

Statement of Additional Information Dated April 30, 2011

DRIEHAUS MUTUAL FUNDS

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**DRIEHAUS ACTIVE INCOME FUND *LCMAX
DRIEHAUS SELECT CREDIT FUND *DRSLX
(the “Funds”)**

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus, but provides additional information that should be read in conjunction with the Funds’ prospectus dated April 30, 2011 and any supplements thereto (“Prospectus”). The Prospectus may be obtained at no charge by calling 1-877-779-0079.

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The financial statements for the Funds appearing in the Annual Report to Shareholders for the period ended December 31, 2010 have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, and are incorporated herein by reference.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND HISTORY

Driehaus Active Income Fund and Driehaus Select Credit Fund (individually, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”) are each a nondiversified series of Driehaus Mutual Funds (the “Trust”), an open-end management investment company. Driehaus Capital Management LLC (“DCM” or the “Adviser”) provides management and investment advisory services to each Fund. The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized under an Agreement and Declaration of Trust (“Declaration of Trust”) dated May 31, 1996, as subsequently amended, and as of the date of this SAI has nine series, including the Funds. The Trust or a Fund may be terminated (i) by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust (or Fund) at any meeting of shareholders, or (ii) by an instrument in writing, without a meeting, signed by a majority of the Trustees and consented to by at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares, or (iii) by the Trustees by written notice to shareholders. The Trust may issue an unlimited number of shares, in one or more series or classes as its Board of Trustees (the “Board”) may authorize. The Driehaus Active Income Fund commenced operations on June 1, 2009, following the acquisition of the assets and liabilities of the Lotsoff Capital Management Active Income Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”), a nondiversified series of an open-end management investment company, Lotsoff Capital Management Investment Trust, registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Driehaus Select Credit Fund commenced operations on September 30, 2010.

Each share of a Fund is entitled to participate pro rata in any dividends and other distributions declared by the Board on shares of that series, and all shares of a Fund have equal rights in the event of liquidation of that series.

As a Delaware statutory trust, the Trust is not required to hold annual shareholder meetings. However, special meetings may be called for purposes such as electing or removing Trustees, changing fundamental policies, or approving an investment advisory contract. If requested to do so by the holders of at least 10% of the Trust’s outstanding shares, the Trust will call a special meeting for the purpose of voting upon the question of removal of a Trustee or Trustees and will assist in the communication with other shareholders as if the Trust were subject to Section 16(c) of the 1940 Act. All shares of all series of the Trust are voted together in the election of Trustees. On any other matter submitted to a vote of shareholders, shares are voted in the aggregate and not by the series, except that shares are voted by an individual series when required by the 1940 Act or other applicable law, or when the Board determines that the matter affects only the interests of one series, in which case shareholders of the unaffected series are not entitled to vote on such matters.

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS

General Investment Risks

As with all investments, at any given time the value of your shares in a Fund may be worth more or less than the price you paid. The value of your shares depends on the value of the individual securities owned by the Fund which will go up and down depending on the performance of the issuer of the security, general market and economic conditions, and investor confidence. In addition, the market for securities generally rises and falls over time, usually in cycles. During any particular cycle, an investment style may be in or out of favor. If the market is not favoring a Fund’s style, the Fund’s gains may not be as big as, or its losses may be larger than, those of other funds using different investment styles.

The Funds invest primarily in U.S. fixed income and floating rate securities, both investment and non-investment grade quality. The Funds are actively managed taking both long and short positions and may invest in derivatives, including for speculative purposes. In view of this, the Funds may be subject to above-average risk.

The Funds may invest in non-investment grade fixed income securities (commonly known as “junk bonds”) that are considered predominantly speculative by traditional investment standards. Non-investment grade fixed income securities and unrated securities of comparable credit quality are subject to the increased risk of an issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations. These securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as

specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally and less secondary market liquidity.

Recent Market Events Risk

Recent events in the financial sector have resulted in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets and the economy at large. Both domestic and international equity and fixed income markets have been experiencing heightened volatility and turmoil, with issuers that have exposure to the real estate, mortgage and credit markets particularly affected. It is uncertain how long these conditions will continue.

These recent market conditions have resulted in fixed income instruments experiencing unusual liquidity issues, increased price volatility and, in some cases, credit downgrades and increased likelihood of default. These events have reduced the willingness and ability of some lenders to extend credit, and have made it more difficult for borrowers to obtain financing on attractive terms, if at all. As a result, the values of many types of securities have been reduced, including, but not limited to, mortgage-backed, asset-backed and corporate debt securities.

The U.S. federal government and certain foreign central banks have acted to calm credit markets and increase confidence in the U.S. and world economies. Certain of these entities have injected liquidity into the markets and taken other steps in an effort to stabilize the market and grow the economy. The ultimate effect of these efforts is, of course, not yet known. Withdrawal of this support or other policy changes by governments or central banks could negatively affect the value and liquidity of certain securities.

The situation in the financial markets has resulted in calls for increased regulation, and the need of many financial institutions for government help has given lawmakers and regulators new leverage. In response, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) was signed into law in December 2010, initiating a dramatic revision of the U.S. financial regulatory framework that is now expected to unfold over several years. The Dodd-Frank Act covers a broad range of topics, including (among many others) a reorganization of federal financial regulators; a process intended to ensure financial systematic stability and the resolution of potentially insolvent financial firms; new rules for derivatives trading and short sales; the creating of a consumer financial protection watchdog; the registration and additional regulation of hedge and private equity fund managers; and new federal requirements for residential mortgage loans. Instruments in which a Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, may be affected by the new legislation and regulation in ways that are unforeseeable. The ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, and any resulting regulations, is not yet certain.

Because the situation in the markets is widespread and largely unprecedented, it may be unusually difficult to identify both risks and opportunities using past models of the interplay of market forces, or to predict the duration of these market events.

Corporate Debt Securities

The Funds may invest in corporate debt securities. Corporate debt securities include corporate bonds, debentures, notes and other similar instruments, including certain convertible securities. Debt securities may be acquired with warrants attached. Corporate income producing securities also may include forms of preferred or preference stock. The rate of interest on a corporate debt security may be fixed, floating or variable, and may vary inversely with respect to a reference rate such as interest rates or other financial indications. The Funds can invest in corporate securities of any rating. The rate of return or return of principal on some debt obligations may be linked or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a foreign currency or currencies.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities

Variable and floating rate securities provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid on the obligations. The terms of such obligations must provide that interest rates are adjusted periodically based upon an interest rate adjustment index as provided in the respective obligations. The adjustment intervals may be regular, and range from daily up to annually, or may be event based, such as based on a change in the prime rate.

The Funds may invest in floating rate debt instruments (“floaters”). The interest rate on a floater is a variable rate, which is tied to another interest rate, such as a money market index, like the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), or U.S. Treasury bill rate. The interest rate on a floater resets periodically, typically every six months. Because of the interest rate reset feature, floaters provide the Funds with a certain degree of protection against rises in interest rates, although the Funds will participate in any declines in interest rates as well.

The Funds also may invest in inverse floating rate debt instruments (“inverse floaters”). The interest rate on an inverse floater resets in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the inverse floater is indexed or inversely to a multiple of the applicable index. An inverse floating rate security may exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation of similar credit quality.

High Yield Securities

The Funds may invest in high yield, high risk, lower-rated debt securities, including convertible securities. Investments in such securities are subject to greater credit risks than higher rated securities. Debt securities rated below investment grade have greater risks of default than investment grade debt securities, including medium grade debt securities, and may in fact, be in default. Issuers of “junk bonds” must offer higher yields to compensate for the greater risk of default on the payment of principal and interest.

The market for high yield securities is subject to substantial volatility. For example, an economic downturn may have a more significant effect on high yield securities and their markets, as well as on the ability of securities issuers to repay principal and interest, than on higher rated securities and their issuers. Issuers of high yield securities may be of low creditworthiness and the high yield securities may be subordinated to the claims of senior lenders. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates the issuers of high yield securities may have greater potential for insolvency and a higher incidence of high yield bond defaults may be experienced.

The prices of high yield securities have been found to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher-rated investments but are more sensitive to adverse economic changes or individual corporate developments because of their lower credit quality. During an economic downturn or substantial period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress which would adversely affect their ability to service their principal and interest payment obligations, to meet projected business goals, and to obtain additional financing. If the issuer of a high yield convertible security owned by a Fund defaults, the Fund may incur additional expenses in seeking recovery. Periods of economic uncertainty and changes can be expected to result in increased volatility of market prices of high yield securities and a Fund’s net asset value. Yields on high yield securities will fluctuate over time. Furthermore, in the case of high yield securities structured as zero coupon or pay-in-kind securities, their market prices are affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes and thereby tend to be more volatile than market prices of securities which pay interest periodically and in cash.

The secondary market for high yield securities may at times become less liquid or respond to adverse publicity or investor perceptions making it more difficult for a Fund to value accurately high yield securities or dispose of them. To the extent a Fund owns or may acquire illiquid or restricted high yield securities, these securities may involve special registration responsibilities, liabilities and costs, and liquidity difficulties, and judgment will play a greater role in valuation because there is less reliable and objective data available.

Special federal income tax considerations are associated with investing in zero coupon or pay-in-kind securities. For federal income tax purposes, the Funds will report the interest on these securities as income even though they receive no cash interest until the security's maturity or payment date. Further, each Fund must distribute substantially all of its income to its shareholders to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, a Fund may have to dispose of its portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash or may have to borrow to satisfy distribution requirements.

Credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market value risk of high yield securities. Since credit rating agencies may fail to timely change the credit ratings to reflect subsequent events, the Adviser monitors the issuers of high yield convertible securities in the portfolio to determine if the issuers will have sufficient cash flow and profits to meet required principal and interest payments, and to attempt to assure the securities' liquidity so a Fund can meet redemption requests. To the extent that a Fund invests in high yield securities, the achievement of its investment objective may be more dependent on the Adviser's own credit analysis than is the case for higher quality bonds.

Convertible Securities

The Funds may invest in convertible debt securities. The Funds may also invest in common or preferred stock as a means of realizing the economic value associated with owning convertible securities. Convertible securities are bonds or preferred stocks that may be converted (exchanged) into common stock of the issuing company within a certain period of time, for a specified number of shares. By investing in convertible debt securities, the Funds seek the opportunity, through the conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the common stock into which the securities are convertible, while investing at a better price than may be available on the common stock or obtaining a higher fixed rate of return than is available on common stocks. The market value of convertible debt securities tends to vary inversely with the level of interest rates. Although under normal market conditions longer-term debt securities have greater yields than do shorter-term debt securities of similar quality, they are subject to greater price fluctuations.

Common Stock

The Funds may invest in common stock. Common stock represents an equity interest in a company, which generally gives the Funds the right to vote on issues affecting the company's organization and operations. The market values of common stock can fluctuate significantly, reflecting the business performance of the issuing company, investor perception and general economic or financial market movements. Despite the price volatility, however, common stocks have historically offered a greater potential for long-term gain on investment, compared to other classes of financial instruments, such as bonds or cash equivalents, although there can be no assurance that this will be true in the future.

Preferred Stock

The Funds may invest in preferred stock. Preferred stock is an equity security, but possesses certain attributes of debt securities. Holders of preferred stock normally have the right to receive dividends at a fixed rate when and as declared by the issuers' board of directors, but do not otherwise participate in amounts available for distribution by the issuing corporation. Dividends on preferred stock may be cumulative, and, in such cases, all cumulative dividends usually must be paid prior to dividend payments to common stockholders. Preferred stock generally has a preference in liquidation over common stock, but is subordinated in liquidation to the company's debt securities. As a general rule, the market value of preferred stocks with fixed dividend rates and no conversion rights moves inversely with interest rates and perceived credit risk, with the price determined by the dividend rate. Some preferred stocks are convertible into other securities (e.g. common stock) at a fixed price and ratio or upon the occurrence of certain events. The market price of convertible preferred stocks generally reflects an element of conversion value. Because many preferred stocks lack a fixed maturity date, these securities generally fluctuate substantially in value when interest rates change; such fluctuations often exceed those of long-term bonds of the same issuer. Some preferred stocks pay an adjustable dividend that may be based on an index, formula, auction procedure or other dividend rate reset mechanism. In the absence of credit deterioration, adjustable rate preferred stocks tend to have more stable market values than fixed rate preferred stocks.

Duration and Portfolio Maturity

The Funds invest without regard to maturity or duration limitations. As a measure of a fixed income security's cash flow, duration is an alternative to the concept of "term to maturity" in assessing the price volatility associated with changes in interest rates. Generally, the longer the duration, the more volatility an investor should expect. For example, the market price of a bond with a duration of three years would be expected to decline 3% if interest rates rose 1%. Conversely, the market price of the same bond would be expected to increase 3% if interest rates fell 1%. The market price of a bond with a duration of six years would be expected to increase or decline twice as much as the market price of a bond with a three-year duration. Duration is a way of measuring a security's maturity in terms of the average time required to receive the present value of all interest and principal payments as opposed to its term to maturity. The maturity of a security measures only the time until final payment is due; it does not take account of the pattern of a security's cash flows over time, which would include how cash flow is affected by prepayments and by changes in interest rates. Incorporating a security's yield, coupon interest payments, final maturity and option features into one measure, duration is computed by determining the weighted average maturity of a bond's cash flows, where the present values of the cash flows serve as weights. In computing the duration of each Fund, the Adviser will estimate the duration of obligations that are subject to features such as prepayment or redemption by the issuer, put options retained by the investor or other imbedded options, taking into account the influence of interest rates on prepayments and coupon flows. The Adviser will adjust the duration and maturity of each Fund's portfolio based on the Adviser's interest rate outlook.

U.S. Government Securities

The Funds may invest in a variety of U.S. Treasury obligations, including bills, notes and bonds. These obligations differ only in terms of their interest rates, maturities and time of issuance. The Funds may also invest in other securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities.

Obligations of certain agencies and instrumentalities, such as the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Others, such as those of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; and others, such as those of the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations; still others, such as those of the Student Loan Marketing Association ("Sallie Mae"), are supported only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality that issues them. There is no guarantee that the U.S. government will provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities, now or in the future, if it is not obligated to do so by law. For a discussion of the placement of Fannie Mae into conservatorship, please see the discussion below under "Mortgage-Backed Securities and Other Asset-Backed Securities."

Mortgage-Backed Securities and Other Asset-Backed Securities

The Funds may invest in residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities as well as other asset-backed securities that are secured or backed by automobile loans, installment sale contracts, credit card receivables or other assets ("Asset-Backed Collateral") and are issued by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), commercial banks, trusts, special purpose entities, finance companies, finance subsidiaries of industrial companies, savings and loan associations, mortgage banks and investment banks. Mortgage-backed securities include: (1) "Government Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities"; (2) "Privately-Issued Mortgage-Backed Securities"; and (3) collateralized mortgage obligations and multiclass pass-through securities. These securities represent interests in specific Asset-Backed Collateral in which periodic payments of interest on and/or principal of the Asset-Backed Collateral are made, thus, in effect, passing through periodic payments made by the individual borrowers on the Asset-Backed Collateral underlying those securities, net of any fees paid to the servicer, any third party credit enhancement provider or any guarantor of the securities. Mortgage-backed securities are typically issued in separate tranches that are secured by the same pool of Asset-Backed Collateral but vary with respect to risk and yield because of payment priority of one tranche

over another. The Asset-Backed Collateral underlying securities purchased by a Fund may include sub-prime mortgage loans or non-traditional mortgage loans.

Non-mortgage asset-backed securities may involve certain risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. These risks arise primarily from the nature of the underlying assets (namely, credit card and automobile loan receivables, as opposed to real estate mortgages). Non-mortgage asset-backed securities do not have the benefit of the same security interest in the collateral as mortgage-backed securities.

Like other fixed income securities, when interest rates rise the value of a fixed rate asset-backed security generally will decline; however, when interest rates decline, the value of a fixed rate asset-backed security that permits prepayment may not increase as much as that of other fixed income securities that do not permit prepayment without penalty. Asset-backed securities may be subject to greater risk of default during periods of economic downturn than other short-term instruments. With respect to mortgage-backed securities, the risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include so-called “sub-prime” mortgages. While the secondary market for asset-backed securities is ordinarily quite liquid, during an economic downturn or when the underlying mortgage rates are being reset, the secondary market may not be as liquid as the market for other types of securities, which could cause the Funds to experience difficulty in valuing or liquidating (or both) such securities.

On September 7, 2008, the U.S. Treasury announced a federal takeover of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, placing the two federal instrumentalities in conservatorship. Under the takeover, the U.S. Treasury agreed to acquire senior preferred stock of each instrumentality and obtained warrants for the purchase of common stock of each instrumentality. The U.S. Treasury also pledged to make additional capital contributions as needed to help ensure that the instrumentalities maintain a positive net worth and meet their financial obligations, preventing mandatory triggering of receivership. Additionally, the U.S. Treasury implemented a temporary program to purchase new mortgage-backed securities issued by the instrumentalities, in an effort to help create more affordable mortgage rates for homeowners and enhance the liquidity of the mortgage market. The U.S. Treasury announced in December 2009 that it would continue its support as necessary to prevent a negative net worth through at least 2012. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Treasury initiatives discussed above will be successful.

