the NYSE is open for regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, except when the NYSE closes earlier), as described under "Net Asset Value" below. The Fund's NAV 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 will be executed at the price calculated as of that time on the next business day.

Regular Accounts. The regular account allows for voluntary investments to be made at any time. Available to individuals, custodians, corporations, trusts, estates, corporate retirement plans, and others, investors are free to make additions and withdrawals to or from their account. 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, along with a summary of the status of the account as of the transaction date.

Purchases in Kind. The Fund may accept securities in lieu of cash in payment for the purchase of shares of the 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 Fund, the marketability of such securities, and other factors that the Advisor may deem appropriate. If accepted, the securities will be valued using the same criteria and methods as described in "How Net Asset Value is Determined" in the Prospectus.

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

Suspensions, Rejections and Waivers. The Fund reserves the right in its sole discretion to: (1) suspend the offering of its shares; (2) reject purchase orders when in the judgment of management such rejection is in the

best interest of the Fund and its shareholders; and (3) reduce or waive the minimum for initial and subsequent investments under circumstances where certain economies can be achieved in sales of Fund shares.

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

Suspension of Redemption Privileges and Postponement of Payment. The Fund may suspend redemption privileges or postpone the date of payment (1) during any period that the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings, or that trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC; (2) during any period when an emergency exists as defined by the rules of the SEC as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to dispose of securities owned by it, or to determine fairly the value of its assets; and (3) for such other periods as the SEC may permit. The Fund may also suspend or postpone the recordation of the transfer of shares upon the occurrence of any of the foregoing conditions. Any redemption may be more or less than the shareholder’s cost depending on the market value of the securities held by the Fund. No charge is made by the Fund for redemptions other than the possible charge for wiring redemption proceeds.

Involuntary Redemptions. In addition to the situations described in the Prospectus under “How to Redeem 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, 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, or to close a shareholder’s account if the Fund is unable to verify the shareholder’s identity.

Additional Information. The following is additional information regarding certain services and features related to purchases, redemptions, and distribution of Fund shares. Investors who have questions about any of this information should call the Fund at 1-888-859-5856.

Transfer of Registration. To transfer shares to another owner, send a written request to the Fund at CM Advisors Family of Funds, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, P.O. Box 46707 Cincinnati, OH 45246 or by Overnight Mail: 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, OH 45246. Your request should include the following: (1) the Fund name and existing account registration; (2) signature(s) of the registered owner(s) exactly as the signature(s) appear(s) on the account registration; (3) the new account registration, address, social security or taxpayer identification number, and how dividends and capital gains are to be distributed; (4) Medallion signature guarantees (see the Prospectus under the heading “How to Redeem Shares”); 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.

NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV per share of the Fund normally is determined at the time regular trading closes on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, except when the NYSE closes earlier). The Fund’s NAV per share 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, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Any other holiday recognized by the NYSE will be deemed a business holiday on which the NAV per share of the Fund will not be calculated.

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

The pricing and valuation of portfolio securities is determined in good faith by the Advisor, as the Fund's valuation designee, in accordance with procedures established by the Board.

Values are determined according to accepted accounting practices and all laws and regulations that apply. 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.
- Securities traded on a foreign stock exchange are generally valued based upon the closing price on the principal exchange where the security is traded.
- Securities that are listed on an exchange and which are not traded on the valuation date are valued at the closing bid price.
- Securities which are quoted by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations ("NASDAQ") are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price.
- Futures contracts are generally valued at the last quoted sales price on the applicable valuation date.
- Foreign securities are translated from the local currency into U.S. dollars using currency exchange rates supplied by a pricing quotation service, if available, otherwise based on the mean of the current bid and ask prices of such currency as last quoted by any recognized dealer or major banking institution.
- 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
- Options are generally valued at either the last quoted sales price at the time the valuation is made or, if an option is not traded on the day of valuation, the mean of the last quoted bid and ask prices. Exchange-listed options are valued using the national best bid offer (NBBO) prices.
- Investment companies not listed on an exchange, including mutual funds and money market funds, are valued at the NAV reported by such investment companies.
- Securities and assets for which representative market quotations are not readily available or which cannot be accurately valued using the Fund's normal pricing procedures are valued at fair value pursuant to policies approved by the Board.
- Securities may be valued on the basis of prices provided by independent third-party pricing services when such prices are believed to reflect the fair market value of such securities.

- Fixed income securities are normally valued on the basis of prices obtained from independent third-party pricing services which are generally determined with consideration given to institutional bid and last sale prices and take into account securities prices, yield, maturity, call features, ratings, institutional sized trading in similar groups of securities and developments related to specific securities.

Subject to the provisions of the Trust Instrument, determinations by the Board as to the direct and allocable liabilities of the Fund and the allocable portion of any general assets are conclusive. The pricing and valuation of portfolio securities is determined in good faith in accordance with procedures established by the Board.

ADDITIONAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX INFORMATION

The following summarizes certain additional U.S. federal income 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 of this SAI; such laws and regulations may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action. Shareholders should seek advice based on their own particular circumstances from their own independent tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal, state and local tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company

The Fund is treated as a separate corporate entity under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) and has qualified, and intends to remain qualified, as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code (“RIC”). In order to qualify as a RIC, the Fund must elect to be a RIC 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 for the taxable year 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 section 851(h) of the Code (the “source-of-income test”). 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 RIC 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 (the “asset diversification tests”). 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 RICs 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 the Fund’s total assets may be invested in: (i) the securities (other than government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer; (ii) the securities of two or more issuers (other than securities of another RIC) if the issuers are controlled by the Fund and they are, pursuant to Treasury Regulations, engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses; or (iii) the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. The Fund intends to satisfy all of the requirements of the source-of-income test and the asset diversification tests on an ongoing basis for continued qualification as a RIC.

