

SENBANC FUND
(an Investment Portfolio of The RBB Fund, Inc.)

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

December 31, 2009

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) provides supplementary information pertaining to shares (the “Shares”) representing interests in the Senbanc Fund (the “Fund”) of The RBB Fund, Inc. (the “Company”). This SAI is not a prospectus, and should be read only in conjunction with the Fund’s Prospectus dated December 31, 2009 (the “Prospectus”). The Fund commenced operations on July 8, 1999 as a separate series (the “Predecessor Fund”) of Hilliard Lyons Research Trust (the “Trust”). On August 31, 2005, the Predecessor Fund was reorganized as a new series of the Company. A copy of the Prospectus and the Fund’s Annual Report may be obtained free of charge by calling toll-free (800) 444-1854. No other part of the Fund’s Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

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FUND HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION

The Company is an open-end management investment company currently operating nineteen separate investment companies. The Company is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”), and was organized as a Maryland corporation on February 29, 1988. This SAI pertains to one class of shares representing interests in one non-diversified portfolio of the Company, which is offered by the Prospectus. Financial and performance information included in the Prospectus and this SAI for periods prior to September 1, 2005 is that of the Predecessor Fund.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

The following information supplements the discussion of the Fund’s investment objective, strategies and risks discussed in the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The investment objective is fundamental and may only be changed with shareholder approval.

Investment Philosophy

Hilliard Lyons Research Advisors, a division of J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC (the “Adviser”) uses a *value* investment style for the Fund. The Adviser seeks to identify the most undervalued Banks (as defined below under the section entitled “Principal Types of Investments and Related Risks”) by using an investment model that considers financial ratios and other quantitative information. Generally, such Banks have at least six years of current or predecessor operating history and well-managed organizations and operations. The Fund’s portfolio is weighted most heavily to the equity securities of Banks that the investment model indicates are most undervalued for the longest period of time.

Principal Types of Investments and Related Risks

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of banks and financial institutions (which are generally referred to herein as “Banks”). See, however, “Debt Securities and Money Market Instruments.” Securities of Banks are publicly traded equity securities of banks and financial institutions conducting at least 50% of their business through banking subsidiaries. Banks may include commercial banks, industrial banks, consumer banks, and bank holding companies that receive at least 50% of their income through their bank subsidiaries, as well as regional and money center banks. A regional bank is one that provides full-service banking (*i.e.*, savings accounts, checking accounts, commercial lending and real estate lending), has assets that are primarily of domestic origin, and typically has a principal office outside of a large metropolitan area (*e.g.*, New York City or Chicago). A money center bank is one with a strong international banking business and a significant percentage of international assets, and is typically located in a large metropolitan area. To the extent that the Fund invests in the equity securities of bank holding companies, a portion of the Fund’s assets may be indirectly invested in nonbanking entities, since bank holding companies may derive a portion of their income from such entities.

Generally, the equity securities in which the Fund invests are common stocks; however, the Fund may also at times acquire (through its common stock holdings) preferred stock, warrants, rights or other securities that are convertible into common stock. The Fund generally invests in equity securities of Banks which have at least \$500 million in consolidated total assets; however, the Fund’s investments are not influenced by a Bank’s market capitalization (large, medium or small).

The activities of banks are subject to extensive regulations which may limit both the amount and types of loans that may be made and the interest rates that may be charged. In addition, the profitability of the banking industry is largely dependent upon the availability and costs of funds for the purpose of financing lending operations under prevailing money market conditions. General economic conditions as well as exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties play an important part in the operation of this industry.

Your investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government entity. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment program. We recommend that you consider an investment in the Fund as only one portion of your overall investment portfolio.

Market Risk. Investments in equity securities are subject to inherent market risks and fluctuations in value due to earnings, economic conditions and other factors beyond the Adviser’s control. Therefore, the return and net asset value of the Fund will fluctuate, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

Industry Concentration Risk. Since the Fund's investments will be concentrated in the banking industry, the Fund will be subject to risks in addition to those that apply to the general equity market. Events may occur that significantly affect the entire banking industry. Thus, the Fund's share value may at times increase or decrease at a faster rate than the share value of a mutual fund with investments in many industries. In addition, despite some measure of deregulation, Banks are still subject to extensive governmental regulation which limits their activities. The availability and cost of funds to Banks are crucial to their profitability. Consequently, volatile interest rates and deteriorating economic conditions can adversely affect their financial performance and condition.

Nondiversification Risk. The Fund is *nondiversified*, meaning that it is not limited in the proportion of its assets that it may invest in the obligations of a single issuer. However, the Fund will comply with diversification requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), for qualification as a regulated investment company. As a nondiversified fund, the Fund may invest a greater proportion of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers, and may be subject to greater risk and substantial losses as a result of changes in the financial condition or the market's assessment of the issuers.

Small Company Risk. The Adviser may invest the Fund's assets in smaller and medium-sized companies. Investment in smaller companies involves greater risk than investment in larger companies. The stocks of smaller companies often fluctuate in price to a greater degree than stocks of larger companies. Smaller companies may have more limited financial resources and less liquid trading markets for their stock. The Fund's share price may experience greater volatility when the Fund is more heavily invested in smaller and medium-sized companies.

Other Types of Investments and Related Risks

Although they are not principal types of investments and strategies of the Fund, the Fund may also invest to a limited extent in the following types of investments and is subject to the risks of such investments.

Debt Securities and Money Market Instruments. For cash management purposes as part of the Adviser's disciplined investment approach or when the Adviser believes that market conditions warrant it (*i.e.*, a temporary defensive position), the Fund may invest a portion of its total assets in obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities and debt securities of companies in any industry, including corporate notes, bonds and debentures. Investments in debt securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk. The market value of debt securities in the Fund's portfolio will decrease as interest rates rise and increase as interest rates fall. In addition, to the extent the Fund invests in debt securities, the Fund's share price will be subject to losses from possible financial difficulties of borrowers whose debt securities are held by the Fund. Debt securities in which the Fund may invest will generally be rated at least Aa by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"), AA by Standard & Poor's Corporation ("Standard & Poor's" or "S&P") or the equivalent by other nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (see Appendix A — "Description of Securities Ratings"). In general, the ratings of Moody's and S&P represent the opinions of these agencies as to the quality of the securities which they rate. It should be emphasized, however, that such ratings are relative and subjective and are not absolute standards of quality. Subsequent to its purchase by the Fund, an issue of securities may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below the minimum required for purchase by the Fund. Neither of these events will require the sale of the securities by the Fund, but the Adviser will consider the event in its determination of whether the Fund should continue to hold the securities. In the event that a security held by the Fund is downgraded or is placed on a credit watch by a rating agency, the value of such security may decline and the Fund may consequently experience losses in respect of such security. To the extent that the Fund holds cash or invests in debt securities and money market instruments, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Although a Fund's investments in U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by U.S. government agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises, such as the Government National Mortgage Association, are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, while obligations issued by others, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and Federal Home Loan Banks ("FHLBs"), are backed solely by the ability of the entity to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the entity's own resources. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law.

In September 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") announced that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac would be placed in conservatorship under the FHFA. The effect that this conservatorship will have on Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac's debt and equity and on securities guaranteed by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac is unclear.

There is risk that the U.S. Government will not provide financial support to its agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises. The Fund may purchase U.S. Government securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as those issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government securities held by the Fund may greatly exceed their current resources, including their legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that these issuers will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

Convertible Securities. The Fund generally may not purchase but may acquire (through its holdings in common stocks) convertible securities. These may include corporate notes or preferred stock, but are ordinarily long-term debt obligations convertible at a stated exchange rate into common stock of the issuer. All convertible securities entitle the holder to exchange the securities for a specified number of shares of common stock, usually of the same company, at specified prices within a certain period of time. They also entitle the holder to receive interest or dividends until the holder elects to exercise the conversion privilege.

As with all debt securities, the market value of convertible securities tends to decrease as interest rates rise and, conversely, to increase as interest rates fall. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than nonconvertible securities of similar quality. However, when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security tends to reflect the value of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the convertible security tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and thus may not depreciate to the same extent as the underlying common stock.

The provisions of any convertible security determine its ranking in a company's capital structure. In the case of subordinated convertible debentures, the holders' claims on assets and earnings are subordinated to the claims of other creditors, and are senior to the claims of preferred and common shareholders. In the case of convertible preferred stock, the holders' claims on assets and earnings are subordinated to the claims of all creditors and are senior to the claims of common shareholders.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities. The Fund generally may not purchase but may acquire (through its holdings in common stocks) securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis. Delivery of and payment for these securities may occur a month or more after the date of the transaction. The purchase price and the interest rate payable, if any, are fixed on the purchase commitment date or at the time the settlement date is fixed. The securities so purchased are subject to market fluctuation, and no income accrues to the Fund until settlement takes place. At the time the Fund makes the commitment to purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, it must record the transaction and reflect the value of such securities each day in determining its net asset value. At the time it is received, a when-issued security may be valued at less than its purchase price. The Fund must make commitments for such when-issued transactions only when it intends to acquire the securities. To facilitate such purchases, the Fund must earmark or segregate liquid assets in an amount at least equal to such commitments. On delivery dates for such transactions, the Fund must meet its obligations from maturities or sales of the securities held in the segregated account or from cash on hand.

Illiquid Securities. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. Securities may be illiquid because they are unlisted or subject to legal restrictions on resale, or due to other factors which, in the Adviser's opinion, raise questions concerning the Fund's ability to liquidate the securities in a timely and orderly manner without substantial loss. While such purchases may be made at an advantageous price and offer attractive opportunities for investment not otherwise available on the open market, the Fund may not have the same freedom to dispose of such securities as in the case of the purchase of securities in the open market or in a public distribution. These securities may be resold in a liquid dealer or institutional trading market, but the Fund may experience delays in its attempts to dispose of such securities. If adverse market conditions develop, the Fund may not be able to obtain as favorable a price as that prevailing at the time the decision is made to sell. In any case, where a thin market exists for a particular security, public knowledge of a proposed sale of a large block may depress the market price of such securities.

Repurchase Agreements. From time to time, the Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with qualified banks or securities broker-dealers which furnish collateral at least equal in value or market price to the amount of their repurchase obligation. Under the terms of a typical repurchase agreement, the Fund acquires an underlying debt obligation for a relatively short period (usually not more than seven days), subject to an obligation of the seller to repurchase, and the Fund to resell, the obligation at an agreed-upon price and time, thereby determining the yield during the Fund's holding period. This arrangement results in a fixed rate of return that is not subject to market fluctuations during the Fund's holding period. The value of the underlying securities is monitored on an ongoing basis by the Adviser to ensure that the value is at least equal at all times to the total amount of the repurchase obligation, including interest. The Fund bears a risk of loss in the event that the other party to a repurchase agreement defaults on its obligations and the Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights to dispose of the underlying securities, including the risk of a possible decline in the value of the underlying securities during the period in which the Fund seeks to assert its rights to them, the risk of incurring expenses associated with asserting those rights and the risk of losing all or a part of the income from the agreement. In addition, if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the seller of the security, realization upon the collateral by the Fund may be delayed or limited.

The Fund only enters into repurchase agreements involving U.S. government obligations, or obligations of its agencies or instrumentalities, usually for a period of seven days or less. The term of each of the Fund's repurchase agreements is always less than one year and the Fund does not enter into repurchase agreements of a duration of more than seven days if, taken together with all other illiquid securities in the Fund's portfolio, more than 15% of its net assets would be so invested.

Warrants and Rights. The Fund generally may not purchase but may acquire (through its holdings in common stocks) warrants and rights, which are securities permitting, but not obligating, their holder to purchase the underlying securities at a predetermined price. Generally, warrants and rights do not carry with them the right to receive dividends or exercise voting rights with respect to the underlying securities, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. As a result, an investment in warrants and rights may be considered to entail greater investment risk than certain other types of investments. In addition, the value of warrants and rights does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities, and they cease to have value if they are not exercised on or prior to their expiration date. Investment in warrants and rights increases the potential profit or loss to be realized from the investment of a given amount of the Fund's assets as compared with investing the same amount in the underlying stock.

Lending. The Fund may make short-term loans of its portfolio securities to banks, brokers and dealers. Lending portfolio securities exposes the Fund to the risk that the borrower may fail to return the loaned securities or may not be able to provide additional collateral or that the Fund may experience delays in recovery of the loaned securities or loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails financially. To minimize these risks, the borrower must agree to maintain collateral marked to market daily, in the form of cash or U.S. government obligations, with the Fund's custodian in an amount at least equal to the market value of the loaned securities.

Borrowing. The Fund may have to deal with unpredictable cash flows as shareholders purchase and redeem shares. Under adverse conditions, the Fund might have to sell portfolio securities to raise cash to pay for redemptions at a time when investment considerations would not favor such sales. In addition, frequent purchases and sales of portfolio securities tend to decrease Fund performance by increasing transaction expenses.

The Fund may deal with unpredictable cash flows by borrowing money. Through such borrowings the Fund may avoid selling portfolio securities to raise cash to pay for redemptions at a time when investment considerations would not favor such sales. In addition, the Fund's performance may be improved due to a decrease in the number of portfolio transactions. After borrowing money, if subsequent shareholder purchases do not provide sufficient cash to repay the borrowed monies, the Fund will liquidate portfolio securities in an orderly manner to repay the borrowed money.

To the extent that the Fund borrowed money prior to selling securities, the Fund would be leveraged such that the Fund's net assets may appreciate or depreciate in value more than an unleveraged portfolio of similar securities. Since substantially all of the Fund's assets will fluctuate in value and the interest obligations on borrowings may be fixed, the net asset value per share of the Fund will increase more when the Fund's portfolio assets increase in value and decrease more when the Fund's portfolio assets decrease in value than would otherwise be the case. Moreover, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the returns which the Fund earns on portfolio securities. Under adverse conditions, the Fund might be forced to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when market conditions would not be conducive to favorable selling prices for the securities.

Special Note Regarding Market Events. Events in the financial sector over the past year have resulted in reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets and in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestically and internationally. While entire markets have been impacted, issuers that have exposure to the real estate, mortgage and credit markets have been particularly affected. These events and the potential for continuing market turbulence may have an adverse effect on the underlying investment companies' investments. It is uncertain how long these conditions will continue.

The instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. government to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and certain segments of the financial markets. Federal, state and foreign governments, regulatory agencies, and self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude an underlying investment company's, and thus a Fund's, ability to achieve its investment objective.

Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and such ownership or disposition may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of the underlying investment companies' holdings.

FUND POLICIES

Fundamental Policies

The Fund has adopted the following fundamental policies for the protection of shareholders that may not be changed without the approval of a majority of the Fund's outstanding shares, defined in the 1940 Act as the lesser of (i) 67% of the Fund's shares present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present in person or by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the Fund's outstanding shares. Under these policies, **the Fund may not:**

1. Borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act and as interpreted or modified by a regulatory authority having jurisdiction from time to time;
2. Issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act and as interpreted by a regulatory authority having jurisdiction from time to time;
3. Purchase physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities;
4. Engage in the business of underwriting securities issued by others, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed an underwriter in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities;
5. Purchase or sell real estate, which term does not include securities of companies which deal in real estate or mortgages or investments secured by real estate or interests therein, except that the Fund reserves freedom of action to hold and sell real estate acquired as a result of the Fund's ownership of securities;
6. Make loans to other persons except (i) loans of portfolio securities, and (ii) to the extent that entry into repurchase agreements and the purchase of debt instruments or interests in indebtedness in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies may be deemed to be loans; or
7. Concentrate its investments in a particular industry, as that term is used in the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by a regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time, except that the Fund will concentrate its investments in the banking industry.

Nonfundamental Policies

In addition to the fundamental policies stated above, the Board voluntarily has adopted the following policies and restrictions which are observed in the conduct of the Fund's affairs. These represent intentions of the Board based upon current circumstances. They differ from fundamental investment policies in that they may be changed or amended by action of the Board without prior notice to or approval of shareholders. Accordingly, the Fund may not:

1. Invest for the purpose of exercising control over management of any company;
2. Invest its assets in securities of any investment company, except by open market purchases, including an ordinary broker's commission, or in connection with a merger, acquisition of assets, consolidation or reorganization, and any investments in the securities of other investment companies will be in compliance with the 1940 Act;
3. Invest more than 15% of the value of its net assets in illiquid securities; or
4. Invest in 10% or more of any class of voting securities of a state member bank or bank holding company (as defined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System).

Under normal market circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of banks and financial institutions. The Board will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in the Fund's 80% investment policy.

If any percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of an investment, a later increase or decrease in the percentage resulting from a change in the value of portfolio securities or in the amount of the Fund's assets will not constitute a violation of such restriction.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Company has adopted, on behalf of the Fund, a policy relating to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities to ensure that disclosure of information about portfolio holdings is in the best interests of Fund shareholders. The policies relating to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities are designed to allow disclosure of portfolio holdings information where necessary to the Fund's operation without compromising the integrity or performance of the Fund. It is the policy of the Company that disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings to a select person or persons prior to the release of such holdings to the public ("selective disclosure") is prohibited, unless there are legitimate business purposes for selective disclosure.

The Company discloses portfolio holdings information as required in regulatory filings and shareholder reports and as required by federal and state securities laws and may disclose portfolio holdings information in response to requests by governmental authorities. As required by the federal securities laws, including the 1940 Act, the Company will disclose the Fund's portfolio holdings in applicable regulatory filings, including shareholder reports, reports on Form N-CSR and Form N-Q or such other filings, reports or disclosure documents as the applicable regulatory authorities may require.

The Company may distribute or authorize the distribution of information about the Fund's portfolio holdings that is not publicly available to its third-party service providers, which include PFPC Trust Company (which will be renamed PNC Trust Company effective June 7, 2010), the custodian; PNC Global Investment Servicing (U.S.) Inc. ("PNC"), the administrator, accounting agent and transfer agent; Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm; Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, legal counsel; RR Donnelley Financial, the financial printer; and RiskMetrics Group, (formerly known as Institutional Shareholder Services Inc.) the Fund's proxy voting service. These service providers are required to keep such information confidential and are prohibited from trading based on the information or otherwise using the information except as necessary in providing services to the Fund. Such holdings are released on conditions of confidentiality, which include appropriate trading prohibitions. "Conditions of confidentiality" include confidentiality terms included in written agreements, implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g. attorney-client relationship), or required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody services provided by financial institutions). Portfolio holdings may also be provided earlier to shareholders and their agents who receive redemptions in kind that reflect a pro rata allocation of all securities held in the Fund's portfolio.

Portfolio holdings may also be disclosed, upon authorization by a designated officer of the Adviser, to certain independent reporting agencies recognized by the SEC as acceptable agencies for the reporting of industry statistical information. The foregoing disclosures are made pursuant to the Company's policy on selective disclosure of portfolio holdings. The Board of Directors of the Company or a committee thereof may, in limited circumstances, permit other selective disclosure of portfolio holdings subject to a confidentiality agreement and/or trading restrictions. Portfolio holdings may also be provided earlier to shareholders and their agents who receive redemptions in kind that reflect a pro rata allocation of all securities held in the Fund's portfolio.

The Adviser reserves the right to refuse to fulfill any request for portfolio holdings information from a shareholder or non-shareholder if it believes that providing such information will be contrary to the best interests of the Fund.

Any violations of the policy set forth above as well as any corrective action undertaken to address such violations must be reported by the Adviser, director, officer or third party service provider to the Company's Chief Compliance Officer who will determine whether the violation should be reported immediately to the Board of Directors of the Company or at the next quarterly Board meeting.

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

The business and affairs of the Company are managed under the direction of the Company's Board of Directors. The Company is organized under and managed pursuant to Maryland law. The Directors and executive officers of the Company, their dates of birth, business addresses and principal occupations during the past five years are set forth below.

Name, Address, and Date of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Director*	Other Directorships Held by Director
DISINTERESTED DIRECTORS					
Nicholas A. Giordano 103 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 DOB: 03/43	Director	2006 to present	Consultant, financial services organizations from 1997 to present.	19	Kalmar Pooled Investment Trust; (registered investment company) WT Mutual Fund; (registered investment company) Independence Blue Cross; IntriCon Corporation (body worn device company)
Francis J. McKay 103 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 DOB: 12/35	Director	1988 to present	Retired; Vice President, Fox Chase Cancer Center (biomedical research and medical care) (2000-2004).	19	None

<u>Name, Address, and Date of Birth</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with Fund</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served¹</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Director*</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Director</u>
Arnold M. Reichman 103 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 DOB: 5/48	Chairman Director	2005 to present 1991 to present	Director, Gabelli Group Capital Partners, L.P. (an investment partnership) from 2000 to 2006.	19	None
Marvin E. Sternberg 103 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 DOB: 3/34	Director	1991 to present	Since 1974, Chairman, Director and President, MTI Holding Group, Inc. (formerly known as Moyco Technologies, Inc.) (manufacturer of precision coated and industrial abrasives).	19	MTI Holding Group, Inc. (formerly known as Moyco Technologies, Inc.)
Robert A. Straniere 103 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 DOB: 3/41	Director	2006 to present	Since 2009, Administrative Law Judge, New York City. Founding Partner, Straniere Law Firm (1980 to date); Partner, Gotham Strategies (consulting firm) (2005 to date); Partner, The Gotham Global Group (consulting firm) (2005 to date); President, The New York City Hot Dog Company (2005 to date); Partner, Kanter-Davidoff (law firm) (2006 to present).	19	Reich and Tang Group (asset management); The SPARX Asia Funds Group (registered investment company)
INTERESTED DIRECTORS²					
Julian A. Brodsky 103 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 DOB: 7/33	Director	1988 to present	Since 1969, Director and Vice Chairman, Comcast Corporation (cable television and communications).	19	Comcast Corporation; AMDOCS Limited (service provider to telecommunications companies)
Robert Sablowsky 103 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 DOB: 4/38	Director	1991 to present	Since July 2002, Senior Vice President and prior thereto, Executive Vice President, of Oppenheimer & Co., Inc., formerly Fahnestock & Co., Inc. (a registered broker-dealer). Since November 2004, Director of Kensington Funds.	19	Kensington Funds (registered investment company) 6 Portfolios

<u>Name, Address, and Date of Birth</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with Fund</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served¹</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Director*</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Director</u>
J. Richard Carnall 103 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 DOB: 9/38	Director	2002 to present	Director of Haydon Bolts, Inc. (bolt manufacturer) and Parkway Real Estate Company (subsidiary of Haydon Bolts, Inc.) since 1984; and Director of Cornerstone Bank since March 2004.	19	Cornerstone Bank

OFFICERS

Salvatore Faia, Esquire, CPA Vigilant Compliance Services Brandywine Two 5 Christy Drive, Suite 209 Chadds Ford, PA 19317 DOB: 12/62	President and Chief Compliance Officer	President June 2009 to present and Chief Compliance Officer 2004 to present	President, Vigilant Compliance Services since 2004; Senior Legal Counsel, PNC Global Investment Servicing (U.S.), Inc. from 2002 to 2004; and Director of Energy Income Partnership since 2005.	N/A	N/A
Joel Weiss 103 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 DOB: 1/63	Treasurer	June 2009 to present	Vice President and Managing Director, PNC Global Investment Servicing (U.S.) Inc. since 1993.	N/A	N/A
Jennifer Rogers 301 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 DOB: 7/74	Secretary	2007 to present	Since 2005, Vice President and Counsel, PNC Global Investment Servicing (U.S.), Inc. (financial services company); Associate, Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young, LLC (law firm) from 1999 to 2005.	N/A	N/A
James G. Shaw 103 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 DOB: 10/60	Assistant Treasurer	2005 to present	Since 1995, Vice President of PNC Global Investment Servicing (U.S.) Inc. (financial services company).	N/A	N/A
Michael P. Malloy One Logan Square 18 th and Cherry Streets Philadelphia, PA 19103 DOB: 07/59	Assistant Secretary	1999 to present	Partner, Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP (law firm) since 1993.	N/A	N/A

* Each Director oversees nineteen portfolios of the Company that are currently offered for sale.

1. Subject to the Company's Retirement Policy, each Director may continue to serve as a Director until the last day of the calendar year in which the applicable Director attains age 75 or until the last day of year 2011, whichever is later, or until his successor is elected and qualified or his death, resignation or removal. The Board reserves the right to waive the requirements of the Policy with respect to an individual Director. Each officer holds office at the pleasure of the Board of Directors until the next special meeting of the Company or until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified, or until he or she dies, resigns or is removed.

2. Messrs. Brodsky, Carnall and Sablowsky are considered “interested persons” of the Company as that term is defined in the 1940 Act and are referred to as “Interested Directors.” Mr. Brodsky is an “Interested Director” of the Company because a family foundation and certain family trusts own shares of JPMorgan Chase & Co. The investment adviser to the Company’s Bear Stearns CUFS MLP Mortgage Portfolio, Bear Stearns Asset Management, Inc., is an indirect subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase. Mr. Carnall is an “Interested Director” of the Company because he owns shares of The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. The investment adviser to the Company’s Money Market Portfolio, BlackRock Institutional Management Corporation, and the Company’s principal underwriter, PFPC Distributors, Inc., are indirect subsidiaries of The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. Mr. Sablowsky is considered an “Interested Director” of the Company by virtue of his position as an officer of Oppenheimer & Co., Inc., a registered broker-dealer.

The Board and Standing Committees

Board. The Board of Directors is comprised of eight individuals, three of whom are considered “Interested” Directors as defined by the 1940 Act. The remaining Directors are referred to as “Disinterested” or “Independent” Directors. The Board meets at least quarterly to review the investment performance of each portfolio in the mutual fund family and other operational matters, including policies and procedures with respect to compliance with regulatory and other requirements. Currently, the Board of Directors has an Audit Committee, an Executive Committee, a Nominating and Governance Committee and a Regulatory Oversight Committee. The responsibilities of each committee and its members are described below.

Audit Committee. The Board has an Audit Committee comprised of one Interested Director and three Independent Directors. The current members of the Audit Committee are Messrs. Brodsky, Giordano, McKay and Sternberg. The Audit Committee, among other things, reviews results of the annual audit and approves the firm(s) to serve as independent auditors. The Audit Committee convened six times during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2009.

Executive Committee. The Board has an Executive Committee comprised of one Interested Director and three Independent Directors. The current members of the Executive Committee are Messrs. Giordano, Reichman, Sablowsky and Sternberg. The Executive Committee may generally carry on and manage the business of the Company when the Board of Directors is not in session. The Executive Committee convened twice during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2009.

Nominating and Governance Committee. The Board has a Nominating and Governance Committee comprised only of Independent Directors. The current members of the Nominating and Governance Committee are Messrs. Giordano, McKay and Reichman. The Nominating and Governance Committee recommends to the Board of Directors all persons to be nominated as Directors of the Company. The Nominating and Governance Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders. Recommendations should be submitted to the Committee care of the Company’s Secretary. The Nominating and Governance Committee convened once during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2009.

Regulatory Oversight Committee. The Board has a Regulatory Oversight Committee comprised of two Interested Directors and two Independent Directors. The current members of the Regulatory Oversight Committee are Messrs. Carnall, Reichman, Sablowsky and Straniere. The Regulatory Oversight Committee monitors regulatory developments in the mutual fund industry and focuses on various regulatory aspects of the operation of the Company. The Regulatory Oversight Committee convened five times during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2009.

Director Ownership of Shares of the Company

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each Director in the Fund and in all of the portfolios (which for each Director comprise all registered investment companies within the Company's family of investment companies overseen by him), as of December 31, 2008.