Government Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities

Mortgage-backed securities include Government Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities, which represent participation interests in pools of residential mortgage loans originated by United States governmental or private lenders and guaranteed, to the extent provided in such securities, by the United States government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities. Such securities, with the exception of collateralized mortgage obligations, are ownership interests in the underlying mortgage loans and provide for monthly payments that are a “pass-through” of the monthly interest and principal payments (including any prepayments) made by the individual borrowers on the pooled mortgage loans, net of any fees paid to the guarantor of such securities and the servicer of the underlying mortgage loans.

The Government Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities in which the Funds may invest will include those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. As more fully described below, these securities may include collateralized mortgage obligations, multiclass pass-through securities and stripped mortgage-backed securities.

Ginnie Mae Certificates. Ginnie Mae is a wholly-owned corporate instrumentality of the United States within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The National Housing Act of 1934, as amended (the “Housing Act”), authorizes Ginnie Mae to guarantee the timely payment of the principal of and interest on certificates that are based on and backed by a pool of mortgage loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration Act, or Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, or guaranteed by the Veterans’ Administration under the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, or by pools of other eligible mortgage loans. The Housing Act provides that the full faith and credit of the United States government is pledged to the payment of all amounts that may be required to be paid under any guarantee.

To meet its obligations under such guarantee, Ginnie Mae is authorized to borrow from the U.S. Treasury with no limitations as to amount.

Fannie Mae Certificates. Fannie Mae is a federally chartered and privately owned corporation organized and existing under the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act. Fannie Mae was originally established in 1938 as a United States government agency to provide supplemental liquidity to the mortgage market and was transformed into a shareholder owned and privately managed corporation by legislation enacted in 1968. Fannie Mae provides funds to the mortgage market primarily by purchasing home mortgage loans from local lenders, thereby replenishing their funds for additional lending. Fannie Mae acquires funds to purchase home mortgage loans from many capital market investors that ordinarily may not invest in mortgage loans directly, thereby expanding the total amount of funds available for housing.

Each Fannie Mae Certificate entitles the registered holder thereof to receive amounts representing such holder's pro rata interest in scheduled principal payments and interest payments (at such Fannie Mae Certificate's pass-through rate, which is net of any servicing and guarantee fees on the underlying mortgage loans), and any principal prepayments, on the mortgage loans in the pool represented by such Fannie Mae Certificate and such holder's proportionate interest in the full principal amount of any foreclosed or otherwise finally liquidated mortgage loan. The full and timely payment of principal of and interest on each Fannie Mae Certificate will be guaranteed by Fannie Mae, which guarantee is not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. For a discussion of the placement of Fannie Mae into conservatorship, please see the discussion above under "Mortgage-Backed Securities and Other Asset-Backed Securities."

Freddie Mac Certificates. Freddie Mac is a corporate instrumentality of the United States created pursuant to the Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970, as amended. Freddie Mac was established primarily for the purpose of increasing the availability of mortgage credit for the financing of needed housing. The principal activity of Freddie Mac currently consists of the purchase of first lien, conventional, residential mortgage loans and participation interests in such mortgage loans and the resale of the mortgage loans so purchased in the form of mortgage securities, primarily Freddie Mac Certificates.

Freddie Mac guarantees to each registered holder of a Freddie Mac Certificate the timely payment of interest at the rate provided for by such Freddie Mac Certificate, whether or not received. Freddie Mac also guarantees to each registered holder of a Freddie Mac Certificate ultimate collection of all principal of the related mortgage loans, without any offset or deduction, but, generally, does not guarantee the timely payment of scheduled principal. Freddie Mac may remit the amount due on account of its guarantee of collection of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage loan, but not later than 30 days following (i) foreclosure sale, (ii) payment of claim by any mortgage insurer, or (iii) the expiration of any right of redemption, whichever occurs later, but in any event no later than one year after demand has been made upon the mortgagor for accelerated payment of principal. The obligations of Freddie Mac under its guarantee are obligations solely of Freddie Mac and are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. For a discussion of the placement of Freddie Mac into conservatorship, please see the discussion above under "Mortgage-Backed Securities and Other Asset-Backed Securities."

Privately-Issued Mortgage-Backed Securities. Privately-Issued Mortgage-Backed Securities are issued by private issuers and represent an interest in or are collateralized by (i) mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities ("Privately-Issued Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities"), or (ii) whole mortgage loans or non-Agency collateralized mortgage-backed securities ("Privately-Issued Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities"). These securities are structured similarly to the Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac mortgage pass-through securities described above and are issued by originators of and investors in mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose subsidiaries of the foregoing. Privately-Issued Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities usually are backed by a pool of Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Certificates. Privately-Issued Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities usually are backed by a pool of conventional fixed rate or adjustable rate mortgage loans that are not guaranteed by an entity having the credit status of Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, and generally are structured with one or more

types of credit enhancement. As more fully described below, these securities may include collateralized mortgage obligations and multiclass pass-through securities.

The Funds may invest in subordinated Privately-Issued Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities (“Subordinated Securities”). Subordinated Securities have no governmental guarantee, and are subordinated in some manner as to the payment of principal and/or interest to the holders of more senior Privately-Issued Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities. The holders of Subordinated Securities typically are compensated with a higher stated yield than are the holders of more senior Privately-Issued Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities. On the other hand, Subordinated Securities typically subject the holder to greater risk than senior Privately-Issued Non Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities and tend to be rated in a lower rating category, and frequently a substantially lower rating category, than the senior Privately-Issued Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities. Subordinated Securities generally are likely to be more sensitive to changes in prepayment and interest rates and the market for such securities may be less liquid than is the case for traditional fixed income securities and senior Privately-Issued Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations and Multiclass Pass-Through Securities. Mortgage-backed securities include collateralized mortgage obligations or “CMOs,” which are debt obligations collateralized by mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities. Typically, CMOs are collateralized by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac Certificates, but also may be collateralized by other mortgage-backed securities or whole loans (such collateral collectively hereinafter referred to as “Mortgage Assets”). CMOs include multiclass pass-through securities, which can be equity interests in a trust composed of mortgage assets. Payments of principal of and interest on the Mortgage Assets, and any reinvestment income thereon, provide the funds to pay debt service on the CMOs or make scheduled distributions on the multiclass pass-through securities. CMOs may be issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government, or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose subsidiaries of the foregoing. The issuer of a series of CMOs may elect to be treated as a real estate mortgage investment conduit for federal income tax purposes.

In a CMO, a series of bonds or certificates is issued in multiple classes. Each class of CMOs, often referred to as a “tranche,” is issued at a specific fixed or floating coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Principal prepayments on the Mortgage Assets may cause the CMOs to be retired substantially earlier than their stated maturities or final distribution dates. Interest is paid or accrues on classes of the CMOs on a monthly, quarterly or semiannual basis. The principal of and interest on the Mortgage Assets may be allocated among the several classes of a CMO series in innumerable ways, some of which bear substantially more risk than others. In particular, certain classes of CMOs and other types of mortgage pass-through securities, including interest only classes, principal only classes, inverse floaters, Z or accrual classes and companion classes, are designed to be highly sensitive to changes in prepayment and interest rates and can subject the holder to extreme reductions of yield and loss of principal. Each Fund may invest in such high-risk, derivative mortgage-backed securities.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Funds may invest in stripped mortgage-backed securities issued by the U.S. government (“SMBS”). SMBS are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions from a pool of Mortgage Assets. A common type of SMBS will have one class receiving all of the interest from the Mortgage Assets, while the other class will receive all of the principal. However, in some instances, one class will receive some of the interest and most of the principal while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. If the underlying Mortgage Assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Funds may fail to fully recover its initial investment in these securities. The market value of the class consisting entirely of principal payments generally is unusually volatile in response to changes in interest rates. The yield on a class of SMBS that receives all or most of the interest from Mortgage Assets are generally higher than prevailing market yields on other mortgage-backed securities because their cash flow patterns are more volatile and there is a greater risk that the initial investment will not be fully recouped.

Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans. Certain mortgage loans underlying the mortgage-backed securities in which the Funds may invest will be adjustable rate mortgage loans (“ARMs”). ARMs eligible for inclusion in a mortgage pool will

generally provide for a fixed initial mortgage interest rate for a specified period of time. Thereafter, the interest rates (the “Mortgage Interest Rates”) may be subject to periodic adjustment based on changes in the applicable index rate (the “Index Rate”). The adjusted rate would be equal to the Index Rate plus a gross margin, which is a fixed percentage spread over the Index Rate established for each ARM at the time of its origination.

There are various types of indices which provide the basis for rate adjustments on ARMs. Commonly utilized indices include the one-year, three-year and five-year constant maturity Treasury rates, the three-month Treasury Bill rate, the 180-day Treasury Bill rate, rates on longer-term Treasury securities, the 11th District Federal Home Loan Bank Cost of Funds, the National Median Cost of Funds, the one-month, three-month, six-month or one year LIBOR, the prime rate of a specific bank, or commercial paper rates. Some indices, such as the one-year constant maturity Treasury rate, closely mirror changes in market interest rate levels. Others, such as the 11th District Federal Home Loan Bank Cost of Funds index, tend to lag behind changes in market rate levels and tend to be somewhat less volatile. The degree of volatility in the market value of the Funds’ portfolios and therefore in the NAV of the Funds’ shares will be affected by the length of the interest rate reset periods and the degree of volatility in the applicable indices.

Adjustable interest rates can cause payment increases that some mortgagors may find difficult to make. However, certain ARMs may provide that the Mortgage Interest Rate may not be adjusted to a rate above an applicable lifetime maximum rate or below an applicable lifetime minimum rate for such ARMs. Certain ARMs may also be subject to limitations on the maximum amount by which the Mortgage Interest Rate may adjust for any single adjustment period (the “Maximum Adjustment”). Other ARMs (“Negatively Amortizing ARMs”) may provide instead or as well for limitations on changes in the monthly payment on such ARMs. Limitations on monthly payments can result in monthly payments which are greater or less than the amount necessary to amortize a Negatively Amortizing ARM by its maturity at the Mortgage Interest Rate in effect in any particular month. In the event that a monthly payment is not sufficient to pay the interest accruing on a Negatively Amortizing ARM, any such excess interest is added to the principal balance of the loan, causing negative amortization, and is repaid through future monthly payments. It may take borrowers under Negatively Amortizing ARMs longer periods of time to achieve equity and may increase the likelihood of default by such borrowers. In the event that a monthly payment exceeds the sum of the interest accrued at the applicable Mortgage Interest Rate and the principal payment which would have been necessary to amortize the outstanding principal balance over the remaining term of the loan, the excess (or “accelerated amortization”) further reduces the principal balance of the ARM. Negatively Amortizing ARMs do not provide for the extension of their original maturity to accommodate changes in their Mortgage Interest Rate. As a result, unless there is a periodic recalculation of the payment amount (which there generally is), the final payment may be substantially larger than the other payments. These limitations on periodic increases in interest rates and on changes in monthly payments protect borrowers from unlimited interest rate and payment increases.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities may involve certain risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities arising primarily from the nature of the underlying assets (namely, credit card and automobile loan receivables as opposed to real estate mortgages). Non-mortgage asset-backed securities do not have the benefit of the same security interest in the collateral as mortgage-backed securities. Credit card receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which have given debtors the right to reduce the balance due on the credit cards. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is the risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of related automobile receivables. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have an effective security interest in all of the obligations backing such receivables. Therefore, there is a possibility that payments on the receivables together with recoveries on repossessed collateral may not, in some cases, be able to support payments on these securities.

Asset-backed securities may be subject to greater risk of default during periods of economic downturn than other instruments. Also, while the secondary market for asset-backed securities is ordinarily quite liquid, in times of financial stress the secondary market may not be as liquid as the market for other types of securities, which could cause a Fund to experience difficulty in valuing or liquidating such securities.

Miscellaneous. The yield characteristics of mortgage-backed securities differ from traditional debt securities. Among the major differences are that interest and principal payments are made more frequently, usually monthly, and that principal may be prepaid at any time because the underlying mortgage loans generally may be prepaid at any time. As a result, if a Fund purchases such a security at a premium, a prepayment rate that is faster than expected will reduce yield to maturity, while a prepayment rate that is slower than expected will have the opposite effect of increasing yield to maturity. Conversely, if a Fund purchases these securities at a discount, faster than expected prepayments will increase, while slower than expected prepayments will reduce, yield to maturity. Certain classes of CMOs and other types of mortgage pass-through securities, including those whose interest rates fluctuate based on multiples of a stated index, are designed to be highly sensitive to changes in prepayment and interest rates and can subject the holders thereof to extreme reductions of yield and possibly loss of principal.

Prepayments on a pool of mortgage loans are influenced by a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, including changes in the mortgagors' housing needs, job transfers, unemployment, mortgagors' net equity in the mortgaged properties and servicing decisions. Generally, however, prepayments on fixed rate mortgage loans will increase during a period of falling interest rates and decrease during a period of rising interest rates. Accordingly, amounts available for reinvestment by a Fund are likely to be greater during a period of declining interest rates and, as a result, likely to be reinvested at lower interest rates than during a period of rising interest rates. Mortgage-backed securities may decrease in value as a result of increases in interest rates and may benefit less than other fixed income securities from declining interest rates because of the risk of prepayment.

No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of the market for certain mortgage-backed securities, such as CMOs and multiclass pass-through securities. Determination as to the liquidity of such securities will be made in accordance with guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. In accordance with such guidelines, the Adviser will monitor the Funds' investments in such securities with particular regard to trading activity, availability of reliable price information and other relevant information.

Senior Loans

The Funds may invest in Senior Loans. Senior Loans are business loans made to borrowers that may be corporations, partnerships or other entities (each a "Borrower" or collectively the "Borrowers"). These Borrowers operate in a variety of industries and across geographic regions. Senior Loans generally have the most senior position in a Borrower's capital structure or share the senior position with other senior debt securities of the Borrower. This capital structure position generally gives holders of secured Senior Loans a priority claim on some or all of the collateral underlying the Senior Loan in the event of a default by the Borrower. The Funds may invest in both fixed and floating rate loans. Investing in Senior Loans does involve investment risk and some Borrowers default on their Senior Loan repayments.

A Senior Loan is typically originated, negotiated and structured by a U.S. or foreign commercial bank, insurance company, finance company or other financial institution (the "Agent") for a group of loan investors ("Loan Investors"). The Agent typically administers and enforces the Senior Loan on behalf of the other Loan Investors. For a secured Senior Loan, an institution, typically but not always the Agent, holds any collateral on behalf of the Loan Investors. Loan interests primarily take the form of assignments purchased in the primary or secondary market ("Assignments"). Loan interests may also take the form of participation interests in a Senior Loan ("Participations"). Senior loans primarily include senior floating rate loans and interests therein. Senior loans also include senior debt obligations that are in the form of notes rather than loan agreements and certain structured products with rates of return determined by reference to the total rate of return on one or more Senior Loans referenced in such products. Such loan interests may be acquired from U.S. or foreign commercial banks, insurance companies, finance companies or other financial institutions who have made loans or are Loan Investors or from other investors in loan interests.

The Funds typically purchase Assignments from the Agent or other Loan Investors. The purchaser of an Assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations under the relevant loan agreement of the assigning Loan Investor.

Under an Assignment, a Fund becomes a Loan Investor under the loan agreement with the same rights and obligations as the assigning Loan Investor. However, Assignments may be arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors and the rights and obligations acquired by the purchaser of an Assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning Loan Investor.

Participations typically result in a Fund having a contractual relationship only with such Loan Investor, not with a Borrower. As a result, a Fund may have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the Loan Investor selling the Participation and only upon receipt by such Loan Investor of such payments from the Borrower. In connection with purchasing a Participation, a Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the Borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, nor any rights with respect to any funds acquired by other Loan Investors through set-off against the Borrower and a Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the Senior Loan in which it purchased the Participation. As a result, a Fund may assume the credit risk of both the Borrower and the Loan Investor selling the Participation. In the event of the insolvency of the Loan Investor selling a Participation, a Fund may be treated as a general unsecured creditor of such Loan Investor. In the case of loan Participations where a bank or other lending institution serves as a financial intermediary between a Fund and the Borrower, if the Participation does not shift to the Fund the direct debtor-creditor relationship with the Borrower, the Fund may be required, in some circumstances, to treat both the lending bank or other lending institution and the Borrower as issuers for purposes of the Fund's investment policies. Treating a financial intermediary as an issuer of indebtedness may restrict a Fund's ability to invest in indebtedness related to a single financial intermediary, or a group of intermediaries engaged in the same industry, even if the underlying Borrowers represent many different companies and industries.