If the Fund fails to meet either the asset diversification test with respect to a taxable quarter or the source-of-income test with respect to a taxable year, the Code provides several remedies, provided certain procedural requirements are met, which will allow the Fund to retain its status as a RIC. There is a remedy for failure to satisfy the asset diversification tests, if the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, subject to certain divestiture and procedural requirements and the payment of a tax. In addition, there is a remedy for a de minimis failure of the asset diversification tests, which would require corrective action but no tax. In

addition, the Code allows for the remedy of a failure of the source-of-income test, if the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, subject to certain procedural requirements and the payment of a tax.

If for any taxable year the Fund does not qualify for the special U.S. federal income tax treatment afforded RICs, all of its taxable income will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders). Such distributions will be taxable to the shareholders as dividends to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Such distributions may be eligible for (i) the dividends-received deduction ("DRD") in the case of corporate shareholders or (ii) treatment as "qualified dividend income" in the case of noncorporate shareholders, provided in each case that certain holding period and other requirements are met. Failure to qualify as a RIC would have a negative impact on the Fund's income and performance. It is possible that the Fund will not qualify as a RIC in any given tax year.

Fund Distributions

The Fund anticipates distributing substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net tax-exempt interest (if any) for each tax year. Distributions paid to you generally may be characterized as ordinary income. A portion of these distributions may qualify for the DRD when paid to certain corporate shareholders.

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.

Taxable dividends paid by the Fund to corporate shareholders will be taxed at corporate income tax rates. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a 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 (whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares), other than those designated as qualified dividend income or capital gains distributions, will be taxable as ordinary income to shareholders. 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 U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Certain U.S. shareholders, including individuals, estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which should include dividends from the Fund and net gains from the disposition of shares of the Fund. U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in the Fund.

Individuals (and certain other non-corporate entities) are generally eligible for a 20% deduction with respect to taxable ordinary dividends from REITs and certain taxable income from publicly traded partnerships. RICs that receive qualified REIT dividend income may designate such amounts as dividends under section 199A of the Code ("Section 199A Dividends"). Qualified REIT dividend income is the excess of qualified REIT dividends received by the RIC over the amount of the RIC's deductions that are properly allocable to such income. If the Fund designates a dividend as a distribution under section 199A of the Code, it may be treated by shareholders as a qualified REIT dividend that is taxed as ordinary income and for non-corporate taxpayers eligible for the 20% deduction for "qualified business income" under section 199A of the Code. Generally, only non-corporate shareholders who have held their shares for more than 45 days during the 91-day period beginning on the date which is 45 days prior to the ex-dividend date for such dividend are eligible for such treatment.

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.

The Fund will designate (i) any distribution that constitutes a qualified dividend as qualified dividend income; (ii) any tax-exempt distribution as an exempt-interest dividend; (iii) any distribution of long-term capital gains as a capital gain dividend; (iv) any dividend eligible for the DRD; and (v) any distribution that is comprised of qualified REIT dividend income as a Section 199A Dividend 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.

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 U.S. federal income taxation. Dividends from net investment income, along with capital gains, will be taxable to shareholders, whether received in cash or reinvested in Fund shares and no matter how long the shareholder has held the Fund's shares, even if they reduce the NAV of shares below the shareholder's cost, and thus, in effect, result in a return of a part of the shareholder's investment.

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 the 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. Each year, shareholders 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. Capital losses may be carried forward to offset any capital gains. As of February 28, 2026, the Fund had the following capital loss carryforwards:

No expiration – short-term	\$201,475
No expiration – long-term	\$2,219,216
	\$2,420,691

To the extent that the Fund has capital loss carryforwards from prior tax years, those carryforwards will reduce the net capital gains that can support the Fund's distribution of capital gain dividends. Capital loss carryforwards are reduced to the extent they offset current-year net realized capital gains, whether the Fund retains or distributes such gains. A RIC is permitted to carry forward net capital losses indefinitely and may allow losses to retain their original character (as short or as long-term).

Excise Tax

A 4% nondeductible excise tax is imposed on RICs 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. Shareholders should note, however, that the Fund might in certain circumstances be required to liquidate portfolio investments to make sufficient distributions to avoid the imposition of any excise tax liability, which could result in tax consequences for shareholders.

Sale or Repurchase of Shares

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.

Shareholders should note that, upon the sale of Fund's 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 a long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gains dividends received with respect to the shares. Any capital loss arising from the sale, exchange or repurchase of shares held for six months or less, however, will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of distributions of net capital gain received on such shares. In determining the holding period of such shares for this purpose, any period during which such shareholder's risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales or similar transactions is not counted. Capital losses in

any tax year are deductible only to the extent of capital gains plus, in the case of a non-corporate shareholder, \$3,000 of ordinary income.

The repurchase or transfer of shares may result in a taxable gain or loss to a tendering shareholder. Different tax consequences may apply for tendering and non-tendering shareholder in connection with a repurchase offer. For example, if a shareholder does not tender all of his or her shares, such repurchase may not be treated as a sale or exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes and may result in deemed distributions to such non-tendering shareholder. On the other hand, a shareholder holding shares as capital assets who tenders all of his or her shares (including shares deemed owned by shareholders under constructive ownership rules) will be treated as having sold his or her shares and generally will recognize capital gain or loss. The amount of the gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the amount received for the shares and the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the relevant shares. Such gain or loss generally will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder has held such shares as capital assets for more than one year. Otherwise, the gain or loss will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss.

