

**James Advantage Funds
James Small Cap Fund
James Mid Cap Fund
James Long-Short Fund**

Supplement to the Statement of Additional Information dated November 1, 2014

Supplement dated November 14, 2014

At a Special Meeting of Shareholders (the “Meeting”) of the James Advantage Funds (the “Trust”) held on November 10, 2014, Leslie L. Brandon, Anthony P. D’Angelo, and Richard C. Russell were re-elected and qualified, and Ronald D. Brown and Robert F. Chelle were elected and qualified to serve as Trustees of the Trust, effective immediately. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Trust held on November 12, 2014, Mr. Brown and Mr. Chelle were appointed to serve as members of the Audit Committee.

The following information amends and replaces in its entirety the information found in the section titled “TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS—INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES” beginning on page 33 of the Statement of Additional Information:

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES				
Name/Address*/Age	Position(s) Held With Funds/Term of Office/ Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee/ Nominee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee/ Nominee During the Past 5 Years
Leslie L. Brandon Age: 72	Trustee since 2003	Retired Partner, Ernst & Young LLP, Columbus, Ohio (1966 - 2000)	5	None
Anthony P. D’Angelo Age: 84	Trustee since 1997	Retired, Professor Emeritus, Graduate School of Logistics and Acquisitions Management, Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio (Retired since 1999)	5	None

Richard C. Russell Age: 67	Trustee since 2003	Consultant, Danis Companies (construction and real estate development firm), (2002 - present)	5	Director, Excellence in Motivation (1994 - present); Director, DRT Manufacturing, Co. (1999 - present)
Ronald D. Brown Age: 61	Service on Board contingent upon requested shareholder approval	Chief Operating Officer, The Armor Group (2013-Present); Chief Financial Officer, Makino Inc. (2010 - 2013); Managing Director, Taft Business Consulting LLC. (2009 - 2013); Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Milacron Inc. (Retired since 2008)	5	Director of AO Smith Corporation (2001 - present); Board Trustee of University of Cincinnati (2013 - present); Director of Makino Inc. (2010 - 2013)
Robert F. Chelle Age: 66	Service on Board contingent upon requested shareholder approval	Entrepreneur-In-Residence and Founding Director of the L. William Crotty Center for Entrepreneurial Leadership at the University of Dayton (1999 – present)	5	Director of DRT Mfg. Co., The Siebenthaler Company, PNC Bank – Dayton Region, Prime Controls Mfg. Co. and School Outfitters; Trustee of The Entrepreneur’s Center – An Edison Business Incubator

*All Nominees may be contacted at c/o The James Advantage Funds, Attn: Secretary, 1349 Fairground Road, Xenia, Ohio, 45385.

¹Each Nominee is elected to serve in accordance with the Declaration of Trust and Bylaws of the Trust until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

The following information amends and replaces in its entirety the information found in the section titled “Information About Trustees’ Qualifications, Attributes and Skills to Serve on the Board” on pages 35-36 of the Statement of Additional Information:

Barry R. James. Mr. James is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser. He also serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of James Capital Alliance. Mr. James holds

Chartered Financial Analyst and Chartered Investment Counselor certifications, as well as FINRA Series 6, 63 and 65 licenses. Mr. James received a Bachelor of Science degree from the United States Air Force Academy and a Masters in Business Administration from Boston University. The Trustees believe that Mr. James' leadership training and management experience in the United States Air Force, experience as President and Chief Executive Officer of several companies, over 24 years' experience in the investment advisory business and over 20 years' experience in portfolio management and investment research make him well qualified to serve on the Board.

Leslie L. Brandon. Mr. Brandon retired as an audit partner of Ernst & Young ("E&Y"), where he worked for 34 years, 23 years of which as a partner. Mr. Brandon was designated by E&Y's national office as "National SEC Review Partner" and has extensive experience in practice with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). His clients included a majority of the SEC-registered clients in the Columbus, Ohio office of E&Y. Mr. Brandon also led recruiting efforts for the Columbus office for much of his time at E&Y and served as Audit Partner-in-Charge of the Columbus office staff for several years. Mr. Brandon holds a Bachelor of Science from The Ohio State University and a Masters in Business Administration from the University of Wisconsin. The Trustees believe that Mr. Brandon's extensive audit experience with SEC clients and his management experience with E&Y make him well qualified to serve on the Board.

Anthony P. D'Angelo. Dr. D'Angelo is a Professor Emeritus and former faculty member of the Air Force Institute of Technology-School of Systems and Logistics Graduate Program where he taught Finance, Accounting, Budgeting and Economics. Dr. D'Angelo holds a Bachelors in Business Administration with a major in Marketing, a Masters in Business Administration with a major in Industrial Management, and a Doctorate in Business Administration with a major in Logistics Management and a minor in Operations Research. Dr. D'Angelo's dissertation, which was empirically and theoretically based, resulted in the development of management information systems for customer service-intensive industries. Dr. D'Angelo also served as an officer in the United States Air Force for 28 years. The Trustees believe that Dr. D'Angelo's extensive academic experience in business administration and management experience in the United States Air Force make him well qualified to serve on the Board.

Richard C. Russell. Mr. Russell has been a Director on the Board of Excellence In Motivation since 1994 and a Director on the Board of DRT Manufacturing, Co. since 1999. Mr. Russell also worked for 20 years with a private construction and real estate development firm based in Dayton, Ohio in the capacity of Chief Financial Officer and subsequently Chief Executive Officer. In this role, Mr. Russell provided oversight of a \$300 million construction operation and a \$300 million real estate portfolio. Mr. Russell is an experienced Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Director with proven leadership skills and a diverse background in both public and private companies. Mr. Russell graduated from the University of Cincinnati and holds a Bachelors of Science in Accounting. Mr. Russell became a Certified Public Accountant in 1972. The Trustees believe that Mr. Russell's experience in strategic planning, financial management, budgeting, fiscal reporting, communications, human resources, shareholder relations and board structure, policy development and decision making make him well qualified to serve on the Board.

Ronald D. Brown. Mr. Brown is the Chief Operating Officer of The Armor Group, a certified woman owned corporation which provides manufactured goods and services to a variety of industries. He is the retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Milacron Inc., a supplier of plastics processing and industrial fluids technologies with major manufacturing facilities in North America, Europe and Asia. Mr. Brown also served as Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Milacron. Mr. Brown has his Bachelor of Business Administration in Accounting from the University of Cincinnati and earned his Juris Doctor from the University of Dayton School of Law. The Trustees believe that Mr. Brown’s experience in business, strategic planning, financial management, budgeting, accounting, communications, human resources, shareholder relations and board structure, policy development and decision making make him well qualified to serve on the Board.

Robert F. Chelle. Since 1999, Mr. Chelle has served as Entrepreneur-In-Residence and Founding Director of the L. William Crotty Center for Entrepreneurial Leadership at the University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio. Prior to this, from 1973 to 1996, Mr. Chelle owned and was President of High Voltage Maintenance Corporation (“HVM”). HVM is a technical service company specializing in predictive testing, preventive maintenance and electrical engineering of power distribution systems. HVM was sold to Emerson Electric Co. in October 1996, after which, from 1996 to 1999, Mr. Chelle remained as President and CEO of HVM. The Trustees believe that Mr. Chelle’s experience in business, strategic planning, financial management, budgeting, fiscal reporting, communications, human resources, shareholder relations and board structure, policy development and decision making make him well qualified to serve on the Board.

The following information amends and replaces in its entirety the information found in the section titled “Trustees’ Compensation” beginning on page 36 of the Statement of Additional Information:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Compensation from James Small Cap Fund</u>	<u>Compensation from James Long-Short Fund</u>	<u>Compensation from James Mid Cap Fund</u>	<u>Total Compensation from Trust*</u>
Barry R. James	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
+ Leslie L. Brandon	\$1,908.90	\$194.47	\$195.81	\$34,700
+ Anthony P. D’Angelo	\$1,796.55	\$183.18	\$184.54	\$32,700
+ Richard C. Russell	\$1,796.55	\$183.18	\$184.54	\$32,700
+ Ronald D. Brown	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
+ Robert F. Chelle	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

+ Member of Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is the only standing committee of the Board of Trustees. The Audit Committee’s function is to oversee the Trust’s accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, its internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; to oversee the quality and objectivity of the Trust’s financial statements and the independent audit thereof; and to act as a liaison between the Trust’s independent auditors and the full Board of Trustees. The Audit Committee held four regularly scheduled meetings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

* Amounts shown include payments made to the Trustees in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. The Trust does not pay any retirement benefits to the Trustees for their service.

Trustees' Ownership of Trust Shares (as of December 31, 2013)

Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in James Small Cap Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in James Long-Short Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in James Mid Cap Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
Barry R. James	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Anthony P. D'Angelo	None	\$10,001—\$50,000	None	Over \$100,000
Leslie L. Brandon	None	None	None	Over \$100,000
Richard C. Russell	None	Over \$100,000	None	Over \$100,000
Ronald D. Brown	None	None	None	None
Robert F. Chelle	None	None	None	None

INVESTORS SHOULD RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**JAMES SMALL CAP FUND (JASCX)
JAMES MID CAP FUND (JAMDX)
JAMES LONG-SHORT FUND (JAZZX)**

November 1, 2014

Series of
The James Advantage Funds
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This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus and should only be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the James Small Cap Fund, the James Mid Cap Fund, and the James Long-Short Fund dated November 1, 2014. Prospectuses and an Annual Report can be obtained by writing the Transfer Agent at P.O. Box 786, Denver, CO 80201, by calling 800-99 JAMES (800-995-2637), or by visiting www.jamesfunds.com.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The James Small Cap Fund, James Mid Cap Fund, and James Long-Short Fund (collectively the “Funds”) were organized as series of The James Advantage Funds (the “Trust”). The Trust is an open-end investment company established under the laws of Ohio by an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated August 29, 1997 (the “Trust Agreement”). The Trust Agreement permits the Trustees to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest of separate series without par value. Each Fund is one of a series of Funds currently authorized by the Trustees. James Investment Research, Inc. serves as each Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”)

Each share of a series represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to that series with each other share of that series and is entitled to such dividends and distributions out of income belonging to the series as are declared by the Trustees. The shares do not have cumulative voting rights or any preemptive or conversion rights, and the Trustees have the authority from time to time to divide or combine the shares of any series into a greater or lesser number of shares of that series so long as the proportionate beneficial interest in the assets belonging to that series and the rights of shares of any other series are in no way affected. In case of any liquidation of a series, the holders of shares of the series being liquidated will be entitled to receive as a class a distribution out of the assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that series. Expenses attributable to any series are borne by that series. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series are allocated by or under the direction of the Trustees in such manner as the Trustees determine to be fair and equitable. No shareholder is liable to further calls or to assessment by the Trust without his or her express consent.

Any Trustee of the Trust may be removed by vote of the shareholders holding not less than two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust. The Trust does not hold an annual meeting of shareholders. When matters are submitted to shareholders for a vote, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each whole share he owns and fractional votes for fractional shares he owns. All shares of a Fund have equal voting rights and liquidation rights. The Declaration of Trust can be amended by the Trustees, except that any amendment that adversely affects the rights of shareholders must be approved by the shareholders affected.

Upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders, the Funds may make redemption payments in whole or in part in securities or other property if the Trustees determine that existing conditions make cash payments undesirable. For other information concerning the purchase and redemption of shares of the Funds, see “How to Purchase Shares” and “How to Redeem Shares” in the applicable Fund’s Prospectus. For a description of the methods used to determine the share price and value of the Funds’ assets, see “Pricing Your Shares” in the applicable Fund’s Prospectus.

DEFINITIONS, POLICIES AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS

This section contains a more detailed discussion of some of the investments the Funds may make and some of the techniques they may use, as described in the Prospectuses.

A. Equity Securities.

The Funds may invest in equity securities, which include common stock, preferred stock and common stock equivalents (such as convertible preferred stock and convertible debentures). Convertible preferred stock is preferred stock that can be converted into common stock pursuant to its terms. Convertible debentures are debt instruments that can be converted into common stock pursuant to their terms. The Adviser intends to invest only in preferred stock rated “A” or higher by Standard & Poor’s Corporation (“S&P”) or by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”). Equity securities also include investment company securities that invest primarily in equity securities.

B. Open-End Investment Company Securities.

The Funds may invest in the securities of other open-end investment companies (i.e., another mutual fund, including a money market fund) When a Fund invests in other investment companies, it will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable directly by the underlying investment company, many of which may be duplicative. A Fund has no control over the investments and related risks taken by the underlying investment companies in which it invests.

C. U.S. Government Obligations.

The Funds may invest in U.S. Government obligations. These securities may be backed by the credit of the United States Treasury or only by the issuing agency. U.S. Treasury bonds, notes and bills and some agency securities, such as those issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government as to payment of interest and principal and are generally considered to be free of default risk. Some agencies, known as government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs), such as the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Land Banks and the Federal Farm Credit Banks, have a federal charter and operate within limits established by the government. These were established by various acts of Congress over the years. The interest paid by these agencies is not subject to state and local taxes. Although they are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government, they are considered to be “moral obligations” of the United States government. The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) are GSEs that are private companies, and thus also are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. Because they are private corporations, the interest on their debt is subject to state and local taxes. These companies became technically bankrupt during the financial crisis of 2008, and the federal government has backed their obligations since then. However, the future of that backing remains in doubt.

D. Repurchase Agreements.

The Funds may invest in repurchase agreements fully collateralized by obligations issued by the U.S. Government or by agencies of the U.S. Government (“U.S. Government obligations”). A repurchase agreement is a short-term investment in which the purchaser (i.e., a Fund) acquires ownership of a U.S. Government obligation (which may be of any maturity) and the seller agrees to repurchase the obligation at a future time at a set price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser’s holding period (usually not more than seven days from the date of purchase). Any repurchase transaction in which a Fund engages will require full collateralization of the seller’s obligation during the entire term of the repurchase agreement. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default of the seller, a Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses in value. However, the Funds intend to enter into repurchase agreements only with banks with assets of \$1 billion or more and registered securities dealers determined by the Adviser to be creditworthy. The Adviser monitors the creditworthiness of the banks and securities dealers with which the Funds engage in repurchase transactions.

E. Illiquid Securities.

Each Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets (valued at the purchase date) in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities generally include securities that cannot be disposed of promptly and in the ordinary course of business without taking a reduced price. Securities may be illiquid due to contractual or legal restrictions on resale or lack of a ready market. In addition, the following securities are considered to be illiquid: repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days, non-publicly offered securities and certain restricted securities. Restricted securities are securities the resale of which is subject to legal or contractual restrictions. Restricted securities may be sold only in privately negotiated transactions, in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the Securities Act of 1933 or pursuant to Rule 144 or Rule 144A promulgated under the Act. Certain restricted securities that may be sold pursuant to Rule 144A may be considered to be liquid by a Fund. Where registration is required, the Funds may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense, and a considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell and the time such security may be sold under an effective registration statement. If during such a period adverse market conditions were to develop, the Funds might obtain a less favorable price than the price it could have obtained when it decided to sell.

F. Loans of Securities.

Each Fund may lend portfolio securities with an aggregate market value of up to one-third of the Fund’s total assets (including collateral received from the loans). Under the lending policy authorized by the Board of Trustees, the borrower must agree to maintain collateral with the applicable Fund on a daily market-to-market basis in an amount at least equal to the value of the loaned securities. The Fund will continue to receive dividends or interest on the loaned securities and will be able to vote on any material matter affecting the loaned securities that the Adviser determines to be important. With respect to loans of securities, there is the risk that the borrower may fail to return the loaned securities, that the borrower may not be able to provide

additional collateral or that the Fund may lose rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially.

G. Borrowing and Leverage; Reverse Repurchase Agreements.

Each Fund may borrow from banks up to one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed), and may borrow from any person other than a bank for temporary purposes only, provided such temporary borrowings do not exceed 5% of the Fund's total assets at the time when the borrowing is made. A Fund may pledge assets in connection with such borrowings. Each Fund also may engage in reverse repurchase agreements in which the Fund sells a security to another party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or other financial institution, and simultaneously agrees to buy it back later at the same price plus interest. While a reverse repurchase agreement is outstanding, a Fund generally will direct its custodian to segregate cash and appropriate liquid assets to cover its obligations under the agreement, marked to market daily. The Funds will enter into reverse repurchase agreements only with parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and deemed satisfactory by the Adviser. A Fund aggregates reverse repurchase agreements with its borrowings for purposes of limiting all borrowings to one-third of its total assets. The borrowing of securities for short sales is excluded for purposes of the limitations in this paragraph.

If a Fund makes additional investments while borrowings and/or reverse repurchase agreements are outstanding, this may be construed as a form of leverage. The Fund's objective would be to pursue investment opportunities with returns that exceed the cost of the borrowings. Leverage magnifies a Fund's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, increases the possibility of fluctuation in the Fund's net asset value. Leverage also creates interest expenses that may exceed the return on investments made with the borrowings. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund may decline below the price at which the Fund is obligated to repurchase the securities.

H. Foreign Securities.

The Funds may invest, without limitation, in foreign securities, including ETFs that invest in foreign securities. Foreign fixed-income securities include corporate debt obligations issued by foreign companies and debt obligations of foreign governments or international organizations. Foreign securities may include floating rate obligations, variable rate obligations, Yankee dollar obligations (U.S. dollar denominated obligations issued by foreign companies and traded on U.S. markets) and Eurodollar obligations (U.S. dollar denominated obligations issued by foreign companies) and American depository receipts ("ADRs"). ADRs are certificates of ownership issued by a U.S. bank as a convenience to investors in lieu of the underlying shares which its holds in custody.

Foreign investing involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments. These risks include, among others, adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values as well as adverse political, social and economic developments affecting a foreign country. There may be less information publicly available about a foreign company than about a U.S. company, and foreign companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to

those in the U.S. Other risks associated with investments in foreign securities include changes in the administrations or economic and monetary policies of foreign governments, the imposition of exchange control regulations, the possibility of expropriation decrees and other adverse foreign governmental action, the imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, delays in settlement of securities transactions and greater price volatility. In addition, investing in foreign securities will generally result in higher commissions than investing in similar domestic securities, and owning foreign securities could cause a Fund's performance to fluctuate more than if it held only U.S. securities.

Each Fund may invest in foreign securities of issuers in emerging markets. Investing in emerging market securities imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries. These risks include: smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; possible repatriation of investment income and capital. In addition, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales; future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization, or creation of government monopolies. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by a Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

Certain emerging markets limit, or require governmental approval prior to, investments by foreign persons. Repatriation of investment income and capital from certain emerging markets is subject to certain governmental consents. Even where there is no outright restriction on repatriation of capital, the mechanics of repatriation may affect the operation of a Fund.

Additional risks of emerging markets securities may include: greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability; more substantial governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation; unavailability of currency hedging techniques; companies that are newly organized and small; differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers; and less developed legal systems. In addition, emerging securities markets may have different clearance and settlement procedures, which may be unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions or otherwise make it difficult to engage in such transactions. Settlement problems may cause a Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities, hold a portion of its assets in cash pending investment, or be delayed in disposing of a portfolio security. Such a delay could result in possible liability to a purchaser of the security.

I. Portfolio Turnover.

Neither the Mid Cap Fund nor the James Small Cap Fund intend to purchase or sell securities for short term trading purposes. Each Fund may, however, sell any portfolio security (without regard to the length of time it has been held) when the Adviser believes that market conditions, creditworthiness factors or general economic conditions warrant such action. The portfolio turnover rate is not expected to exceed 100% for the James Small Cap Fund or the James Mid Cap Fund, or 300% for the James Long-Short Fund. The James Long-Short Fund's higher turnover rate will result in correspondingly greater brokerage commission expenses and may result in the realization of additional capital gains for tax purposes. It should be noted that the Trust calculates the turnover ratio only on the long portfolios of the James Long-Short Fund. If short positions were also included in this calculation, the turnover rates for the James Long-Short Fund would likely be higher.

J. Closed-End Investment Companies.

Closed-end investment companies are a type of mutual fund, the shares of which are not redeemable by the issuing investment company. Rather, the shares, once issued and sold by the issuing investment company to the public in a one-time initial public offering, are bought and sold either on the over-the-counter ("OTC") market or on some stock exchanges. The value of the shares is set by the transactions on the secondary market and may be higher or lower than the value of the portfolio securities that make up the closed-end investment company.

The Funds generally will purchase shares of closed-end funds only in the secondary market and the Funds will incur normal brokerage costs on such purchases. The Funds may, however, also purchase securities of a closed-end fund in an initial public offering when, in the opinion of the Adviser they represent an attractive opportunity for growth of capital. The initial offering price typically will include a dealer spread, which may be higher than the applicable brokerage cost if the Fund purchased such securities in the secondary market. Closed-end funds may trade infrequently, with small volume, which may make it difficult for a Fund to buy and sell shares. Also, the market price of closed-end funds tends to rise more in response to buying demand and fall more in response to selling pressure than is the case with larger capitalization companies.

The shares of many closed-end funds, after their initial public offering, frequently trade at a price per share that is less than the net asset value per share, the difference representing the "market discount" of such shares. This market discount may be due in part to the investment objective of long-term appreciation, which is sought by many closed-end funds, as well as to the fact that the shares of closed-end funds are not redeemable by the holder upon demand to the issuer at the next determined net asset value, but rather, are subject to supply and demand in the secondary market. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by a Fund will ever decrease. In fact, it is possible that this market discount may increase and a Fund may suffer realized or unrealized capital losses due to further decline in the market price of the securities of such closed-end funds, thereby adversely affecting the net asset value of the Fund's shares. Similarly, there can be no assurance that any shares of a closed-end fund purchased by a Fund at a premium will continue to trade at a premium or that the premium will not decrease subsequent to a purchase of such shares by the Fund.

Closed-end funds may issue senior securities (including preferred stock and debt obligations) for the purpose of leveraging the closed-end fund's common shares in an attempt to enhance the current return to the closed-end fund's common shareholders. A Fund's investment in the common shares of closed-end funds that are financially leveraged may create an opportunity for greater total return on its investment, but the shares may be expected to exhibit more volatility in market price and net asset value than an investment in shares of investment companies without a leveraged capital structure.