The Adviser generally relies on its own credit analysis of Borrowers and not on the analysis prepared by rating agencies or other independent parties. There is no minimum rating or other independent evaluation of a Borrower of its securities limiting a Fund's investments. There is no limit on the percentage of each Fund's assets that may be invested in Senior Loans that are rated below investment grade or that are unrated but of comparable quality. Although the Adviser will use its best judgment in selecting Senior Loans, there can be no assurance that such analysis will disclose factors that may impair the quality of Borrowers and other factors. A serious deterioration in credit quality of a Borrower could cause a permanent decrease in a Fund's net asset value.

Most of the Funds' Senior Loan investments will be secured by specific assets of the Borrower. In order to borrow money pursuant to a Senior Loan, a Borrower will frequently, for the term of the Senior Loan, pledge collateral, including but not limited to: (1) working capital assets such as cash, accounts receivable and inventory, (2) tangible fixed assets such as buildings, equipment and real property, (3) intangible assets such as patent rights and trademarks and/or (4) security interests in shares of common and preferred stock of subsidiaries or affiliates. Collateral may sometimes include guarantees or other credit support by affiliates of the Borrower. In some cases, Senior Loans may be secured only by stock in the Borrower or its subsidiaries. The Funds may also invest in Senior Loans not secured by any collateral. Collateral securing a Senior Loan may decline in value or have no value. Such a decline, whether as a result of bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise, could cause a Senior Loan to be under-secured. In most credit agreements, there is no formal requirement to pledge additional collateral. Collateral may consist of assets that may not be readily liquidated and there is no assurance that the liquidation of such assets would satisfy a Borrower's obligations under a Senior Loan. In the event of default by the Borrower, it is possible although unlikely, that a Fund could receive a portion of the Borrower's collateral. If a Fund receives collateral other than cash, such collateral will be liquidated and the cash received from such liquidation will be available for investment as part of the Fund's portfolio. Owning such collateral may impact a Fund's ability to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes.

Certain Borrowers must comply with various restrictive covenants contained in a loan agreement between the Borrower and the holders of the Senior Loan. In addition to requiring scheduled payment of interest and principal, such covenants may include: (1) restrictions on dividend payments and other distributions to stockholders, (2) provisions requiring the Borrower to maintain specific minimum financial ratios, (3) limits on total debt and/or (4) provisions requiring mandatory prepayments. A breach of covenant that is not waived by the Agent of the Loan Investor directly is normally an event of acceleration whereby the Agent or Loan Investor has the right to call the outstanding Senior Loan. The typical practice of

the Agent or Loan Investor in relying exclusively or primarily on reports from the Borrower may involve a risk of fraud by the Borrower. Under a Participation, the agreement between the buyer and seller may limit the rights of the holder to vote on certain changes which may be made to the loan agreements, such as waiving a breach of covenant. However, the holder of a Participation will, in almost all cases, have the right to vote on certain fundamental issues such as changes in principal amount, interest rate and payment dates.

With a typical Senior Loan, the Agent administers the terms of the loan agreement and has the right to monitor collateral. The Agent is generally responsible for the collection of principal and interest payments from the Borrower and the apportionment of these payments to the credit of all institutions that are parties to the loan agreement. The Agent is typically responsible for monitoring compliance with covenants in the loan agreement based on reports prepared by the Borrower. The Borrower compensates the Agent for providing these services under a loan agreement and such compensation may include special fees. The Funds will rely on the Agent or an intermediate participant to receive and forward to each Fund its portion of the principal and interest payments on the Senior Loan. Failure by the Agent or intermediate participant to fulfill its obligations may delay or adversely affect receipt of payment by a Fund. Unless the terms of the Participation agreement gives a Fund direct recourse against the Borrower, the Fund will rely on the Agent and the other Loan Investors to use appropriate remedies against the Borrower. If an Agent is terminated, a successor Agent would generally be appointed and the assets held by the terminated Agent should remain available to the holders of Senior Loans. However, if the assets held by the Agent on behalf of a Fund were determined to be subject to the claims of the Agent's general creditors, the Fund might incur certain costs and delays in payment on a Senior Loan or suffer a loss of principal and/or interest. Similar risks might arise in situations involving intermediate participants.

In the process of buying, selling and holding Senior Loans, a Fund may pay and may receive various fees and commissions including but not limited to facility fees, commitment fees, letter of credit fees, amendment fees and prepayment penalty fees. These fees are in addition to interest payments received.

Senior Loans can require, in addition to scheduled payments of interest and principal, the prepayment of the Senior Loan based on certain events. The degree to which Borrowers prepay Senior Loans may be affected by, among other things, the general business conditions, the financial condition of the Borrower and competitive conditions among Loan investors. Therefore, prepayments cannot be predicted with accuracy. Upon a prepayment, either in part or in full, the actual outstanding debt on which a Fund derives interest income will be reduced. A Fund may receive both a prepayment penalty fee from the Borrower and a facility fee if the Fund elects to purchase a new Senior Loan with the proceeds from the prepayment of the former.

The Funds may purchase and retain a Senior Loan where the Borrower has experienced or may likely experience credit problems including involvement in or emergence from bankruptcy reorganization proceedings or other forms of debt restructuring. Such investments may provide opportunities for enhanced income as well as capital appreciation. In such situations, a Fund may determine or be required to accept equity securities or junior debt in exchange for all or a portion of a Senior Loan.

When a Fund has an interest in certain Senior Loans (for example, in a revolving line of credit), the Fund may have an obligation to make additional loans upon demand by the Borrower. These commitments may have the effect of requiring a Fund to increase its investment in a Borrower at a time when it would not have otherwise done so. The Funds intend to reserve against such contingent obligations by segregating sufficient assets in high quality short-term liquid investments to cover such obligations.

Lenders can be sued by other creditors and shareholders. Losses could be greater than the original loan amount and occur years after the loan's recovery. If a Borrower becomes involved in bankruptcy proceedings, a court may invalidate a Fund's security interest in the loan collateral or subordinate a Fund's rights under the Senior Loan to the interests of the Borrower's unsecured creditors or cause interest previously paid to be refunded to the Borrower. If a court required interest to be refunded, it could negatively impact the Fund's performance. Such action by the court could be based, for example, on a "fraudulent conveyance" claim or failure to perfect a security interest in loan collateral. If a Fund's security

interest in loan collateral is invalidated or the Senior Loan is subordinated to other debt of the Borrower in bankruptcy or other proceedings, the Fund would have substantially lower recovery, and perhaps no recovery, on the full amount of the principal and interest due on the Senior Loan, or the Fund could also have to refund interest.

Participations and Assignments involve credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk as well as the potential liability associated with being a lender. If a Fund purchases a Participation, it may only be able to enforce its rights through the participating Loan Investor and may assume the credit risk of both the Loan Investor and Borrower. Senior Loans generally are not listed on any national securities exchange or automated quotation system and a less active trading market exists for some Senior Loans. As a result, some Senior Loans are illiquid, meaning that a Fund may not be able to sell them quickly at a fair price. Illiquid securities are difficult to value. The market for illiquid securities is more volatile than the market for liquid securities. However, many Senior Loans are of a large principal amount and are held by a large number of owners. In the Adviser's opinion, this should enhance their liquidity. In addition, in recent years the number of institutional investors purchasing Senior Loans has increased. To the extent that a secondary market does exist for certain Senior Loans, the market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. Other than certain restrictions on the amount of illiquid securities that can be held by a Fund, each Fund has no other limitation on the amount of Senior Loans it may hold. If a substantial portion of a Fund's assets are invested in Senior Loans, it may restrict the ability of the Fund to dispose of its investments in a timely fashion and at a fair price and could result in capital losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The market for Senior Loans could be disrupted in the event of an economic downturn or a substantial increase or decrease in interest rates. This could result in increased volatility in the market and in the Fund's net asset value per share.

If legislation or state or federal regulators impose additional requirements or restrictions on the ability of financial institutions to make loans that are considered highly leveraged transactions, the availability of Senior Loans for investment by a Fund may be adversely affected. In addition, such requirements or restrictions could reduce or eliminate sources of financing for certain Borrowers. This would increase the risk of default. If legislation or federal or state regulators require financial institutions to dispose of Senior Loans that are considered highly leveraged transactions or subject them to increased regulatory scrutiny, financial institutions may determine to sell such Senior Loans. Such sales by affected financial institutions may not be at desirable prices, in the opinion of the Adviser. If a Fund attempts to sell a Senior Loan at a time when a financial institution is engaging in such a sale, the price the Fund could get for the Senior Loan may be adversely affected.

Derivatives

From time to time, the Funds may use derivatives for hedging (attempting to reduce risk by offsetting one investment position with another) or speculation (taking a position in the hope of increasing return). A derivative is a financial instrument which has a value that is based on - or "derived from" - the values of other assets, reference rates, or indexes. These derivative transactions will involve forward contracts, future contracts, options and swaps, including options on futures and swaps. The use of derivative instruments for both hedging and speculative purposes involves a risk of loss or depreciation possibly greater than that associated with investing directly in the underlying assets.

Derivatives may relate to a wide variety of underlying references, such as commodities, stocks, bonds, interest rates, currency exchange rates and related indexes. Derivatives include futures contracts and options on futures contracts (see discussion below), forward-commitment transactions (see discussion below on "When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Securities"), options on securities (see discussion below on "Options on Securities"), caps, floors, collars, swap agreements (see discussion below on "Swaps"), and other financial instruments. Some derivatives, such as futures contracts and certain options, are traded on U.S. commodity and securities exchanges, while other derivatives, such as swap agreements, are privately negotiated and entered into in the over-the-counter ("OTC") market. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives are used by some investors for speculative purposes. Derivatives also may be used for a variety of purposes that do not constitute speculation, such as hedging, risk management, seeking to stay fully invested, seeking to reduce transaction costs, seeking to simulate an investment in equity or debt securities or

other investments, seeking to add value by using derivatives to more efficiently implement portfolio positions when derivatives are favorably priced relative to equity or debt securities or other investments, and for other purposes.

Derivative products are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks, bonds, and other traditional investments. The successful use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions.

The use of a derivative involves the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the other party to the contract (usually referred to as a “counterparty”) or the failure of the counterparty to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the contract. Additionally, the use of credit derivatives can result in losses if the Adviser does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of the issuer on which the credit derivative is based.

Derivatives may be subject to liquidity risk, which exists when a particular derivative is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many OTC derivatives), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price.

Derivatives may be subject to pricing or “basis” risk, which exists when a particular derivative becomes extraordinarily expensive relative to historical prices or the prices of corresponding cash market instruments. Under certain market conditions, it may not be economically feasible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of an opportunity.

Because many derivatives have a leverage or borrowing component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate, or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. While certain derivative transactions may be considered to constitute borrowing transactions, such derivative transactions will not be considered to constitute the issuance of a “senior security”, and therefore such transactions will not be subject to the 300% continuous asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings, if a Fund covers the transaction or segregates sufficient liquid assets in accordance with applicable requirements.

Like most other investments, derivative instruments are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way detrimental to a Fund’s interest. The Funds bear the risk that the Adviser will incorrectly forecast future market trends or the values of assets, reference rates, indices, or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for a Fund. If the Adviser attempts to use a derivative as a hedge against, or as a substitute for, a portfolio investment, a Fund will be exposed to the risk that the derivative will have or will develop an imperfect or no correlation with the portfolio investment. This could cause substantial losses for the Fund. While hedging strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other investments. Many derivatives, in particular OTC derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a Fund.

Options on Securities

An option is a legal contract that gives the buyer (who then becomes the holder) the right to buy, in the case of a call, or sell, in the case of a put, a specified amount of the underlying security at the option price at any time before the option expires. The buyer of a call obtains, in exchange for a premium that is paid to the seller, or “writer,” of the call, the right to purchase the underlying security. The buyer of a put obtains the right to sell the underlying security to the writer of the put, likewise in exchange for a premium. Options have standardized terms, including the exercise price and expiration time; listed options are traded on national securities exchanges that provide a secondary market in which holders or writers can close out their positions by offsetting sales and purchases. The premium paid to a writer is not a down payment; it is a nonrefundable payment from a buyer to a seller for the rights conveyed by the option. A premium has two

components: the intrinsic value and the time value. The intrinsic value represents the difference between the current price of the securities and the exercise price at which the securities will be sold pursuant to the terms of the option. The time value is the sum of money investors are willing to pay for the option in the hope that, at some time before expiration, it will increase in value because of a change in the price of the underlying security.

One risk of any put or call that is held is that the put or call is a wasting asset. If it is not sold or exercised prior to its expiration, it becomes worthless. The time value component of the premium decreases as the option approaches expiration, and the holder may lose all or a large part of the premium paid. In addition, there can be no guarantee that a liquid secondary market will exist on a given exchange, in order for an option position to be closed out. Furthermore, if trading is halted in an underlying security, the trading of options is usually halted as well. In the event that an option cannot be traded, the only alternative to the holder is to exercise the option.

Call Options on Securities. When a Fund writes a call, it receives a premium and agrees to sell the related investments to the purchaser of the call during the call period (usually not more than nine months) at a fixed exercise price (which may differ from the market price of the related investments) regardless of market price changes during the call period. If the call is exercised, a Fund foregoes any gain from an increase in the market price over the exercise price.

To terminate its obligation on a call which it has written, a Fund may purchase a call in a “closing purchase transaction.” A profit or loss will be realized depending on the amount of option transaction costs and whether the premium previously received is more or less than the price of the call purchased. A profit may also be realized if the call lapses unexercised, because a Fund retains the premium received. All call options written by a Fund must be “covered.” For a call to be “covered”: (a) a Fund must own the underlying security or have an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without payment of additional cash consideration; (b) a Fund must maintain cash or liquid securities adequate to purchase the security; or (c) any combination of (a) or (b).

When a Fund buys a call, it pays a premium and has the right to buy the related investments from the seller of the call during the call period at a fixed exercise price. The Fund benefits only if the market price of the related investment is above the call price plus the premium paid during the call period and the call is either exercised or sold at a profit. If the call is not exercised or sold (whether or not at a profit), it will become worthless at its expiration date, and the Fund will lose its premium payment and the right to purchase the related investment.

Put Options on Securities. When a Fund buys a put, it pays a premium and has the right to sell the related investment to the seller of the put during the put period (usually not more than nine months) at a fixed exercise price. Buying a protective put permits a Fund to protect itself during the put period against a decline in the value of the related investment below the exercise price by having the right to sell the investment through the exercise of the put.

When a Fund writes a put option it receives a premium and has the same obligations to a purchaser of such a put as are indicated above as its rights when it purchases such a put. A profit or loss will be realized depending on the amount of option transaction costs and whether the premium previously received is more or less than the put purchased in a closing purchase transaction. A profit may also be realized if the put lapses unexercised, because a Fund retains the premium received. All put options written by a Fund must be “covered.” For a put to be “covered”, a Fund must maintain cash or liquid securities equal to the option price.

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts

The Funds may purchase and write (sell) interest rate/debt futures contracts, and may purchase put and call options and write call options on interest rate/debt futures contracts. A futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take delivery of) the specified commodity on the expiration date of the contract. An interest rate/debt futures contract obligates a Fund to purchase or sell an amount of a specific debt security at a future date at a specific price. It is the practice of holders of futures contracts to close out their positions on or before the expiration date by use of offsetting contract positions and physical delivery is thereby avoided.

A futures contract is a commitment to buy or sell a specific product at a currently determined market price, for delivery at a predetermined future date. The futures contract is uniform as to quantity, quality and delivery time for a specified underlying product. The commitment is executed in a designated contract market - a futures exchange - that maintains facilities for continuous trading. The buyer and seller of the futures contract are both required to make a deposit of cash or U.S. Treasury Bills with their brokers equal to a varying specified percentage of the contract amount; the deposit is known as initial margin. Since ownership of the underlying product is not being transferred, the margin deposit is not a down payment; it is a security deposit to protect against nonperformance of the contract. No credit is being extended, and no interest expense accrues on the non-margined value of the contract. The contract is marked to market every day, and the profits and losses resulting from the daily change are reflected in the accounts of the buyer and seller of the contract. A profit in excess of the initial deposit can be withdrawn, but a loss may require an additional payment, known as variation margin, if the loss causes the equity in the account to fall below an established maintenance level. A Fund will maintain cash or liquid securities sufficient to cover their obligations under each futures contract into which they enter.

Successful use of interest rate/debt futures contracts and options on interest rate/debt futures contracts by a Fund is subject to the Adviser's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant market and, to the extent the transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, to ascertain the appropriate correlation between the transaction being hedged and the price movements of the futures contract. For example, if a Fund uses futures to hedge against the possibility of a decline in the market value of debt instruments held in its portfolio and the prices of such securities instead increase, the Fund will lose part or all of the benefit of the increased value of the securities which it has hedged because it will have offsetting losses in its futures positions. Furthermore, if in such circumstances a Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities to meet daily variation margin requirements. A Fund may have to sell such securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

When a Fund purchases a put or call option on a futures contract, the Fund pays a premium for the right to sell or purchase the underlying futures contract for a specified price upon exercise at any time during the option period. By writing a call option on a futures contract, a Fund receives a premium in return for granting to the purchaser of the option the right to buy from the Fund the underlying futures contract for a specified price upon exercise at any time during the option period.