Backup Withholding

The Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage (currently 24%) 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 ("IRS") 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.

State and Local Taxes

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 U.S. federal income tax laws. Investors are advised to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to the potential tax consequences of these laws.

Foreign Shareholders

The foregoing discussion relates only to U.S. federal income tax law as applicable to U.S. shareholders (*i.e.*, U.S. citizens and residents and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts, and estates). Non-U.S. shareholders who are not U.S. persons should consult their tax advisers regarding U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of ownership of shares of the Fund including the likelihood that taxable distributions to them (including any deemed distributions with respect to a repurchase offer) would be subject to withholding of U.S. tax at a rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate for eligible non-U.S. shareholders).

Dividends paid by the Fund to non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% unless (i) reduced by treaty and the non-U.S. shareholder files a Form W-8BEN, Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Individuals), or other applicable form, with the Fund certifying foreign status and treaty eligibility or (ii) the non-U.S. shareholder files a Form W-8ECI, Certificate of Foreign Person's Claim That Income is Effectively Connected With the Conduct of a Trade or Business in the United States, or other applicable form, with the Fund certifying that the investment to which the distribution relates is effectively connected to a U.S. trade or business of such non-U.S. shareholder (and, if certain tax treaties apply, is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment maintained by such non-U.S. shareholder). The Fund may elect not to withhold the applicable withholding tax on any distribution representing a capital gain dividend to a non-U.S. shareholder.

Under sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), the Fund is required to withhold U.S. tax at a rate of 30% on payments of taxable dividends made to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with the extensive reporting and withholding requirements under FATCA designed to inform the U.S. Treasury of certain U.S.-owned foreign assets and accounts. Non-U.S. shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to the Fund to

enable it to determine whether FATCA withholding is required. The Fund will disclose the information that it receives from (or concerning) its non-U.S. shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA, related intergovernmental agreements or other applicable laws or regulations.

Each prospective non-U.S. shareholder is urged to consult its tax adviser regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the prospective non-U.S. shareholder's own situation, including investments through an intermediary.

Cost Basis Reporting

Mutual funds are required to report to the IRS and furnish to fund shareholders the cost basis information for fund shares purchased and/or sold on or after January 1, 2012. 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. 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.

Prospective shareholders, including non-U.S. prospective shareholders, should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the application of these provisions to their situation.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PERFORMANCE

From time-to-time, the Fund's total return may be quoted in advertisements, sales literature, shareholder reports, or other communications to shareholders. The "average annual total return" of the Fund refers to the average annual compounded rate of return over the stated period that would equate an initial investment in the Fund at the beginning of the period to its ending redeemable value, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions and deduction of all recurring charges. Performance figures will be given for the most recent one-, five-, and ten-year periods or for the life of the Fund if it has not been in existence for any such periods. When considering "average annual total return" figures for periods longer than one year, it is important to note that the Fund's total return for any given year might have been greater or less than its average for the entire period. "Cumulative total return" represents the total change in value of an investment in the Fund for a specified period (again reflecting changes in Fund share prices and assuming reinvestment of Fund distributions).

The following is a brief description of how performance is calculated. Quotations of average annual total return for the Fund will be expressed in terms of the average annual compounded rate of return of a hypothetical investment in the Fund over periods of one year, five years and ten years or since inception (as applicable). These are the average annual total rates of return that would equate the initial amount invested to the ending redeemable value.

The average annual total return (before taxes) is calculated by finding the average annual compounded rates of return over the applicable period that would equate the initial amount invested to the ending value using the following formula:

$$P(1+T)^n = \text{ERV}$$

Where: P = a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000

T = average annual total return

n = number of years

ERV = ending redeemable value of a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000

The average annual total return (after taxes on distributions) is calculated by finding the average annual compounded rates of return over the applicable period that would equate the initial amount invested to the ending value using the following formula:

$$P(1+T)^n = \text{ATV}_D$$

Where: P = a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000

T = average annual total return (after taxes on distributions)

n = number of years

ATV_D = ending redeemable value of a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000, after taxes on fund distributions but not after taxes on redemption

The average annual total return (after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares) is calculated by finding the average annual compounded rates of return over the applicable period that would equate the initial amount invested to the ending value using the following formula:

$$P(1+T)^n = \text{ATV}_{DR}$$

Where: P = a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000

T = average annual total return (after taxes on distributions and redemptions)

n = number of years

ATV_{DR} = ending redeemable value of a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000, after taxes on fund distributions and redemption

The calculation of average annual total returns and aggregate total return assume an initial \$1,000 investment and reinvestment of all dividends and capital gain distributions on the reinvestment dates during the period. The ending redeemable value is determined by assuming complete redemption of the hypothetical investment and the deduction of all nonrecurring charges at the end of the period covered by the computations. The table below shows the Fund's average annual total returns for periods ended February 28, 2026:

One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Since Inception
9.38%	4.76%	3.65%	4.23%

From time to time, the Fund may advertise its yield. The yield of the Fund is computed by dividing the net investment income per share earned during the period stated in the advertisement by the maximum offering price per share on the last day of the period. For the purpose of determining net investment income, the calculation includes, among expenses of the Fund, all recurring fees that are charged to all shareholder accounts and any non-recurring charges for the period stated. In particular, yield is determined according to the following formula:

$$\text{Yield} = 2 [(A - B / CD + 1)^6 - 1]$$

Where A = dividends and interest earned during the period

B = expenses accrued for the period (net of reimbursements)

C = average daily number of shares outstanding during the period that were entitled to receive dividends

D = the maximum offering price per share on the last day of the period

The yield of the Fund for the 30-day period ended February 28, 2026 was 4.00%.