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Portfolio</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Director within the Family of Investment Companies</u>
INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS		
Nicholas A. Giordano	None	None
Francis J. McKay	None	\$10,001-\$50,000
Arnold M. Reichman	None	Over \$100,000
Marvin E. Sternberg	None	None
Robert A. Straniere	None	\$1-\$10,000
INTERESTED DIRECTORS		
Julian A. Brodsky	None	Over \$100,000
J. Richard Carnall	None	None
Robert Sablowsky	None	Over \$100,000

Directors' and Officers' Compensation

Effective July 1, 2009, the Company pays each Director a retainer at the rate of \$17,500 annually, \$3,000 for each regular meeting of the Board of Directors, \$1,500 for each special meeting of the Board of Directors attended in person, \$1,000 for each Committee meeting attended in person, \$1,000 for each special meeting of the Board of Directors and Committee meeting attended telephonically lasting one hour or longer and \$500 for each special meeting of the Board of Directors or Committee meeting attended telephonically lasting for less than one hour. From October 1, 2008 to July 1, 2009, the Company paid each Director a retainer at the rate of \$17,500 annually, \$3,500 for each regular meeting of the Board of Directors, \$1,500 for each special meeting of the Board of Directors and Committee meeting attended in person and \$1,000 for each special meeting of the Board of Directors and Committee meeting attended telephonically. From March 1, 2008 to October 1, 2008 the Company paid each Director a retainer at the rate of \$17,500 annually, \$3,500 for each regular meeting of the Board of Directors and \$500 for each special meeting of the Board of Directors and Committee meeting lasting up to one hour or \$1,500 for each special meeting of the Board of Directors and Committee meeting lasting over one hour attended by a Director or in which he participated, whether or not it was held in conjunction with a Board meeting. From May 23, 2007 to March 1, 2008 the Company paid each Director a retainer at the rate of \$17,500 annually, \$3,500 per meeting of the Board of Directors and \$500 for each committee meeting lasting up to one hour or \$1,500 for each committee meeting lasting over one hour attended by a Director or in which he participates, whether or not it is held in conjunction with a Board meeting. Prior to November 15, 2007, no Director was paid for a committee meeting if it was held in conjunction with a Board meeting. The Chairman of the Board receives an additional fee of \$9,000 per year for his services in this capacity, and each Chairman of the Audit Committee, Nominating and Governance Committee and Regulatory Oversight Committee receives an additional fee of \$3,000 per year for his services. Prior to July 1, 2009, the Chairman of the Board received an additional fee of \$12,000 per year for his services in this capacity, and each Chairman of the Audit Committee, Nominating and Governance Committee and Regulatory Oversight Committee received an additional fee of \$4,000 per year for his services.

Directors are reimbursed for any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board of Directors or any committee thereof. The Company also compensates its President and Chief Compliance Officer for his services to the Company. Prior to June 1, 2009 Edward J. Roach served as President and Treasurer of the Company and was compensated for his services. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2009, each of the following members of the Board of Directors and the President, Treasurer and Chief Compliance Officer received compensation from the Fund in the following amounts:

<u>Name of Director/Officer</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation from Fund</u>	<u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</u>	<u>Total Compensation From Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Directors or Officers</u>
Independent Directors:				
Nicholas A. Giordano, Director	\$ 1,117	N/A	N/A	\$ 56,625
Francis J. McKay, Director	\$ 964	N/A	N/A	\$ 48,875
Arnold M. Reichman, Director and Chairman	\$ 1,250	N/A	N/A	\$ 63,375
Mark A. Sargent, Director*	\$ 891	N/A	N/A	\$ 45,181

<u>Name of Director/Officer</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation from Fund</u>	<u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</u>	<u>Total Compensation From Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Directors or Officers</u>
Marvin E. Sternberg, Director	\$ 1,048	N/A	N/A	\$ 53,125
Robert A. Straniere, Director	\$ 875	N/A	N/A	\$ 44,375
Interested Directors:				
Julian A. Brodsky, Director	\$ 964	N/A	N/A	\$ 48,875
J. Richard Carnall, Director	\$ 757	N/A	N/A	\$ 38,375
Robert Sablowsky, Director	\$ 895	N/A	N/A	\$ 45,375
Officers:				
Salvatore Faia, Esquire, CPA Chief Compliance Officer and, since June 1, 2009, President	\$ 13,327	N/A	N/A	\$ 283,750
Edward J. Roach President and Treasurer until June 1, 2009	\$ 1,027	\$ 4,350	N/A	\$ 47,850

* Effective July 14, 2009, Mr. Sargent resigned from the Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2008, the Independent Directors and their respective immediate family members (spouse or dependent children) did not own beneficially or of record any securities of the Company's investment advisers or distributor, or of any person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the investment advisers or distributor.

On October 24, 1990, the Company adopted, as a participating employer, the Fund Office Retirement Profit-Sharing Plan and Trust Agreement, a retirement plan for employees, pursuant to which the Company will contribute on a quarterly basis amounts equal to 10% of the quarterly compensation of each eligible employee. Edward J. Roach, who served as President and Treasurer until June 1, 2009, has been the only employee who has participated in the Fund Office Retirement Profit-Sharing Plan and Trust Agreement. No officer, director or employee of the Adviser or the distributor currently receives any compensation from the Company.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Company, the Adviser and PFPC Distributors, Inc. ("PFPC Distributors") have each adopted a code of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act that permits personnel subject to the codes to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Company.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES

The Board of Directors has delegated the responsibility of voting proxies with respect to the portfolio securities purchased and/or held by the Fund to the Adviser, subject to the Board's continuing oversight. Pursuant to these policies and procedures, the Adviser is guided by its general fiduciary duty to act prudently and in the interest of the Fund. To this end, an independent third party proxy service, RiskMetrics Group ("RiskMetrics"), has been retained by the Adviser for their fundamental research on the proxy question and subsequent recommendations. Proxies are voted by RiskMetrics in accordance with their proxy voting guidelines with the intent of serving the best interests of the Adviser's clients. The Adviser's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and a summary of RiskMetrics' guidelines are attached as Appendix B.

The Adviser is responsible for reviewing its relationship with RiskMetrics and for evaluating the quality and effectiveness of the various services provided by RiskMetrics. The Adviser may hire other service providers to replace or supplement RiskMetrics with respect to any of the services the Adviser currently receives from RiskMetrics.

The Adviser has adopted proxy voting procedures with respect to voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Fund. A copy of the Adviser's Proxy Voting Policy is included with this SAI. Please see Appendix B to this SAI for further information.

Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available, without charge, upon request, by calling 1-800-444-1854 and by visiting the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of November 30, 2009, to the Company's knowledge, no shareholders were owners of record of approximately 5% or more of the total outstanding shares of the Fund. See "Additional Information Concerning Company Shares" below. Any shareholder that owns 25% or more of the outstanding shares of a portfolio or class may be presumed to "control" (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) the portfolio or class. Shareholders controlling a portfolio or class could have the ability to vote a majority of the shares of the portfolio or class on any matter requiring approval of the shareholders of the portfolio or class.

As of November 30, 2009, Directors and Officers as a group owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of each portfolio or class within the Company.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

The Adviser is located at Hilliard Lyons Center, 500 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, Kentucky 40202. The Adviser is a division of J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC ("Hilliard Lyons") and a subsidiary of HL Financial Services, LLC, a company owned by employees of Hilliard Lyons and their financial partner, Houchens Industries, Inc. As of September 30, 2009, the Adviser managed individual, corporate, fiduciary and institutional accounts with assets of approximately \$4,349,925,894. The Adviser is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

The Adviser has investment discretion for the Fund and will make all decisions affecting assets in the Fund under the supervision of the Company's Board of Directors and in accordance with the Fund's stated policies. The Adviser will select investments for the Fund. For its services to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to receive a monthly advisory fee under the Advisory Agreement computed at an annual rate of 0.60% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

The Fund bears its own expenses not specifically assumed by the Adviser. General expenses of the Company not readily identifiable as belonging to a portfolio of the Company are allocated among all investment portfolios by or under the direction of the Company's Board of Directors in such manner as it deems to be fair and equitable. Expenses borne by a portfolio include, but are not limited to the expenses listed in the prospectus and the following (or a portfolio's share of the following): (a) the cost (including brokerage commissions) of securities purchased or sold by a portfolio and any losses incurred in connection therewith; (b) fees payable to and expenses incurred on behalf of a portfolio by the Adviser; (c) any costs, expenses or losses arising out of a liability of or claim for damages or other relief asserted against the Company or a portfolio for violation of any law; (d) any extraordinary expenses; (e) fees, voluntary assessments and other expenses incurred in connection with membership in investment company organizations; (f) the cost of investment company literature and other publications provided by the Company to its Directors and officers; (g) organizational costs; (h) fees to the Adviser and PNC; (i) fees and expenses of officers and directors who are not affiliated with the Adviser or Distributor; (j) taxes; (k) interest; (l) legal fees; (m) custodian fees; (n) auditing fees; (o) brokerage fees and commissions; (p) certain of the fees and expenses of registering and qualifying the Fund and its shares for distribution under federal and state securities laws; (q) expenses of preparing prospectuses and statements of additional information and distributing annually to existing shareholders that are not attributable to a particular class of shares of the Company; (r) the expense of reports to shareholders, shareholders' meetings and proxy solicitations that are not attributable to a particular class of shares of the Company; (s) fidelity bond and directors' and officers' liability insurance premiums; (t) the expense of using independent pricing services; and (u) other expenses which are not expressly assumed by the Adviser under its Advisory Agreement with the portfolio.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser will not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Fund or the Company in connection with the performance of the Advisory Agreement, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of the Adviser in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard of its duties and obligations thereunder.

Unless sooner terminated pursuant to its terms, the Advisory Agreement shall continue until August 16, 2009. Thereafter, if not terminated, the Advisory Agreement shall continue for successive annual periods ending August 16, provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually (a) by vote of a majority of the Disinterested Directors, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval, and (b) by the Company's Board of Directors or by vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. The Advisory Agreement is terminable by vote of the Company's Board of Directors or by the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, at any time without penalty, on 60 days' written notice to the Adviser. The Advisory Agreement may also be terminated by the Adviser on 60 days' written notice to the Company. The Advisory Agreement terminates automatically in the event of its assignment.

The Adviser also served as investment adviser to the Predecessor Fund. As compensation for its services to the Predecessor Fund, the Adviser was entitled to receive a monthly advisory fee computed at an annual rate of 0.60% of the Predecessor Fund's average daily net assets.

The advisory fees, including waivers and reimbursements for the past three fiscal years are as follows:

<u>For the Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Advisory Fees (after waivers and reimbursements)</u>	<u>Waivers</u>	<u>Reimbursements</u>
August 31, 2009	\$ 24,109	\$141,952	\$28,664
August 31, 2008	\$408,327	\$ 32,670	\$ 0
August 31, 2007	\$966,147	\$ 0	\$ 0

Portfolio Manager

Other Accounts. As of August 31, 2009, Alan F. Morel was not responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management for any portfolios or accounts other than the Fund's portfolio.

Description of Compensation. As of August 31, 2009, Mr. Morel's compensation was a fixed salary with an incentive payment that was calculated quarterly based on a fixed percentage of the Fund's investment advisory fee, which is based on the average daily net assets of the Fund.

Securities Ownership. As of August 31, 2009, Mr. Morel did not own any shares in the Fund.

Custodian and Transfer Agency Agreements

PFPC Trust Company, (which will be renamed PNC Trust Company effective June 7, 2010) with corporate offices at 8800 Tincum Boulevard, Suite 200, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19153 (the "Custodian"), serves as the custodian of the Fund's assets pursuant to a custodian agreement between the Custodian and the Company dated August 16, 1988, as amended and supplemented (the "Custodian Agreement"). Under the Custodian Agreement, the Custodian (a) maintains a separate account or accounts in the name of the Fund, (b) holds and transfers portfolio securities on account of the Fund, (c) accepts receipts and makes disbursements of money on behalf of the Fund, (d) collects and receives all income and other payments and distributions on account of the Fund's portfolio securities, and (e) makes periodic reports to the Company's Board of Directors concerning the Fund's operations. The Custodian is authorized to select one or more banks or trust companies to serve as sub-custodian on behalf of the Fund, provided that the Custodian remains responsible for the performance of all of its duties under the Custodian Agreement and holds the Fund harmless from the acts and omissions of any sub-custodian. For its services to the Fund under the Custodian Agreement, the Custodian receives a minimum monthly fee of \$1,500, excluding transaction charges and out-of-pocket expenses.

The monthly fee will be calculated daily based upon the Fund's total gross assets and payable monthly in the following amounts:

- 0.015% of the first \$100 million of average gross assets;
- 0.010% of the next \$400 million of average gross assets; and
- 0.008% of average gross assets over \$500 million

PNC, with corporate offices at 301 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, Delaware 19809, an affiliate of PFPC Trust Company, serves as the transfer and dividend disbursing agent for the Fund pursuant to a Transfer Agency Agreement dated November 5, 1991, as supplemented (the "Transfer Agency Agreement"), under which PNC: (a) issues and redeems shares of the Fund; (b) addresses and mails all communications by the Fund to record owners of the Shares, including reports to shareholders, dividend and distribution notices and proxy materials for its meetings of shareholders; (c) maintains shareholder accounts and, if requested, sub-accounts; and (d) makes periodic reports to the Company's Board of Directors concerning the operations of the Fund. PNC may, on 30 days' notice to the Company, assign its duties as transfer and dividend disbursing agent to any other affiliate of PNC Bank Corp. For its services to the Fund under the Transfer Agency Agreement, PNC receives a monthly fee at the annual rate of \$10 per account in the Fund, with a minimum monthly fee of \$3,000, exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses, and also receives reimbursement of its out-of-pocket expenses.

PNC also provides services relating to the implementation of the Company's Anti-Money Laundering Program. The Company pays an annual fee, ranging from \$3,000 - \$50,000, based on the number of open accounts in each portfolio of the Company. In addition, PNC provides services relating to the implementation of the Company's Customer Identification Program, including the verification of required customer information and the maintenance of records with respect to such verification. The Fund will pay PNC \$2.25 per customer verification and \$0.02 per month per record result maintained.

Distribution Agreement

PFPC Distributors, whose principal business address is 760 Moore Road, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406, serves as the distributor of the Fund pursuant to the terms of a distribution agreement dated as of January 2, 2001, as supplemented (the "Distribution Agreement") entered into by PFPC Distributors and the Company. Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, PFPC Distributors will use appropriate efforts to solicit orders for the sale of fund shares. The offering of the shares is continuous. No compensation is payable by the Company to PFPC Distributors for distribution services with respect to the Fund; however, the Adviser pays an annual fee to PFPC Distributors as compensation for underwriting services rendered to the Fund pursuant to the Distribution Agreement.