Some futures and options strategies tend to hedge a Fund's positions against price fluctuations, while other strategies tend to increase market exposure. The extent of a Fund's loss from an unhedged short position in futures contracts or call options on futures contracts is potentially unlimited. A Fund may engage in related closing transactions with respect to options on futures contracts. A Fund will purchase or write options only on futures contracts that are traded on a United States exchange or board of trade.

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has claimed an exemption from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" available to qualifying entities pursuant to Regulation 4.5 promulgated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Accordingly, the Funds are not subject to registration or regulation as a "commodity pool operator."

When a Fund purchases or sells a futures contract, the Fund "covers" its position. To cover its position, a Fund may maintain with its custodian bank (and mark-to-market on a daily basis) cash or liquid securities that, when added to any amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant as margin, are equal to the market value of the futures contract or otherwise cover its position. If a Fund continues to engage in the described securities trading practices and so maintain cash or liquid securities, the maintained cash or liquid securities will function as a practical limit on the amount of leverage which the Fund may undertake and on the potential increase in the speculative character of the Fund's outstanding portfolio securities. Additionally, such maintained cash or liquid securities will assure the availability of adequate funds to meet the obligations of a Fund arising from such investment activities.

A Fund may cover its long position in a futures contract by purchasing a put option on the same futures contract with a strike price (namely, an exercise price) as high or higher than the price of the futures contract, or, if the strike price of the put is less than the price of the futures contract, the Fund will maintain cash or liquid securities equal in value to the

difference between the strike price of the put and the price of the futures contract. A Fund may also cover its long position in a futures contract by taking a short position in the instruments underlying the futures contract, or by taking positions in instruments the prices of which are expected to move relatively consistently with the futures contract. A Fund may cover its short position in a futures contract by taking a long position in the instruments underlying the futures contract, or by taking positions in instruments the prices of which are expected to move relatively consistently with the futures contract.

A Fund may cover its sale of a call option on a futures contract by taking a long position in the underlying futures contract at a price less than or equal to the strike price of the call option, or, if the long position in the underlying futures contract is established at a price greater than the strike price of the written call, the Fund will maintain cash or liquid securities equal in value to the difference between the strike price of the call and the price of the futures contract. A Fund may also cover its sale of a call option by taking positions in instruments the prices of which are expected to move relatively consistently with the call option.

Although each Fund intends to sell futures contracts only if there is an active market for such contracts, no assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting a Fund to substantial losses. If trading is not possible, or a Fund determines not to close a futures position in anticipation of adverse price movements, the Fund will be required to make daily cash payments of variation margin. The risk that a Fund will be unable to close out a futures position will be minimized by entering into such transactions on a national exchange with an active and liquid secondary market.

Limitations on Options and Futures

Transactions in options by each Fund will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges governing the maximum number of options which may be written or held by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or held on the same or different exchanges or are written or held in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers. Thus, the number of options which a Fund may write or hold may be affected by options written or held by other investment advisory clients of the Adviser and its affiliates. Position limits also apply to futures contracts. An exchange may order the liquidations of positions found to be in excess of these limits, and it may impose certain sanctions.

Special Risks of Hedging Strategies

Participation in the options or futures markets involves investment risks and transactions costs to which a Fund would not be subject absent the use of these strategies. In particular, the loss from investing in futures contracts is potentially unlimited. If the Adviser's prediction of movements in the securities and interest rate markets is inaccurate, a Fund could be in a worse position than if such strategies were not used.

Risks inherent in the use of options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts include: (1) imperfect correlation between the price of options and futures contracts and options thereon and movements in the prices of the securities being hedged; (2) the fact that skills needed to use these strategies are different from those needed to select portfolio securities; and (3) the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument at any time.

Short Sales

The Funds may seek to realize additional gains through short sale transactions in securities listed on one or more national securities exchanges, or in unlisted securities. Short selling involves the sale of borrowed securities. At the time a short sale is effected, a Fund incurs an obligation to replace the security borrowed at whatever its price may be at the time the

Fund purchases it for delivery to the lender. The price at such time may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by a Fund. Until the security is replaced, a Fund is required to pay the lender amounts equal to any dividend or interest which accrue during the period of the loan. To borrow the security, a Fund also may be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the security sold. The proceeds of the short sale will be retained by the broker, to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements, until the short position is closed.

Short sales involve the risk that a Fund will incur a loss by subsequently buying a security at a higher price than the price at which the Fund previously sold the security short. Any loss will be increased by the amount of compensation, interest or dividends, and transaction costs a Fund must pay to a lender of the security. In addition, because a Fund's loss on a short sale stems from increases in the value of the security sold short, the extent of such loss, like the price of the security sold short, is theoretically unlimited. By contrast, a Fund's loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security held by the Fund and therefore is limited by the fact that the security's value cannot drop below zero. The use of short sales, in effect, leverages a Fund's portfolio, which could increase the Fund's exposure to the market, magnify losses and increase the volatility of returns.

There is the risk that the counterparty to a short sale may fail to honor its contractual terms, causing a loss to a Fund. The SEC and other (including non-U.S.) regulatory authorities have imposed, and may in the future impose, restrictions on short selling, either on a temporary or permanent basis, which may include placing limitations on specific companies and/or industries with respect to which a Fund may enter into short positions. Any such restrictions may hinder a Fund in, or prevent it from, fully implementing its investment strategies and may negatively affect performance.

Until a Fund closes its short position or replaces the borrowed security, the Fund will: (a) maintain cash or liquid securities at such a level that the amount deposited in the account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will equal the current value of the security sold short; or (b) otherwise cover the Fund's short position. These requirements limit a Fund's leveraging of its investments and the related risk of losses from leveraging.

Swaps

A swap agreement is a derivative that is subject to the risks discussed above in "Derivatives." A swap agreement is an agreement between two parties (counterparties) to exchange payments at specified dates (periodic payment dates) on the basis of a specified amount (notional amount) with the payments calculated with reference to a specified asset, reference rate, or index.

Examples of swap agreements include, but are not limited to, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, equity swaps, commodity swaps, foreign currency swaps, index swaps, and total return swaps. Forms of swap agreements include interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates exceed a specified rate or "cap"; interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates fall below a specified level or "floor"; and interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum levels. Most swap agreements provide that when the periodic payment dates for both parties are the same, payments are netted, and only the net amount is paid to the counterparty entitled to receive the net payment.

Consequently, a Fund's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the positions held by each counterparty. Swap agreements allow for a wide variety of transactions. For example, fixed rate payments may be exchanged for floating rate payments; U.S. dollar-denominated payments may be exchanged for payments denominated in a different currency; and payments tied to the price of one asset, reference rate, or index may be exchanged for payments tied to the price of another asset, reference rate, or index.

An option on a swap agreement, also called a “swaption,” is an option that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap on a future date in exchange for paying a market-based “premium.” A receiver swaption gives the owner the right to receive the total return of a specified asset, reference rate, or index. A payer swaption gives the owner the right to pay the total return of a specified asset, reference rate, or index. Swaptions also include options that allow an existing swap to be terminated or extended by one of the counterparties.

The swaps market is largely unregulated. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect a Fund’s ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Securities

To ensure the availability of suitable securities for its portfolio, a Fund may purchase when-issued or delayed-delivery securities. When-issued transactions arise when securities are purchased by a Fund with payment and delivery taking place in the future in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield to the Fund at the time of entering into the transaction.

When-issued securities represent securities that have been authorized but not yet issued. A Fund may also purchase securities on a forward commitment or delayed-delivery basis. In a forward commitment transaction, a Fund contracts to purchase securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond customary settlement time. A Fund is required to hold and maintain until the settlement date, cash or other liquid assets in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price. Alternatively, a Fund may enter into offsetting contracts for the forward sale of other securities that it owns. The purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis involves a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date.

Mortgage Dollar Rolls

The Funds may enter into mortgage “dollar rolls” in which a Fund sells mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts to repurchase substantially similar (same type, coupon and maturity) securities on a specified future date. During the roll period, a Fund foregoes principal and interest paid on the mortgage-backed securities.

A Fund is compensated by the difference between the current sales price and the lower forward price for the future purchase (often referred to as the “drop”) as well as by the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the initial sale. A “covered roll” is a dollar roll for which there is an offsetting cash or liquid security position. A Fund will only enter into covered rolls. Covered rolls are not treated as a borrowing or other senior security and will be excluded from the calculation of a Fund’s borrowings and other senior securities.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The Funds may engage in foreign currency transactions on a spot (cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market or through entering into contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies at a future date (“forward foreign currency” contracts or “forward” contracts). A Fund may enter into foreign currency transactions for any purpose consistent with the Fund’s investment objective.

A forward foreign currency contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts are principally traded in the inter-bank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers.

A forward contract generally has no deposit requirement and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades. Although a Fund values its assets daily in terms of U.S. dollars, it does not intend to convert its holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis. A Fund will do so from time to time and investors should be aware of the costs of currency conversion. Although foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for conversion, they realize a profit based on the difference (the “spread”) between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a foreign currency to a Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Fund desire to resell that currency to the dealer.

A Fund may purchase and sell currency futures and purchase and write currency options to increase or decrease its exposure to different foreign currencies. The uses and risks of currency options and futures are similar to options and futures relating to securities or indices, as discussed above. Currency futures contracts are similar to forward foreign currency contracts, except that they are traded on exchanges (and have margin requirements) and are standardized as to contract size and delivery date. Most currency futures contracts call for payment or delivery in U.S. dollars. The underlying instrument of a currency option may be a foreign currency, which generally is purchased or delivered in exchange for U.S. dollars, or may be a futures contract. The purchaser of a currency call obtains the right to purchase the underlying currency, and the purchaser of a currency put obtains the right to sell the underlying currency.

Currency futures and options values can be expected to correlate with exchange rates, but may not reflect other factors that affect the value of a Fund’s investments. A currency hedge, for example, should protect a Yen-denominated security from a decline in the Yen, but will not protect a Fund against a price decline resulting from deterioration in the issuer’s creditworthiness. In hedging transactions, the value of a Fund’s foreign-denominated investments may change in response to many factors other than exchange rates, in which case it may not be possible to match the amount of currency options and futures to the value of the Fund’s investments exactly over time.

Foreign Securities

The Funds may invest in securities of foreign issuers. The Funds may also hold securities of U.S. and foreign issuers in the form of American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) or American Depositary Shares (“ADSs”), and they may each invest in securities of foreign issuers traded directly in the U.S. securities markets. Investments in foreign securities involve special risks and considerations that are not present when a Fund invests in domestic securities. As an operating policy, each Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in bonds issued by foreign issuers that are U.S. dollar-denominated and up to 5% of its total assets in bonds of foreign issuers denominated in foreign currencies.

The Funds may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by one or more foreign governments or any of their political subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities that are determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to the other obligations in which a Fund may invest. Such securities also include debt obligations of supranational entities. Supranational entities include international organizations designated or supported by governmental entities to promote economic reconstruction or development and international banking institutions and related government agencies. Examples include the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), the European Coal and Steel Community, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The value of a Fund’s foreign investments may be significantly affected by changes in currency exchange rates, and the Fund may incur certain costs in converting securities denominated in foreign currencies to U.S. dollars. In many countries, there is less publicly available information about issuers than is available in the reports and ratings published about companies in the United States. Additionally, foreign companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards. Dividends and interest on foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes which would reduce a Fund’s income without providing a federal income tax credit or deduction for the Fund’s shareholders, unless each Fund meets certain requirements, which they are not expected to satisfy. Although each Fund intends to invest in securities of foreign issuers domiciled in nations which the Adviser considers as having stable and friendly governments, there is a possibility of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, currency blockage or political or social instability which could affect investments in those nations.

Rule 144A Securities

The Funds may purchase securities that have been privately placed but are eligible for purchase and sale under Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”). Rule 144A permits certain qualified institutional buyers, such as the Funds, to trade in privately placed securities that have not been registered for sale under the 1933 Act. The Adviser, under the supervision of the Board, will consider whether securities purchased under Rule 144A are illiquid and thus subject to the Fund’s restriction of investing no more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. In determining whether a Rule 144A security is liquid or not, the Adviser will consider the trading markets for the specific security, taking into account the unregistered nature of a Rule 144A security. In addition, the Adviser will consider the (1) frequency of trades and quotes, (2) number of dealers and potential purchasers, (3) dealer undertakings to make a market, and (4) nature of the security and of marketplace trades (e.g., the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers, and the mechanics of transfer). The liquidity of Rule 144A securities will be monitored. Investing in Rule 144A securities could have the effect of increasing the amount of a Fund’s assets invested in illiquid securities if qualified institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase such securities.

Lending of Portfolio Securities

Subject to restriction (3) under “Investment Restrictions” in this SAI, each Fund may lend its portfolio securities to broker-dealers and banks. Any such loan must be continuously secured by collateral in cash or cash equivalents maintained on a current basis in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned by that Fund. The Fund would continue to receive the equivalent of the interest or dividends paid by the issuer on the securities loaned, and would also receive an additional return that may be in the form of a fixed fee or a percentage of the collateral. The Fund would have the right to call the loan and obtain the securities loaned at any time on notice of not more than five business days. The Fund would not have the right to vote the securities during the existence of the loan, but would call the loan to permit voting of the securities if, in the Adviser’s judgment, a material event requiring a shareholder vote would otherwise occur before the loan was repaid. In the event of bankruptcy or other default of the borrower, a Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the loan collateral or recovering the loaned securities and losses, including (a) possible decline in the value of the collateral or in the value of the securities loaned during the period while the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto, (b) possible subnormal levels of income and lack of access to income during this period, and (c) expenses of enforcing its rights.

Money Market Instruments

The Funds may invest in cash and money market securities. Each Fund may do so to “cover” investment techniques, when taking a temporary defensive position or to have assets available to pay expenses, satisfy redemption requests or take advantage of investment opportunities. The money market securities in which a Fund invests include U.S. Treasury Bills, commercial paper, commercial paper master notes and repurchase agreements.

The Funds may invest in commercial paper or commercial paper master notes rated, at the time of purchase, A-1 or A-2 by Standard & Poor’s Corporation or Prime-1 or Prime-2 by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. Commercial paper master notes are demand instruments without a fixed maturity bearing interest at rates that are fixed to known lending rates and automatically adjusted when such lending rates change.

Under a repurchase agreement, a Fund purchases a debt security and simultaneously agrees to sell the security back to the seller at a mutually agreed-upon future price and date, normally one day or a few days later. The resale price is greater than the purchase price, reflecting an agreed-upon market interest rate during the purchaser’s holding period. While the maturities of the underlying securities in repurchase transactions may be more than one year, the term of each repurchase agreement will always be less than one year. Each Fund will enter into repurchase agreements only with member banks of the Federal Reserve System or primary dealers of U.S. government securities. The Adviser will monitor the creditworthiness of each of the firms which is a party to a repurchase agreement with each Fund. In the event of a default

or bankruptcy by the seller, a Fund will liquidate those securities (whose market value, including accrued interest, must be at least equal to 100% of the dollar amount invested by the Fund in each repurchase agreement) held under the applicable repurchase agreement, which securities constitute collateral for the seller's obligation to pay. However, liquidation could involve costs or delays and, to the extent proceeds from the sale of these securities were less than the agreed-upon repurchase price, a Fund would suffer a loss. A Fund also may experience difficulties and incur certain costs in exercising its rights to the collateral and may lose the interest the Fund expected to receive under the repurchase agreement. Repurchase agreements usually are for short periods, such as one week or less, but may be longer. It is the current policy of each Fund to treat repurchase agreements that do not mature within seven days as illiquid for the purposes of its investment policies.

The Funds may also invest in securities issued by other investment companies that invest in high quality, short-term debt securities (namely, money market instruments). In addition to the advisory fees and other expenses each Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations, as a shareholder of another investment company, a Fund would bear its pro rata portion of the other investment company's advisory fees and other expenses, and such fees and other expenses will be borne indirectly by the Fund's shareholders.

Rights and Warrants

The Funds may purchase rights and warrants to purchase equity securities. Investments in rights and warrants are pure speculation in that they have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the corporation issuing them. Rights and warrants basically are options to purchase equity securities at a specific price valid for a specific period of time. They do not represent ownership of the securities, but only the right to buy them. Rights and warrants differ from call options in that rights and warrants are issued by the issuer of the security which may be purchased on their exercise, whereas call options may be written or issued by anyone. The prices of rights (if traded independently) and warrants do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities. Rights and warrants involve the risk that a Fund could lose the purchase value of the warrant if the warrant is not exercised prior to its expiration. They also involve the risk that the effective price paid for the warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may be greater than the value of the subscribed security's market price.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

A real estate investment trust ("REIT") is a corporation, or a business trust that would otherwise be taxed for federal income tax purposes as a corporation, which meets the definitional requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The Code permits a qualifying REIT to deduct dividends paid, thereby effectively eliminating corporate level federal income tax and making the REIT a pass-through vehicle for federal income tax purposes. To meet the definitional requirements of the Code, a REIT must, among other things, invest substantially all of its assets in interests in real estate (including mortgages and other REITs) or cash and government securities, derive most of its income from rents from real property or interest on loans secured by mortgages on real property, and distribute to shareholders annually a substantial portion of its otherwise taxable income.