The Fund's performance may be compared in advertisements, sales literature, shareholder reports, and other communications to the performance of other mutual funds having similar objectives or to standardized indices or other measures of investment performance. The Fund may compare its performance to the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, which is generally considered to be representative of the performance of an unmanaged group of bond securities that are publicly traded in the U.S. securities markets. Fund comparative performance may also be expressed by reference to a ranking prepared by a mutual fund monitoring service or by one or more newspapers, newsletters, or financial periodicals. The Fund may also occasionally cite statistics to reflect its volatility and risk. The Fund may also compare its performance to other published reports of the performance of unmanaged portfolios of companies. The performance of such unmanaged portfolios generally does not reflect the effects of dividends or dividend reinvestment. The Fund may also compare its performance to other reports of the performance of managed accounts of the Advisor. Of course, there can be no assurance that the Fund will experience the same results. Performance comparisons may be useful to investors who wish to compare the Fund's past performance to that of other mutual funds and investment products. Of course, past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

The Fund's performance fluctuates on a daily basis largely because net earnings and NAV per share fluctuate daily. Both net earnings and NAV per share are factors in the computation of total return as described above.

As noted above, from time to time the Fund may advertise its performance compared to similar funds or portfolios using certain indices, reporting services, and financial publications. These may include the following:

- **Lipper** ranks funds in various fund categories by making comparative calculations using total return. Total return assumes the reinvestment of all capital gains distributions and income dividends and takes into account any change in NAV over a specific period of time.
- **Morningstar, Inc.**, an independent rating service, rates mutual funds of all types according to their risk-adjusted returns. The maximum rating is five stars, and ratings are effective for one month.

Investors may use such indices in addition to the Prospectus to obtain a more complete view of the Fund's performance before investing. Of course, when comparing the Fund's performance to any index, factors such as composition of the index and prevailing market conditions should be considered in assessing the significance of such comparisons. When comparing funds using reporting services, or on the basis of total return, investors should take into consideration any relevant differences in funds such as permitted portfolio compositions and methods used to value portfolio securities and to compute offering price. Advertisements and other sales literature for the Fund may quote total returns that are calculated on non-standardized base periods. The total returns represent the historic change in the value of an investment in the Fund including reinvestment of distributions over a specified period of time.

From time to time, the Fund may include in advertisements and other communications charts and illustrations relating to inflation and the effects of inflation on the dollar, including the purchasing power of the dollar at various rates of inflation. The Fund may also disclose from time to time information about its portfolio allocation and holdings at a particular date (including ratings of securities assigned by independent rating services such as S&P and Moody's). The Fund may also depict the historical performance of the securities in which the Fund may invest over periods reflecting a variety of market or economic conditions either alone or in comparison with alternative investments, performance indices of those investments, or economic indicators. The Fund may also include in advertisements and in materials furnished to present and prospective

shareholders statements or illustrations relating to the appropriateness of types of securities and/or mutual funds that may be employed to meet specific financial goals, such as saving for retirement, children's education, or other future needs.

OTHER INFORMATION

Other Payments by the Fund. The Fund may enter into agreements with financial intermediaries pursuant to which the Fund may pay financial intermediaries for non-distribution-related sub-transfer agency, administrative, sub-accounting, and other shareholder services. Payments made pursuant to such agreements are generally based on either (1) a percentage of the average daily net assets of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary, or (2) the number of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary. Any payments made pursuant to such agreements may be in addition to, rather than in lieu of, distribution fees the Fund may pay to financial intermediaries pursuant to the Fund's distribution plan, if any.

Other Payments by the Advisor. The Advisor, in its discretion, may make payments from its own resources and not from Fund assets to affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisors, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with the Fund, its service providers or its respective affiliates, as incentives to help market and promote the Fund and/or in recognition of their distribution, marketing, administrative services, and/or processing support.

These additional payments may be made to financial intermediaries that sell Fund shares or provide services to the Fund, the Distributor or shareholders of the Fund through the financial intermediary's retail distribution channel and/or fund supermarkets. Payments may also be made through the financial intermediary's retirement, qualified tuition, fee-based advisory, wrap fee bank trust, or insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. These payments may include, but are not limited to, placing the Fund in a financial intermediary's retail distribution channel or on a preferred or recommended fund list; providing business or shareholder financial planning assistance; educating financial intermediary personnel about the Fund; providing access to sales and management representatives of the financial intermediary; promoting sales of Fund shares; providing marketing and educational support; maintaining share balances and/or for sub-accounting, administrative or shareholder transaction processing services. A financial intermediary may perform the services itself or may arrange with a third-party to perform the services.

The Advisor may also make payments from their own resources to financial intermediaries for costs associated with the purchase of products or services used in connection with sales and marketing, participation in and/or presentation at conferences or seminars, sales or training programs, client and investor entertainment and other sponsored events. The costs and expenses associated with these efforts may include travel, lodging, sponsorship at educational seminars and conferences, entertainment and meals to the extent permitted by law.

Revenue sharing payments may be negotiated based on a variety of factors, including the level of sales, the amount of Fund assets attributable to investments in the Fund by financial intermediaries' customers, a flat fee or other measures as determined from time to time by the Advisor and/or its affiliates. A significant purpose of these payments is to increase the sales of Fund shares, which in turn may benefit the Advisor through increased fees as Fund assets grow.