Closed end funds in which a Fund invests may issue auction preferred shares ("APS"). The dividend rate for the APS normally is set through an auction process. In the auction, holders of APS may indicate the dividend rate at which they would be willing to hold or sell their APS or purchase additional APS. The auction also provides liquidity for the sale of APS. A fund may not be able to sell its APS at an auction if the auction fails. An auction fails if there are more APS offered for sale than there are buyers. A closed end fund may not be obligated to purchase APS in an auction or otherwise, nor may the closed end fund be required to redeem APS in the event of a failed auction. As a result, a Fund's investment in APS may be illiquid. In addition, if a Fund buys APS or elects to retain APS without specifying a dividend rate below which it would not wish to buy or continue to hold those APS, the Fund could receive a lower rate of return on its APS than the market rate.

K. Exchange-Traded Funds.

The Funds may invest in a range of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). ETFs may include, but are not limited to, S&P 500 ETF Trust ("SPDRs"), SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust ("DIAMONDSSM"), PowerShares QQQ Trust Series I ("QQQs"), iShares, HOLDRs, Fidelity Select Portfolios, Select Sector SPDRs, Fortune e-50 and Fortune 50. Additionally, the Fund may invest in new exchange-traded shares as they become available.

SPDRs represent ownership in a unit investment trust that holds a portfolio of common stocks designed to closely track the price performance and dividend yield of the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price IndexTM ("S&P 500 Index"). SPDRs trade on the NYSE Arca Exchange under the symbol SPY. The value of SPDRs fluctuates in relation to changes in the value of the underlying portfolio of common stocks. A MidCap SPDR is similar to a SPDR except that it tracks the performance of the S&P MidCap 400 Index and trades on the NYSE Arca Exchange under the symbol MDY. DIAMONDS represent an investment in a unit investment trust that serves as an index to the Dow Jones Industrial Average (the "Dow") in that its holding consists of the 30 component stocks of the Dow. The DIAMONDS Trust is structured so that its shares trade at approximately 1/100 (one one-hundredth) of the value of the Dow Index. DIAMOND shares trade on the NYSE Arca Exchange under the symbol DIA. QQQs represent ownership in a unit investment trust that holds a portfolio of common stocks designed to track the price performance and dividend yield of the Nasdaq-100 Index by holding shares of all the companies on the Index. Shares trade on the NYSE Arca Exchange under the symbol QQQ. The iShares are managed by BlackRock Fund Advisors ("BFA"). They track 80 different indexes, including sector/industry indexes, bond indexes and international indexes. Each iShares international ETF represents a broad portfolio of publicly traded stocks in a selected country. Each iShares international ETF seeks to generate investment results that generally correspond to the market yield performance of a given Morgan Stanley Capital

International (“MSCI”) Index. ETFs (both stock and fixed income) are subject to all of the common stock risks, and the international iShares are subject to all of the foreign securities risks described above. Investments in SPDRs, DIAMONDS, QQQs and iShares are considered to be investment companies.

When a Fund invests in sector ETFs, there is a risk that securities within the same group of industries will decline in price due to sector-specific market or economic developments. If a Fund invests more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, the Fund’s share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of industries. Additionally, some sectors could be subject to greater government regulation than other sectors. Therefore, changes in regulatory policies for those sectors may have a material effect on the value of securities issued by companies in those sectors. The sectors in which a Fund may be more heavily invested will vary.

The shares of an ETF may be assembled in a block (typically 50,000 shares) known as a creation unit and redeemed in-kind for a portfolio of the underlying securities (based on the ETF’s net asset value) together with a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends as of the date of redemption. Conversely, a creation unit may be purchased from the ETF by depositing a specified portfolio of the ETF’s underlying securities, as well as a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends of the securities (net of expenses) up to the time of deposit. A Fund may redeem creation units for the underlying securities (and any applicable cash), and may assemble a portfolio of the underlying securities and use it (and any required cash) to purchase creation units, if the Fund’s Adviser believes it is in the Fund’s interest to do so. A Fund’s ability to redeem creation units may be limited by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), which provides that the ETFs will not be obligated to redeem shares held by the Fund in an amount exceeding one percent of their total outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days.

There is a risk that the ETFs in which a Fund invests may terminate due to extraordinary events that may cause any of the service providers to the ETFs, such as the trustee or sponsor, to close or otherwise fail to perform their obligations to the ETF. Also, because the ETFs in which the Fund intends to invest may be granted licenses by agreement to use the indices as a basis for determining their compositions and/or otherwise to use certain trade names, the ETFs may terminate if such license agreements are terminated. In addition, an ETF may terminate if its entire net asset value falls below a certain amount. Although the Funds believe that, in the event of the termination of an underlying ETF they will be able to invest instead in shares of an alternate ETF tracking the same market index or another market index with the same general market, there is no guarantee that shares of an alternate ETF would be available for investment at that time.

L. Exchange-Traded Notes.

Each Fund may invest in exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”). ETNs are a type of debt security that is typically unsecured and that differs from other types of bonds and notes because ETN returns are based upon the performance of a market index minus applicable fees, but ETNs do not own the underlying index they are tracking and, typically, no periodic coupon payments

are distributed and no principal protections exist, even at maturity. ETNs are traded on a major exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange, during normal trading hours. However, investors such as the Fund can also hold the debt security until maturity. At that time, the issuer will pay the investor a cash amount that would be equal to a principal amount times the return of a benchmark index, less any fees or other reductions. Because fees reduce the amount of return at maturity or upon redemption, if the value of the underlying index decreases or does not increase significantly, the Fund may receive less than the principal amount of investment at maturity or upon redemption. ETNs are subject to credit risk. The value of an ETN may vary and may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating, and economic, legal, political or geographic events. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN. In addition, the ETN may employ leverage that will make the value of the ETN more volatile by multiplying the effect of any decrease in the value of the index to which the ETN is linked, and thus subject the Fund to potentially greater losses. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which is meant to be held until maturity. The Fund's ability to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market. Leveraged ETNs can, at times, be relatively illiquid, and thus may be difficult to purchase or sell at a fair price.

M. Mortgage-Backed Securities.

Each Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities, including pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage dollar rolls, CMO residuals, stripped mortgage-backed securities and other securities that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property. The value of some mortgage-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates. Early repayment of principal on some mortgage-backed securities may expose the Funds to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. When interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-related security generally will decline; however, when interest rates are declining, the value of mortgage-related securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed income securities. The value of these securities may fluctuate in response to the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuers. Mortgage-backed securities may also possess credit risk. Because the assets providing cash flows to a mortgage-backed security are comprised of mortgage loans, the holders of mortgage-backed securities are subject to default and delinquency risks. If mortgage borrowers are delinquent or default on their payments, the holders of mortgage-backed securities may not realize full repayment of their investment or may experience delays in the repayment of their investment. The credit risk of mortgage-backed securities depends, in part, on the likelihood of the borrower paying the promised cash flows of principal and interest on time. The credit risk of a specific mortgage-backed security may be influenced by a variety of factors, including: (i) the mortgage borrower's lessened ability to repay in light of changed circumstances such as a job loss; (ii) the borrower's ability to make higher mortgage payments, which may result from floating-rate interest resets; (iii) declines in the value of the property, which serves as collateral for the mortgage loan; (iv) seniority or priority of the specific mortgage-backed security relative to other claims on the cash flow from the pool of mortgage loans.

N. Asset-Backed and Receivable-Backed Securities.

The Long-Short Fund may invest in asset-backed securities. These securities are undivided fractional interests in pools of consumer loans (unrelated to mortgage loans) held in a trust. Payments of principal and interest are passed through to certificate holders and are typically supported by some form of credit enhancement, such as a letter of credit, surety bond, limited guaranty or senior/subordination. The degree of credit enhancement varies, but generally amounts to only a fraction of the asset-backed or receivable-backed security's par value until exhausted. If the credit enhancement is exhausted, certificate holders may experience losses or delays in payment if the required payments of principal and interest are not made to the trust with respect to the underlying loans. The value of these securities also may change because of changes in the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the loan pool, the originator of the loans or the financial institution providing the credit enhancement. Asset-backed and receivable-backed securities are ultimately dependent upon payment of consumer loans by individuals, and the certificate holder generally has no recourse against the entity that originated the loans. The underlying loans are subject to prepayments that shorten the securities' weighted average life and may lower their return. As prepayments flow through at par, total returns would be affected by the prepayments; if a security were trading at a premium, its total return would be lowered by prepayments, and if a security were trading at a discount, its total return would be increased by prepayments.

O. Income Trusts.

Each Fund may invest in income trusts, including real estate investment trusts, business trusts and oil royalty trusts. Income trusts are operating businesses that have been put into a trust. They pay out the bulk of their free cash flow to unit holders. These trusts are regarded as equity investments with fixed income attributes or high-yield debt with no fixed maturity date, and typically offer regular income payments and a significant premium yield compared to other types of fixed income investments.

Real Estate Investment Trusts. A real estate investment trust ("REIT") is an income trust that invests substantially all of its assets in interests in real estate. Equity REITs are those that purchase or lease land and buildings and generate income primarily from rental income. Equity REITs may also realize capital gains (or losses) when selling property that has appreciated (or depreciated) in value. Mortgage REITs are those that invest in real estate mortgages and generate income primarily from interest payments on mortgage loans. Hybrid REITs generally invest in both real property and mortgages. Real estate-related equity securities also include those insured by real estate developers, companies with substantial real estate holdings (for investment or as part of their operations), as well as companies whose products and services are directly related to the real estate industry, such as building supply manufacturers, mortgage lenders or mortgage servicing companies. Risks associated with REIT investments include the fact that equity and mortgage REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and are not fully diversified. These characteristics subject REITs to the risks associated with financing a limited number of projects. They are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. Additionally, equity REITs may be affected by any changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, and mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended, as well as changes in interest rates.

Oil Royalty Trusts. Each Fund may invest in oil royalty trusts that are traded on the stock exchanges (including foreign stock exchanges). Oil royalty trusts pass on to unit-holders the cash flow received from the sale of the oil and gas produced from the oil and gas reserves underlying the royalty trust, after certain deductions. As such, royalty trust distribution levels and unit prices are highly dependent on commodity prices, which can be highly volatile. Moreover, as the underlying oil and gas reserves are produced, the remaining reserves attributable to the trust are depleted. The ability of the trust to replace reserves is therefore fundamental to its ability to maintain distribution levels and unit prices over time. Oil royalty trusts manage reserve depletion through reserve additions resulting from internal capital development activities and through acquisitions.

Because they distribute the bulk of their cash flow to unit-holders, oil royalty trusts are effectively precluded from internally originating new oil and gas prospects. Therefore, these trusts typically grow through acquisition of producing companies or those with proven reserves of oil and gas, funded through the issuance of additional equity or debt securities. Consequently, the trusts are considered less exposed to the uncertainties faced by a traditional exploration and production corporation. However, they are still exposed to commodity and reserve risk, as well as operating risk. Hedging strategies utilized by these trusts can provide partial mitigation against commodity risk, while reserve risk can only be addressed through appropriate due diligence prior to investment. As with REITs, management plays a very important role in mitigating these inherent risks while maximizing value through prudent corporate and asset acquisitions and exploitation of existing reserves of oil and gas. When a Fund invests in foreign oil royalty trusts, it will also be subject to foreign securities risks, which are more fully described above.