REITs are characterized as equity REITs, mortgage REITs, and hybrid REITs. Equity REITs, which may include operating or finance companies, own real estate directly and the value of, and income earned by, the REITs depend upon the income of the underlying properties and the rental income they earn. Equity REITs also can realize capital gains (or losses) by selling properties that have appreciated (or depreciated) in value. Mortgage REITs can make construction, development or long-term mortgage loans and are sensitive to the credit quality of the borrower. Mortgage REITs derive their income from interest payments on such loans. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both equity and mortgage REITs, generally by holding both ownership interests and mortgage interests in real estate. The value of securities issued by REITs are affected by tax and regulatory requirements and by perceptions of management skill. They also are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers or tenants, self-liquidation and the possibility of failing to qualify as a REIT under the Code or to maintain exemption from the 1940 Act.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Funds may enter into reverse repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements are considered to be borrowings under the 1940 Act, and as such are subject to the investment limitations discussed in the section entitled “Investment Restrictions.” Under a reverse repurchase agreement, a Fund sells portfolio securities and agrees to repurchase them at an agreed-upon future date and price. When a Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it will maintain cash or liquid securities having a value equal to or greater than the repurchase price (including accrued interest). Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by a Fund may decline below the price of the securities it is obligated to repurchase.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds

The Funds may invest in inflation-indexed bonds, which are fixed income securities whose value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Two structures are common. The U.S. Treasury and some other issuers utilize a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Most other issuers pay out the inflation accruals as part of a semiannual coupon.

Inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury have varying maturities and pay interest on a semi-annual basis equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. The Funds also may invest in other inflation-related bonds that may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal amount.

The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if the rate of inflation rises at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed bonds. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds. For federal income tax purposes, any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

While these securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond’s inflation measure.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed bonds is tied to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (“CPI-U”), which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI-U is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-indexed bonds issued by a foreign government are generally adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index calculated by that government. There can be no assurance that the CPI-U or any foreign inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the United States.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Each Fund operates under the following fundamental investment restrictions, which, together with the investment objectives and fundamental policies, cannot be changed without the approval of a “majority of the outstanding voting securities,” which is defined in the 1940 Act to mean the lesser of (i) 67% of a Fund’s shares present at a meeting where more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present in person or by proxy or (2) more than 50% of a Fund’s outstanding shares. Each Fund may not:

- (1) act as an underwriter of securities, except insofar as it may be deemed an underwriter for purposes of the 1933 Act on disposition of securities acquired subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale;
- (2) purchase or sell real estate (although it may purchase securities secured by real estate or interests therein, or securities issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein), commodities or commodity contracts, except that it may enter into (a) futures and options on futures and (b) forward currency contracts;
- (3) make loans, but this restriction shall not prevent the Fund from (a) buying a part of an issue of bonds, debentures, or other obligations, (b) investing in repurchase agreements, or (c) lending portfolio securities, provided that it may not lend securities if, as a result, the aggregate value of all securities loaned would exceed 33 1/3% of its total assets (taken at market value at the time of such loan);
- (4) borrow, except that it may (a) borrow up to 33 1/3% of its total assets, taken at market value at the time of such borrowing, as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, but not to increase portfolio income (the total of reverse repurchase agreements and such borrowings will not exceed 33 1/3% of its total assets, and the Fund will not purchase additional securities when its borrowings, less proceeds receivable from sales of portfolio securities, exceed 5% of its total assets) and (b) enter into transactions in options, futures and options on futures;
- (5) invest in a security if 25% or more of its total assets (taken at market value at the time of a particular purchase) would be invested in the securities of issuers in any particular industry, except that this restriction does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities; or
- (6) issue any senior security except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act.

Each Fund is also subject to the following nonfundamental restrictions and policies, which may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. Each Fund may not:

- (1) invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control or management;
- (2) purchase, except for securities acquired as part of a merger, consolidation or acquisition of assets, more than 3% of the stock of another investment company (valued at time of purchase);
- (3) mortgage, pledge or hypothecate its assets, except as may be necessary in connection with permitted borrowings or in connection with other permitted investment techniques; or
- (4) invest more than 15% of its net assets (taken at market value at the time of a particular investment) in illiquid securities, including repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days.

For purposes of these investment restrictions, with the exception of the restriction on borrowing, subsequent changes in a Fund’s holdings as a result of changing market conditions or changes in the amount of a Fund’s total assets does not require the Fund to sell or dispose of an investment or to take any other action, except that if illiquid securities exceed 15% of a Fund’s net assets after the time of purchase, the Fund will take steps to reduce in an orderly fashion its holdings

of illiquid securities. Because illiquid securities may not be readily marketable, the portfolio managers may not be able to dispose of them in a timely manner. As a result, a Fund may be forced to hold illiquid securities while their price depreciates. Depreciation in the price of illiquid securities may cause the net asset value of a Fund to decline.

DISCLOSURE OF THE FUNDS' PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

It is the policy of the Funds, DCM and Driehaus Securities LLC ("DS LLC" or the "Distributor") that non-public information about the Funds' portfolio holdings ("Portfolio Holdings") may not be selectively disclosed to any person, unless the disclosure (a) is made for a legitimate business purpose, (b) is made to a recipient who is subject to a duty to keep the information confidential, including a duty not to trade on the basis of the Funds' Portfolio Holdings ("Authorized Recipients"), (c) is consistent with DCM's fiduciary duties as an investment adviser, the duties owed by DS LLC as a broker-dealer to its customers or the duties owed by the Fund to its shareholders and (d) will not violate the antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws ("Disclosure Conditions"). The purpose of this policy is to prevent abusive trading in shares of the Funds, such as market timing, and not other fraudulent practices, e.g., trading on "inside information," that are addressed in the Trust's, DCM's and DS LLC's Code of Ethics.

Authorized Recipients of Portfolio Holdings information are: (a) the Trust's officers and Trustees in their capacity as such; (b) officers, directors or employees of DCM and DS LLC who need the information to perform their duties; (c) outside counsel to the Trust, DCM or DS LLC and independent counsel to the Trust's independent Trustees in their capacity as such; (d) the independent registered public accounting firm (the "auditors") for the Funds, DCM or DS LLC; (e) the auditors conducting the performance verifications for DCM, DS LLC and/or their affiliates; (f) third-party broker-dealers in connection with the provision of brokerage, research or analytical services to the Trust, DCM or DS LLC; (g) third-party service providers to the Funds, DCM or DS LLC, such as the Funds' custodian; the Funds' administrator, fund accountant and transfer agent; DCM's proxy-voting service; the Funds' pricing service; and "best execution" analysts retained to evaluate the quality of executions obtained for the Funds, provided their contracts with the Funds, DCM and DS LLC contain appropriate provisions protecting the confidentiality, and limiting the use, of the information; (h) consultants and rating and ranking organizations that have entered into written confidentiality agreements with the Trust, DCM or DS LLC appropriately limiting their use of the information; and (i) such other Authorized Recipients as may be pre-approved from time to time by DCM's Chief Executive Officer, President or General Counsel.

Authorized Recipients do not include, for example, members of the press or other communications media, institutional investors and persons that are engaged in selling shares of the Funds to customers, such as financial planners, broker-dealers or other intermediaries, unless the Disclosure Conditions are satisfied. However, the Funds, DCM or DS LLC may make disclosure of a limited number of Portfolio Holdings, provided the Funds are not disadvantaged by such disclosure and the disclosure is made for a legitimate business purpose. For example, in the normal course of business, the Adviser in discussions about the Funds with current and potential institutional shareholders conducting due diligence on an on-going basis about the Funds may occasionally and incidentally mention specific Portfolio Holdings that have not been previously disclosed. The Funds and the Adviser do not believe that these disclosures will harm the Funds.

Periodically, the Funds will post Portfolio Holdings information, including but not limited to, the Funds' Portfolio Holdings (full or partial listing), sector weightings, portfolio characteristics and performance on their web site. All Portfolio Holdings information is available at www.driehaus.com. Portfolio Holdings information is also available upon request after the web site posting and quarterly on Form N-Q or Form N-CSR. These filings are described below.

The Funds' Portfolio Holdings information posted on the web site and in these filings may not represent current or future portfolio composition and are subject to change without notice. Information on particular Portfolio Holdings may be withheld if it is in a Fund's best interest to do so.

DCM and DS LLC shall not agree to give or receive from any person or entity any compensation or consideration of any kind (including an agreement to maintain assets in any portfolio or enter into or maintain any other relationship with DCM or DS LLC) in connection with the release of the Funds' Portfolio Holdings.

DCM's General Counsel is responsible for reviewing the agreements between the Trust, DCM or DS LLC and the third-party service providers, consultants, rating and ranking organizations and any pre-approved Authorized Recipients, to seek to ensure that these agreements contain appropriate confidentiality and limitations on use provisions. DCM's Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Funds' pre-approval and disclosure restrictions. The Trust's Treasurer, working with the Trust's counsel, is responsible for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the Prospectus and SAI disclosure requirements. The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer will report to the Trust's Board at least annually on compliance by the Funds, DCM and DS LLC with the policies and procedures on selective disclosure of the Funds' Portfolio Holdings to enable the Board to exercise its oversight of these policies and procedures.

The Funds' Portfolio Holdings must be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") within 60 days of quarter-end. The Portfolio Holdings are available on the Funds' web site at www.driehaus.com within five business days after filing with the SEC and are available on the web site for at least six months from the posting date.

PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS

How to purchase and redeem Fund shares is discussed in the Prospectus. The Prospectus discloses that you may purchase (or redeem) shares through investment dealers or other institutions. It is the responsibility of any such institution to establish procedures insuring the prompt transmission to the Funds of any such purchase order.

Each Fund's net asset value is determined on days on which the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for trading. The NYSE is regularly closed on Saturdays and Sundays and on New Year's Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day (observed), Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day (observed). If one of these holidays falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the NYSE will be closed on the preceding Friday or the following Monday, respectively.

The Trust intends to pay all redemptions in cash and will pay cash for all redemption orders, limited in amount with respect to each shareholder of record during any ninety-day period to the lesser of \$250,000 or one percent of the net assets of the relevant Fund, as measured at the beginning of such period. However, redemptions in excess of such limit may be paid wholly or partly by a distribution in kind of exchange-traded securities. If redemptions are made in kind, the proceeds are taxable for federal income tax purposes in the same manner as a redemption for cash and the redeeming shareholder might incur transaction costs in selling the securities received in the redemption.

The Trust reserves the right to suspend or postpone redemptions of shares of a Fund during any period when: (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted, as determined by the SEC, or the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (b) the SEC has by order permitted such suspension; or (c) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists, making disposal of portfolio securities or valuation of net assets of a Fund not reasonably practicable.

NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value per share of a Fund is calculated by dividing (i) the value of the securities held by the Fund (i.e., the value of its investments), plus any cash or other assets, minus all liabilities (including accrued estimated expenses on an annual basis), by (ii) the total number of outstanding shares of the Fund. Net asset value will not be determined on days when the NYSE is closed unless, in the judgment of the Board, the net asset value of a Fund should be determined on any such day, in which case the determination will be made as of 3:00 p.m. Central time. In the event that the NYSE adopts different trading hours on a temporary basis, a Fund's net asset value will be computed at the close of the exchange.

Equity securities, including ADRs and ETFs, that are traded on a stock exchange are valued at the last sale price as of the regular close of business on the NYSE (normally 3:00 p.m. Central time) on the day the securities are being valued, or lacking any sales, at the mean between the closing bid and asked prices. Securities traded on Nasdaq will be valued at the Nasdaq official closing price or at the mean between the closing bid and asked prices if there are no sales. Other over-the-counter securities are valued at the mean between the closing bid and asked prices.

Long-term fixed income securities are valued at the representative quoted bid price for such securities when held long or the representative quoted asked price if sold short or, if such prices are not available, at prices for securities of comparable maturity, quality and type or as determined by an independent pricing service, as discussed below. Debt securities with maturities of 60 days or less are valued (i) at amortized cost if their term to maturity from date of purchase is less than 60 days, or (ii) by amortizing, from the 61st day prior to maturity, their value on the 61st day prior to maturity if their term to maturity from date of purchase by a Fund is more than 60 days, unless this is determined by the Board not to represent fair value. Repurchase agreements are valued at cost plus accrued interest.

U.S. government securities are traded in the over-the-counter market and are valued at the last available bid price when held long and the last available asked price when sold short. Such valuations are based on quotations of one or more dealers that make markets in the securities as obtained from such dealers, or on the evaluation of a pricing service.

Options, futures contracts and options thereon, which are traded on exchanges, are valued at their last sale or settlement price as of the close of such exchanges or, if no sales are reported, at the mean between the last reported bid and asked prices. If an options or futures exchange closes later than 3:00 p.m. Central time, the options or futures traded on it are valued based on the sale price, or on the mean between the bid and ask prices, as the case may be, as of 3:00 p.m. Central time. Swap agreements and bank loans are valued at fair value based on the evaluation of an independent pricing service.

Trading in securities on most foreign securities exchanges and over-the-counter markets is normally completed well before the close of the NYSE except securities trading primarily on Central and South American exchanges. Such securities are valued at the last sale price as of the regular close of the relevant exchange. For securities that trade primarily on an exchange that closes after the NYSE, the price of the security will be determined at 3:00 p.m. Central time. In addition, foreign securities trading may not take place on all business days and may occur in various foreign markets on days which are not business days in domestic markets and on which net asset value is not calculated. The calculation of net asset value may not take place contemporaneously with the determination of the prices of portfolio securities used in such calculation. Events affecting the values of portfolio securities that occur between the time their prices are determined and the close of the NYSE will not be reflected in the calculation of net asset value unless the Adviser, by or under the direction of the Board, deems that the particular event would materially affect net asset value, in which case an adjustment will be made. Assets or liabilities initially expressed in terms of foreign currencies are translated prior to the next determination of the net asset value into U.S. dollars at the spot exchange rates at 3:00 p.m. Central time or at such other rates as the Adviser may determine to be appropriate in computing net asset value.

Securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available or for which the Adviser's Pricing Committee determines that the valuations provided using the foregoing methods do not accurately reflect current market value are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser's Pricing Committee under procedures established by and under the general direction and supervision of the Board. Securities and situations in which such fair value pricing may be required include, but are not limited to: (i) illiquid securities, including "restricted" securities and private placements for which there is no public market; (ii) options not traded on a securities exchange; (iii) securities of an issuer that has entered into a restructuring; (iv) securities whose trading has been halted or suspended; (v) fixed income securities that have gone into default and for which there is not a current market value quotation; (vi) U.S. government securities and other fixed income securities when events have occurred subsequent to the close of trading for such securities and the close of the NYSE that would materially impact their value; and (vii) when the portfolio manager believes the market quotation does not reflect the fair value.

The Funds use independent pricing services approved by the Board. Unless priced at fair value in good faith by the Adviser's Pricing Committee under procedures established by and under the general direction and supervision of the Board, prices of equity securities provided by such services represent the last sale price on the exchange where the security is primarily traded. Prices of bonds provided by such services represent evaluations of the current bid and asked market prices, may be determined without exclusive reliance on quoted prices and may reflect appropriate factors such as institution-size trading in similar groups of securities, yield, quality, coupon rate, maturity, type of issue, individual trading characteristics, indications of values from dealers and other market data. Such services may use electronic data

processing techniques and/or a matrix system to determine valuations. Exchange rates of currencies provided by such services are sourced, where possible, from multi-contributor quotations. Normally, the rate will be based upon commercial interbank bid and offer quotes. Representative rates are selected for each currency based upon the latest quotation taken from contributors at short intervals prior to pricing.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The officers of the Trust manage its day-to-day operations under the direction of the Trust’s Board. The primary responsibility of the Board is to represent the interests of the shareholders of each series of the Trust and to provide oversight of the management of the Trust. Seventy-five percent of the Trust’s Board members are not affiliated with the Adviser or the Distributor. Each Trustee will serve as a Trustee until (i) termination of the Trust, or (ii) the Trustee’s retirement, resignation, or death, or (iii) as otherwise specified in the Trust’s governing documents. Officers of the Trust are elected by the Board on an annual basis. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the Trustees of the Trust. The Trustees oversee each series of the Trust, which at the date of this SAI consists of nine series, including the Funds.