Investors should understand that some financial intermediaries may also charge their clients fees in connection with purchases of shares or the provision of shareholder services.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2026, appearing in the Annual Financial Statements and Additional Information 2026 on [Form N-CSR](#) are incorporated by reference and made a part of this document. You may request a copy of the Fund's Annual Report to shareholders, or the Fund's audited financial statements, at no charge by calling the Fund at 1-888-859-5856 or by visiting the Fund's website at www.cmadvisorsfunds.com.

APPENDIX A – DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS

The Fund may acquire from time-to-time fixed income or 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 fixed income or debt securities, so that the Fund may purchase fixed income or 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.

S&P® GLOBAL RATINGS.

The following summarizes the highest four ratings used by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”), a division of S&P Global, 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 commitments 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 commitments 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 commitments 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 weaken the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

Obligations rated “BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC,” “C” and “D” 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 exposures to adverse conditions. An obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise.

BB – An obligation rated “BB” is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

B – An obligation rated “B” is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated ‘BB’, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

CCC – An obligation rated “CCC” is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

CC – An obligation rated “CC” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The “CC” rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

C – An obligation rated “C” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

D – An obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the ‘D’ rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within the next five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or the next 30 calendar days. The ‘D’ rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to ‘D’ if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

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

Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

A-1 – A short-term obligation rated “A-1” is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2 – 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 commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3 – A short-term obligation rated ‘A-3’ exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

B – A short-term obligation rated ‘B’ is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

C – A short-term obligation rated ‘C’ is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

D – A short-term obligation rated ‘D’ is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the ‘D’ rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The ‘D’ rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to ‘D’ if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

Municipal Short-Term Note Ratings

SP-1 – 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.

SP-2 – Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

SP-3 – Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

D – ‘D’ is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed debt restructuring, or the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions.

MOODY’S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC. Ratings are assigned on Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) global long-term and short-term rating scales and are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by nonfinancial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities. Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of eleven months or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment. The highest four ratings are deemed to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities by the Advisor:

Aaa – Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of 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 judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa – Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk 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 be speculative 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 speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk. Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest. Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

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. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms.

Short-Term Ratings

Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment.

Moody's employs the following short-term ratings:

P-1 – Ratings of Prime-1 reflect a superior ability to repay short-term obligations.

P-2 – Ratings of Prime-2 reflect a strong ability to repay short-term obligations.

P-3 – Ratings of Prime-3 reflect 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.

US Municipal Short-Term Debt and Demand Obligation Ratings

Moody's uses the global short-term Prime rating scale for commercial paper issued by U.S. municipalities and nonprofits. These commercial paper programs may be backed by external letters of credit or liquidity facilities, or by an issuer's self-liquidity. For other short-term municipal obligations, Moody's uses one of two other

short-term rating scales, the Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) and Variable Municipal Investment Grade (VMIG) scales discussed below.

MIG Ratings – Moody’s uses the MIG scale for U.S. municipal cash flow notes, bond anticipation notes and certain other short term obligations, which typically mature in three years or less.

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.

VMIG Ratings – For variable rate demand obligations (“VRDOs”), Moody’s assigns both a long-term rating and a short-term payment obligation rating. The long-term rating addresses the issuer’s ability to meet scheduled principal and interest payments. The short-term payment obligation rating addresses the ability of the issuer or the liquidity provider to meet any purchase price payment obligation resulting from optional tenders (“on demand”) and/or mandatory tenders of the VRDO. The short-term payment obligation rating uses the VMIG scale. Transitions of VMIG ratings with conditional liquidity support differ from transitions of Prime ratings reflecting the risk that external liquidity support will terminate if the issuer’s long-term rating drops below investment grade. Please see our methodology that discusses obligations with conditional liquidity support.

For VRDOs, Moody’s typically assigns a VMIG rating if the frequency of the payment obligation is less than every three years. If the frequency of the payment obligation is less than three years, but the obligation is payable only with remarketing proceeds, the VMIG short-term rating is not assigned and it is denoted as “NR”.

Industrial development bonds in the U.S. where the obligor is a corporate may carry a VMIG rating that reflects Moody’s view of the relative likelihood of default and loss. In these cases, liquidity assessment is based on the liquidity of the corporate obligor.

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.

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.

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.

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 a sufficiently strong short-term rating or may lack the structural or legal protections.

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

National Long-Term Credit Ratings

AAA – “AAA” National Ratings denote the highest rating assigned by Fitch in its National Rating scale for that country. This rating is assigned to issuers or obligations with the lowest expectation of default risk relative to all other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

AA – “AA” National Ratings denote expectations of a very low level of default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union. The default risk inherent differs only slightly from that of the country’s highest rated issuers or obligations.

A – “A” National Ratings denote expectations of a low level of default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

BBB – “BBB” National Ratings denote a moderate level of default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

Long-term securities rated below BBB by Fitch are not considered by the Advisor to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities. Securities rated BB denote an elevated default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union, and securities rated B denote a significantly elevated level of default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union. A rating CCC denotes a very high level of default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union, while a rating CC denotes the level of default risk is among the highest relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union, and a rating C denotes that a default or default-like process has begun, or for a closed funding vehicle, payment capacity is irrevocably impaired. Conditions that are indicative of a C category rating for an issuer include: the issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following non-payment of a material financial obligation; the formal announcement by the issuer or their agent of a distressed debt exchange; and a closed financing vehicle where payment capacity is irrevocably impaired such that it is not expected to pay interest and/or principal in full during the life of the transaction, but where no payment default is imminent. RD ratings indicate an issuer that, in Fitch’s opinion, has experienced an uncured payment default or distressed debt exchange on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure and has not otherwise ceased business. This would include the selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt; the uncured expiry of any applicable original grace period, cure period or default forbearance period following a payment default on a bank loan, capital markets security or other material financial obligation. D ratings denote an issuer that has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure or that has otherwise ceased business.