Until April 1, 2008, PFPC Distributors provided certain administrative services to the Fund that were not provided by PNC, pursuant to an Administrative Services Agreement between the Company and PFPC Distributors. These services included furnishing corporate secretarial, data processing and clerical services, acting as liaison between the shares of the Fund and various service providers and coordinating the preparation of proxy statements and annual, semi-annual and quarterly reports.

Distribution Plan

On May 25, 2006, the Board of Directors of the Company, including a majority of those Directors who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act), of the Company and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan or any agreements related to the Plan (the "Distribution Plan Directors") (as defined below) approved a Distribution Plan and related agreements (the "Plan") for the Fund pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Pursuant to the Plan, the Fund pays PFPC Distributors for its services as the distributor of the Fund's shares. Such payments may be used by PFPC Distributors for any activities or expenses primarily intended to result in the sale of Fund shares, including compensation to financial institutions, including the Adviser and its affiliates ("Shareholder Organizations"), advertising, marketing and distributing the Fund's shares and/or for personal liaison and/or administrative support services provided to shareholders. PFPC Distributors receives, pursuant to the terms of the Plan, reimbursement for distribution expenses actually incurred, up to 0.60% on an annualized basis of the average daily net assets of the Fund and that may be carried forward from one quarter to next if the amount is not sufficient to reimburse the Distributor. If the amount reimbursed is insufficient to pay the expenses of distribution, PFPC Distributors bears the additional expenses.

Services performed by Shareholder Organizations may include: (i) printing and distributing copies of any prospectuses and annual and interim reports of the Fund (after the Fund has prepared and set in type such materials) that are used by PFPC Distributors or brokers, dealers and other financial intermediaries who may have a selling agreement with PFPC Distributors (collectively referred to as "Intermediaries") in connection with the offering of the Fund's shares; (ii) preparing, printing or otherwise manufacturing and distributing any other literature or materials of any nature used by Hilliard Lyons and Intermediaries in connection with promoting, distributing or offering the Fund's shares; (iii) advertising, promoting and selling the Fund's shares to broker-dealers, banks and the public; (iv) distribution-related overhead and the provision of information programs and shareholder services with compensating Intermediaries for (a) selling the Fund's shares and (b) providing personal services to shareholders and the maintenance of shareholder accounts including paying interest on and incurring other carrying costs on funds borrowed to pay such initial outlays; and (vi) acting as agent for the Fund in connection with implementing the Plan.

Among other things, the Plan provides that: (1) PFPC Distributors shall be required to submit quarterly reports to the Directors of the Company regarding all amounts expended under the Plan and the purposes for which such expenditures were made, including commissions, advertising, printing, interest, carrying charges and any allocated overhead expenses; (2) the Plan will continue in effect only so long as it is approved at least annually, and any material amendment thereto is approved, by the Company's Directors, including a majority of Disinterested Plan Directors, acting in person at a meeting called for said purpose; (3) the

aggregate amount to be spent by the Fund on the distribution of the Fund's shares under the Plan shall not be materially increased without shareholder approval; and (4) while the Plan remains in effect, the selection and nomination of the Company's Directors who are not "interested persons" of the Company (as defined in the 1940 Act) shall be committed to the discretion of such Directors who are not "interested persons" of the Company.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2009, the Fund's Plan expenses were spent for the following purposes:

Compensation to broker/dealers	\$187,198
Compensation to sales personnel	\$ 0.00
Advertising	\$ 0.00
Printing and mailing of prospectuses to other than current shareholders	\$ 415
Compensation to underwriters	\$ 200
Interest, financing charges	\$ 0.00
Other	\$ 0.00

For the past three fiscal years, the Fund paid Hilliard Lyons fees as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Distribution Fees Paid</u>
August 31, 2009	\$ 181,882
August 31, 2008	\$ 440,997
August 31, 2007	\$ 901,524

All fees paid to Hilliard Lyons under the Distribution Plan were for compensation to Hilliard Lyons and/or Intermediaries for (a) selling the Fund's shares and (b) providing personal services to shareholders and the maintenance of shareholder accounts including paying interest on and incurring other carrying costs on funds borrowed to pay such initial outlays. Fees payable under the Plan are separate from and in addition to any Fund payments described herein for administration, fund accounting, transfer agency and/or other services.

Administration and Accounting Services Agreements

PNC also serves as administrator and fund accounting agent to the Fund pursuant to an Administration and Accounting Services Agreement dated August 1, 2002 (the "Administration Agreement"). PNC has agreed to furnish to the Fund statistical and research data, clerical, accounting and bookkeeping services, and certain other services required by the Fund. In addition, PNC has agreed to prepare and file various reports with appropriate regulatory agencies. The Administration Agreement provides that PNC shall be obligated to exercise care and diligence in the performance of its duties, to act in good faith and to use its best efforts, within reasonable limits, in performing services thereunder. PNC shall be responsible for failure to perform its duties under the Administration Agreement arising out of PNC's gross negligence. For its services to the Fund, PNC is entitled to receive a minimum monthly fee of \$7,500 for the Fund, exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses. The monthly fee is calculated based upon the Fund's average net assets and paid monthly as follows:

- 0.095% of the first \$250 million of average daily net assets;
- 0.080% of the next \$250 million of average daily net assets;
- 0.060% of the next \$250 million of average daily net assets; and
- 0.040% of the average daily net assets in excess of \$750 million

PNC also served as administrator and fund accounting agent to the Predecessor Fund. The asset based fee for administrative and accounting services for the Predecessor Fund was 0.11% of the first \$250 million of average daily net assets; 0.08% of the next \$250 million of average daily net assets; 0.06% of the next \$250 million of average daily net assets; and 0.04% of the average daily net assets in excess of \$750 million.

For the past three fiscal years, PNC was paid administration and accounting fees as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Administration and Accounting Fees (after waivers and reimbursements)</u>	<u>Waivers</u>	<u>Reimbursements</u>
August 31, 2009	\$107,134	\$0	\$0
August 31, 2008	\$107,370	\$0	\$0
August 31, 2007	\$193,519	\$0	\$0

The Administration Agreement provides that PNC shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or any loss suffered by the Company or the Fund in connection with the performance of the agreement, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard by it of its duties and obligations thereunder.

On June 1, 2003, the Company entered into a Regulatory Administration Services Agreement with PNC. Under this agreement, PNC has agreed to provide regulatory administration services to the Company. These services include the preparation and coordination of the Fund's annual post-effective amendment filing and supplements to the Fund's registration statement, the preparation and assembly of board meeting materials, and certain other services necessary to the Company's regulatory administration. PNC receives an annual fee based on the average daily net assets of the portfolios of the Company. The Predecessor Fund also had a Regulatory Administration Services Agreement with PNC. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2009, PNC received \$10,633 in fees from the Fund for these services.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Subject to policies established by the Board of Directors and applicable rules, the Adviser is responsible for the execution of portfolio transactions and the allocation of brokerage transactions for the Fund. In executing portfolio transactions, the Adviser seeks to obtain the best price and most favorable execution for the Fund, taking into account such factors as the price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), size of the order, difficulty of execution and operational facilities of the firm involved. While the Adviser generally seeks reasonably competitive commission rates, payment of the lowest commission or spread is not necessarily consistent with obtaining the best price and execution in particular transactions.

The Fund has no obligation to deal with any broker or group of brokers in the execution of portfolio transactions. The Adviser may, consistent with the interests of the Fund and subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, select brokers on the basis of the research, statistical and pricing services they provide to the Fund and other clients of the Adviser. Information and research received from such brokers will be in addition to, and not in lieu of, the services required to be performed by the Adviser under its respective contracts. The research may be used by the Adviser for all of its accounts. A commission paid to such brokers may be higher than that which another qualified broker would have charged for effecting the same transaction, provided that the Adviser, as applicable, determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in terms either of the transaction or the overall responsibility of the Adviser, as applicable, to the Fund and its other clients and that the total commissions paid by the Fund will be reasonable in relation to the benefits to the Fund over the long-term.

The aggregate brokerage commissions paid by the Fund for the last three fiscal years were as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Brokerage Commissions</u>
August 31, 2009	\$ 44,502
August 31, 2008	\$101,161
August 31, 2007	\$179,722

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2009, the Fund paid no commissions to brokers on account of research services. Beginning in 2009 the Adviser began executing trades at no commission through J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC.

The Fund is required to identify any securities of the Company's regular broker-dealers (as defined in Rule 10b-1 under the 1940 Act) or their parents held by the Funds as of the end of the most recent fiscal year. As of August 31, 2009, the Fund did not hold any securities of the Company's regular broker-dealers.

The Fund does not seek to realize profits by participating in short-term market movements and intends to purchase securities for long-term capital appreciation. However, portfolio turnover is not a limiting factor when the Adviser deems changes appropriate. Portfolio turnover is calculated by dividing the lesser of the Fund's purchases or sales of portfolio securities during the period in question by the monthly average of the value of the Fund's portfolio securities during that period. Excluded from consideration in the calculation are all securities with maturities of one year or less when purchased by the Fund.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

Read the Fund's Prospectus for information regarding the purchase and redemption of Fund shares, including any applicable sales charges. The following information supplements information in the Fund's Prospectus.

You may purchase shares through an account maintained by Hilliard Lyons or other brokerage firms, financial institutions and industry professions ("Service Organizations"). The Company reserves the right, if conditions exist which make cash payments undesirable, to honor any request for redemption or repurchase of the Fund's shares by making payment in whole or in part in securities chosen by the Company and valued in the same way as they would be valued for purposes of computing the Fund's NAV. The Company has elected, however, to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act so that the Fund is obligated to redeem its shares solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of its NAV during any 90-day period for any one shareholder of the Fund. If payment is made in securities, a shareholder may incur transaction costs in converting these securities into cash. A shareholder will bear the risk of a decline in market value and any tax consequences associated with a redemption in securities.

Under the 1940 Act, the Company may suspend the right to redemption or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (the "NYSE") is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings), or during which trading on the NYSE is restricted, or during which (as determined by the SEC by rule or regulation) an emergency exists as a result of which disposal or valuation of portfolio securities is not reasonably practicable, or for such other periods as the SEC may permit. (The Company may also suspend or postpone the recordation of the transfer of its shares upon the occurrence of any of the foregoing conditions).

Shares of the Company are subject to redemption by the Company, at the redemption price of such shares as in effect from time to time; including, without limitation, to reimburse a Fund for any loss sustained by reason of the failure of a shareholder to make full payment for shares purchased by the shareholder or to collect any charge relating to a transaction effected for the benefit of a shareholder as provided in the Prospectus from time to time; if such redemption is, in the opinion of the Company's Board of Directors, desirable in order to prevent the Company or any portfolio from being deemed a "personal holding company" within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code of 1985, as amended (the "Code"); or if the net income with respect to any particular class of common stock should be negative or it should otherwise be appropriate to carry out the Company's responsibilities under the 1940 Act.

The Fund has the right to redeem your shares at current NAV at any time without prior notice, if, and to the extent that, such redemption is necessary to reimburse the Fund for any loss sustained by reason of your failure to make full payment for shares of the Fund you previously purchased or subscribed for.

The computation of the hypothetical offering price per share, based on the value of the Fund's net assets on August 31, 2009 and the Fund's shares outstanding on such date is as follows:

Net Assets	\$31,625,552
Outstanding Shares	5,441,019
NAV per Share	\$ 5.81
Maximum Sales Charge	2.25%
Maximum Offering Price to Public	\$ 5.94

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge on Certain Redemptions. Purchases of \$1 million or more are not subject to an initial sales charge; however, a contingent deferred sales charge is payable on these investments in the event of a share redemption within 12 months following the share purchase, at the rate of 1% of the lesser of the value of the shares redeemed (exclusive of reinvested dividends and capital gain distributions) or the total cost of such shares. In determining whether a contingent deferred sales charge is payable, and the amount of the charge, it is assumed that shares purchased with reinvested dividend and capital gain distributions and then other shares held the longest are the first redeemed. The contingent deferred sales charge is waived in the event of (a) the death or disability (as defined in Section 72(m)(7) of the Code) of the shareholder, (b) a lump sum distribution from a benefit plan qualified under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), or (c) systematic withdrawals from ERISA plans if the shareholder is at least 59 1/2 years old. The Fund applies the waiver for death or disability to shares held at the time of death or the initial determination of disability of either an individual shareholder or one who owns the shares of a joint tenant with the right of survivorship or as a tenant in common.

Reducing or Eliminating the Front-End Sales Charge

The Fund's shares are offered to the public at NAV plus a front-end sales charge. You can reduce or eliminate the front-end sales charge on shares of the Fund as follows:

Quantity Discounts. Purchases of at least \$500,000 can reduce the sales charges you pay, and purchases of at least \$1,000,000 can eliminate the sales charges you pay.

Combined Purchase Privilege. The following purchases may be combined for purposes of determining the "amount of purchase": (a) individual purchases, if made at the same time, by a single purchaser, the purchaser's spouse and children under the age of 25 purchasing shares for their own accounts, including shares purchased by a qualified retirement plan(s) exclusively for the benefit of such individual(s) (such as an IRA, individual-type section 403(b) plan or single-participant Keogh-type plan) or by a Company, as defined in Section 2(a)(8) of the 1940 Act, solely controlled, as defined in the 1940 Act, by such individual(s), or (b) individual purchases by trustees or other fiduciaries purchasing shares (i) for a single trust estate or a single fiduciary account, including an employee benefit plan, or (ii) concurrently by two or more employee benefit plans of a single employer or of employers affiliated with each other in accordance with Section 2(a)(3)(c) of the 1940 Act (excluding in either case an employee benefit plan described in (a) above), provided such trustees or other fiduciaries purchase shares in a single payment. Purchases made for nominee or street name accounts may not be combined with purchases made for such other accounts.

Accumulated Purchases. If you make an additional purchase of Fund shares, you can count previous shares purchased and still invested in the Fund in calculating the applicable sales charge on the additional purchase.

Letter of Intent. You can sign a Letter of Intent committing to purchase at least \$500,000 (or \$1,000,000) in Fund shares within a 13-month period to combine such purchases in calculating the sales charge. A portion of your Fund shares will be held in escrow. If you complete your purchase commitments as stated in the Letter of Intent, your Fund shares held in escrow will be released to your account. If you do not fulfill the Letter of Intent, the appropriate amount of Fund shares held in escrow will be redeemed to pay the sales charges that were not applied to your purchases.