Business Trusts. A business trust is an income trust that invests primarily in entities whose principal business is in the manufacturing, service or general industrial sectors. One of the primary attractions of business trusts, in addition to their relatively high yield, is their ability to enhance diversification in the portfolio as they cover a broad range of industries and geographies, including public refrigerated warehousing, mining, coal distribution, sugar distribution, forest products, retail sales, food sales and processing, chemical recovery and processing, data processing, gas marketing and check printing. Investments in business trusts are subject to risks related to the underlying operating companies controlled by such trusts. These risks will vary depending on the industries represented by the underlying investments.

P. Limited Partnerships.

Each Fund may invest in exchange-traded limited partnerships, including master limited partnerships. A limited partnership is an entity receiving partnership taxation treatment under the Internal Revenue Code, which results in the limited partnership not paying income taxes at the entity level. A Fund would own limited partner units, and would have no role in the management of the limited partnership. The general partners control the operations and management of the partnership. Limited partnerships typically are structured so that general partners have first priority to receive distributions up to an established minimum amount, and receive a greater interest in the incremental income compared to the limited partners. This structure gives the general partner the incentive to undertake acquisitions and growth projects to increase distributions to all partners, but may create a conflict of interest for the general partners,

as they may be motivated to pursue projects with high risk and high potential reward. Most limited partnerships are engaged in natural resource-based activities such as the processing, transportation and storage of minerals or other natural resources. Investing in these limited partnerships will expose a Fund to risks specific to energy and natural resources commodity enterprises, as well as issuer-specific risks. In addition, many limited partnerships have smaller capitalizations, and are subject to liquidity risk and more price volatility.

Q. Municipal Securities.

The Funds may invest in municipal securities, which are debt/fixed income securities issued by states, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities of states and multi-state agencies or authorities. A Fund would do so, not because the income may be tax exempt, but because of the income yield and potential for capital appreciation. Although the interest earned on many municipal securities is exempt from federal income tax, the Fund may invest in taxable municipal securities. To the extent the Fund invests in municipal obligations, the same credit standards as used in selecting corporate obligations will be applied. It should be noted that shareholders will probably not be able to take advantage of the tax exempt nature of interest income from municipal securities held by a Fund.

Municipal securities are issued to obtain funds for various public purposes, including the construction of a wide range of public facilities such as bridges, highways, roads, schools, waterworks and sewer systems, and other utilities. Other public purposes for which municipal securities may be issued include refunding outstanding obligations, obtaining funds for general operating expenses and obtaining funds to lend to other public institutions and facilities.

Certain debt obligations known as “Private Activity Bonds” may be issued by or on behalf of municipalities and public authorities to obtain funds to provide water, sewage and solid waste facilities; qualified residential rental projects; certain local electric, gas and other heating or cooling facilities; qualified hazardous waste facilities; high-speed intercity rail facilities; governmentally-owned airports, docks and wharves and mass transportation facilities; qualified mortgage; student loan and redevelopment bonds; and bonds used for certain organizations exempt from federal income taxation. Debt obligations known as “Industrial Development Bonds” under prior federal tax law may have been issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to provide privately operated housing facilities; sports facilities; industrial parks; convention or trade show facilities; airport, mass transit, port or parking facilities; air or water pollution control facilities; sewage or solid waste disposal facilities; and facilities for water supply. Other private activity bonds and industrial development bonds issued to fund the construction, improvement, equipment or repair of privately-operated industrial, distribution, research, or commercial facilities may also be municipal securities, but the size of such issues is limited under current and prior federal tax law. The aggregate amount of most private activity bonds and industrial development bonds is limited (except in the case of certain types of facilities) under federal tax law by an annual “volume cap.” The volume cap limits the annual aggregate principal amount of such obligations issued by or on behalf of all governmental instrumentalities in the state.

The two principal classifications of municipal securities consist of “general obligation” and “limited” (or revenue) issues. General obligation bonds are obligations involving the credit

of an issuer possessing taxing power and are payable from the issuer's general unrestricted revenues and not from any particular fund or source. The characteristics and method of enforcement of general obligation bonds vary according to the law applicable to the particular issuer, and payment may be dependent upon appropriation by the issuer's legislative body. Limited obligation bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source. Private activity bonds and industrial development bonds generally are revenue bonds and thus not payable from the unrestricted revenues of the issuer. The credit and quality of such bonds is generally related to the credit of the bank selected to provide the letter of credit underlying the bond, if any, or to the credit of the underlying corporate user (and any guarantor). Payment of principal of and interest on industrial development revenue bonds is the responsibility of the corporate user (and any guarantor).

A Fund may also acquire "moral obligation" issues, which are normally issued by special purpose authorities, and in other tax-exempt investments including pollution control bonds and tax-exempt commercial paper. The Fund may purchase short-term General Obligation Notes; Tax Anticipation Notes; Bond Anticipation Notes; Revenue Anticipation Notes; Project Notes; and other forms of short-term loans. Such notes are issued with a short-term maturity in anticipation of the receipt of tax funds, the proceeds of bond placements, or other revenues. Project Notes are issued by a state or local housing agency and are sold by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. While the issuing agency has the primary obligation with respect to its Project Notes, they are also secured by the full faith and credit of the United States through agreements with the issuing authority which provide that, if required, the Federal government will lend the issuer an amount equal to the principal of and interest on the Project Notes.

There are, of course, variations in the quality of municipal securities, both within a particular classification and between classifications. Also, the yields on municipal securities depend upon a variety of factors, including general money market conditions; coupon rate; the financial condition of the issuer; general conditions of the municipal bond market; the size of a particular offering; the maturity of the obligations; and the rating of the issue. The ratings of Moody's and S&P represent their opinions as to the quality of municipal securities. However, ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Municipal securities with the same maturity, interest rate and rating may have different yields while municipal securities of the same maturity and interest rate with different ratings may have the same yield. Subsequent to its purchase by the Fund, an issue of municipal securities may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below the minimum rating required for purchase by the Fund. The Adviser will consider such an event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the obligations.

Municipal securities may include obligations of municipal housing authorities and single-family mortgage revenue bonds. Weaknesses in Federal housing subsidy programs and their administration may result in a decrease of subsidies available for payment of principal and interest on housing authority bonds. Economic developments, including fluctuations in interest rates and increasing construction and operating costs, may also adversely impact revenues of housing authorities. In the case of some housing authorities, inability to obtain additional financing could also reduce revenues available to pay existing obligations. Single-family mortgage revenue bonds are subject to extraordinary mandatory redemption at par in whole or in

part from the proceeds derived from prepayments of underlying mortgage loans and also from the unused proceeds of the issue within a stated period which may be within a year from the date of issue.

Risk Factors in Municipal Securities

Information Risk. Information about the financial condition of issuers of municipal securities may be less available than about corporations having a class of securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

State and Federal Laws. An issuer's obligations under its municipal securities are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency, and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, such as the federal bankruptcy code, and laws, if any, which may be enacted by Congress or state legislatures extending the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or imposing other constraints upon the enforcement of such obligations. The power or ability of an issuer to meet its obligations for the payment of interest on and principal of its municipal securities may be materially adversely affected by litigation or other conditions.

Litigation and Current Developments. Such litigation or conditions may from time to time materially affect the credit risk with respect to particular bonds or notes. Adverse economic, business, legal or political developments might affect all or a substantial portion of the Fund's municipal securities in the same manner.

R. Obligations of Supranational Entities.

The Funds may invest in obligations of supranational entities designated or supported by governmental entities to promote economic reconstruction or development and of international banking institutions and related government agencies. Examples include the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the "World Bank"), the European Coal and Steel Community, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Each supranational entity's lending activities are limited to a percentage of its total capital (including "callable capital" contributed by its governmental members at the entity's call), reserves and net income. There is no assurance that participating governments will be able or willing to honor their commitments to make capital contributions to a supranational entity.

S. Sovereign Obligations.

The Funds may invest in sovereign debt obligations. Investments in sovereign debt obligations involve special risks not present in corporate debt obligations. The issuer of the sovereign debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and a Fund may have limited recourse in the event of a default. During periods of economic uncertainty, the market prices of sovereign debt, and a Fund's net asset value, may be more volatile than prices of U.S. debt obligations. In the past, certain emerging markets have encountered difficulties in servicing their debt obligations, withheld payments of principal and interest and declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on their sovereign debts.

A sovereign debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange, the relative size of the debt service burden, the sovereign debtor's policy toward principal international lenders and local political constraints. Sovereign debtors may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and other entities to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. The failure of a sovereign debtor to implement economic reforms, achieve specified levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of third-party commitments to lend funds to the sovereign debtor, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debts.

T. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities.

The Funds may invest in Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS"). TIPS are marketable securities whose principal is adjusted by changes in the Consumer Price Index (the "Index"). The principal of a TIPS increases with inflation (a rise in the Index) and decreases with deflation (a drop in the index). The relationship between TIPS and the Consumer Price Index affects both the sum investors are paid when a TIPS matures and the amount of interest that a TIPS pays every six months. TIPS pay interest at a fixed rate, which is determined at auction. Because the rate is applied to the adjusted principal, however, interest payments can vary in amount from one period to the next. If inflation occurs, the interest payment increases. In the event of deflation, the interest payment decreases. At the maturity of a TIPS, you receive the adjusted principal or the original principal, whichever is greater. TIPS are designed to provide protection against both inflation and deflation.

U. Variable and Floating Rate Instruments.

Certain obligations purchased by the Funds may carry variable or floating rates of interest, may involve a conditional or unconditional demand feature and may include variable amount master demand notes. Variable and floating rate instruments are issued by a wide variety of issuers and may be issued for a wide variety of purposes, including as a method of reconstructing cash flows.

Subject to their investment objective policies and restrictions, the Funds may acquire variable and floating rate instruments. A variable rate instrument is one whose terms provide for the adjustment of its interest rate on set dates and which, upon such adjustment, can reasonably be expected to have a market value that approximates its par value. The Funds may purchase extendable commercial notes. Extendable commercial notes are variable rate notes which normally mature within a short period of time (e.g., 1 month) but which may be extended by the issuer for a maximum maturity of thirteen months.

A floating rate instrument is one whose terms provide for the adjustment of its interest rate whenever a specified interest rate changes and which, at any time, can reasonably be expected to have a market value that approximates its par value. Floating rate instruments are frequently not rated by credit rating agencies; however, unrated variable and floating rate instruments purchased by a Fund will be determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality at the time of purchase to rated instruments eligible for purchase under the Fund's investment

policies. There may be no active secondary market with respect to a particular variable or floating rate instrument purchased by a Fund. The absence of such an active secondary market could make it difficult for the Fund to dispose of the variable or floating rate instrument involved in the event the issuer of the instrument defaulted on its payment obligations, and the Fund could, for this or other reasons, suffer a loss to the extent of the default. Variable or floating rate instruments may be secured by bank letters of credit or other assets. A Fund may purchase a variable or floating rate instrument to facilitate portfolio liquidity or to permit investment of the Fund's assets at a favorable rate of return.