<u>Name, Address and Year of Birth</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years</u>
INTERESTED TRUSTEE:*				
Richard H. Driehaus 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1942	Trustee and President	Since 1996	Chairman of the Board of the Adviser, the Distributor and Driehaus Capital Management (USVI) LLC (“USVI”); Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser.	Driehaus Capital Holdings LLC; Driehaus Enterprise Management, Inc.; The Richard H. Driehaus Foundation; and The Richard H. Driehaus Museum.
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES:				
A.R. Umans c/o Driehaus Capital Management LLC 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1927	Trustee and Chairman	Since 1996 Since 2005	Chairman of the Board, Commerce National Group (investment company) since 2005; Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, RHC/Spacemaster Corporation (manufacturing corporation) prior thereto.	Sinai Health System; Schwab Rehabilitation Hospital
Francis J. Harmon c/o Driehaus Capital Management LLC 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1942	Trustee	Since 1998	Relationship Manager, Great Lakes Advisors, Inc. since February 2008; Principal Account Executive – Labor Affairs, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Illinois prior thereto.	None
Daniel F. Zemanek c/o Driehaus Capital Management LLC 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1942	Trustee	Since 1996	President of Ludan, Inc. (real estate services specializing in senior housing) since April 2008; Senior Vice President of Sunrise Development, Inc. (senior living) from 2003-2007; Consultant, real estate development prior thereto.	None

*Mr. Driehaus is an “interested person” of the Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor, as defined in the 1940 Act, because he is an officer of the Adviser and the Distributor. In addition, Mr. Driehaus has a controlling interest in the Adviser and the Distributor.

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the other officers of the Trust.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Robert H. Gordon 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1961	Senior Vice President	Since 2006	President and Chief Executive Officer of Adviser, Distributor and USVI since October 2006; Advisor to Adviser and Distributor from April to September 2006; Chief Operating Officer, Aris Capital Management from 2003-2006.
Michelle L. Cahoon 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1966	Vice President and Treasurer	Since 2006 Since 2002	Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of the Adviser, Distributor and USVI since 2004.
Janet L. McWilliams 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1970	Chief Compliance Officer and Assistant Vice President	Since 2006 Since 2007	Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser and Distributor since 2006; Senior Attorney with the Adviser since 2003; Attorney with the Adviser since 2000.
Diane J. Drake 301 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 YOB: 1967	Secretary	Since 2006	Managing Director and Senior Counsel, BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc. (formerly, PNC Global Investment Servicing (U.S.) Inc. ("PNC")), (financial services company) since 2010; Vice President and Counsel, PNC from 2008-2010; Vice President and Associate Counsel, PNC from 2003-2007.
Michael P. Kailus 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1971	Assistant Secretary	Since 2010	Assistant Secretary of the Adviser, Distributor and USVI since 2010; Associate General Counsel of Superfund Group (financial services company) from 2005-2010.
William H. Wallace, III 301 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 YOB: 1969	Assistant Secretary	Since 2008	Vice President and Manager, BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc. (formerly PNC, a financial services company) since 2010; Assistant Vice President and Manager, PNC from 2008-2010; Sr. Regulatory Administrator, PNC from 2007-2008; Regulatory Administrator, PNC from 2004-2007.

Leadership Structure and Board of Trustees

The Board has general oversight responsibility with respect to the business and affairs of the Trust. The Board is responsible for overseeing the operations of the Funds in accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Act, other applicable laws and the Trust's Declaration of Trust. The Board is composed of three Independent Trustees and one Interested Trustee. The Board has appointed an Independent Trustee to serve as Chairman of the Board. The Interested Trustee serves as President of the Trust. Generally, the Board acts by majority vote of all of the Trustees, including a majority

vote of the Independent Trustees if required by applicable law. The Trust's day-to-day operations are managed by the Adviser and other service providers who have been approved by the Board. The Board meets periodically throughout the year to oversee the Trust's activities, review contractual arrangements with service providers, oversee compliance with regulatory requirements, and review performance. The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate given the size of the Board, the extensive experience of each Trustee with the Trust and the number and nature of funds (including the Funds) within the Trust.

The Trustees were selected to serve and continue on the Board based upon their skills, experience, judgment, analytical ability, diligence, ability to work effectively with other Trustees and a commitment to the interests of shareholders and, with respect to the Independent Trustees, a demonstrated willingness to take an independent and questioning view of management. Each Trustee currently also has considerable familiarity with the Funds, the Adviser and the Distributor, and their operations, as well as the special regulatory requirements governing regulated investment companies and the special responsibilities of investment company directors as a result of his substantial prior service as a Trustee of the Trust. In addition to those qualifications, the following is a brief summary of the specific experience, qualifications or skills that led to the conclusion, as of the date of this SAI, that each person identified below should serve as a Trustee for the Trust. References to the qualifications, attributes and skills of the Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, and do not constitute a holding out of the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise and shall not impose any greater responsibility or liability on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof. As required by rules the SEC has adopted under the 1940 Act, the Trust's Independent Trustees select and nominate all candidates for Independent Trustee positions.

Richard H. Driehaus. Mr. Driehaus has served as Trustee and President of the Trust since 1996. He is Chairman of the Board and founder of the Adviser, the Distributor and USVI. In addition to his business experience as a chief executive officer, Mr. Driehaus has managed investments for over 40 years and currently serves as Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser. He serves on the Boards of Driehaus Capital Holdings LLC, Driehaus Enterprise Management, Inc., The Richard H. Driehaus Foundation and The Richard H. Driehaus Museum.

A.R. Umans. Mr. Umans has served as Trustee of the Trust since 1996 and Chairman of the Board since 2005. He has served as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Commerce National Investment Group since 2005 and previously served as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of RHC/Spacemaster Corporation, a manufacturing corporation. He also serves on the Boards of Sinai Health System and Schwab Rehabilitation Hospital, and has previously served in various capacities in connection with his Board service for Sinai Health System, including Chairman of the Board and Chair of the Finance Committee, which had responsibility for financial oversight. The Board of the Trust has determined that Mr. Umans is qualified as an "audit committee financial expert" as defined by the SEC.

Francis J. Harmon. Mr. Harmon has served as Trustee of the Trust since 1998. He has served as Relationship Manager of Great Lakes Advisors, Inc. since 2008. From 1989 to 2008, Mr. Harmon was a Principal Account Executive-Labor Affairs with Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Illinois and prior to 1989 was Director of Workers Compensation/Health and Welfare Benefits for the City of Chicago.

Daniel F. Zemanek. Mr. Zemanek has served as Trustee of the Trust since 1996. He currently is President of Ludan, Inc., a real estate services company specializing in senior housing. Mr. Zemanek has held senior management positions with various real estate development companies, including serving as Senior Vice President of Sunrise Development, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Sunrise Senior Living, Inc., a NYSE company (SRZ), from 2003 to 2007. Mr. Zemanek has also served as a consultant for real estate development.

Risk Oversight

Risk oversight forms part of the Board's general oversight of the Funds and is addressed as part of various Board and Committee activities. As part of its regular oversight of the Funds, the Board, directly or through a Committee, interacts with and reviews reports from, among others, the Adviser, the Chief Compliance Officer and the independent registered

public accounting firm, as appropriate, regarding risks faced by the Funds. The Board, with the assistance of the Adviser, reviews investment policies and risks in connection with its review of the Funds' performance. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer who oversees the implementation and testing of the Funds' compliance program and reports to the Board regarding compliance matters for the Funds and their service providers. In addition, as part of the Board's oversight of the Funds' advisory and other service provider agreements, the Board may periodically consider risk management aspects of their operations and the functions for which they are responsible. With respect to valuation, the Board has approved Pricing Procedures intended to address valuation issues.

The Board has established the following Committees and the membership of each Committee to assist in its oversight functions, including its oversight of the risks the Funds face. Committee membership is identified below. Each Committee must report its activities to the Board on a regular basis.

Audit Committee

The primary purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling certain of its responsibilities. The Audit Committee serves as an independent and objective party to monitor the Funds' accounting policies, financial reporting and internal control system, as well as the work of the independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee assists Board oversight of (1) the quality and integrity of the Funds' financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (2) the Funds' accounting and financial reporting processes and internal control over financial reporting; (iii) the Funds' compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that relate to the Funds' accounting and financial reporting, internal control over financial reporting and independent audits; and (iv) the qualifications, independence and performance of the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee also serves to provide an open avenue of communication among the independent registered public accounting firm, Fund management and the Board. All Independent Trustees serve as members of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee held three meetings during the Trust's last fiscal year.

Executive Committee

The Committee's primary purpose is to exercise certain powers of the Board when the Board is not in session. When the Board is not in session, the Committee may exercise all powers of the Board subject to certain statutory exceptions. The members of the Executive Committee are Richard H. Driehaus and A.R. Umans. The Executive Committee held no meetings during the Trust's last fiscal year.

Nominating and Governance Committee

The Committee's primary purpose is (1) to identify and recommend individuals for membership on the Board and (2) to oversee the administration of the Board Governance Guidelines and Procedures. The Committee's responsibilities include evaluating Board membership and functions, committee membership and functions, insurance coverage, and legal and compliance matters. All Independent Trustees serve as members of the Nominating and Governance Committee. The Nominating and Governance Committee held one meeting during the Trust's last fiscal year.

The nominating functions of the Nominating and Governance Committee include selecting and nominating all candidates who are not "interested persons" of the Trust (as defined in the 1940 Act) for election to the Board. Suggestions for candidates may be submitted to the Committee by other Trustees, by shareholders or by the Adviser. Shareholders may submit suggestions for candidates by sending a resume of the candidate to the Secretary of the Trust for the attention of the Chairman of the Nominating and Governance Committee to 25 East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611. With regard to candidates for interested Trustee positions, the Nominating and Governance Committee and the Board shall give reasonable deference to the Adviser's suggestions of candidates.

When evaluating a person as a potential nominee to serve as an independent Trustee, the Committee will generally consider, among other factors: age; education; relevant business experience; geographical factors; whether the person is

“independent” and otherwise qualified under applicable laws and regulations to serve as a Trustee; and whether the person is willing to serve, and willing and able to commit the time necessary for attendance at meetings and the performance of the duties of an independent Trustee. The Committee also meets personally with the nominees and conducts a reference check. The final decision is based on a combination of factors, including the strengths and the experience an individual may bring to the Board. The Committee believes the Board generally benefits from diversity of background, experience and views among its members, and considers this a factor in evaluating the composition of the Board, but has not adopted any specific policy in this regard.

COMPENSATION OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Officers, except for the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”), and the Trustee affiliated with the Adviser serve without any compensation from the Trust. The Trust pays a portion of the CCO’s salary and bonus. Effective May 1, 2010, in compensation for their services to the Trust, Trustees who are not affiliates of the Adviser (“Independent Trustees”) are paid \$6,500 for each regular Board meeting attended, except for the Chairman who receives \$7,500 for each regular Board meeting attended. The Independent Trustees receive \$2,500 for each telephonic Board meeting attended and \$2,000 for each committee and telephonic committee meeting attended, and are reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. The Independent Trustees receive an annual retainer of \$20,000, except for the Chairman who receives \$25,000. The Independent Trustees who are also committee members receive an annual retainer of \$5,000 for each committee they serve on and an additional \$2,000 for service as a committee chairman. Prior to May 1, 2010, in compensation for their services to the Trust, Independent Trustees were paid \$6,000 for each regular Board meeting attended, except for the Chairman who received \$7,500 for each regular Board meeting attended. The Independent Trustees received \$2,000 for each committee and telephonic Board meeting attended, and were reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. The Independent Trustees also received an annual retainer of \$15,000 from the Trust. The Trust has no retirement or pension plan. The following table sets forth the compensation paid by the Trust during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 to each of the Independent Trustees and the CCO:

<u>Name of Trustee/Officer</u>	<u>Total Compensation From the Funds</u>	<u>Total Compensation From the Trust</u>
Francis J. Harmon (Trustee)	\$25,522	\$65,500
A. R. Umans (Trustee)	\$25,522	\$73,000
Daniel F. Zemanek (Trustee)	\$25,522	\$65,500
Janet McWilliams (CCO)	\$10,625	\$65,003

TRUSTEES’ OWNERSHIP OF TRUST SHARES

The following table sets forth, for each Trustee, the dollar range of equity securities owned in the Funds as of December 31, 2010. In addition, the last row shows the aggregate dollar range of equity securities owned as of December 31, 2010 in all series of the Trust:

	Interested Trustee		Non-Interested Trustees	
	Richard H. Driehaus	Francis J. Harmon	A.R. Umans	Daniel F. Zemanek
Driehaus Active Income Fund	Over \$100,000	None	Over \$100,000	\$50,001-\$100,000
Driehaus Select Credit Fund	Over \$100,000	None	None	None
Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in the Trust	Over \$100,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000

As of March 31, 2011, the Trust’s officers and Trustees as a group owned (or held a shared investment or voting power with respect to) less than 1% of the shares of the Driehaus Active Income Fund and 39.81% of the shares of the Driehaus Select Credit Fund.

CONTROL PERSONS

Persons are deemed to control a Fund when they own beneficially over 25% of the Fund’s outstanding shares. As a result, those persons could have the ability to vote a majority of the shares of a Fund on any matter requiring the approval of the shareholders of that Fund and therefore can control the Fund and determine the outcome of a Shareholders Meeting. Genworth Financial Trust Company is deemed a control person of the Driehaus Active Income Fund. Richard H. Driehaus is deemed a control person of the Driehaus Select Credit Fund.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

As of March 31, 2011, the following persons were known to the Trust to be beneficial or record owners (having sole voting and dispositive power) of 5% or more of the shares of beneficial interest of the Funds:

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund(s)</u>	<u>Beneficially Owned</u>	<u>Owner of Record</u>	<u>% Owned Beneficially or of Record</u>
Genworth Financial Trust Company FBO Genworth Financial Asset Management FBO Their Mutual Clients 3200 North Central Suite 612 Phoenix, AZ 85012	Driehaus Active Income Fund		x	38.11%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94101	Driehaus Active Income Fund		x	19.13%
	Driehaus Select Credit Fund		x	20.30%
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street One World Financial Center New York, NY 10281	Driehaus Active Income Fund		x	14.29%
	Driehaus Select Credit Fund		x	17.67%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund(s)</u>	<u>Beneficially Owned</u>	<u>Owner of Record</u>	<u>% Owned Beneficially or of Record</u>
Richard H. Driehaus 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611	Driehaus Select Credit Fund	x	x	39.81%
Maril & Co. c/o M&I Trust Co. NA 11270 West Park Place Milwaukee, WI 53224	Driehaus Select Credit Fund		x	8.08%
Mitra & Co. c/o M&I Trust Co. NA 11270 West Park Place Milwaukee, WI 53224	Driehaus Select Credit Fund		x	5.49%

HOLDINGS IN CERTAIN AFFILIATES OF THE ADVISER

Seventy-five percent of the Board members are classified under the 1940 Act as not being “interested persons” of the Trust and are often referred to as “Independent Trustees.” In addition to investing in the various other funds of the Trust, Independent Trustees may invest in limited partnerships that are managed by the Adviser and an affiliate of the Adviser. The Independent Trustees may also, from time to time, invest in other investment ventures in which affiliates and employees of the Adviser also invest.

The following table sets forth, as of December 31, 2010, the beneficial or record ownership of the securities of any entity other than another registered investment company, controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Adviser. This information is provided for each applicable Independent Trustee and his immediate family members.

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Name of Owners and Relationships to Trustee</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Value of Securities⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Percent of Class</u>
A.R. Umans	Mrs. Umans (spouse)	Driehaus Institutional Small Cap, L.P.	\$116,048	0.48%
	A.R. Umans; Mrs. Umans (spouse)	Driehaus Micro Cap Fund, L.P.	\$174,967	0.34%
Francis J. Harmon	Margaret A. Harmon Revocable Trust Dated 8/18/97 (spouse)	Driehaus Associates Fund	\$25,155	0.04%

⁽¹⁾ Interests in limited partnerships or limited liability companies.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

The Adviser is controlled by Richard H. Driehaus. The principal nature of Mr. Driehaus’ business is investment advisory and distribution services. The Adviser provides office space and executive and other personnel to the Trust. The Trust pays all expenses other than those paid by the Adviser, including but not limited to printing and postage charges and securities registration and custodian fees and expenses incidental to its organization.

The advisory agreement provides that neither the Adviser nor any of its directors, officers, stockholders, agents or employees shall have any liability to the Funds or any shareholder of the Funds for any error of judgment, mistake of law or any loss arising out of any investment, or for any other act or omission in the performance by the Adviser of its duties under the agreement, except for liability resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on its part in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard by it of its obligations and duties under the agreement.

Any expenses that are attributable solely to the organization, operation or business of a Fund shall be paid solely out of the relevant Fund's assets. Any expenses incurred by the Trust that are not solely attributable to a particular series are apportioned in such manner as the Adviser determines is fair and appropriate, unless otherwise specified by the Board. In return for its services, the Adviser receives a monthly fee from each Fund, computed and accrued daily based on the average net assets of the relevant Fund. The annual rate for the Driehaus Active Income Fund is 0.55% and for the Driehaus Select Credit Fund is 0.80%. The Adviser has entered into a written agreement to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse operating expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Driehaus Select Credit Fund's ordinary operating expenses, excluding dividends and interest on short sales, at 1.75% of average daily net assets for a period of three years from the Fund's commencement of operations on September 30, 2010. For a period of three years from the Driehaus Select Credit Fund's commencement of operations, the Adviser is entitled to reimbursement for previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses to the extent that the Fund's ordinary annual operating expenses, excluding dividends and interest on short sales, remain below the 1.75% cap.