Dealer Reallowances

As shown in the table below, PFPC Distributors, the Distributor for the shares of the Fund, may provide dealer reallowances up to the full sales charge for purchases of the Fund's shares in which a front-end sales charge is applicable.

<u>Amount of Purchase</u>	<u>Maximum Sales Charge Allowed to Dealers as a Percentage of Offering Price</u>
Less than \$500,000	2.25%
At least \$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000	1.75%
\$1,000,000 or greater	0.00%

VALUATION OF SHARES

Subject to the approval of the Company's Board of Directors, the Fund may employ outside organizations, which may use a matrix or formula method that takes into consideration market indices, matrices, yield curves and other specific adjustments in determining the approximate market value of portfolio investments. This may result in the securities being valued at a price that differs from the price that would have been determined had the matrix or formula method not been used. All cash, receivables, and current payables are carried on the Fund's books at their face value. Other assets, if any, are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Fund's Valuation Committee under the direction of the Company's Board of Directors.

TAXES

General

The following summarizes certain additional tax considerations generally affecting the Fund and its shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders, and the discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Potential investors should consult their tax advisers with specific reference to their own tax situations.

The discussions of the federal tax consequences in the Prospectus and this Additional Statement are based on the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") and the regulations issued under it, and court decisions and administrative interpretations, as in effect on the date of this Additional Statement. Future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions may significantly change the statements included herein, and such changes may be retroactive.

The Fund qualified during its last taxable year and intends to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1 of the Code. As a regulated investment company, the Fund generally is exempt from federal income tax on its net investment income and realized capital gains that it distributes to shareholders. To qualify for treatment as a Regulated Investment Company, it must meet three important tests each year.

First, the Fund must satisfy certain requirements with respect to the source of its income during a taxable year. The Fund must derive with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, other income derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities, or currencies or net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships.

Second, generally, at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year, at least 50% of the value of the Fund's assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and securities of other issuers as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of its total assets in securities of the issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer, and no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of (1) any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies), (2) two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or (3) one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

Third, the Fund must distribute an amount equal to at least the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) and 90% of its tax-exempt income, if any, for the year. The Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions each year to avoid liability for corporate income tax.

The Fund intends to comply with these requirements. If the Fund were to fail to make sufficient distributions, it could be liable for corporate income tax and for excise tax in respect of the shortfall or, if the shortfall is large enough, the Fund could be disqualified as a regulated investment company. If for any taxable year the Fund were not to qualify as a regulated investment company, all its taxable income would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In that event, the shareholders would recognize dividend income on distributions to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, and corporate shareholders could be eligible for the dividends-received deduction.

The Code imposes a nondeductible 4% excise tax on regulated investment companies that fail to distribute each year an amount equal to specified percentages of their ordinary taxable income and capital gain net income (excess of capital gains over capital losses). The Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions each year to avoid liability for this excise tax.

State and Local Taxes

Although the Fund expects to qualify as a "regulated investment company" and to be relieved of all or substantially all federal income taxes, depending upon the extent of its activities in states and localities in which its offices are maintained, in which its agents or independent contractors are located or in which it is otherwise deemed to be conducting business, the Fund may be subject to the tax laws of such states or localities.

Taxation of Certain Investments

The tax principles applicable to transactions in financial instruments, such as futures contracts and options, that may be engaged in by the Fund, and investments in passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"), are complex and, in some cases, uncertain. Such transactions and investments may cause the Fund to recognize taxable income prior to the receipt of cash, thereby requiring the Fund to liquidate other positions, or to borrow money, so as to make sufficient distributions to shareholders to avoid corporate-level tax. Moreover, some or all of the taxable income recognized may be ordinary income or short-term capital gain, so that the distributions may be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

In addition, in the case of any shares of a PFIC in which the Fund invests, the Fund may be liable for corporate-level tax on any ultimate gain or distributions on the share if the Fund fails to make an election to recognize income annually during the period of its ownership of the shares.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING COMPANY SHARES

The Company has authorized capital of 100 billion shares of common stock at a par value of \$0.001 per share. Currently, 78.973 billion shares have been classified into 129 classes; however, the Company only has 31 active share classes that have begun investment operations. Under the Company's charter, the Board of Directors has the power to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of common stock from time to time.

Each share that represents an interest in the Fund has an equal proportionate interest in the assets belonging to such Fund with each other share that represents an interest in such Fund, even where a share has a different class designation than another share representing an interest in that Fund. Shares of the Company do not have preemptive or conversion rights. When issued for payment as described in the Prospectus, shares of the Company will be fully paid and non-assessable.

The Company does not currently intend to hold annual meetings of shareholders except as required by the 1940 Act or other applicable law. The Company's amended By-Laws provide that shareholders collectively owning at least 10% of the outstanding shares of all classes of common stock of the Company have the right to call for a meeting of shareholders to consider the removal of one or more directors. To the extent required by law, the Company will assist in shareholder communication in such matters.

Shareholders of the Company are entitled to one vote for each full share held (irrespective of class or portfolio) and fractional votes for fractional shares held. Holders of shares of each class of the Company will vote in the aggregate and not by class on all matters, except where otherwise required by law. Further, shareholders of the Company will vote in the aggregate and not by portfolio except as otherwise required by law or when the Board of Directors determines that the matter to be voted upon affects only the interests of the shareholders of a particular portfolio. Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides that any matter required to be submitted by the provisions of such Act or applicable state law, or otherwise, to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company such as the Company shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities, as defined in the 1940 Act, of each portfolio affected by the matter. Rule 18f-2 further provides that a portfolio shall be deemed to be affected by a matter unless it is clear that the interests of each portfolio in the matter are identical or that the matter does not affect any interest of the portfolio. Under the Rule, the approval of an investment advisory agreement or distribution agreement or any change in a fundamental investment objective or fundamental investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to a portfolio only if approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of such portfolio. However, the Rule also provides that the ratification of the selection of independent public

accountants, the approval of principal underwriting contracts and the election of directors are not subject to the separate voting requirements and may be effectively acted upon by shareholders of an investment company voting without regard to a portfolio. Voting rights are not cumulative and, accordingly, the holders of more than 50% of the aggregate shares of common stock of the Company may elect all of the Directors.

Notwithstanding any provision of Maryland law requiring a greater vote of shares of the Company's common stock (or of any class voting as a class) in connection with any corporate action, unless otherwise provided by law (for example, by Rule 18f-2 discussed above), or by the Company's Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, the Company may take or authorize such action upon the favorable vote of the holders of more than 50% of all of the outstanding shares of common stock entitled to vote on the matter voting without regard to class (or portfolio).

Shareholder Approvals. As used in this SAI and in the Prospectus, "shareholder approval" and a "majority of the outstanding shares" of the Fund means, with respect to the approval of the Advisory Agreement, a Distribution Plan or a change in the Fund's investment objective or a fundamental investment limitation, the lesser of (1) 67% of the shares of the Fund represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present in person or by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

MISCELLANEOUS

Counsel. The law firm of Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, One Logan Square, 18th and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-6996 serves as independent counsel to the Company and the Disinterested Directors.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Deloitte & Touche LLP, 1700 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-3984, serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements and notes thereto in the Fund's Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2009 (the "Annual Report") are incorporated by reference into this SAI. No other parts of the Annual Report are incorporated by reference herein. The financial statements included in the Annual Report have been audited by the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, whose report therein also appears in the Annual Report and is incorporated herein by reference. Such financial statements have been incorporated by reference herein in reliance upon such reports given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing. Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained at no charge by calling the telephone number appearing on the front page of this SAI.

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

Short-Term Credit Ratings

A Standard & Poor's short-term issue credit rating is a current opinion of the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation having an original maturity of no more than 365 days. The following summarizes the rating categories used by Standard & Poor's for short-term issues:

"A-1" – Obligations are rated in the highest category and indicate that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

"A-2" – The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory. Obligations are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in the highest rating category.

"A-3" – Obligor has 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.

"B" – An obligation is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Ratings of "B1", "B-2" and "B-3" may be assigned to indicate finer distinctions within the "B" category.

"B-1" – A short-term obligation rated "B-1" is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, but the obligor has a relatively stronger capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

"B-2" – A short-term obligation rated "B-2" is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, and the obligor has an average speculative-grade capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

"B-3" – A short-term obligation rated "B-3" is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, and the obligor has a relatively weaker capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

"C" – Obligations are currently vulnerable to nonpayment and are dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

"R" – An obligor rated "R" is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.

"SD" and "D" – an obligor rated "SD" (selective default) or "D" has failed to pay one or more of its financial obligations (rated or unrated) when it came due. A "D" rating is assigned when Standard & Poor's believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An "SD" rating is assigned when Standard & Poor's believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations, excluding those that qualify as regulatory capital but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner.

"NR" – An issuer designated "NR" is not rated.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Risks - Country risk considerations are a standard part of Standard & Poor's analysis for credit ratings on any issuer or issue. Currency of repayment is a key factor in this analysis. An obligor's capacity to repay foreign currency obligations may be lower than its capacity to repay obligations in its local currency due to the sovereign government's own relatively lower capacity to repay external versus domestic debt. These sovereign risk considerations are incorporated in the debt ratings assigned to specific issues. Foreign currency issuer ratings are also distinguished from local currency issuer ratings to identify those instances where sovereign risks make them different for the same issuer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fitch, Inc. / Fitch Ratings Ltd. (“Fitch”) short-term ratings scale is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity or security stream, and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as “short-term” based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, structured and sovereign obligations, and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets. The following summarizes the rating categories used by Fitch for short-term obligations:

“F1” – Securities possess the highest short-term credit quality. This designation indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added “+” to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

“F2” – Securities possess good short-term credit quality. This designation indicates good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

“F3” – Securities possess fair short-term credit quality. This designation indicates that the intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

“B” – Securities possess speculative short-term credit quality. This designation indicates minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

“C” – Securities possess high short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.

“RD” – Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Applicable to entity ratings only.

“D” – Default. Indicates a broad-based default for an entity, or the default of a specific short-term obligation.

The following summarizes the ratings used by Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited (“DBRS”) for commercial paper and short-term debt:

“R-1 (high)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (high)” is of the highest credit quality, and indicates an entity possessing unquestioned ability to repay current liabilities as they fall due. Entities rated in this category normally maintain strong liquidity positions, conservative debt levels, and profitability that is both stable and above average. Companies achieving an “R-1 (high)” rating are normally leaders in structurally sound industry segments with proven track records, sustainable positive future results, and no substantial qualifying negative factors. Given the extremely tough definition DBRS has established for an “R-1 (high)”, few entities are strong enough to achieve this rating.

“R-1 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (middle)” is of superior credit quality and, in most cases, ratings in this category differ from “R-1 (high)” credits by only a small degree. Given the extremely tough definition DBRS has established for the “R-1 (high)” category, entities rated “R-1 (middle)” are also considered strong credits, and typically exemplify above average strength in key areas of consideration for the timely repayment of short-term liabilities.

“R-1 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (low)” is of satisfactory credit quality. The overall strength and outlook for key liquidity, debt, and profitability ratios is not normally as favorable as with higher rating categories, but these considerations are still respectable. Any qualifying negative factors that exist are considered manageable, and the entity is normally of sufficient size to have some influence in its industry.

“R-2 (high)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (high)” is considered to be at the upper end of adequate credit quality. The ability to repay obligations as they mature remains acceptable, although the overall strength and outlook for key liquidity, debt, and profitability ratios is not as strong as credits rated in the “R-1 (low)” category. Relative to the latter category, other shortcomings often include areas such as stability, financial flexibility, and the relative size and market position of the entity within its industry.

“R-2 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (middle)” is considered to be of adequate credit quality. Relative to the “R-2 (high)” category, entities rated “R-2 (middle)” typically have some combination of higher volatility, weaker debt or liquidity positions, lower future cash flow capabilities, or are negatively impacted by a weaker industry. Ratings in this category would be more vulnerable to adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

“R-2 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (low)” is considered to be at the lower end of adequate credit quality, typically having some combination of challenges that are not acceptable for an “R-2 (middle)” credit. However, “R-2 (low)” ratings still display a level of credit strength that allows for a higher rating than the “R-3” category, with this distinction often reflecting the issuer’s liquidity profile.

“R-3” – Short-term debt rated “R-3” is considered to be at the lowest end of adequate credit quality, one step up from being speculative. While not yet defined as speculative, the R-3 category signifies that although repayment is still expected, the certainty of repayment could be impacted by a variety of possible adverse developments, many of which would be outside the issuer’s control. Entities in this area often have limited access to capital markets and may also have limitations in securing alternative sources of liquidity, particularly during periods of weak economic conditions.

“R-4” – Short-term debt rated R-4 is speculative. R-4 credits tend to have weak liquidity and debt ratios, and the future trend of these ratios is also unclear. Due to its speculative nature, companies with R-4 ratings would normally have very limited access to alternative sources of liquidity. Earnings and cash flow would typically be very unstable, and the level of overall profitability of the entity is also likely to be low. The industry environment may be weak, and strong negative qualifying factors are also likely to be present.

“R-5” – Short-term debt rated R-5 is highly speculative. There is a reasonably high level of uncertainty as to the ability of the entity to repay the obligations on a continuing basis in the future, especially in periods of economic recession or industry adversity. In some cases, short term debt rated R-5 may have challenges that if not corrected, could lead to default.

“D” – A security rated “D” implies the issuer has either not met a scheduled payment or the issuer has made it clear that it will be missing such a payment in the near future. In some cases, DBRS may not assign a “D” rating under a bankruptcy announcement scenario, as allowances for grace periods may exist in the underlying legal documentation. Once assigned, the “D” rating will continue as long as the missed payment continues to be in arrears, and until such time as the rating is discontinued or reinstated by DBRS.

Long-Term Credit Ratings

The following summarizes the ratings used by Standard & Poor’s for long-term issues:

“AAA” – An obligor rated “AAA” has extremely strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. “AAA” is the highest issuer credit rating assigned by Standard & Poor’s.

“AA” – An obligor rated “AA” has very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. It differs from the highest-rated obligors only to a small degree.