Past periods of high inflation, together with the fiscal measures adopted to attempt to deal with it, have seen wide fluctuations in interest rates, particularly "prime rates" charged by banks. While the value of the underlying floating or variable rate securities may change with changes in interest rates generally, the nature of the underlying floating or variable rate should minimize changes in value of the instruments. Accordingly, as interest rates decrease or increase, the potential for capital appreciation and the risk of potential capital depreciation is less than would be the case with a portfolio of fixed rate securities. A Fund's portfolio may contain floating or variable rate securities on which stated minimum or maximum rates, or maximum rates set by state law, limit the degree to which interest on such floating or variable rate securities may fluctuate; to the extent it does, increases or decreases in value may be somewhat greater than would be the case without such limits. Because the adjustment of interest rates on the floating or variable rate securities is made in relation to movements of the applicable banks' "prime rates" or other short-term rate securities adjustment indices, the floating or variable rate securities are not comparable to long-term fixed rate securities. Accordingly, interest rates on the floating or variable rate securities may be higher or lower than current market rates for fixed rate obligations of comparable quality with similar maturities.

Variable Amount Master Demand Notes. Variable amount master demand notes are demand notes that permit the indebtedness to vary and provide for periodic adjustments in the interest rate according to the terms of the instrument. Because master demand notes are direct lending arrangements between a Fund and the issuer, they are not normally traded. Although there is no secondary market in the notes, a Fund may demand payment of principal and accrued interest. The Adviser will consider the earning power, cash flow, and other liquidity ratios of the issuers of such notes and will continuously monitor their financial status and ability to meet payment on demand. In determining average weighted portfolio maturity, a variable amount master demand note will be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period of time remaining until the principal amount can be recovered from the issuer through demand.

Limitations on the Use of Variable and Floating Rate Notes. Variable and floating rate instruments for which no readily available market exists (e.g., illiquid securities) will be purchased in an amount which, together with securities with legal or contractual restrictions on resale or for which no readily available market exists (including repurchase agreements providing for settlement more than seven days after notice), exceeds 15% of a Fund's net assets only if such instruments are subject to a demand feature that will permit the Fund to demand payment of the principal within seven days after demand by the Fund. There is no limit on the extent to which a Fund may purchase demand instruments that are not illiquid or deemed to be liquid in accordance with the Adviser's liquidity determination procedures. If not rated, such instruments must be found by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to instruments in which a

Fund may invest. A rating may be relied upon only if it is provided by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization (“NRSRO”) that is not affiliated with the issuer or guarantor of the instruments.

V. Convertible Securities.

The Funds may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities include fixed income securities that may be exchanged or converted into a predetermined number of shares of the issuer’s underlying common stock at the option of the holder during a specified period. Convertible securities may take the form of convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds or debentures, units consisting of “usable” bonds and warrants or a combination of the features of several of these securities. Convertible securities are senior to common stocks in an issuer’s capital structure, but are usually subordinated to similar non-convertible securities. While providing a fixed-income stream (generally higher in yield than the income derivable from common stock but lower than that afforded by a similar nonconvertible security), a convertible security also gives an investor the opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the issuing company depending upon a market price advance in the convertible security’s underlying common stock.

W. Corporate Debt.

The Funds may invest in investment grade corporate debt securities. Corporate debt securities are long and short-term debt obligations issued by companies (such as publicly issued and privately placed bonds, notes and commercial paper). The Adviser considers corporate debt securities to be of investment grade quality if they are rated “BBB” or higher by S&P or “Baa” or higher by Moody’s, or if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Investment grade debt securities generally have adequate to strong protection of principal and interest payments. In the lower end of this category, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal than in higher rated categories. The Funds may invest in both secured and unsecured corporate bonds. A secured bond is backed by collateral and an unsecured bond is not. Therefore an unsecured bond may have a lower recovery value than a secured bond in the event of a default by its issuer. The Adviser may incorrectly analyze the risks inherent in corporate bonds, such as the issuer’s ability to meet interest and principal payments, resulting in a loss to the Funds.

The James Long-Short Fund may take long and short positions in fixed income securities of any credit quality. The Fund may be subject to greater levels of interest rate and credit risk as a result of investing in high yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as “junk bonds”) than funds that do not invest in such securities. These securities are considered predominately speculative with respect to the issuer’s continuing ability to make principal and interest payments. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce the Fund’s ability to sell these securities (liquidity risk). If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, a Fund may lose its entire investment.

An economic downturn could severely disrupt the market for high yield securities and adversely affect the value of outstanding securities and the ability of issuers to repay principal

and interest. During an economic downturn or substantial period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress, which would adversely affect their ability to service their principal and interest payment obligations, to meet projected business goals and to obtain additional financing. If the issuer of a security owned by the Fund defaults, the Fund could incur additional expenses to seek recovery. In addition, periods of economic uncertainty and changes can be expected to result in increased volatility of market prices of high yield securities and the Fund's net asset value. High yield securities also present risks based on payment expectations. For example, high yield securities may contain redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions in a declining interest rate market, the Fund would have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for investors. If interest rates increase, a high yield security's value will decrease, adversely affecting the value of the Fund's net asset value and performance. If interest rates decrease, the yield of high yield securities will decrease.

To the extent that there is no established retail secondary market, there may be thin trading of high yield securities, and this may have an impact on a Fund's ability to accurately value high yield securities and the Fund's assets and on the Fund's ability to dispose of the securities. Adverse publicity and investor perception, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of high yield securities, especially in a thinly traded market.

X. When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments.

The Funds may buy and sell securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, with payment and delivery taking place at a future date. The price and interest rate that will be received on the securities are each fixed at the time the buyer enters into the commitment. The Funds may enter into such forward commitments if it holds, and maintains until the settlement date in a separate account at the Funds Custodian, U.S. Bank, N.A. (the "Custodian") cash or U.S. Government securities in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price. Forward commitments involve a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date. Any change in value could increase fluctuations in the Funds' share price and yield. Although the Funds will generally enter into forward commitments with the intention of acquiring securities for its portfolio, the Funds may dispose of a commitment prior to the settlement if the Adviser deems it appropriate to do so.

Y. Investment Techniques Specific to the James Long-Short Fund.

The James Long-Short Fund (the "Fund") may utilize various other investment strategies as described below ("Hedging Transactions"). Such strategies are generally accepted by modern portfolio managers and are regularly utilized by many mutual funds and other institutional investors. Techniques and instruments may change over time as new instruments and strategies are developed or regulatory changes occur.

In the course of pursuing these investment strategies, the Fund may purchase and sell exchange-listed and over-the-counter put and call options on securities, equity and fixed-income indices and other financial instruments, purchase and sell financial futures contracts and options thereon, and enter into various interest rate transactions such as swaps, caps, floors or collars. Any

or all of these investment techniques may be used at any time and there is no particular strategy that dictates the use of one technique rather than another, as use of any techniques is a function of numerous variables including market conditions. The ability of the Fund to utilize these techniques successfully will depend on the Adviser's ability to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. The Fund will comply with applicable regulatory requirements when implementing these strategies, techniques and instruments.

These techniques have risks associated with them including possible default by the other party to the transaction, illiquidity and, to the extent the Adviser's view as to certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of such techniques would result in losses greater than if they had not been used. Use of put and call options may result in losses to the Fund, force the sale or purchase of portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices higher than (in the case of put options) or lower than (in the case of call options) current market values, limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on its investments or cause the Fund to hold a security it might otherwise sell. The use of options and futures transactions entails certain other risks. In particular, futures and options markets may not be liquid in all circumstances and certain over-the-counter options may have no markets. As a result, in certain markets, the Fund might not be able to close out a transaction without incurring substantial losses, if at all. Finally, the daily variation margin requirements for futures contracts would create a greater ongoing potential financial risk than would purchases of options, where the exposure is limited to the cost of the initial premium. Losses resulting from the use of such techniques would reduce net asset value, and possibly income, and such losses can be greater than if the techniques had not been utilized.

General Characteristics of Options. Put options and call options typically have similar structural characteristics and operational mechanics regardless of the underlying instrument on which they are purchased or sold. Thus, the following general discussion relates to each of the particular types of options discussed in greater detail below. In addition, many Hedging Transactions involving options require segregation of Fund assets in special accounts, as described below under "Use of Segregated and Other Special Accounts."

A put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the writer the obligation to buy, the underlying security, commodity, index, currency or other instrument at the exercise price. For example, the Fund's purchase of a put option on a security might be designed to protect its holdings in the underlying instrument (or, in some cases, a similar instrument) against a substantial decline in the market value by giving the Fund the right to sell such instrument at the option exercise price. A call option, upon payment of a premium, gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. The Fund's purchase of a call option on a security, financial future, index, currency or other instrument might be intended to protect the Fund against an increase in the price of the underlying instrument that it intends to purchase in the future by fixing the price at which it may purchase such instrument. The Fund is authorized to purchase and sell exchange-listed options and over-the-counter options ("OTC options"). Exchange-listed options are issued by a regulated intermediary such as the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC"), which guarantees the performance of the obligations of the parties to such options.

With certain exceptions, OCC-issued and exchange-listed options generally settle by physical delivery of the underlying security or currency, although in the future cash settlement may become available. Index options and Eurodollar instruments are cash settled for the net amount, if any, by which the option is “in-the-money” (i.e., where the value of the underlying instrument exceeds, in the case of a call option, or is less than, in the case of a put option, the exercise price of the option) at the time the option is exercised. Frequently, rather than taking or making delivery of the underlying instrument through the process of exercising the option, listed options are closed by entering into offsetting purchase or sale transactions that do not result in ownership of the new option.

The Fund’s ability to close out its position as a purchaser or seller of an OCC or exchange-listed put or call option is dependent, in part, upon the liquidity of the option market. Among the possible reasons for the absence of a liquid option market on an exchange are: (i) insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions on transactions imposed by an exchange; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options or underlying securities including reaching daily price limits; (iv) interruption of the normal operations of the OCC or an exchange; (v) inadequacy of the facilities of an exchange or OCC to handle current trading volume; or (vi) a decision by one or more exchanges to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the relevant market for that option on that exchange would cease to exist, although outstanding options on that exchange would generally continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

The hours of trading for listed options may not coincide with the hours during which the underlying financial instruments are traded. To the extent that the option markets close before the markets for the underlying financial instruments, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the option markets.

OTC options are purchased from or sold to securities dealers, financial institutions or other parties (“Counterparties”) through direct bilateral agreement with the Counterparty. In contrast to exchange-listed options, which generally have standardized terms and performance mechanics, all the terms of an OTC option, including such terms as method of settlement, term, exercise price, premium, guarantees and security, are set by negotiation of the parties. The Fund will only sell OTC options (other than OTC currency options) that are subject to a buy-back provision permitting the Fund to require the Counterparty to sell the option back to the Fund at a formula price within seven days. The Fund expects generally to enter into OTC options that have cash settlement provisions, although it is not required to do so.