National Short-Term Credit Ratings

F1 – Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Under Fitch’s National Rating scale, this rating is assigned to the lowest default risk relative to others in the same country or monetary union. Where the liquidity profile is particularly strong, a “+” is added to the assigned rating.

F2 – Indicates a good capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union. However, the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.

F3 – Indicates an adequate capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

B – Indicates an uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

Short-term ratings B, C, RD and D by Fitch are considered by the Advisor to be below Investment-Grade Debt Securities. Short-term securities rated C indicates a highly uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union. Short-term securities rated RD indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. RD ratings are applicable to entity ratings only. Short-term securities rated D indicate a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

While the foregoing descriptions of the ratings systems used by the Advisor distinguish between Investment-Grade Debt Securities and more speculative debt securities, as stated above the Fund is not limited with respect to the yield, maturity or credit quality of the debt securities in which it invests. 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.

CM ADVISORS FAMILY OF FUNDS
AMENDED AND RESTATED
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 (the “Investment Company Act”) to require registered management investment companies to provide disclosure about how they vote proxies for their portfolio securities. On November 2, 2022, the SEC adopted amendments to these rules and form amendments that become effective July 1, 2024, meaning that registered management investment companies will need to start complying with the amended rule and form amendments on Form N-PX covering the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024 and thereafter. The rule and form amendments, as amended, are referred to herein as the “IC Amendments”.

The IC Amendments require that the CM Advisors Family of Funds (the “Trust”) and each series of the Trust (individually a “Fund” and collectively the “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. Additionally, the IC Amendments require an institutional investment manager subject to filing requirements under Rule 13f-1 of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Institutional Manager”), to report on Form N-PX how it voted proxies relating to executive compensation matters (*i.e.*, say-on-pay), as required by the Exchange Act. The reporting requirements for institutional investment managers complete implementation of those requirements added by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”).

This Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy (the “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 each Fund’s shareholders.

B. Delegation to Fund's Advisor

The Board believes that CM Fund Advisors ("CM"), 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, CM 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 information for each matter with respect to which the Fund was entitled to vote as set forth in Section III.B. below and assisting in categorizing each matter voted on by the Fund as required in Item 1(g) of Form N-PX.

The Board, including a majority of the independent trustees of the Board, shall approve CM's Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy ("CM's Voting Policy") as it relates to the Funds. The Board shall also approve any material changes to CM's Voting Policy no later than four (4) months after adoption by CM.

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 a Fund's shareholders (i) when a vote is cast consistent with a specific voting policy as set forth in CM'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).

Provided CM 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 CM with respect to a matter to which the Fund is entitled to vote, a proxy voting decision by CM shall not be considered to present a conflict between the interest of the Fund's shareholders and those of the Fund's principal underwriter or an 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

Each Fund will disclose this Policy, or a description of the 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, by reviewing the Fund's website, if applicable, and by reviewing filings available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The Fund will send

this description of the 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, the Funds will file Form N-PX with the SEC no later than August 31st of each year. The Funds will disclose on Form N-PX each Fund's complete proxy voting record for the twelve-month period ended June 30th.

The Funds shall disclose the information required to be reported on Form N-PX, including 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 a Fund was entitled to vote:

- (1) The name of the issuer of the portfolio security;
- (2) The Council on Uniform Security Identification Procedures ("CUSIP") number for the portfolio security (if available through reasonably practicable means);
- (3) If the CUSIP number is not available, the International Securities Identification Number ("ISIN") for the portfolio security (if available through reasonably practicable means);
- (4) The shareholder meeting date;
- (5) An identification of the matter voted on in the manner set forth in the Form N-PX instructions;
- (6) All categories applicable to the matter voted on from the list of categories set forth in Item 1(g) of Form N-PX;
- (7) Whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder;
- (8) The number of shares that were voted or instructed to be cast, with the number zero ("0") entered if no shares were voted;
- (9) The number of shares that were loaned and not recalled;
- (10) How the shares were voted (e.g., for or against proposal, or abstain; for or withhold regarding election of directors) and, if the votes were cast in multiple manners (e.g., for and against), the number of shares voted in each manner;

- (11) Whether the Fund voted for or against management's recommendation;
- (12) If applicable, the identity of each Institutional Manager on whose behalf the Form N-PX report is being filed (other than the reporting person filing the report) that exercised voting power over the security, by entering the number assigned to the Institutional Manager on the Summary Page of the Form N-PX; and
- (13) Any other information the Fund would like to provide about the matter or how it voted.

In accordance with new rule 14Ad-1, each Institutional Manager shall report annually on Form N-PX each say-on-pay vote over which the Institutional Manager exercised voting power. The rule requires an Institutional Manager to report say-on-pay votes when it uses voting power to influence a voting decision with respect to a security. The rule permits joint reporting of say-on-pay votes by Institutional Managers, or by Institutional Managers and funds, under identified circumstances to avoid duplicative reporting. It also requires additional disclosure to allow identification of a given Institutional Manager's full say-on-pay voting record. Institutional Managers will also be required to comply with the other requirements of Form N-PX for their say-on-pay votes.

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 a 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 30th 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 a 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:

- (i) A copy of this Policy;
- (ii) Proxy statements received regarding each Fund's securities;
- (iii) Records of votes cast on behalf of each Fund; and

- (iv) 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 CM'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 CM 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 of the Trust ("Proxy Voting Committee") 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 CM, 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 as of the 7th day of May, 2003.