“A” – An obligor rated “A” has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments but is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in higher-rated categories.

“BBB” – An obligor rated “BBB” has adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitments.

“BB,” “B,” “CCC” and “CC” – Obligors rated “BB,” “B,” “CCC” and “CC” are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. “BB” indicates the least degree of speculation and “CC” the highest. While such obligors will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

“BB” – An obligor rated “BB” is less vulnerable in the near term than other lower-rated obligors. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

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

“CCC” – An obligor rated “CCC” is currently vulnerable, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial and economic conditions to meet its financial commitments.

“CC” – An obligor rated “CC” is currently highly vulnerable.

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.

“R” – An obligor rated “R” is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.

“SD” and “D” – An obligor rated “SD” (selective default) or “D” has failed to pay one or more of its financial obligations (rated or unrated) when it came due. A “D” rating is assigned when Standard & Poor’s believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An “SD” rating is assigned when Standard & Poor’s believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations, excluding those that qualify as regulatory capital, but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. A selective default includes the completion of a distressed exchange offer, whereby one or more financial obligation is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.

“NR” – An issuer designated “NR” is not rated.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Risks - Country risk considerations are a standard part of Standard & Poor’s analysis for credit ratings on any issuer or issue. Currency of repayment is a key factor in this analysis. An obligor’s capacity to repay foreign currency obligations may be lower than its capacity to repay obligations in its local currency due to the sovereign government’s own relatively lower capacity to repay external versus domestic debt. These sovereign risk considerations are incorporated in the debt ratings assigned to specific issues. Foreign currency issuer ratings are also distinguished from local currency issuer ratings to identify those instances where sovereign risks make them different for the same issuer.

The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for long-term debt:

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

The following summarizes long-term ratings used by Fitch:

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

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

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

“BBB” – Securities considered to be of good credit quality. “BBB” ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

“BB” – Securities considered to be speculative. “BB” ratings indicate that there is an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial flexibility exists which supports the servicing of financial commitments.

“B” – Securities considered to be highly speculative. “B” ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

“CCC,” “CC” and “C” – A “CCC” rating indicates substantial credit risk, with default a real possibility. A “CC” rating indicates very high levels of credit risk. Default of some kind appears probable. “C” ratings signal exceptionally high levels of credit risk. Default is imminent or inevitable, or the issuer is in standstill.

“RD” – indicates an issuer that in Fitch ratings’ opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, and which has not otherwise ceased business.

“D” – indicates an issuer that in Fitch ratings’ opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, or which has otherwise ceased business.

Default ratings are not assigned prospectively to entities or their obligations; within this context, non-payment on an instrument that contains a deferral feature or grace period will generally not be considered a default until after the expiration of the deferral or grace period, unless a default is otherwise driven by bankruptcy or other similar circumstance, or by a coercive debt exchange.

“Imminent” default typically refers to the occasion where a payment default has been intimated by the issuer, and is all but inevitable. This may, for example, be where an issuer has missed a scheduled payment, but (as is typical) has a grace period during which it may cure the payment default. Another alternative would be where an issuer has formally announced a coercive debt exchange, but the date of the exchange still lies several days or weeks in the immediate future.

In all cases, the assignment of a default rating reflects the agency’s opinion as to the most appropriate rating category consistent with the rest of its universe of ratings, and may differ from the definition of default under the terms of an issuer’s financial obligations or local commercial practice.

Plus (+) or minus (-) may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the “AAA” long-term rating category or to categories below “CCC”.

The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS for long-term debt:

“AAA” – Long-term debt rated “AAA” is of the highest credit quality, with exceptionally strong protection for the timely repayment of principal and interest. Earnings are considered stable, the structure of the industry in which the entity operates is strong, and the outlook for future profitability is favorable. There are few qualifying factors present which would detract from the performance of the entity. The strength of liquidity and coverage ratios is unquestioned and the entity has established a creditable track record of superior performance. Given the extremely high standard that DBRS has set for this category, few entities are able to achieve a “AAA” rating.

“AA” – Long-term debt rated “AA” is of superior credit quality, and protection of interest and principal is considered high. In many cases they differ from long-term debt rated “AAA” only to a small degree. Given the extremely restrictive definition DBRS has for the “AAA” category, entities rated “AA” are also considered to be strong credits, typically exemplifying above-average strength in key areas of consideration and unlikely to be significantly affected by reasonably foreseeable events.

“A” – Long-term debt rated “A” is of satisfactory credit quality. Protection of interest and principal is still substantial, but the degree of strength is less than that of “AA” rated entities. While “A” is a respectable rating, entities in this category are considered to be more susceptible to adverse economic conditions and have greater cyclical tendencies than higher-rated securities.

“BBB” – Long-term debt rated “BBB” is of adequate credit quality. Protection of interest and principal is considered acceptable, but the entity is fairly susceptible to adverse changes in financial and economic conditions, or there may be other adverse conditions present which reduce the strength of the entity and its rated securities.

“BB” – Long-term debt rated “BB” is defined to be speculative and non-investment grade, where the degree of protection afforded interest and principal is uncertain, particularly during periods of economic recession. Entities in the “BB” range typically have limited access to capital markets and additional liquidity support. In many cases, deficiencies in critical mass, diversification, and competitive strength are additional negative considerations.

“B” – Long-term debt rated “B” is highly speculative and there is a reasonably high level of uncertainty as to the ability of the entity to pay interest and principal on a continuing basis in the future, especially in periods of economic recession or industry adversity.

“CCC”, “CC” and “C” – Long-term debt rated in any of these categories is very highly speculative and is in danger of default of interest and principal. The degree of adverse elements present is more severe than long-term debt rated “B.” Long-term debt rated below “B” often have features which, if not remedied, may lead to default. In practice, there is little difference between these three categories, with “CC” and “C” normally used for lower ranking debt of companies for which the senior debt is rated in the “CCC” to “B” range.

“D” – A security rated “D” implies the issuer has either not met a scheduled payment of interest or principal; that the issuer has made it clear that it will miss such a payment in the near future or in certain cases, that there has been a distressed exchange. In some cases, DBRS may not assign a “D” rating under a bankruptcy announcement scenario, as allowances for grace periods may exist in the underlying legal documentation. Once assigned, the “D” rating will continue as long as the missed payment continues to be in arrears, and until such time as the rating is discontinued or reinstated by DBRS. Where this scale is used for preferred securities, the nonpayment of a dividend will only be considered as a “D” if the missed payment constitutes default per the legal documents.

(“high”, “low”) – Each rating category is denoted by the subcategories “high” and “low”. The absence of either a “high” or “low” designation indicates the rating is in the “middle” of the category. The “AAA” and “D” categories do not utilize “high”, “middle”, and “low” as differential grades.

Municipal Note Ratings

A Standard & Poor’s U.S. municipal note rating reflects Standard & Poor’s opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. The following criteria will be used in making that assessment:

- Amortization schedule-the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment-the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Note rating symbols are as follows:

“SP-1” – The issuers of these municipal notes exhibit a strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

“SP-2” – The issuers of these municipal notes exhibit a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

“SP-3” – The issuers of these municipal notes exhibit speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

Moody’s uses three rating categories for short-term municipal obligations that are considered investment grade. These ratings are designated as Municipal Investment Grade (“MIG”) and are divided into three levels – “MIG-1” through “MIG-3”. In addition, those short-term obligations that are of speculative quality are designated “SG”, or speculative grade. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for these short-term obligations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fitch uses the same ratings for municipal securities as described above for other short-term credit ratings.

About Credit Ratings

A Standard & Poor’s issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects Standard & Poor’s view of the obligor’s capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Moody’s credit ratings must be construed solely as statements of opinion and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, sell or hold any securities.

Fitch’s credit ratings provide an opinion on the relative ability of an entity to meet financial commitments, such as interest, preferred dividends, repayment of principal, insurance claims or counterparty obligations. Fitch credit ratings are used by investors as indications of the likelihood of receiving the money owed them in accordance with the terms on which they invested. Fitch’s credit ratings cover the global spectrum of corporate, sovereign (including supranational and sub-national), financial, bank, insurance, municipal and other public finance entities and the securities or other obligations they issue, as well as structured finance securities backed by receivables or other financial assets.

DBRS credit ratings are opinions based on the quantitative and qualitative analysis of information sourced and received by DBRS, which information is not audited or verified by DBRS. Ratings are not buy, hold or sell recommendations and they do not address the market price of a security. Ratings may be upgraded, downgraded, placed under review, confirmed and discontinued.

APPENDIX B

J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC Proxy Voting Guidelines June 2009

J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC (“Hilliard Lyons”) will vote all proxies in advisory accounts where it has the authority to do so. Hilliard Lyons offers several advisory programs. Whether Hilliard Lyons has authority to vote proxies for specific programs is disclosed in Part II of its Form ADV and in the relevant client contracts.

In order to avoid potential conflicts of interests between Hilliard Lyons, its affiliates, and any clients of Hilliard Lyons, Hilliard Lyons generally votes in accordance with the recommendations of an independent third party, currently RiskMetrics Group (formerly known as Institutional Shareholder Services). If Hilliard Lyons votes differently from the recommendations of its third party vendor, it shall document the reasons for any variation in order to verify that the variation was not the product of any conflict.

For accounts where Hilliard Lyons has proxy voting authority, the relevant Portfolio Managers (the “Portfolio Managers”) shall have responsibility for overseeing the third party vendor and its recommendations, ensuring that proxies are voted timely and maintaining appropriate records in accordance with applicable law. Compliance will assist the relevant Portfolio Managers in implementing these policies and identifying potential conflicts of interest.

Hilliard Lyons will include a summary of these policies in its Form ADV (or an equivalent disclosure brochure) and will provide a copy to clients upon request. A copy of this policy is also available on the Hilliard Lyons’ website. Hilliard Lyons will also disclose to clients how to obtain voting information in its Form ADV (or an equivalent disclosure brochure). Copies of votes cast in regard to shares held by mutual funds advised by Hilliard Lyons will be made available to mutual fund shareholders in accordance with SEC regulations.



U.S. Proxy Voting Guidelines Concise Summary
(Digest of Selected Key Guidelines)

January 15, 2009

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The policies contained herein are a sampling of select, key proxy voting guidelines and are not exhaustive. A full listing of RiskMetrics 2009 proxy voting guidelines can be found in the Jan. 15, 2009, edition of the *U.S. Proxy Voting Manual*.

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1. Operational Items:

Auditor Ratification

Vote FOR proposals to ratify auditors, unless any of the following apply:

- An auditor has a financial interest in or association with the company, and is therefore not independent;
- There is reason to believe that the independent auditor has rendered an opinion which is neither accurate nor indicative of the company's financial position;
- Poor accounting practices are identified that rise to a serious level of concern, such as: fraud; misapplication of GAAP; and material weaknesses identified in Section 404 disclosures; or
- Fees for non-audit services ("Other" fees) are excessive.

Non-audit fees are excessive if:

- Non-audit ("other") fees exceed audit fees + audit-related fees + tax compliance/preparation fees

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on shareholder proposals asking companies to prohibit or limit their auditors from engaging in non-audit services.

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on shareholder proposals asking for audit firm rotation, taking into account:

- The tenure of the audit firm;
- The length of rotation specified in the proposal;
- Any significant audit-related issues at the company;
- The number of Audit Committee meetings held each year;
- The number of financial experts serving on the committee; and
- Whether the company has a periodic renewal process where the auditor is evaluated for both audit quality and competitive price.

2. Board of Directors:

Voting on Director¹ Nominees in Uncontested Elections

Vote on director nominees should be determined on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Vote AGAINST or WITHHOLD² from individual directors who:

- Attend less than 75 percent of the board and committee meetings without a valid excuse, such as illness, service to the nation, work on behalf of the company, or funeral obligations. If the company provides meaningful public or private disclosure explaining the director's absences, evaluate the information on a CASE-BY-CASE basis taking into account the following factors:
 - Degree to which absences were due to an unavoidable conflict;

¹ RiskMetrics' classification of directors can be found in *U.S. Proxy Voting Guidelines Summary*.

² In general, companies with a plurality vote standard use "Withhold" as the valid opposition vote option in director elections; companies with a majority vote standard use "Against". However, it will vary by company and the proxy must be checked to determine the valid opposition vote for the particular company.

- Pattern of absenteeism; and
- Other extraordinary circumstances underlying the director's absence;
- Sit on more than six public company boards;
- Are CEOs of public companies who sit on the boards of more than two public companies besides their own— withhold only at their outside boards.

Vote AGAINST or WITHHOLD from all nominees of the board of directors, (except from new nominees, who should be considered on a CASE-BY-CASE basis) if:

- The company's proxy indicates that not all directors attended 75% of the aggregate of their board and committee meetings, but fails to provide the required disclosure of the names of the directors involved. If this information cannot be obtained, vote against/withhold from all incumbent directors;
- The company's poison pill has a dead-hand or modified dead-hand feature. Vote against/withhold every year until this feature is removed;
- The board adopts or renews a poison pill without shareholder approval, does not commit to putting it to shareholder vote within 12 months of adoption (or in the case of a newly public company, does not commit to put the pill to a shareholder vote within 12 months following the IPO), or reneges on a commitment to put the pill to a vote, and has not yet received a withhold/against recommendation for this issue;
- The board failed to act on a shareholder proposal that received approval by a majority of the shares outstanding the previous year (a management proposal with other than a FOR recommendation by management will not be considered as sufficient action taken);
- The board failed to act on a shareholder proposal that received approval of the majority of shares cast for the previous two consecutive years (a management proposal with other than a FOR recommendation by management will not be considered as sufficient action taken);
- The board failed to act on takeover offers where the majority of the shareholders tendered their shares;
- At the previous board election, any director received more than 50 percent withhold/against votes of the shares cast and the company has failed to address the underlying issue(s) that caused the high withhold/against vote;
- The board is classified, and a continuing director responsible for a problematic governance issue at the board/committee level that would warrant a withhold/against vote recommendation is not up for election- any or all appropriate nominees (except new) may be held accountable;
- The board lacks accountability and oversight, coupled with sustained poor performance relative to peers. Sustained poor performance is measured by one- and three-year total shareholder returns in the bottom half of a company's four-digit GICS industry group (Russell 3000 companies only).