Unless the parties provide for it, there is no central clearing or guaranty function in an OTC option. As a result, if the Counterparty fails to make or take delivery of the security, currency or other instrument underlying an OTC option it has entered into with the Fund or fails to make a cash settlement payment due in accordance with the terms of that option, the Fund will lose any premium paid for the option as well as any anticipated benefit of the transaction. Accordingly, the Adviser must assess the creditworthiness of each such Counterparty or any guarantor or credit enhancement of the Counterparty’s credit to determine the likelihood that the terms of the OTC option will be satisfied. While this type of arrangement allows the Fund

greater flexibility to tailor an option to its needs, OTC options generally involve greater credit risk than exchange-traded options, which are guaranteed by the clearing organization of the exchanges where they are traded. The risk of illiquidity also is greater with OTC options, since these options generally can be closed out only by negotiation with the other party to the option.

If the Fund sells a call option, the premium that it receives may serve as a partial hedge, to the extent of the option premium, against a decrease in the value of the underlying securities or instruments in its portfolio or will increase the Fund's income. The sale of put options can also provide income.

The Fund may purchase and sell call options on securities, including U.S. Treasury and agency securities, mortgage-backed securities, corporate debt securities, equity securities (including convertible securities), ETFs (including fixed income ETFs) and Eurodollar instruments that are traded on U.S. and foreign securities exchanges and in the over-the-counter markets and on securities indices, currencies and futures contracts. All calls sold by the Fund must be "covered" (i.e., the Fund must own the securities or futures contract subject to the call) or must meet the asset segregation requirements described below as long as the call is outstanding. Even though the Fund will receive the option premium to help protect it against loss, a call sold by the Fund exposes the Fund during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or instrument and may require the Fund to hold a security or instrument which it might otherwise have sold.

The Fund may purchase and sell put options on securities including U.S. Treasury and agency securities, mortgage-backed securities, corporate debt securities, equity securities (including convertible securities), ETFs (including fixed income ETFs) and Eurodollar instruments (whether or not it holds the above securities in its portfolio) and on securities indices, currencies and futures contracts other than futures on individual corporate debt and individual equity securities. The Fund will not sell put options if, as a result, more than 50% of the Fund's assets would be required to be segregated to cover its potential obligations under such put options other than those with respect to futures and options thereon. In selling put options, there is a risk that the Fund may be required to buy the underlying security at a disadvantageous price above the market price.

Risks of Options Transactions. There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of call and put options. The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (e.g., the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option (that is, where the seller does not own the underlying security) assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. In such event, the securities necessary to satisfy the exercise of the call option may be unavailable for purchase except at much higher prices. To the extent the premium received does not cover the difference in the market price and the exercise price, the seller will incur substantial losses when it is obligated to purchase the underlying securities at the higher market price, and sell such securities to the option holder at the lower option price. Purchasing securities to satisfy the exercise of the call option can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further,

sometimes by a significant amount, thereby exacerbating the loss. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire premium invested in the call option. The seller (writer) of a put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. In such case, the seller will be obligated to purchase the securities at a much higher price from the option holder than the prevailing market price of the securities. The seller will suffer substantial losses to the extent the premium received is less than the difference between the option price and the market price of the securities. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing the entire premium invested in the put option.

General Characteristics of Futures. The Fund may enter into financial futures contracts, or purchase or sell put and call options on such futures, as a hedge against anticipated interest rate, currency or equity market changes, for duration management and for risk management purposes. The Fund may also enter into such futures contracts, or purchase or sell put and call options on such futures, for investment purposes. Futures are generally bought and sold on the commodities exchanges where they are listed with payment of initial and variation margin as described below. The sale of a futures contract creates a firm obligation by the Fund, as seller, to deliver to the buyer the specific type of financial instrument called for in the contract at a specific future time for a specified price (or, with respect to index futures and Eurodollar instruments, the net cash amount). Options on futures contracts are similar to options on securities except that an option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in a futures contract and obligates the seller to deliver such option.

The Fund's use of financial futures and options thereon will in all cases be consistent with applicable regulatory requirements and in particular the rules and regulations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and will be entered into only for bona fide hedging, risk management (including duration management) or other portfolio management purposes. Typically, maintaining a futures contract or selling an option thereon requires the Fund to deposit with a financial intermediary as security for its obligations an amount of cash or other specified assets (initial margin) which initially is typically 1% to 10% of the face amount of the contract (but may be higher in some circumstances). Additional cash or assets (variation margin) may be required to be deposited thereafter on a daily basis as the mark-to-market value of the contract fluctuates. The purchase of an option on financial futures involves payment of a premium for the option without any further obligation on the part of the Fund. If the Fund exercises an option on a futures contract, it will be obligated to post initial margin (and potential subsequent variation margin) for the resulting futures position just as it would for any position. Futures contracts and options thereon are generally settled by entering into an offsetting transaction, but there can be no assurance that the position can be offset prior to settlement at an advantageous price nor that delivery will occur. The segregation requirements with respect to futures contracts and options thereon are described below.

Options on Securities Indices and Other Financial Indices. The Fund also may purchase and sell call and put options on securities indices and other financial indices and in so doing can achieve many of the same objectives it would achieve through the sale or purchase of options on individual securities or other instruments. Options on securities indices and other financial indices are similar to options on a security or other instrument except that, rather than settling by physical delivery of the underlying instrument, they settle by cash settlement, i.e., an option on an index gives the holder

the right to receive, upon exercise of the option, an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the option is based exceeds, in the case of a call, or is less than, in the case of a put, the exercise price of the option (except if, in the case of an OTC option, physical delivery is specified). This amount of cash is equal to the excess of the closing price of the index over the exercise price of the option, which also may be multiplied by a formula value. The seller of the option is obligated, in return for the premium received, to make delivery of this amount. The gain or loss of an option on an index depends on price movements in the instruments making up the market, market segment, industry or other composite on which the underlying index is based, rather than price movements in individual securities, as is the case with respect to options on securities.

Currency Transactions. The Fund may engage in currency transactions with Counterparties in order to hedge the value of portfolio holdings denominated in particular currencies against fluctuations in relative value. Currency transactions include forward currency contracts, exchange-listed currency futures, exchange-listed and OTC options on currencies, and currency swaps. A forward currency contract involves a privately negotiated obligation to purchase or sell (with delivery generally required) a specific currency at a future date, at a price set at the time of the contract. A currency swap is an agreement to exchange cash flows based on the notional difference among two or more currencies and operates similarly to an interest rate swap, which is described below. The Fund may enter into currency transactions with Counterparties which have received (or the guarantors of the obligations of such Counterparties have received) a short-term credit rating of “A-1” (or better) or “P-1” by S&P or Moody’s, respectively, or that have an equivalent rating from an NRSRO or (except for OTC currency options) are determined to be of equivalent credit quality by the Adviser.

The Fund’s dealings in forward currency contracts and other currency transactions such as futures, options, options on futures and swaps will be limited to hedging involving either specific transactions or portfolio positions. Transaction hedging is entering into a currency transaction with respect to specific assets or liabilities of the Fund, which will generally arise in connection with the purchase or sale of its portfolio securities or the receipt of income therefrom. Position hedging is entering into a currency transaction with respect to portfolio security positions denominated or generally quoted in that currency.

The Fund will not enter into a transaction to hedge currency exposure to an extent greater, after netting all transactions intended to wholly or partially offset other transactions, than the aggregate market value (at the time of entering into the transaction) of the securities held in their portfolios that are denominated or generally quoted in or currency convertible into such currency other than with respect to proxy hedging as described below.

The Fund may also cross-hedge currencies by entering into transactions to purchase or sell one or more currencies that are expected to decline in value relative to other currencies to which the Fund has or in which the Fund expects to have portfolio exposure.

To reduce the effect of currency fluctuations on the value of existing or anticipated holdings of portfolio securities, the Fund may also engage in proxy hedging. Proxy hedging is often used when the currency to which the Fund’s portfolio is exposed is difficult to hedge or to hedge against the dollar. Proxy hedging entails entering to a forward contract to sell a currency

whose changes in value are generally considered to be linked to a currency or currencies in which some or all of the Fund's portfolio securities are or are expected to be denominated, and to buy U.S. dollars. The amount of the contract would not exceed the value of the Fund's securities denominated in linked currencies. For example, if the Adviser considers the Austrian schilling linked to the German deutschemark (the "D-mark"), the Fund holds securities denominated in schillings and the Adviser believes that the value of schillings will decline against the U.S. dollar, the Adviser may enter into a contract to sell D-marks and buy dollars. Currency hedging involves some of the same risks and considerations as other transactions with similar instruments. Further, there is the risk that the perceived linkage between various currencies may not be present or may not be present during the particular time that the Fund is engaging in proxy hedging. If the Fund enters into a currency hedging transaction, the Fund will comply with the asset segregation requirements described below.

Risks of Currency Transactions. Currency transactions are subject to risks different from those of other portfolio transactions. Because currency control is of great importance to the issuing governments and influences economic planning and policy, purchases and sales of currency and related instruments can be negatively affected by government exchange controls, blockages, and manipulations or exchange restrictions imposed by governments. These can result in losses to the Fund if it is unable to deliver or receive currency or funds in settlement of obligations and could also cause hedges it has entered into to be rendered useless, resulting in full currency exposure as well as incurring transaction costs. Buyers and sellers of currency futures are subject to the same risks that apply to the use of futures generally. Further, settlement of a currency futures contract for the purchase of most currencies must occur at a bank based in the issuing nation. Trading options on currency futures is relatively new, and the ability to establish and close out positions on such options is subject to the maintenance of a liquid market that may not always be available. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate based on factors extrinsic to that country's economy.

Combined Transactions. The Fund may enter into multiple transactions, including multiple options transactions, multiple futures transactions, multiple currency transactions (including forward currency contracts) and any combination of futures, options and currency transactions ("component" transactions), instead of a single Hedging Transaction, as part of a single or combined strategy when, in the opinion of the Adviser, it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so. A combined transaction will usually contain elements of risk that are present in each of its competent transactions. Although combined transactions are normally entered into based on the Adviser's judgment that the combined strategies will reduce risk or otherwise more effectively achieve the desired portfolio management goal, it is possible that the combination will instead increase such risks or hinder achievement of the portfolio management objective.

Swaps, Caps, Floors and Collars. Among the Hedging Transactions into which the Fund may enter are interest rate, currency and index swaps and the purchase or sale of related caps, floors and collars. The Fund expects to enter into these transactions primarily to preserve a return or spread on a particular investment or portion of their portfolios, to protect against currency fluctuations, as a duration management technique or to protect against any increase in the price of securities the Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date. The Fund intends to use these transactions as hedges and not as speculative investments and will not sell interest rate caps or floors where they do not own securities or other instruments providing the income stream the

Fund may be obligated to pay. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, for example, an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments with respect to a notional amount of principal. A currency swap is an agreement to exchange cash flows on a notional amount of two or more currencies based on the relative value differential among them and an index swap is an agreement to swap cash flows on a notional amount based on changes in the values of the reference indices. The purchase of a cap entitles the purchaser to receive payments on a notional principal amount from the party selling such cap to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate or amount. The purchase of a floor entitles the purchaser to receive payments on a notional principal amount from the party selling such floor to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate or amount. A collar is a combination of a cap and a floor that preserves a certain return within a predetermined range of interest rates or values.