The following table shows the advisory fees paid by each Fund under the advisory agreement to the Adviser and fees waived or reimbursed since each Fund's inception:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Gross Advisory Fees Paid</u>	<u>Advisory Fees Waived and Other Expenses Reimbursed</u>
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2010		
Driehaus Active Income Fund	\$9,750,389	\$0
Driehaus Select Credit Fund*	\$35,381	\$62,523
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2009		
Driehaus Active Income Fund**	\$3,259,404	\$0

* The Driehaus Select Credit Fund commenced operations on September 30, 2010.

** The Driehaus Active Income Fund commenced operations on June 1, 2009.

Code of Ethics. The Adviser, the Trust and the Distributor have adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. Access persons (as defined in the code of ethics) are permitted to make personal securities transactions, including transactions in securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds, subject to requirements and restrictions set forth in such code of ethics. The code of ethics contains provisions and requirements designed to identify and address certain conflicts of interest between personal investment activities and the interests of the Funds. The code of ethics also prohibits certain types of transactions absent prior approval, imposes time periods during which personal transactions may not be made in certain securities unless there is a permitted code exception, and requires the submission of broker confirmations and reporting of securities transactions. Exceptions to these and other provisions of the code of ethics may be granted in particular circumstances in accordance with stated criteria after review by appropriate personnel.

Proxy Voting. The Board has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility for determining how to vote proxies relating to the Funds' portfolio securities, and the Adviser retains the final authority and responsibility for such voting. The Adviser has provided the Funds with a copy of its written proxy voting policy, and it documents the reasons for voting, maintains records of the Funds' voting activities and monitors voting activity for potential conflicts of interest.

In order to facilitate this proxy voting process, the Adviser has retained a proxy voting service to assist the firm with in-

depth proxy research, vote execution, and the necessary record keeping. The proxy voting service is an investment adviser that specializes in providing a variety of fiduciary-level services related to proxy voting. In addition to analyses, the proxy voting service delivers to the Adviser voting reports that reflect the Funds' voting activities, enabling the Funds to monitor voting activities performed by the Adviser.

The Adviser's proxy voting policy sets forth the general voting guidelines that the proxy voting service follows on various types of issues when there are no company-specific reasons for voting to the contrary. In making the proxy voting decision, there are two overriding considerations: first, the economic impact of the proposal; and second, whether it would be in the best interests of the affected Fund for the proposal to pass or not pass. The proxy voting service performs company-by-company analyses, which means that all votes are reviewed on a case-by-case basis and no issues are considered routine. Each issue is considered in the context of the company under review. The Adviser generally follows the proxy voting service's recommendations and does not use its discretion in the proxy voting decision. For this reason, proxies are voted in a Fund's best interests, in accordance with a predetermined policy based upon recommendations of an independent third party, and are not affected by any potential or actual conflict of interest of the Adviser.

A description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the voting of proxies relating to the Funds' portfolio securities as well as information regarding how the Funds voted proxies during the 12-month period ended June 30th is available without charge, upon request, by calling 1-877-779-0079. This information is also available on the Funds' web site at www.driehaus.com and on the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Trade Allocation. The Adviser manages not only the Funds but other investment accounts. Simultaneous transactions may occur when the Funds and investment accounts are managed by the same investment adviser and the same security is suitable for the investment objective of more than one Fund or investment account. When two or more investment accounts are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security, including initial public offerings ("IPOs"), the prices and amounts are allocated in accordance with procedures, established by the Adviser, and believed to be appropriate and equitable for each investment account. In some cases, this process could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security as far as each Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, the ability of the Funds to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions and prices for the Funds.

Portfolio Managers

Description of Compensation. The portfolio manager and assistant portfolio managers are paid a fixed salary plus a bonus. Each receives a bonus that is calculated as a percentage of advisory fees on the Funds and other accounts managed. In addition, for the Funds, they receive an additional percentage of advisory fees if the performance of a Fund exceeds a risk adjusted return formula. In addition, each receives a percentage of any performance fees earned by the other accounts, if applicable. Mrs. Durakovic and Ms. Cassidy are also eligible for a discretionary bonus which is determined as a percentage of advisory fees of the Fund. In addition, Mr. Nelson and Mrs. Durakovic are eligible for commissions based on a percentage of management fees to the extent that they bring a new client relationship to the Adviser. If the Adviser declares a profit sharing plan contribution, the portfolio manager and assistant portfolio managers also would receive such contribution. Each is eligible to participate in an equity purchase plan available to certain key employees of the Adviser. Mr. Nelson is also eligible to participate in a deferred compensation plan.

Other Accounts. The table below discloses other accounts for which the portfolio manager and assistant portfolio managers are primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management as of December 31, 2010, unless otherwise noted.

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (000,000s omitted)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed that Advisory Fee Based on Performance</u>	<u>Total Assets that Advisory Fee Based on Performance (000,000s omitted)</u>
1. K.C. Nelson	Registered Investment Companies:	2	\$2,206.7	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	1	\$20.5	1	\$20.5
	Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0
2. Mirsada Durakovic	Registered Investment Companies:	1	\$2,206.7	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	1	\$20.5	1	\$20.5
	Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0
3. Elizabeth Cassidy	Registered Investment Companies:	1	\$2,206.7	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	1	\$20.5	1	\$20.5
	Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0

As shown in the table above, Mr. Nelson, Mrs. Durakovic and Ms. Cassidy, the Funds’ portfolio manager and assistant portfolio managers, respectively, manage the assets of the Funds, other pooled investment vehicles and/or other accounts (including an unregistered fund) (collectively, the “Accounts”) for the Adviser. Both clients and affiliated persons of the Adviser, including Mr. Nelson, Mrs. Durakovic and Ms. Cassidy, may own interests in these Accounts. The same or related securities may be appropriate and desirable investments for both the Funds and the Accounts (including another registered or unregistered fund) and they may compete in the marketplace for the same investment opportunities, which may be limited. In addition, transactions by the Accounts in securities held by the Funds or that a Fund is seeking to buy or sell (or transactions in related securities) may have an adverse impact on the prices that a Fund pays for those securities or can realize upon sale, or on the ability of the Adviser to buy or sell the desired amount of such securities for a Fund at favorable prices. This is particularly true when the Accounts’ transactions occur at a point in time close to when trades in the same or related securities are effected for the Funds. This presents a conflict between the interests of the Funds and the interests of the Accounts as well as the affiliates of the Adviser who invest in the Accounts.

Conflicts also may arise between the interests of a Fund and the interests of the Adviser and its affiliates, including the portfolio managers. These conflicts can occur as one or more of the Accounts pay advisory fees to the Adviser, including performance-based compensation, at a higher rate than the rate of fees paid by the Funds. In addition, the Adviser’s affiliates, including the Funds’ portfolio managers, may personally own interests in the Accounts or have other financial incentives (including that a portfolio manager’s compensation is based, in part, on assets under management). For example, portfolio managers could favor an Account over a Fund when dividing their time and attention between them or when presented with limited investment opportunities that would be desirable and suitable for both a Fund and the Accounts or when making trading decisions.

The Adviser, through trade allocation and other policies and procedures, seeks to manage these conflicts of interest to reduce any adverse effects on either a Fund or the Accounts. These policies and procedures include requirements that transactions by a Fund and the Accounts in the same securities that occur on the same day are average priced when feasible and allocated on a fair and equitable basis. In addition, the Adviser conducts periodic reviews of transactions in and holdings of the same or related securities by a Fund and the Accounts for compliance with the Adviser’s policies and procedures.

Securities Ownership. The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the portfolio manager and the assistant portfolio managers in the Funds as of December 31, 2010.

	<u>Dollar (\$) Value of Fund Shares</u> <u>Beneficially Owned</u>
Driehaus Active Income Fund	
K.C. Nelson	\$50,001-\$100,000
Mirsada Durakovic	None
Elizabeth Cassidy	\$10,001-\$50,000
Driehaus Select Credit Fund	
K.C. Nelson	\$50,001-\$100,000
Mirsada Durakovic	\$10,001-\$50,000
Elizabeth Cassidy	\$10,001-\$50,000

DISTRIBUTOR

The shares of the Funds are distributed by DS LLC, 25 East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611, under a Distribution Agreement with the Trust. DS LLC is an affiliate of the Adviser because both entities are controlled by Richard H. Driehaus. The Distribution Agreement had an initial period of two years and continues in effect thereafter from year to year, provided such continuance is approved annually (i) by a majority of the Trustees or by a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust, and (ii) by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the agreement or interested persons of any such party. The Trust has agreed to pay all expenses in connection with registration of its shares with the SEC and auditing and filing fees in connection with registration of its shares under the various state blue sky laws and assumes the cost of preparation of prospectuses and other expenses.

As agent, DS LLC will offer shares of the Funds on a continuous basis to investors in states where the shares are qualified for sale, at net asset value, without sales commissions or other sales load to the investor. In addition, no sales commission or “12b-1 fees” are paid by the Funds. As principal underwriter to the Trust, DS LLC enters into arrangements with selected dealers or other third parties for the sale and redemption of Fund shares and makes payments to such entities for distribution services as well as shareholder and administrative services to customers who purchase Fund shares, including sub-accounting and sub-transfer agency services. DS LLC will offer the Funds’ shares only on a best-efforts basis.

ADMINISTRATOR, FUND ACCOUNTANT AND TRANSFER AGENT

UMB Fund Services, Inc. (“UMBFS”), with offices at 803 West Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233, is the administrator and fund accountant for the Funds. The asset-based fee for administration and accounting services for each Fund is calculated as follows:

- 0.07% of the first \$500 million of average net assets;
- 0.04% of the next \$500 million of average net assets; and
- 0.025% of average net assets in excess of \$1 billion.

UMBFS is also the Funds’ transfer agent, registrar, dividend-disbursing agent and shareholder servicing agent. As such, UMBFS provides certain bookkeeping and data processing services and services pertaining to the maintenance of shareholder accounts.

OTHER SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

Each Fund has adopted a Shareholder Services Plan that authorizes the Fund to make payments for services provided on behalf of the Fund. Payments may be made to banks, other institutions and service professionals (including investment

advisers and broker-dealers) and other entities for certain services to investors in the Fund. Such services may include, but shall not be limited to: transfer agent and sub-transfer agent services; aggregating and processing purchase and redemption orders; providing periodic statements; receiving and transmitting funds; processing dividend payments; providing sub-accounting services; forwarding shareholder communications; receiving, tabulating and transmitting proxies; responding to inquiries and performing such other related services as the Fund may request. Each Plan allows for annual payments not to exceed 0.25% of average daily net assets.

CUSTODIAN

UMB Bank, n.a., at 928 Grand Boulevard, 10th Floor, Kansas City, Missouri 64106, is the Funds' custodian (the "Custodian"). The Custodian is responsible for holding all securities and cash of the Funds, receiving and paying for securities purchased, delivering against payment securities sold, receiving and collecting income from investments and performing other administrative duties, all as directed by authorized persons. The Custodian does not exercise any supervisory function in such matters as purchase and sale of portfolio securities, payment of dividends or payment of expenses of the Funds. Portfolio securities purchased in the U.S. are maintained in the custody of the Custodian or of other domestic banks or depositories.

The Funds may invest in obligations of the Custodian and may purchase or sell securities from or to the Custodian.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Ernst & Young LLP, 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, is the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm ("auditors"). The auditors audit and report on the Funds' annual financial statements, review certain regulatory reports and the Funds' federal income tax returns, and perform other professional accounting, auditing, tax and advisory services when pre-approved by the Trust's Audit Committee and engaged to do so by the Trust.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Vedder Price P.C., 222 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601, acts as the Trust's legal counsel and as counsel to the Independent Trustees.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

The Adviser is responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities for the Funds, broker-dealer selection, and negotiation of brokerage commission rates. The primary consideration of the Adviser in effecting a securities transaction will be execution at the most favorable securities price. The Trust understands that some of the portfolio transactions of a Fund may be transacted with primary market makers acting as principal on a net basis, with no brokerage commissions being paid by the Fund. Such principal transactions may, however, result in a profit to market makers. Other portfolio transactions may include transactions on behalf of a Fund on stock exchanges and other agency transactions that involve payment by the Fund of a negotiated brokerage commission. Such commissions may vary among different brokers. In certain instances the Adviser may make purchases of underwritten issues for the Funds at prices that include underwriting fees.

In selecting a broker-dealer to execute each particular transaction, the Adviser will take the following into consideration: the best net price available; the reliability, integrity and financial condition of the broker-dealer; the size of and difficulty in executing the order; and the value of the expected contribution of the broker-dealer to the investment performance of the Funds on a continuing basis. Accordingly, the price to a Fund in any transaction may be less favorable than that available from another broker-dealer if the difference is reasonably justified by other aspects of the portfolio trade execution services offered. Subject to such policies as the Board of Trustees may determine, the Adviser shall not be deemed to have acted unlawfully or to have breached any duty created by the advisory agreement solely by reason of its having caused the Funds to pay a broker or dealer that provides brokerage or research services to the Adviser an amount

of commission for effecting a portfolio transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction, if the Adviser determined in good faith that such amount of commission was reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such broker or dealer, viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or the Adviser's overall responsibilities with respect to the Trust or other accounts for which the Adviser has investment discretion. The Adviser is further authorized to allocate the orders placed by it on behalf of the Funds to such brokers or dealers who also provide research or statistical material, or other services, to the Trust, the Adviser or any affiliate of the foregoing. Such allocation shall be in such amounts and proportions as the Adviser shall determine and the Adviser shall report on such allocations regularly to the Board of Trustees, indicating the broker-dealers to which such allocations have been made and the basis therefore.

For the period June 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009, the Driehaus Active Income Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$88,505. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, the Driehaus Active Income Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$494,473. For the period September 30, 2010 through December 31, 2010, the Driehaus Select Credit Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$7,558.

Directed Brokerage. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, the Funds did not allocate any portion of their brokerage transactions to firms based upon research services and information provided.

Regular Broker-Dealers. The following information is provided with respect to the Funds' "regular broker-dealers." The term "regular broker-dealers" means, any of the ten brokers or dealers who, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010: 1) received the greatest dollar amount of brokerage commissions from the Funds; 2) engaged as principal in the largest dollar amount of portfolio transactions for the Funds; or 3) sold the largest dollar amount of securities of the Funds.

The chart below identifies the Funds' "regular broker-dealers," the securities of which were held by the Funds as of December 31, 2010 and the dollar value of such securities.

Regular Broker-Dealer or Parent (Issuer)	Value as of December 31, 2010
Driehaus Active Income Fund:	
Bank of America Corp.	\$47,135,557
Citigroup, Inc.	\$6,882,313
The Goldman Sachs & Co., Inc.	\$9,260,000
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$62,005,517
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.	\$129,984
Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	\$18,038,848
Wells Fargo & Company	\$17,216,366
Driehaus Select Credit Fund:	
None	

ADDITIONAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is intended to be a general summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in a Fund. It is not intended to be a complete discussion of all such consequences, nor does it purport to deal with all categories of investors. This discussion reflects the applicable federal income tax laws of the United States as of the date of this SAI, which tax laws may change or be subject to new interpretation by the courts or the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), possibly with retroactive effect.

Each Fund is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes and each intends to continue to comply with the provisions of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), to permit it to be treated as a regulated investment company. Such provisions generally relieve a Fund of federal income tax to the extent its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid by the Fund) and net capital gains (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gains over the sum of net short-term capital losses and capital loss carryforwards available from prior years) are currently distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify for such provisions, each Fund must, among other things, maintain a diversified portfolio, which requires that at the close of each quarter of the taxable year (i) at least 50% of the market value of its total assets is represented by cash or cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies and securities of other issuers with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater in value than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and (ii) not more than 25% of the market value of the total assets of the Fund are invested in the securities (other than government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are determined to be engaged in the same, similar or related trades or business, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. The requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company may limit the extent to which a Fund may invest in some investments.

If for any taxable year a Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it would be treated as a regular corporation subject to federal income tax and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In addition, the Fund’s distributions, to the extent derived from its current or accumulated earnings and profits, would generally constitute ordinary dividends, which would generally be eligible for the dividends received deduction available to corporate shareholders under Section 243 of the Code, and individual and other noncorporate shareholders of the Fund generally would be able to treat such distributions as “qualified dividend income” under Section 1(h)(11) of the Code, as discussed below, provided certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied.

Distributions of investment company taxable income, which includes net investment income, and net short-term capital gain in excess of net long-term capital loss, are generally taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Under Section 1(h)(11) of the Code, for taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2012, qualified dividend income received by individual and other noncorporate shareholders is taxed for federal income tax purposes at rates equivalent to long-term capital gain tax rates, which currently reach a maximum of 15%. Qualified dividend income generally includes dividends from certain domestic corporations and dividends from “qualified foreign corporations.” For these purposes, a qualified foreign corporation is a foreign corporation (i) that is incorporated in a possession of the United States or is eligible for benefits under a qualifying income tax treaty with the United States, or (ii) whose stock with respect to which such dividend is paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. A qualified foreign corporation does not include a foreign corporation which for the taxable year of the corporation in which the dividend was paid, or the preceding taxable year, is a “passive foreign investment company,” as defined in the Code.