Amended the 17th day of February, 2006.

Restated the 18th day of October, 2010.

Amended and Restated the 5th day of February, 2024.

CENTURY MANAGEMENT AND CM ADVISORS FAMILY OF FUNDS
PROXY VOTING AND DISCLOSURE POLICY

(Amended February 5, 2024)

I. Introduction

Effective March 10, 2003, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) adopted rule and form amendments under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”) that address an investment adviser’s fiduciary obligation to its clients when the Adviser has the authority to vote their proxies (collectively, the rule and form amendments are referred to herein as the “Advisers Act Amendments”).

The Advisers Act Amendments require that Van Den Berg Management I, Inc. d/b/a Century Management Financial Advisors (hereafter referred to as (“Century Management”) and the CM Advisors Family of Funds (“Fund”) to adopt and implement policies and procedures for voting proxies in the best interest of clients, to describe the procedures to clients, and to tell clients how they may obtain information about how Century Management has actually voted their proxies.

This Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy (the “Policy”) is designed to ensure that Century Management complies with the requirements of the Advisers Act Amendments, and otherwise fulfills its obligations with respect to proxy voting, disclosure, and recordkeeping. The overall goal is to ensure that proxy voting is managed in an effort to act in the best interests of clients or, with respect to the Funds, and their shareholders. While decisions about how to vote must be determined on a case-by-case basis, proxy voting decisions will be made considering these policies and following the procedures recited herein.

II. Specific Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

Century Management 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. Century Management is committed to voting corporate proxies in the manner that serves the best interests of their clients.

The following details Advisor’s philosophy and practice regarding the voting of proxies.

A. General

Century Management believes that each proxy proposal should be individually reviewed to determine whether the proposal is in the best interests of its clients. As a result, similar proposals for different companies may receive different votes because of different corporate circumstances.

B. Procedures

To implement Century Management's proxy voting policies, Century Management has developed the following procedures for voting proxies.

1. Upon receipt of a corporate proxy by Century Management, the special or annual report and the proxy are submitted to Century Management's proxy voting manager (the "Proxy Manager"), currently James Brilliant, Co-CIO, Portfolio Manager. Mr. Brilliant shall deliver, or have his secretary deliver, the proxy materials to the specific analyst following the company. It shall be the responsibility of the analyst assigned to follow the company to review each proxy proposal to determine how to vote each question in the best interest of Century Management's clients. After determining how best to vote the proxy the information shall be returned to the appropriate portfolio manager for a final review.
2. The portfolio manager shall review the proxy materials and the analyst's rationale for voting the proxies in a particular manner. The reviewer shall take into consideration how to vote the proxy in the best interests of clients and the provisions of Century Management's Voting Guidelines in Section C below. After a decision has been reached, a list of the proxy proposal questions and answers shall be delivered to the Executive Secretary (Anette Brewster) to vote the proxies.
3. The Proxy Manager or person directed by the Proxy Manager shall be responsible for maintaining copies of each annual report, proposal, proposal summary, actual vote, and any other information required to be maintained for a proxy vote under Rule 204-2 of the Advisers Act (see discussion in Section V below) or (for the Funds) under Rule 30b1-4 of the Investment Company Act. If in the opinion of the portfolio manager, a proxy vote is deemed to be controversial or particularly sensitive, the portfolio manager will discuss with the Proxy Manager. After a decision has been reached, a written explanation for the proxy vote will be provided which will be maintained with the record of the actual vote in Century Management's files.

C. Absence of Proxy Manager

In the event that the Proxy Manager is unavailable to provide a final decision as to how to vote a proxy, then Aaron Buckholtz shall perform the Proxy Manager's duties with respect to such proxy in accordance with the policies and procedures detailed above.

III. Voting Guidelines

While Century Management's policy is to review each proxy proposal on its individual merits, Century Management has adopted guidelines for certain types of matters to assist the Proxy Manager in the review and voting of proxies. These guidelines are set forth below:

A. Corporate Governance

1. Election of Directors and Similar Matters

In an uncontested election, Century Management will generally vote in favor of management's proposed directors. In a contested election, Century Management will evaluate proposed directors on a case-by-case basis. With respect to proposals regarding the structure of a company's Board of Directors, Century Management will review any contested proposal on its merits.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Century Management expects to **support** proposals that fairly align management, employees and the Board of Directors with those of shareholders:

- Generally voting against cumulative voting as a result of a classified board structure prevents shareholders from electing a full slate of directors at annual meetings; and
- Limit directors' liability and broaden directors' indemnification rights;

And expects to generally **vote against** proposals to:

- Adopt the use of cumulative voting; and
- Add special interest directors to the board of directors (e.g., efforts to expand the board of directors to control the outcome of a particular decision).

2. Audit Committee Approvals

Century Management generally supports proposals that help ensure that a company's auditors are independent and capable of delivering a fair and accurate opinion of a company's finances. Century Management will generally vote to ratify management's recommendation and selection of auditors.

3. Shareholder Rights

Century Management may consider all proposals that will have a material effect on shareholder rights on a case-by-case basis. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Century Management expects to generally **support** proposals to:

- Adopt confidential voting and independent tabulation of voting results; and
- Require shareholder approval of poison pills;

And expects to generally **vote against** proposals to:

- Adopt super-majority voting requirements; and

- Restrict the rights of shareholders to call special meetings, amend the bylaws or act by written consent.