The Fund will usually enter into swaps on a net basis, i.e., the two payment streams are netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the instrument, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. Inasmuch as these swaps, caps, floors and collars are entered into for good faith hedging purposes, the Adviser and the Fund believes such obligations do not constitute senior securities under the 1940 Act and, accordingly, will not treat them as being subject to its borrowing restrictions. The Fund will not enter into any swap, cap, floor or collar transaction unless, at the time of entering into such transaction, the unsecured long-term debt of the Counterparty, combined with any credit enhancements, is rated at least A-1 (or better) or P-1 by S&P or Moody's, respectively, or has an equivalent rating from an NRSRO or is determined to be of equivalent credit quality by the Adviser. If there is a default by the Counterparty, the Fund may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid. Caps, floors, and collars are more recent innovations for which standardized documentation has not yet been fully developed and, accordingly, they are less liquid than swaps.

Eurodollar Instruments. The Fund may make investments in Eurodollar instruments. Eurodollar instruments are U.S. dollar-denominated futures contracts or options thereon which are linked to the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), although foreign currency-denominated instruments are available from time to time. Eurodollar futures contracts enable purchasers to obtain a fixed rate for the lending of funds and sellers to obtain a fixed rate for borrowings. The Fund might use Eurodollar futures contracts and options thereon to hedge against changes in LIBOR, to which many interest rate swaps and fixed-income instruments are linked.

Risks of Hedging Transactions Outside the United States. When conducted outside the United States, Hedging Transactions may not be regulated as rigorously as in the United States, may not involve a clearing mechanism and related guarantees, and are subject to the risk of governmental actions affecting trading in, or the prices of, foreign securities, currencies and other instruments. The value of such positions also could be adversely affected by: (i) other complex foreign political, legal and economic factors, (ii) lesser availability than in the United States of data on

which to make trading decisions, (iii) delays in the Fund's ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets during non-business hours in the United States, (iv) the imposition of different exercise and settlement terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States, and (v) lower trading volume and liquidity.

Use of Segregated and Other Special Accounts. Many Hedging Transactions, in addition to other requirements, require that the Fund segregate liquid assets with its Custodian to the extent Fund obligations are not otherwise "covered" through ownership of the underlying security, financial instrument or currency. In general, either the full amount of any obligation by the Fund to pay or deliver securities or assets must be covered at all times by the securities, instruments or currency required to be delivered, or, subject to any regulatory restriction, an amount of cash or liquid securities at least equal to the current amount of the obligation must be segregated with the Custodian. The segregated assets cannot be sold or transferred unless equivalent assets are substituted in their place or it is no longer necessary to segregate them. For example, a call option written by the Fund will require the Fund to hold the securities subject to the call (or securities convertible into the needed securities without additional consideration) or to segregate liquid securities sufficient to purchase and deliver the securities if the call is exercised. A call option sold by the Fund on an index will require the Fund to own portfolio securities which correlate with the index or to segregate liquid assets equal to the excess of the index value over the exercise price on a current basis. A put option written by the Fund requires the Fund to segregate liquid assets equal to the exercise price.

Except when the Fund enters into a forward contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a particular currency, which requires no segregation, a currency contract that obligates the Fund to buy or sell currency will generally require the Fund to hold an amount of that currency or liquid securities denominated in that currency equal to the Fund's obligations or to segregate liquid high-grade assets equal to the amount of the Fund's obligation.

OTC options entered into by the Fund, including those on securities, currency, financial instruments or indices and OCC-issued and exchange-listed index options will generally provide for cash settlement. As a result, when the Fund sells these instruments it will only segregate an amount of assets equal to its accrued net obligations, as there is no requirement for payment or delivery of amounts in excess of the net amount. These amounts will equal 100% of the exercise price in the case of a noncash settled put, the same as an OCC-guaranteed listed option sold by the Fund, or the in-the-money amount plus any sell-back formula amount in the case of a cash-settled put or call. In addition, when the Fund sells a call option on an index at a time when the in-the-money amount exceeds the exercise price, the Fund will segregate, until the option expires or is closed out, cash or cash equivalents equal in value to such excess. OCC-issued and exchange-listed options sold by the Fund other than those above generally settle with physical delivery, or with an election of either physical delivery or cash settlement, and the Fund will segregate an amount of assets equal to the full value of the option. OTC options settling with physical delivery, or with an election of either physical delivery or cash settlement, will be treated the same as other options settling with physical delivery.

In the case of a futures contract or an option thereon, the Fund must deposit initial margin and possible daily variation margin in addition to segregating assets sufficient to meet its

obligation to purchase or provide securities or currencies, or to pay the amount owed at the expiration of an index-based futures contract. Such assets may consist of cash, cash equivalents, liquid debt or equity securities or other acceptable assets.

With respect to swaps, the Fund will accrue the net amount of the excess, if any, of its obligations over its entitlement with respect to each swap on a daily basis and will segregate an amount of cash or liquid high-grade securities having a value equal to the accrued excess. Caps, floors and collars require segregation of assets with a value equal to the Fund's net obligation, if any.

Hedging Transactions may be covered by other means when consistent with applicable regulatory policies. The Fund may also enter into offsetting transactions so that its combined position, coupled with any segregated assets, equals its net outstanding obligation in related options and Hedging Transactions. For example, the Fund could purchase a put option if the strike price of that option is the same or higher than the strike price of a put option sold by the Fund. Moreover, instead of segregating assets if the Fund held a futures or forward contract, it could purchase a put option on the same futures or forward contract with a strike price as high or higher than the price of the contract held. Other Hedging Transactions may also be offset in combinations. If the offsetting transaction terminates at the time of or after the primary transaction no segregation is required, but if it terminates prior to such time, assets equal to any remaining obligation would need to be segregated.

Regulation as a Commodity Pool Operator. The Adviser, on behalf of the Funds, has filed with the National Futures Association, a notice claiming an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission promulgated thereunder, with respect to the Funds' operation. Accordingly, the Adviser is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Fundamental. The investment limitations described below have been adopted by the Trust with respect to the Funds and are fundamental ("Fundamental"), that is, they may not be changed without the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Funds. As used in a Prospectus and this SAI, the term "majority" of the outstanding shares of a Fund means the lesser of (1) 67% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present or represented at such meeting; or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Other investment practices that may be changed by the Board of Trustees without the approval of shareholders to the extent permitted by applicable law, regulation or regulatory policy are considered non-fundamental ("Non-fundamental").

1. Borrowing Money. Each Fund will not borrow money, except (a) from a bank, provided that immediately after such borrowing there is an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings of the Fund; or (b) from a bank or other persons for temporary purposes only, provided that such temporary borrowings are in an amount not exceeding 5% of the Fund's total

assets at the time when the borrowing is made. This limitation does not preclude each Fund from entering into reverse repurchase transactions, provided that each Fund has an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings and repurchase commitments of each Fund pursuant to reverse repurchase transactions.

2. Senior Securities. The Funds will not issue senior securities. This limitation is not applicable to activities that may be deemed to involve the issuance or sale of a senior security by the Funds, provided that the Funds' engagement in such activities is consistent with or permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder or interpretations of the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff.

3. Underwriting. The Funds will not act as underwriter of securities issued by other persons. This limitation is not applicable to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities (including restricted securities), the Funds may be deemed an underwriter under certain federal securities laws.

4. Real Estate. The Funds will not purchase or sell real estate. This limitation is not applicable to investments in marketable securities that are secured by or represent interests in real estate. This limitation does not preclude the Funds from investing in mortgage-related securities or investing in companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate (including real estate investment trusts).

5. Commodities. The Funds will not purchase or sell commodities except as described in the applicable Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information. This limitation does not preclude the Funds from acquiring commodities as a result of ownership of securities or other investments; from entering into options, futures, currency, swap, cap, floor, collar or similar transactions; from investing in securities or other instruments backed by commodities; or from investing in companies that are engaged in a commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities.

6. Loans. The Funds will not make loans to other persons, except (a) by loaning portfolio securities, (b) by engaging in repurchase agreements, or (c) by purchasing non-publicly offered debt securities. For purposes of this limitation, the term "loans" shall not include the purchase of a portion of an issue of publicly distributed bonds, debentures or other securities.

7. Concentration. Each Fund will not invest 25% or more of its total assets in any particular industry. This limitation is not applicable to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities or repurchase agreements with respect thereto.

8. Diversification. The James Mid Cap Fund and the James Small Cap Fund will comply with the standards for diversification as required by the then-current 1940 Act, the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder and interpretations of the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff.

With respect to the percentages adopted by the Trust as maximum limitations on its investment policies and limitations, an excess above the fixed percentage will not be a violation of the policy or limitation unless the excess results immediately and directly from the acquisition of any security or the action taken. This paragraph does not apply to the borrowing policy set forth in paragraph 1 above.

With respect to diversification, the current standards require that each Fund (other than the Long-Short Fund) may not purchase the securities of any one issuer, other than an investment company or the U.S. Government or any of its instrumentalities, if immediately after such purchase more than 5% of the value of its total assets would be invested in such issuer, or the Fund would own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, except that up to 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested without regard to such 5% and 10% limitations.

Non-fundamental. The following limitations have been adopted by the Trust with respect to the Funds and are Non-fundamental (see "Investment Limitations" above).

1. Pledging. The Funds will not mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or in any manner transfer, as security for indebtedness, any assets of the Funds except as may be necessary in connection with borrowings described in fundamental limitation (1) above. Margin deposits, security interests, liens and collateral arrangements with respect to transactions involving options, futures contracts, short sales and other permitted investments and techniques are not deemed to be a mortgage, pledge or hypothecation of assets for purposes of this limitation.

2. Borrowing. Each Fund (other than the James Long-Short Fund) will not purchase any security while borrowings (including reverse repurchase agreements) representing more than 5% of its total assets are outstanding.

3. Margin Purchases. The Funds will not purchase securities or evidences of interest thereon on "margin." This limitation is not applicable to short-term credit obtained by the Funds for the clearance of purchases and sales or redemption of securities, or to arrangements with respect to transactions involving options, futures contracts, short sales and other permitted investments and techniques.

4. Options. The Funds will not purchase or sell puts, calls, options or straddles, except as described in the applicable Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information.

5. Short Sales. The James Mid Cap Fund and the James Small Cap Fund will not effect short sales of securities.

6. Illiquid Securities. Each Fund will not invest more than 15% of its net assets in securities that are restricted as to resale or otherwise illiquid. For this purpose, illiquid securities generally include securities that cannot be disposed of within seven days in the ordinary course of business without taking a reduced price.