A Fund generally can pass the federal income tax treatment of qualified dividend income it receives through to its shareholders to the extent of the aggregate qualified dividends received by the Fund. For a Fund to receive qualified dividend income, the Fund must meet certain holding period and other requirements with respect to the stock on which the otherwise qualified dividend is paid. In addition, the Fund cannot be obligated to make payments (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) with respect to substantially similar or related property. If a Fund lends portfolio securities, amounts received by the Fund that are the equivalent of the dividends paid by the issuer on the securities loaned will not be eligible for qualified dividend income treatment. The same provisions, including the holding period requirements, apply to each shareholder’s investment in the Fund. If a Fund receives dividends from another fund that qualifies as a regulated investment company and the other fund designates such dividends as qualified dividend income, then the Fund may in turn designate that portion of its distributions derived from those dividends as qualified dividend income as well, provided the Fund meets the holding period and other requirements with respect to its shares of the other fund. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, qualified dividend income will no longer be taxed for federal

income tax purposes at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains, but rather will be taxed at ordinary income tax rates, unless Congress enacts legislation providing otherwise. It is not expected that a significant portion of a Fund's distributions will be treated as qualified dividend income. Distributions of net capital gain, if any, are taxable as long-term capital gains for U.S. federal income tax purposes without regard to the length of time the shareholder has held shares of the Fund. A distribution of an amount in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, if any, will be treated by a shareholder as a tax-free return of capital which is applied against and reduces the shareholder's basis in his or her shares. To the extent that the amount of any such distribution exceeds the shareholder's basis in his or her shares, the excess will be treated by the shareholder as gain from the sale or exchange of shares. The U.S. federal income tax status of all distributions will be designated by each Fund and reported to the shareholders annually.

Dividends declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record as of a date in such month and paid during the following January are treated as if received on December 31 of the calendar year declared.

Because dividend and capital gain distributions reduce net asset value, a shareholder who purchases shares shortly before a Fund pays a dividend or distribution will, in effect, receive a return of a portion of his or her investment in such dividend or distribution. The dividend or distribution would nonetheless be taxable to the shareholder (if shares are held in a taxable account), even if the net asset value of shares was reduced below such shareholder's cost. However, for federal income tax purposes, the shareholder's original cost would continue as his or her tax basis, except as set forth above with respect to returns of capital.

If a Fund invests in certain pay-in-kind securities, zero coupon securities, deferred interest securities or, in general, any other securities with original issue discount (or with market discount if the Fund elects to include market discount in income currently), the Fund must accrue income on such investments for each taxable year, which generally will be prior to the receipt of the corresponding cash payments. However, each Fund must distribute to shareholders, at least annually, all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid), including such accrued income, to avoid federal income and excise taxes. Therefore, a Fund may have to dispose of its portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash, or may have to leverage itself by borrowing the cash, to satisfy these distribution requirements.

Each Fund may also acquire market discount bonds. A market discount bond is a security acquired in the secondary market at a price below its redemption value (or its adjusted issue price if it is also an original issue discount bond). If a Fund invests in a market discount bond, it will be required to treat any gain recognized on the disposition of such market discount bond as ordinary income (instead of capital gain) to the extent of the accrued market discount unless the Fund elects to include the market discount in income as it accrues.

A Fund's investment in lower-rated or unrated debt securities may present issues for the Fund if the issuers of these securities default on their obligations because the federal income tax consequences to a holder of such securities are not certain.

Each Fund may engage in certain options, futures, forwards, swaps, short sales and other transactions. These transactions may be subject to special provisions under the Code that may accelerate or defer recognition of certain gains or losses, change the character of certain gains or losses or alter the holding periods of certain of a Fund's portfolio securities. These rules could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions made to shareholders.

For federal income tax purposes, a Fund generally is required to recognize as income for each taxable year its net unrealized capital gains and losses as of the end of the year on certain futures, futures options and non-equity options positions ("year-end mark-to-market"). Generally, any gain or loss recognized with respect to such positions is considered to be 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss, without regard to the holding periods of the positions. However, in the case of positions classified as part of a "mixed straddle," in which an election is properly made, the recognition of losses on certain positions (including options, futures and futures options positions, the related securities and certain successor positions thereto) may be deferred to a later taxable year. Sale of futures contracts or

writing of call options (or futures call options) or buying put options (or futures put options) that are intended to hedge against a change in the value of securities held by a Fund: (i) will generally affect the holding period of the hedged securities; and (ii) may cause unrealized gain or loss on such securities to be recognized upon entry into the hedge.

Each Fund may enter into swaps or other notional principal contracts. Payments made or received pursuant to the terms of a notional principal contract are divided into three categories, (i) a “periodic” payment; (ii) a “nonperiodic” payment; and (iii) a “termination” payment. Periodic payments are payments made or received pursuant to a notional principal contract that are payable at intervals of one year or less during the entire term of the contract, that are based on certain types of specified indexes (which include indexes based on objective financial information), and that are based on either a single notional principal amount or a notional principal amount that varies over the term of the contract in the same proportion as the notional principal amount that measures the other party’s payments. A nonperiodic payment is any payment made or received with respect to a notional principal contract that is not a periodic payment or a “termination payment.” All taxpayers, regardless of their method of accounting, must generally recognize for federal income tax purposes the ratable daily portion of a periodic and a nonperiodic payment for the taxable year to which that payment relates.

A Fund’s entry into a short sale transaction, an option or certain other contracts could be treated as the constructive sale of an appreciated financial position, causing the Fund to realize gain, but not loss, on the position.

The application of certain requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company and the application of certain other federal income tax rules may be unclear in some respects in connection with investments in certain derivatives and other investments. As a result, a Fund may be required to limit the extent to which it invests in such investments and it is also possible that the IRS may not agree with the Fund’s treatment of such investments. In addition, the tax treatment of derivatives and certain other investments may be affected by future legislation, Treasury Regulations and guidance issued by the IRS (which could apply retroactively) that could affect the timing, character and amount of a Fund’s income and gains and distributions to shareholders, affect whether a Fund has made sufficient distributions and otherwise satisfied the requirements to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid federal income and excise taxes or limit the extent to which a Fund may invest in certain derivatives and other investments in the future.

Foreign exchange gains and losses realized by a Fund in connection with certain transactions involving foreign currency-denominated debt securities, certain options and futures contracts relating to foreign currency, foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currencies, or payables or receivables denominated in a foreign currency are subject to Section 988 of the Code, which generally causes such gain and loss to be treated as ordinary income or loss and may affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders.

To the extent a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax treaties between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. Because the amount of a Fund’s investments in various countries will change from time to time, it is not possible to determine the effective rate of such taxes in advance. The Funds do not expect to satisfy the requirements for passing through to their shareholders their pro rata share of qualified foreign taxes paid by the relevant Fund, with the result that each Fund’s net investment income will be reduced by the foreign taxes paid by the Fund and each Fund’s shareholders will not be required to include such taxes in their gross incomes and will not be entitled to a tax deduction or credit for such taxes on their own federal income tax returns.

Generally, the character of the income or capital gains that a Fund receives from another investment company will pass through to the Fund’s shareholders as long as the Fund and the other investment company each qualify as regulated investment companies. However, to the extent that another investment company that qualifies as a regulated investment company realizes net losses on its investments for a given taxable year, a Fund will not be able to recognize its share of those losses until it disposes of shares of such investment company. Moreover, even when a Fund does make such a disposition, a portion of its loss may be recognized as a long-term capital loss, which will not be treated as favorably for federal income tax purposes as an ordinary deduction. In particular, a Fund will not be able to offset any capital losses from its dispositions of shares of other investment companies against its ordinary income. As a result of the foregoing

rules, and certain other special rules, it is possible that the amounts of net investment income and net capital gains that a Fund will be required to distribute to shareholders will be greater than such amounts would have been had the Fund invested directly in the securities held by the investment companies in which it invests, rather than investing in shares of the investment companies. For similar reasons, the character of distributions from a Fund (e.g., long-term capital gain, qualified dividend income, etc.) will not necessarily be the same as it would have been had the Fund invested directly in the securities held by the investment companies in which it invests.

Each Fund's investments in REIT equity securities may result in the Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings; if the Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to Fund shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Investments in REIT equity securities also may require a Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, a Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. Dividends received by a Fund from a REIT will not qualify for the corporate dividends received deduction and generally will not constitute qualified dividend income.

Under a notice issued by the IRS, a portion of a Fund's income from residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs") or from a REIT (or other pass-through entity) that is attributable to the REIT's residual interest in a REMIC or an equity interest in a taxable mortgage pool (referred to in the Code as an "excess inclusion") will be subject to federal income tax in all events. This notice also provides that excess inclusion income of a regulated investment company, such as the Funds, will be allocated to shareholders of the regulated investment company in proportion to the dividends received by such shareholders, with the same consequences as if the shareholders held the related REMIC or taxable mortgage pool interest directly. In general, excess inclusion income allocated to shareholders (i) cannot be offset by net operating losses (subject to a limited exception for certain thrift institutions), (ii) will constitute unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") to entities (including a qualified pension plan, an individual retirement account, a 401(k) plan, a Keogh plan or other tax-exempt entity) subject to tax on UBTI, thereby potentially requiring such an entity that is allocated excess inclusion income, and otherwise might not be required to file a federal income tax return, to file a tax return and pay tax on such income, and (iii) in the case of a non-U.S. shareholder, will not qualify for any reduction in U.S. federal withholding tax. In addition, if at any time during any taxable year a "disqualified organization" (as defined by the Code) is a record holder of a share in a regulated investment company, then the regulated investment company will be subject to a tax equal to that portion of its excess inclusion income for the taxable year that is allocable to the disqualified organization, multiplied by the highest federal income tax rate imposed on corporations.

Each Fund anticipates distributing to shareholders annually all net capital gains, if any, that have been recognized for federal income tax purposes including year-end mark-to-market gains. Shareholders will be advised of the nature of these payments.

Each Fund is subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on the excess of the required distribution for a calendar year over the distributed amount for such calendar year. The required distribution is the sum of 98% of the Fund's ordinary income for the calendar year plus 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31, plus any undistributed amounts from prior calendar years, minus any overdistribution from prior calendar years. The Funds intend to declare or distribute dividends during the appropriate periods of an amount sufficient to prevent imposition of this 4% excise tax.

A shareholder who redeems or exchanges shares of a Fund will generally recognize capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes measured by the difference between the value of the shares redeemed or exchanged and the basis of such shares. If a shareholder held such shares for more than one year, the gain, if any, will be a long-term capital gain. Long-term capital gain rates applicable to individuals have been temporarily reduced, in general, to 15% with a 0% rate applying to taxpayers who would otherwise be in the 10% and 15% rate brackets, for taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2012. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, the long-term capital gain tax rate is scheduled to return to 20%, with a 10% rate applying to taxpayers in the 15% bracket. The gain or loss on shares held for one year or less will generally be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. If a shareholder realizes a loss on the

redemption of a Fund's shares and reinvests in substantially identical shares of the Fund (including through dividend reinvestment) or other substantially identical stock or securities within 30 days before or after the redemption, the transactions may be subject to the "wash sale" rules resulting in a postponement of the recognition of such loss for federal income tax purposes. In such a case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss realized on the redemption of Fund shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received by the shareholder with respect to such shares. Capital losses may be subject to limitations on their use by a shareholder.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. Each Fund may purchase the securities of certain foreign investment funds or trusts called passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"). In addition to bearing its proportionate share of the Fund's expenses (management fees and operating expenses), shareholders will also indirectly bear similar expenses of such PFICs. Gains on the sale of PFIC holdings will be deemed to be ordinary income regardless of how long the Fund holds its investment. In addition, the Fund may be subject to corporate income tax and an interest charge on certain dividends and capital gains earned (or deemed earned) from PFICs, regardless of whether such income and gains are distributed to shareholders.

Each Fund intends to make a mark-to-market election, where applicable, to treat PFICs as sold on the last day of the Fund's taxable year and recognize any gains for federal income tax purposes at that time; such losses may not be recognized or may be limited. Such gains will be considered ordinary income which the Fund will be required to distribute even though it has not sold the security and received cash to pay such distributions. In addition, under certain circumstances another election may be available that would require the Fund to include its share of the PFIC's income and net capital gain annually in income, regardless of whether distributions are received from the PFIC in a given year.

Withholding. A Fund may be required to withhold, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a portion of all distributions and redemption proceeds payable to a shareholder who fails to provide the Fund with his or her correct taxpayer identification number or who fails to make required certifications or if the Fund or a shareholder has been notified by the IRS that the shareholder is subject to backup withholding. Certain corporate and other shareholders specified in the Code and the regulations thereunder are exempt from backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability on such shareholder's federal income tax return.

Non-U.S. shareholders, including shareholders who, with respect to the U.S., are nonresident alien individuals, may be subject to U.S. withholding tax on certain distributions (whether received in cash or shares) at a rate of 30% or such lower rate as prescribed by an applicable tax treaty. However, effective for taxable years of a Fund beginning before January 1, 2012, the Fund will generally not be required to withhold tax on any amounts paid to a non-U.S. investor with respect to dividends attributable to "qualified short-term gain" (i.e., the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) designated as such by the Fund and dividends attributable to certain U.S. source interest income that would not be subject to federal withholding tax if earned directly by a non-U.S. person, provided such amounts are properly designated by the Fund. A Fund may choose not to designate such amounts.

Special rules apply to foreign persons who receive distributions from a Fund that are attributable to gain from "United States real property interests" ("USRPIs"). The Code defines USRPIs to include direct holdings of U.S. real property and any interest (other than an interest solely as a creditor) in a "United States real property holding corporation." The Code defines a United States real property holding corporation as any corporation whose USRPIs make up 50% or more of the fair market value of its USRPIs, its interests in real property located outside the United States, plus any other assets it uses in a trade or business. In general, if a Fund is a United States real property holding company (determined without regard to certain exceptions), distributions by the Fund that are attributable to (a) gains realized on the disposition of USRPIs by the Fund and (b) distributions received by the Fund from a lower-tier regulated investment company or REIT that the Fund is required to treat as USRPI gain in its hands will retain their character as gains realized from USRPIs in the hands of the foreign persons. If the foreign shareholder holds (or has held at any time during the prior year) more than a 5% interest in a class of stock of a Fund, such distributions received by the shareholder with respect to such class of stock will

be treated as gains “effectively connected” with the conduct of a “U.S. trade or business,” and subject to tax at graduated rates. Moreover, such shareholders will be required to file a U.S. income tax return for the year in which the gain was recognized and the Fund will be required to withhold 35% of the amount of such distribution. In the case of all other foreign persons (i.e., those whose interest in the Fund did not exceed 5% at any time during the prior year), the USRPI distribution will be treated as ordinary income (regardless of any designation by the Fund that such distribution is qualified short-term gain or net capital gain) and the Fund must withhold 30% (or a lower applicable treaty rate) of the amount of the distribution paid to such foreign persons.

In addition, if a Fund is a United States real property holding corporation or former United States real property holding corporation, the Fund may be required to withhold U.S. tax upon a redemption of shares by a greater-than-5% shareholder that is a foreign person, and that shareholder would be required to file a U.S. income tax return for the year of the disposition of the USRPI and pay any additional tax due on the gain. Prior to January 1, 2012, no withholding is generally required with respect to amounts paid in redemption of shares of a fund if the fund is a domestically controlled qualified investment entity, or, in certain other limited cases, if a fund (whether or not domestically controlled) holds substantial investments in regulated investment companies that are domestically controlled qualified investment entities.

Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the application to their own circumstances of the above-described general federal income taxation rules and with respect to other federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences to them before investing in a Fund’s shares.

APPENDIX – RATINGS

Ratings in General

A rating of a rating service represents the service’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 Adviser believes that the quality of debt securities in which the Fund may invest should be continuously reviewed and that individual analysts give different weights 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 service, each rating should be evaluated independently. Ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by the rating services from other sources which 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.

The following is a description of the characteristics of ratings of long-term corporate debt securities used by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) and Standard & Poor’s Corporation (“S&P”).

Ratings by Moody’s

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

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

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

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

Ba. Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B. Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa. Obligations rated Caa are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca. Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C. Obligations rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody’s applies numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 in each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa in its corporate bond rating system. The modifier 1 indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

Ratings by S&P

AAA. An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

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

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

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

BB, B, CCC, CC, and C

Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' 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.

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 which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment 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 commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment 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 commitment 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 commitment on the obligation.

CC. An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.

C. A 'C' rating is assigned to obligations that are currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, obligations that have payment arrearages allowed by the terms of the documents, or obligations of an issuer that is the subject of a bankruptcy petition or similar action which have not experienced a payment default. Among others, the 'C' rating may be assigned to subordinated debt, preferred stock or other obligations on which cash payments have been suspended in accordance with the instrument's terms.

D. An obligation rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The 'D' rating also

will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

Plus (+) or minus (-)

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

NR

This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor's does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.