Vote AGAINST or WITHHOLD from Inside Directors and Affiliated Outside Directors (per the Classification of Directors below) when:

- The inside or affiliated outside director serves on any of the three key committees: audit, compensation, or nominating;
- The company lacks an audit, compensation, or nominating committee so that the full board functions as that committee;
- The company lacks a formal nominating committee, even if board attests that the independent directors fulfill the functions of such a committee;
- The full board is less than majority independent.

Vote AGAINST or WITHHOLD from the members of the Audit Committee if:

- The non-audit fees paid to the auditor are excessive;

- The company receives an adverse opinion on the company's financial statements from its auditor; or
- There is persuasive evidence that the audit committee entered into an inappropriate indemnification agreement with its auditor that limits the ability of the company, or its shareholders, to pursue legitimate legal recourse against the audit firm.

Vote CASE-by-CASE on members of the Audit Committee and/or the full board if poor accounting practices, which rise to a level of serious concern are indentified, such as: fraud; misapplication of GAAP; and material weaknesses identified in Section 404 disclosures.

Examine the severity, breadth, chronological sequence and duration, as well as the company's efforts at remediation or corrective actions in determining whether negative vote recommendations are warranted against the members of the Audit Committee who are responsible for the poor accounting practices, or the entire board.

Vote AGAINST or WITHHOLD from the members of the Compensation Committee if:

- There is a negative correlation between the chief executive's pay and company performance (see discussion under Equity Compensation Plans);
- The company reprices underwater options for stock, cash or other consideration without prior shareholder approval, even if allowed in their equity plan;
- The company fails to submit one-time transfers of stock options to a shareholder vote;
- The company fails to fulfill the terms of a burn rate commitment they made to shareholders;
- The company has backdated options (see "Options Backdating" policy);

The company has poor compensation practices (see "Poor Pay Practices" policy). Poor pay practices may warrant withholding votes from the CEO and potentially the entire board as well.

Vote AGAINST or WITHHOLD from directors, individually or the entire board, for egregious actions or failure to replace management as appropriate.

Independent Chair (Separate Chair/CEO)

Generally vote FOR shareholder proposals requiring that the chairman's position be filled by an independent director, unless the company satisfies *all* of the following criteria:

The company maintains the following counterbalancing features:

- Designated lead director, elected by and from the independent board members with clearly delineated and comprehensive duties. (The role may alternatively reside with a presiding director, vice chairman, or rotating lead director; however the director must serve a minimum of one year in order to qualify as a lead director.) The duties should include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - presides at all meetings of the board at which the chairman is not present, including executive sessions of the independent directors;
 - serves as liaison between the chairman and the independent directors;
 - approves information sent to the board;
 - approves meeting agendas for the board;
 - approves meeting schedules to assure that there is sufficient time for discussion of all agenda items;
 - has the authority to call meetings of the independent directors;
 - if requested by major shareholders, ensures that he is available for consultation and direct communication;
- Two-thirds independent board;

- All independent key committees;
- Established governance guidelines;
- A company in the Russell 3000 universe must not have exhibited sustained poor total shareholder return (TSR) performance, defined as one- and three-year TSR in the bottom half of the company's four-digit GICS industry group within the Russell 3000 only), unless there has been a change in the Chairman/CEO position within that time;
- The company does not have any problematic governance or management issues, examples of which include, but are not limited to:
 - Egregious compensation practices;
 - Multiple related-party transactions or other issues putting director independence at risk;
 - Corporate and/or management scandals;
 - Excessive problematic corporate governance provisions; or
 - Flagrant board or management actions with potential or realized negative impact on shareholders.

Majority Vote Shareholder Proposals

Generally vote FOR precatory and binding resolutions requesting that the board change the company's bylaws to stipulate that directors need to be elected with an affirmative majority of votes cast, provided it does not conflict with the state law where the company is incorporated. Binding resolutions need to allow for a carve-out for a plurality vote standard when there are more nominees than board seats.

Companies are strongly encouraged to also adopt a post-election policy (also known as a director resignation policy) that provides guidelines so that the company will promptly address the situation of a holdover director.

Performance/Governance Evaluation for Directors

Vote WITHHOLD/AGAINST on all director nominees if the board lacks accountability and oversight, coupled with sustained poor performance relative to peers, measured by one- and three-year total shareholder returns in the bottom half of a company's four-digit GICS industry group (Russell 3000 companies only).

Evaluate board accountability and oversight at companies that demonstrate sustained poor performance. Problematic provisions include but are not limited to:

- a classified board structure;
- a supermajority vote requirement;
- majority vote standard for director elections with no carve out for contested elections;
- the inability of shareholders to call special meetings;
- the inability of shareholders to act by written consent;
- a dual-class structure; and/or
- a non-shareholder approved poison pill.

If a company exhibits sustained poor performance coupled with a lack of board accountability and oversight, also take into consideration the company's five-year total shareholder return and five-year operational metrics in the evaluation.

3. Proxy Contests

Voting for Director Nominees in Contested Elections

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on the election of directors in contested elections, considering the following factors:

- Long-term financial performance of the target company relative to its industry;

- Management's track record;
- Background to the proxy contest;
- Qualifications of director nominees (both slates);
- Strategic plan of dissident slate and quality of critique against management;
- Likelihood that the proposed goals and objectives can be achieved (both slates);
- Stock ownership positions.

Reimbursing Proxy Solicitation Expenses

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals to reimburse proxy solicitation expenses. When voting in conjunction with support of a dissident slate, vote FOR the reimbursement of all appropriate proxy solicitation expenses associated with the election.

Generally vote FOR shareholder proposals calling for the reimbursement of reasonable costs incurred in connection with nominating one or more candidates in a contested election where the following apply:

- The election of fewer than 50% of the directors to be elected is contested in the election;
- One or more of the dissident's candidates is elected;
- Shareholders are not permitted to cumulate their votes for directors; and
- The election occurred, and the expenses were incurred, after the adoption of this bylaw.

4. Antitakeover Defenses and Voting Related Issues

Advance Notice Requirements for Shareholder Proposals/Nominations

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on advance notice proposals, giving support to proposals that allow shareholders to submit proposals/nominations reasonably close to the meeting date and within the broadest window possible, recognizing the need to allow sufficient notice for company, regulatory and shareholder review.

To be reasonable, the company's deadline for shareholder notice of a proposal/ nominations must not be more than 60 days prior to the meeting, with a submittal window of at least 30 days prior to the deadline.

In general, support additional efforts by companies to ensure full disclosure in regard to a proponent's economic and voting position in the company so long as the informational requirements are reasonable and aimed at providing shareholders with the necessary information to review such proposal.

Poison Pills

Vote FOR shareholder proposals requesting that the company submit its poison pill to a shareholder vote or redeem it UNLESS the company has: (1) A shareholder approved poison pill in place; or (2) The company has adopted a policy concerning the adoption of a pill in the future specifying that the board will only adopt a shareholder rights plan if either:

- Shareholders have approved the adoption of the plan; or
- The board, in exercising its fiduciary responsibilities, determines that it is in the best interest of shareholders under the circumstances to adopt a pill without the delay that would result from seeking stockholder approval (i.e., the "fiduciary out" provision). A poison pill adopted under this "fiduciary out" will be put to a shareholder ratification vote within 12 months of adoption or expire. If the pill is not approved by a majority of the votes cast on this issue, the plan will immediately terminate.

Vote FOR shareholder proposals calling for poison pills to be put to a vote within a time period of less than one year after adoption. If the company has no non-shareholder approved poison pill in place and has adopted a policy with the provisions outlined above, vote AGAINST the proposal. If these conditions are not met, vote FOR the proposal, but with the caveat that a vote within 12 months would be considered sufficient.

Vote CASE-by-CASE on management proposals on poison pill ratification, focusing on the features of the shareholder rights plan. Rights plans should contain the following attributes:

- No lower than a 20% trigger, flip-in or flip-over;
- A term of no more than three years;
- No dead-hand, slow-hand, no-hand or similar feature that limits the ability of a future board to redeem the pill;
- Shareholder redemption feature (qualifying offer clause); if the board refuses to redeem the pill 90 days after a qualifying offer is announced, 10 percent of the shares may call a special meeting or seek a written consent to vote on rescinding the pill.

In addition, the rationale for adopting the pill should be thoroughly explained by the company. In examining the request for the pill, take into consideration the company's existing governance structure, including: board independence, existing takeover defenses, and any problematic governance concerns.

For management proposals to adopt a poison pill for the stated purpose of preserving a company's net operating losses ("NOL pills"), the following factors should be considered:

- the trigger (NOL pills generally have a trigger slightly below 5%);
- the value of the NOLs;
- the term;
- shareholder protection mechanisms (sunset provision, causing expiration of the pill upon exhaustion or expiration of NOLs); and
- other factors that may be applicable.

In addition, vote WITHHOLD/AGAINST the entire board of directors, (except new nominees, who should be considered on a CASE-by-CASE basis) if the board adopts or renews a poison pill without shareholder approval, does not commit to putting it to a shareholder vote within 12 months of adoption (or in the case of a newly public company, does not commit to put the pill to a shareholder vote within 12 months following the IPO), or reneges on a commitment to put the pill to a vote, and has not yet received a withhold recommendation for this issue.

5. Mergers and Corporate Restructurings

Overall Approach

For mergers and acquisitions, review and evaluate the merits and drawbacks of the proposed transaction, balancing various and sometimes countervailing factors including:

- *Valuation*—Is the value to be received by the target shareholders (or paid by the acquirer) reasonable? While the fairness opinion may provide an initial starting point for assessing valuation reasonableness, emphasis is placed on the offer premium, market reaction and strategic rationale.
- *Market reaction*—How has the market responded to the proposed deal? A negative market reaction should cause closer scrutiny of a deal.
- *Strategic rationale*—Does the deal make sense strategically? From where is the value derived? Cost and revenue synergies should not be overly aggressive or optimistic, but reasonably achievable. Management should also have a favorable track record of successful integration of historical acquisitions.
- *Negotiations and process*—Were the terms of the transaction negotiated at arm's-length? Was the process fair and equitable? A fair process helps to ensure the best price for shareholders. Significant negotiation "wins" can also signify the deal makers' competency. The comprehensiveness of the sales process (e.g., full auction, partial auction, no auction) can also affect shareholder value.

- *Conflicts of interest*—Are insiders benefiting from the transaction disproportionately and inappropriately as compared to non-insider shareholders? As the result of potential conflicts, the directors and officers of the company may be more likely to vote to approve a merger than if they did not hold these interests. Consider whether these interests may have influenced these directors and officers to support or recommend the merger. The change-in-control figure presented in the “RMG Transaction Summary” section of this report is an aggregate figure that can in certain cases be a misleading indicator of the true value transfer from shareholders to insiders. Where such figure appears to be excessive, analyze the underlying assumptions to determine whether a potential conflict exists.
- *Governance*—Will the combined company have a better or worse governance profile than the current governance profiles of the respective parties to the transaction? If the governance profile is to change for the worse, the burden is on the company to prove that other issues (such as valuation) outweigh any deterioration in governance.

6. State of Incorporation

Reincorporation Proposals

Evaluate management or shareholder proposals to change a company’s state of incorporation on a CASE-BY-CASE basis, giving consideration to both financial and corporate governance concerns including the following:

- Reasons for reincorporation;
- Comparison of company’s governance practices and provisions prior to and following the reincorporation; and
- Comparison of corporation laws of original state and destination state

Vote FOR reincorporation when the economic factors outweigh any neutral or negative governance changes.

7. Capital Structure

Common Stock Authorization

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance. Take into account company-specific factors which include, at a minimum, the following:

- Specific reasons/rationale for the proposed increase;
- The dilutive impact of the request as determined through an allowable cap generated by RiskMetrics’ quantitative model;
- The board’s governance structure and practices; and
- Risks to shareholders of not approving the request.

Vote FOR proposals to approve increases beyond the allowable cap when a company’s shares are in danger of being delisted or if a company’s ability to continue to operate as a going concern is uncertain.

Preferred Stock

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals to increase the number of shares of preferred stock authorized for issuance. Take into account company-specific factors which include, at a minimum, the following:

- Specific reasons/rationale for the proposed increase;
- The dilutive impact of the request as determined through an allowable cap generated by RiskMetrics’ quantitative model;
- The board’s governance structure and practices; and
- Risks to shareholders of not approving the request.

Vote AGAINST proposals authorizing the creation of new classes of preferred stock with unspecified voting, conversion, dividend distribution, and other rights (“blank check” preferred stock).

Vote FOR proposals to create “declawed” blank check preferred stock (stock that cannot be used as a takeover defense).

Vote FOR proposals to authorize preferred stock in cases where the company specifies the voting, dividend, conversion, and other rights of such stock and the terms of the preferred stock appear reasonable.

Vote AGAINST proposals to increase the number of blank check preferred stock authorized for issuance when no shares have been issued or reserved for a specific purpose.

8. Executive and Director Compensation

Equity Compensation Plans

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on equity-based compensation plans. Vote AGAINST the equity plan if any of the following factors apply:

- The total cost of the company’s equity plans is unreasonable;
- The plan expressly permits the repricing of stock options/stock appreciation rights (SARs) without prior shareholder approval;
- The CEO is a participant in the proposed equity-based compensation plan and there is a disconnect between CEO pay and the company’s performance where over 50 percent of the year-over-year increase is attributed to equity awards;
- The company’s three year burn rate exceeds the greater of 2% and the mean plus one standard deviation of its industry group;
- The plan provides for the acceleration of vesting of equity awards even though an actual change in control may not occur (e.g., upon shareholder approval of a transaction or the announcement of a tender offer); or
- The plan is a vehicle for poor pay practices.

Poor Pay Practices

Vote AGAINST or WITHHOLD from compensation committee members, CEO, and potentially the entire board, if the company has poor compensation practices. Vote AGAINST equity plans if the plan is a vehicle for poor compensation practices.