4. Anti-Takeover Measures, Corporate Restructurings and Similar Matters

Century Management may review any proposal to adopt an anti-takeover measure, to undergo a corporate restructuring (e.g., change of entity form or state of incorporation, mergers or acquisitions) or to take similar action by reviewing the potential short and long-term effects of the proposal on the company. These effects may include, without limitation, the economic and financial impact the proposal may have on the company, and the market impact that the proposal may have on the company's stock.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Century Management expects to generally **support** proposals to:

- Prohibit the payment of greenmail (i.e., the purchase by the company of its own shares to prevent a hostile takeover);
- Adopt fair price requirements (i.e., requirements that all shareholders be paid the same price in a tender offer or takeover context), unless the Proxy Manager deems them sufficiently limited in scope; and
- Require shareholder approval of "poison pills."

And expects to generally **vote against** proposals to:

- Adopt classified boards of directors;
- Reincorporate a company where the primary purpose appears to the Proxy Manager to be the creation of takeover defenses; and
- Require a company to consider the non-financial effects of mergers or acquisitions.

5. Capital Structure Proposals

Century Management will seek to evaluate capital structure proposals on their own merits on a case-by-case basis.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Century Management expects to generally **support** proposals to:

- Eliminate preemptive rights.

B. Compensation

1. General

Century Management generally supports proposals that encourage the disclosure of a company's compensation policies. In addition, Century Management generally supports proposals that fairly compensate executives, particularly those proposals that link executive compensation to performance. Century Management may consider any contested proposal related to a company's compensation policies on a case-by-case basis.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Century Management expects to generally **support** proposals to:

- Require shareholders approval of golden parachutes; and
- Adopt golden parachutes that do not exceed 1 to 3 times the base compensation of the applicable executives.

And expects to generally **vote against** proposals to:

- Adopt measures that appear to the Proxy Manager to arbitrarily limit executive or employee benefits.

2. Stock Option Plans and Share Issuances

Century Management evaluates proposed stock option plans and share issuances on a case-by-case basis. In reviewing proposals regarding stock option plans and issuances, Century Management may consider, without limitation, the potential dilutive effect on shareholders and the potential short and long-term economic effects on the company. We believe that stock option plans do not necessarily align the interest of executives and outside directors with those of shareholders. We believe that well thought out cash compensation plans can achieve these objectives without diluting shareholders ownership. Therefore, we generally will vote against stock option plans. However, we will review these proposals on a case-by-case basis to determine that

shareholders interests are being represented. We certainly are in favor of management, directors and employees owning stock, but prefer that the shares are purchased in the open market.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Century Management expects to generally **vote against** proposals to:

- Establish or continue stock option plans and share issuances that are not in the best interest of the shareholders.

C. Corporate Responsibility and Social Issues

Century Management generally believes that ordinary business matters (including, without limitation, positions on corporate responsibility and social issues) are primarily the responsibility of a company's management that should be addressed solely by the company's management. Accordingly, Century Management will generally abstain from voting on proposals involving corporate responsibility and social issues. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Century Management may vote against corporate responsibility and social issue proposals that Century Management believes will have substantial adverse economic or other effects on a company, and Century Management may vote for corporate responsibility and social issue proposals that Century Management believes will have substantial positive economic or other effects on a company.

IV. Conflicts

In cases where Century Management is aware of a conflict between the interests of a client(s) and the interests of Century Management or an affiliated person of Century Management (e.g., a portfolio holding is a client or an affiliate of a client of Century Management), the Century Management will ask an independent third party to review the issue and vote on what they believe to be in the best interest of the client(s).

V. Advisor Disclosure of How to Obtain Voting Information

Rule 206(4)-6 requires registered investment advisers to disclose, in response to any client request, how the client can obtain information from the adviser on how its securities were voted. Century Management will disclose in Part 2 of its Form ADV that clients can obtain information on how their securities were voted by making a written request to Century Management. Upon receiving a written request from a client, Century Management will provide the information requested by the client within a reasonable amount of time.

Rule 206(4)-6 also requires advisers to describe its proxy voting policies and procedures to clients, and upon request, to provide clients with a copy of those policies and procedures. Century Management will provide such a description in Part 2 of its Form ADV. Upon receiving a written request from a client, Century Management will provide a copy of this policy within a reasonable amount of time.

If approved by the client, this policy and any requested records may be provided electronically.

VI. Reporting

Effective July 1, 2023, Rule 14Ad-1 requires “Institutional Investment Advisers” to disclose their proxy voting details on ballot items related to executive compensation, referred to as “say-on-pay”. Century Management will maintain the necessary proxy voting records to allow for accurate reporting on Form N-PX, as required. The filing is made annually by August 31 and covers votes cast for the proceeding 12-month period from July 1 – June 30. Century Management’s chief compliance officer or designee is responsible for ensuring recordkeeping is in place to track “say on pay” votes and that filings are made in a timely manner and in accordance with the rule.

Century Management will maintain and provide information related to the Fund upon request to ensure accurate filings and certifications made, including but not limited to the Fund’s Form N-PX

VII. Recordkeeping

Century Management 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 client securities;
- (3) Records of votes cast on behalf of clients;
- (4) Any documents prepared by Century Management that were material to making a decision how to vote, or that memorialized the basis for the decision;
- (5) Records of client requests for proxy voting information, and
- (6) With respect to the Fund, 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 Fund shall maintain a copy of each of the foregoing records that is related to proxy votes on behalf of the Fund by Century Management. These records may be kept as part of Century Management’s records.

Century Management 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 Century Management that are maintained with a third party such as a proxy voting service, provided that Century Management has obtained an undertaking from the third party to provide a copy of the documents promptly upon request. Century Management reserves the right to modify and amend this policy without notice anytime.