The following practices, while not exhaustive, are examples of poor compensation practices that may warrant withhold vote recommendations:

- Egregious employment contracts—Contracts containing multi-year guarantees for salary increases, bonuses and equity compensation;
- Excessive perks/tax reimbursements:
 - Overly generous perquisites, which may include, but are not limited to the following: personal use of corporate aircraft, personal security system maintenance and/or installation, car allowances;
 - Reimbursement of income taxes on executive perquisites or other payments;
 - Perquisites for former executives, such as car allowances, personal use of corporate aircraft or other inappropriate arrangements;

Abnormally large bonus payouts without justifiable performance linkage or proper disclosure—Performance metrics that are changed, canceled or replaced during the performance period without adequate explanation of the action and the link to performance;

- Egregious pension/SERP (supplemental executive retirement plan) payouts:
 - Inclusion of additional years of service not worked that result in significant payouts;
 - Inclusion of performance-based equity awards in the pension calculation;
- New CEO with overly generous new hire package:
 - Excessive “make whole” provisions;
 - Any of the poor pay practices listed in this policy;
- Excessive severance and/or change in control provisions:
 - Inclusion of excessive change in control or severance payments, especially those with a multiple in excess of 3X cash pay;
 - Payments upon an executive’s termination in connection with performance failure;
 - Change in control payouts without loss of job or substantial diminution of job duties (single-triggered);
 - New or materially amended employment or severance agreements that provide for modified single triggers, under which an executive may voluntarily leave for any reason and still receive the change-in-control severance package;
 - Liberal change in control definition in individual contracts or equity plans which could result in payments to executives without an actual change in control occurring;
 - New or materially amended employment or severance agreements that provide for an excise tax gross-up. Modified gross-ups would be treated in the same manner as full gross-ups;
 - Perquisites for former executives such as car allowances, personal use of corporate aircraft or other inappropriate arrangements;
- Dividends or dividend equivalents paid on unvested performance shares or units;
- Poor disclosure practices:
 - Unclear explanation of how the CEO is involved in the pay setting process;
 - Retrospective performance targets and methodology not discussed;
 - Methodology for benchmarking practices and/or peer group not disclosed and explained;
- Internal Pay Disparity:
 - Excessive differential between CEO total pay and that of next highest paid named executive officer (NEO);
- Options backdating (covered in a separate policy);
- Other excessive compensation payouts or poor pay practices at the company.

Other Compensation Proposals and Policies

Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation (Say-on-Pay) Management Proposals

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on management proposals for an advisory vote on executive compensation. Vote AGAINST these resolutions in cases where boards have failed to demonstrate good stewardship of investors' interests regarding executive compensation practices.

For U.S. companies, consider the following factors in the context of each company's specific circumstances and the board's disclosed rationale for its practices:

Relative Considerations:

- Assessment of performance metrics relative to business strategy, as discussed and explained in the CD&A;
- Evaluation of peer groups used to set target pay or award opportunities;
- Alignment of company performance and executive pay trends over time (e.g., performance down: pay down);
- Assessment of disparity between total pay of the CEO and other Named Executive Officers (NEOs).

Design Considerations:

- Balance of fixed versus performance-driven pay;
- Assessment of excessive practices with respect to perks, severance packages, supplemental executive pension plans, and burn rates.

Communication Considerations:

- Evaluation of information and board rationale provided in CD&A about how compensation is determined (e.g., why certain elements and pay targets are used, and specific incentive plan goals, especially retrospective goals);
- Assessment of board's responsiveness to investor input and engagement on compensation issues (e.g., in responding to majority-supported shareholder proposals on executive pay topics).

Employee Stock Purchase Plans—Non-Qualified Plans

Vote CASE-by-CASE on nonqualified employee stock purchase plans. Vote FOR nonqualified employee stock purchase plans with all the following features:

- Broad-based participation (i.e., all employees of the company with the exclusion of individuals with 5 percent or more of beneficial ownership of the company);
- Limits on employee contribution, which may be a fixed dollar amount or expressed as a percent of base salary;
- Company matching contribution up to 25 percent of employee's contribution, which is effectively a discount of 20 percent from market value;
- No discount on the stock price on the date of purchase since there is a company matching contribution.

Vote AGAINST nonqualified employee stock purchase plans when any of the plan features do not meet the above criteria. If the company matching contribution exceeds 25 percent of employee's contribution, evaluate the cost of the plan against its allowable cap.

Option Exchange Programs/Repricing Options

Vote CASE-by-CASE on management proposals seeking approval to exchange/reprice options, taking into consideration:

- Historic trading patterns—the stock price should not be so volatile that the options are likely to be back “in-the-money” over the near term;

- Rationale for the re-pricing—was the stock price decline beyond management’s control?
- Is this a value-for-value exchange?
- Are surrendered stock options added back to the plan reserve?
- Option vesting—does the new option vest immediately or is there a black-out period?
- Term of the option—the term should remain the same as that of the replaced option;
- Exercise price—should be set at fair market or a premium to market;
- Participants—executive officers and directors should be excluded.

If the surrendered options are added back to the equity plans for re-issuance, then also take into consideration the company’s total cost of equity plans and its three-year average burn rate.

In addition to the above considerations, evaluate the intent, rationale, and timing of the repricing proposal. The proposal should clearly articulate why the board is choosing to conduct an exchange program at this point in time. Repricing underwater options after a recent precipitous drop in the company’s stock price demonstrates poor timing. Repricing after a recent decline in stock price triggers additional scrutiny and a potential AGAINST vote on the proposal. At a minimum, the decline should not have happened within the past year. Also, consider the terms of the surrendered options, such as the grant date, exercise price and vesting schedule. Grant dates of surrendered options should be far enough back (two to three years) so as not to suggest that repricings are being done to take advantage of short-term downward price movements. Similarly, the exercise price of surrendered options should be above the 52-week high for the stock price.

Vote FOR shareholder proposals to put option repricings to a shareholder vote.

Other Shareholder Proposals on Compensation

Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation (Say-on-Pay)

Generally, vote FOR shareholder proposals that call for non-binding shareholder ratification of the compensation of the Named Executive Officers and the accompanying narrative disclosure of material factors provided to understand the Summary Compensation Table.

Golden Coffins/Executive Death Benefits

Generally vote FOR proposals calling on companies to adopt a policy of obtaining shareholder approval for any future agreements and corporate policies that could oblige the company to make payments or awards following the death of a senior executive in the form of unearned salary or bonuses, accelerated vesting or the continuation in force of unvested equity grants, perquisites and other payments or awards made in lieu of compensation. This would not apply to any benefit programs or equity plan proposals for which the broad-based employee population is eligible.

Share Buyback Holding Periods

Generally vote AGAINST shareholder proposals prohibiting executives from selling shares of company stock during periods in which the company has announced that it may or will be repurchasing shares of its stock. Vote FOR the proposal when there is a pattern of abuse by executives exercising options or selling shares during periods of share buybacks.

Stock Ownership or Holding Period Guidelines

Generally vote AGAINST shareholder proposals that mandate a minimum amount of stock that directors must own in order to qualify as a director or to remain on the board. While RMG favors stock ownership on the part of directors, the company should determine the appropriate ownership requirement.

Vote on a CASE-BY-CASE on shareholder proposals asking companies to adopt policies requiring Named Executive Officers to retain 75% of the shares acquired through compensation plans while employed and/or for two years following the termination of their employment, and to report to shareholders regarding this policy. The following factors will be taken into account:

- Whether the company has any holding period, retention ratio, or officer ownership requirements in place. These should consist of:
 - Rigorous stock ownership guidelines, or
 - A holding period requirement coupled with a significant long-term ownership requirement, or
 - A meaningful retention ratio,
- Actual officer stock ownership and the degree to which it meets or exceeds the proponent's suggested holding period/retention ratio or the company's own stock ownership or retention requirements.
- Problematic pay practices, current and past, which may promote a short-term versus a long-term focus.

Tax Gross-Up Proposals

Generally vote FOR proposals asking companies to adopt a policy of not providing tax gross-up payments to executives, except where gross-ups are provided pursuant to a plan, policy, or arrangement applicable to management employees of the company, such as a relocation or expatriate tax equalization policy.

9. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Issues

Overall Approach

When evaluating social and environmental shareholder proposals, RMG considers the following factors:

- Whether adoption of the proposal is likely to enhance or protect shareholder value;
- Whether the information requested concerns business issues that relate to a meaningful percentage of the company's business as measured by sales, assets, and earnings;
- The degree to which the company's stated position on the issues raised in the proposal could affect its reputation or sales, or leave it vulnerable to a boycott or selective purchasing;
- Whether the issues presented are more appropriately/effectively dealt with through governmental or company-specific action;
- Whether the company has already responded in some appropriate manner to the request embodied in the proposal;
- Whether the company's analysis and voting recommendation to shareholders are persuasive;
- What other companies have done in response to the issue addressed in the proposal;
- Whether the proposal itself is well framed and the cost of preparing the report is reasonable;
- Whether implementation of the proposal's request would achieve the proposal's objectives;
- Whether the subject of the proposal is best left to the discretion of the board;
- Whether the requested information is available to shareholders either from the company or from a publicly available source; and
- Whether providing this information would reveal proprietary or confidential information that would place the company at a competitive disadvantage.

Genetically Modified Ingredients

Generally vote AGAINST proposals asking suppliers, genetic research companies, restaurants and food retail companies to voluntarily label genetically engineered (GE) ingredients in their products and/or eliminate GE ingredients. The cost of labeling and/or phasing out the use of GE ingredients may not be commensurate with the benefits to shareholders and is an issue better left to regulators.

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals asking for a report on the feasibility of labeling products containing GE ingredients taking into account:

- The company's business and the proportion of it affected by the resolution;
- The quality of the company's disclosure on GE product labeling, related voluntary initiatives, and how this disclosure compares with industry peer disclosure; and
- Company's current disclosure on the feasibility of GE product labeling, including information on the related costs.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals seeking a report on the social, health, and environmental effects of genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Studies of this sort are better undertaken by regulators and the scientific community.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals to completely phase out GE ingredients from the company's products or proposals asking for reports outlining the steps necessary to eliminate GE ingredients from the company's products. Such resolutions presuppose that there are proven health risks to GE ingredients (an issue better left to regulators) that may outweigh the economic benefits derived from biotechnology.

Pharmaceutical Pricing, Access to Medicines, and Product Reimportation

Generally vote AGAINST proposals requesting that companies implement specific price restraints on pharmaceutical products unless the company fails to adhere to legislative guidelines or industry norms in its product pricing.

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals requesting that the company report on their product pricing policies or their access to medicine policies, considering:

- The nature of the company's business and the potential for reputational and market risk exposure;
- The existing disclosure of relevant policies;
- Deviation from established industry norms;
- The company's existing, relevant initiatives to provide research and/or products to disadvantaged consumers;
- Whether the proposal focuses on specific products or geographic regions; and
- The potential cost and scope of the requested report.

Generally vote FOR proposals requesting that companies report on the financial and legal impact of their prescription drug reimportation policies unless such information is already publicly disclosed.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals requesting that companies adopt specific policies to encourage or constrain prescription drug reimportation. Such matters are more appropriately the province of legislative activity and may place the company at a competitive disadvantage relative to its peers.

Gender Identity, Sexual Orientation, and Domestic Partner Benefits

Generally vote FOR proposals seeking to amend a company's EEO statement or diversity policies to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and/or gender identity, unless the change would result in excessive costs for the company.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals to extend company benefits to, or eliminate benefits from domestic partners. Decisions regarding benefits should be left to the discretion of the company.

Climate Change

Generally vote FOR resolutions requesting that a company disclose information on the impact of climate change on the company's operations and investments considering whether:

- The company already provides current, publicly-available information on the impacts that climate change may have on the company as well as associated company policies and procedures to address related risks and/or opportunities;
- The company's level of disclosure is at least comparable to that of industry peers; and
- There are no significant, controversies, fines, penalties, or litigation associated with the company's environmental performance.

Lobbying Expenditures/Initiatives

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals requesting information on a company's lobbying initiatives, considering:

- Significant controversies, fines, or litigation surrounding a company's public policy activities,
- The company's current level of disclosure on lobbying strategy, and
- The impact that the policy issue may have on the company's business operations.

Political Contributions and Trade Association Spending

Generally vote AGAINST proposals asking the company to affirm political nonpartisanship in the workplace so long as:

- There are no recent, significant controversies, fines or litigation regarding the company's political contributions or trade association spending; and
- The company has procedures in place to ensure that employee contributions to company-sponsored political action committees (PACs) are strictly voluntary and prohibits coercion.

Vote AGAINST proposals to publish in newspapers and public media the company's political contributions. Such publications could present significant cost to the company without providing commensurate value to shareholders.

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals to improve the disclosure of a company's political contributions and trade association spending, considering:

- Recent significant controversy or litigation related to the company's political contributions or governmental affairs; and
- The public availability of a company policy on political contributions and trade association spending including information on the types of organizations supported, the business rationale for supporting these organizations, and the oversight and compliance procedures related to such expenditures of corporate assets.

Vote AGAINST proposals barring the company from making political contributions. Businesses are affected by legislation at the federal, state, and local level and barring political contributions can put the company at a competitive disadvantage.

Vote AGAINST proposals asking for a list of company executives, directors, consultants, legal counsels, lobbyists, or investment bankers that have prior government service and whether such service had a bearing on the business of the company. Such a list would be burdensome to prepare without providing any meaningful information to shareholders.

Labor and Human Rights Standards

Generally vote FOR proposals requesting a report on company or company supplier labor and/or human rights standards and policies unless such information is already publicly disclosed.

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals to implement company or company supplier labor and/or human rights standards and policies, considering:

- The degree to which existing relevant policies and practices are disclosed;

- Whether or not existing relevant policies are consistent with internationally recognized standards;
- Whether company facilities and those of its suppliers are monitored and how;
- Company participation in fair labor organizations or other internationally recognized human rights initiatives;
- Scope and nature of business conducted in markets known to have higher risk of workplace labor/human rights abuse;
- Recent, significant company controversies, fines, or litigation regarding human rights at the company or its suppliers;
- The scope of the request; and
- Deviation from industry sector peer company standards and practices.

Sustainability Reporting

Generally vote FOR proposals requesting the company to report on its policies, initiatives, and oversight mechanisms related to social, economic, and environmental sustainability, unless:

- The company already discloses similar information through existing reports or policies such as an Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) report; a comprehensive Code of Corporate Conduct; and/or a Diversity Report; or
- The company has formally committed to the implementation of a reporting program based on Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines or a similar standard within a specified time frame