7. 80% Investment Policy. The James Mid Cap Fund invests primarily in common stocks of mid capitalization companies, defined by the Adviser as those companies with market capitalizations at the time of purchase that fall within the range of the S&P Mid Cap 400[®] Value Index. As of September 30, 2014, the largest market capitalization of the companies included in the S&P Mid Cap 400[®] Value Index was \$11.303 billion and the smallest market capitalization was \$1.029 billion. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets (defined as net assets plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in mid capitalization stocks, as defined above. The James Small Cap Fund invests primarily in common stocks of small capitalization companies, defined by the Adviser as those companies with market capitalizations at the time of purchase no larger than the stocks in the Russell 2000[®] Index, which is the benchmark index for the Fund (including ETFs that invest primarily in such securities). Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets (defined as net assets plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in small capitalization stocks, as defined above. Shareholders of the applicable Fund will be provided with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in the Fund's 80% investment policy. The notice will be provided in a separate written document containing the following, or similar, statement, in boldface type: "Important Notice Regarding Change in Investment Policy." The statement will also appear on the envelope in which the notice is delivered, unless the notice is delivered separately from other communications to the shareholder. The Adviser, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, may change its foregoing definitions of small and large capitalization companies. Shareholders will be notified of any such change.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The following is a summary of the Funds' policies and procedures for disclosing the Funds' portfolio securities to any person requesting this information. No compensation will be received by a Fund, the Adviser, or any other party in connection with the disclosure of information about portfolio securities. The procedures prohibit the disclosure of portfolio holdings to persons outside the Adviser, the Funds' Independent Public Registered Accounting Firm, legal counsel or other service providers identified in the applicable Prospectus except under the following conditions:

- 1) Routine shareholder reports filed quarterly with the SEC within 60 days after the quarter-end and routine shareholder reports distributed to shareholders within 60 days after the six-month end;
- 2) Routine periodic reporting to market data agencies;
- 3) For use in preparing and distributing routine shareholder reports, including disclosure to the Trust's typesetter and printer;
- 4) Regular monthly postings on the Funds' website;
- 5) In response to Requests for Proposal ("RFPs"), due diligence questionnaires or similar inquiries received by the Adviser from consultants (or consultant departments of brokers/dealers and others) that service accounts in the Funds (or are a referral source for such accounts), provided: (i) only month-end data that is at least 60 days old is disclosed, or (ii) the Adviser's senior management approves the disclosure and such approval is reported to the Chief Compliance Officer of the Funds as soon as is practicable; and

- 6) Full holdings disclosure to various market data agencies as of the end of a calendar month.

The Funds may provide their full holdings to various market data agencies as of the end of a calendar month. All other disclosures are made in accordance with the requests of the parties indicated above. Employees of the Adviser that are access persons under the Funds' Code of Ethics have access to Fund holdings on a regular basis, but are subject to confidentiality requirements and trading prohibitions in the Code of Ethics. In addition, the Custodian of the Funds' assets and the Funds' accounting services agent, each of whose agreements contains a confidentiality provision, have access to the current Fund holdings on a daily basis. In addition, certain unaffiliated brokers and market professionals involved in the execution of transactions for the Funds will by necessity have information on Fund holdings and are not covered under this policy.

This prohibition covers only selective disclosures and does not prohibit a discussion of Fund holdings in a public format, such as a radio or television interview. These events are covered under the James Advantage Funds' Marketing Policies and Procedures.

Certain products of the Adviser's private client business are very similar to portfolios of the Funds. Consultants that receive holdings data on RFPs or on routine questionnaires or other inquiries submitted to the Adviser may have no confidentiality requirements and a Fund cannot be assured in such cases that portfolio holdings disclosed to them will be kept confidential. Also, the Funds have no assurance that market data agencies, such as Morningstar, will keep data provided to them confidential.

Disclosure of portfolio holdings by the Adviser will be made to other service providers as deemed necessary in the execution of their responsibilities. Legal counsel will have access to portfolio holdings at any time, as will regulators such as the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") if requested.

The Chief Compliance Officer of the Funds will report any perceived and unresolved conflict between the interests of shareholders and the interests of the Adviser, or any affiliates, to the Funds' Board of Trustees.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Board of Trustees has overall responsibility for management of the Trust under the laws of Ohio governing the responsibilities of trustees of business trusts. Following are the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust, their present occupation with the Trust or Funds, age and principal occupation during the past 5 years.

INTERESTED TRUSTEE				
	Position(s) With Fund/Time Served/	Principal Occupation by Nominee	Number of Portfolios in	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the

Name/Address*/Age	During Past 5 years		Fund Complex Overseen	Past Five Years
Barry R. James ² , CFA Age: 57	President & Trustee since 1997	President and CEO, James Investment Research (2005 - present), Executive Vice President, James Investment Research (2000 - 2006), CEO and Director, James Capital Alliance (1992 - present)	5	Director, Heart to Honduras (2006 – present) Director, FAIR Foundation (2010 - present)

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES				
Name/Address*/Age	Position(s) Held With Funds/Term of Office/ Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee/ Nominee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee/ Nominee During the Past 5 Years
Leslie L. Brandon Age: 72	Trustee since 2003	Retired Partner, Ernst & Young LLP, Columbus, Ohio (1966 - 2000)	5	None
Anthony P. D'Angelo Age: 84	Trustee since 1997	Retired, Professor Emeritus, Graduate School of Logistics and Acquisitions Management, Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio (Retired since 1999)	5	None
Richard C. Russell Age: 67	Trustee since 2003	Consultant, Danis Companies (construction and real estate development firm), (2002 - present)	5	Director, Excellence in Motivation (1994 - present); Director, DRT Manufac Co. (1999 - present)

*All Trustees may be contacted at c/o The James Advantage Funds, Attn: Secretary, 1349 Fairground Road, Beavercreek, OH 45385

¹Each Trustee is elected to serve in accordance with the Declaration of Trust and Bylaws of the Trust until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified.

²Mr. James is an “interested person” of the Trust as defined in the 1940 Act because of his relationship to James Investment Research, Inc., which serves as the investment adviser to the Trust.

OFFICERS		
Name/Address/Age	Positions Held With Fund/ Date Service Began	Principal Occupation by Officer
Thomas L. Mangan James Investment Research, Inc. 1349 Fairground Road Xenia, OH 45385 Age: 64	Vice President, Secretary and Chief Financial Officer since 1997	Senior Vice President, James Investment Research, Inc.
Lesley Ott James Investment Research, Inc. 1349 Fairground Road Xenia, OH 45385 Age: 31	Chief Compliance Officer since 2012	Chief Compliance Officer, James Investment Research, Inc. and James Capital Alliance, Inc. (since 2012)
Richard Brian Culppepper James Investment Research, Inc. 1349 Fairground Road Xenia, OH 45385 Age: 42	Assistant Secretary since 2011	Vice President, James Investment Research, Inc.
JoEllen L. Legg, c/o ALPS Fund Services, Inc. 1290 Broadway, Ste. 1100 Denver, CO 80203 Age: 52	Assistant Secretary since 2010	Vice President and Assistant General Counsel of ALPS Fund Services, Inc., ALPS Advisors Inc., ALPS Distributors Inc. and ALPS Portfolio Solutions Distributor, Inc. Ms. Legg is also the Assistant Secretary of the Griffin Institutional Access Real Estate Fund, Stone Harbor Investment Funds, Stone Harbor Emerging Markets Income Fund, Stone Harbor Emerging Markets Total Income Fund and WesMark Funds.
Amy Broerman James Investment Research, Inc. 1349 Fairground Road Xenia, OH 45385 Age: 42	Treasurer since 2012	Assistant Vice President of Operations, James Investment Research, Inc.
Jennell Panella c/o ALPS Fund Services, Inc. 1290 Broadway, Ste. 1100 Denver, CO 80203 Age: 40	Assistant Treasurer since 2013	Fund Controller of ALPS Fund Services, Inc.

Board Leadership

The Board of Trustees is led by its Chairman, Mr. Barry James. Mr. James is an “interested person” of the Trust because he is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser. The Trustees have determined that an interested Chairman is appropriate and benefits shareholders because Mr. James has over 17 years of experience as Chairman of the Trust’s Board. Independent Trustees exercise their informed business judgment to appoint an individual of their choosing to serve as Chairman, regardless of whether the Trustee is independent or an interested person. The independent Trustees have determined that they can act independently and

effectively without having an independent Trustee serve as Chairman and that a key structural component for assuring that they are in a position to do so is for the independent Trustees to constitute a substantial majority of the Board.

The Board has not appointed a lead independent Trustee. It was determined by the Board that due to its size (four Trustees), the size of the Fund complex and the relatively straightforward investment strategies adopted by the Funds, it is not necessary to appoint a lead independent Trustee. The independent Trustees believe they have consistently worked well together and have demonstrated an ability to provide appropriate oversight to the operations of the Trust.

Risk Oversight

Investing in general and the operation of a mutual fund involve a variety of risks, such as investment risk, compliance risk and operational risk, among others. The Board oversees risk as part of its oversight of the Funds. Risk oversight is addressed as part of various regular Board and committee activities. The Board, directly or through its Audit Committee, reviews reports from among others, the Adviser, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm and the Trust's counsel, as appropriate, regarding risks faced by the Trust and the risk management programs of the Adviser and certain service providers. The full Board regularly engages in discussions of risk management and receives compliance reports that inform its oversight of risk management from the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer at quarterly meetings and on an ad hoc basis, when and if necessary. The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer also meets at least quarterly in executive session with the independent Trustees. The actual day-to-day risk management with respect to the Trust resides with the Adviser and other service providers. Although the risk management policies of the Adviser and the other service providers are designed to be effective, those policies and their implementation vary among service providers and over time, and there is no guarantee that they will be effective. Not all risks that may affect the Trust can be identified, nor can processes and controls necessarily be developed to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. Some risks are simply beyond the control of the Trust, the Adviser or other service providers to the Trust. The Board may, at any time and in its sole discretion, change the manner in which it conducts its risk oversight role.

Information About Trustees' Experience, Qualifications, Attributes and Skills to Serve on the Board

Barry R. James. Mr. James is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser. He also serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of James Capital Alliance. Mr. James holds Chartered Financial Analyst and Chartered Investment Counselor certifications, as well as FINRA Series 6, 63 and 65 licenses. Mr. James received a Bachelor of Science degree from the United States Air Force Academy and a Masters in Business Administration from Boston University. The Trustees believe that Mr. James' leadership training and management experience in the United States Air Force, experience as President and Chief Executive Officer of several companies, over 24 years' experience in the investment advisory business and over 20 years' experience in portfolio management and investment research make him well qualified to serve on the Board.

Leslie L. Brandon. Mr. Brandon retired as an audit partner of Ernst & Young (“E&Y”), where he worked for 34 years, 23 years of which as a partner. Mr. Brandon was designated by E&Y’s national office as “National SEC Review Partner” and has extensive experience in practice with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). His clients included a majority of the SEC-registered clients in the Columbus, Ohio office of E&Y. Mr. Brandon also led recruiting efforts for the Columbus office for much of his time at E&Y and served as Audit Partner-in-Charge of the Columbus office staff for several years. Mr. Brandon holds a Bachelor of Science from The Ohio State University and a Masters in Business Administration from the University of Wisconsin. The Trustees believe that Mr. Brandon’s extensive audit experience with SEC clients and his management experience with E&Y make him well qualified to serve on the Board.

Anthony P. D’Angelo. Dr. D’Angelo is a Professor Emeritus and former faculty member of the Air Force Institute of Technology-School of Systems and Logistics Graduate Program where he taught Finance, Accounting, Budgeting and Economics. Dr. D’Angelo holds a Bachelors in Business Administration with a major in Marketing, a Masters in Business Administration with a major in Industrial Management, and a Doctorate in Business Administration with a major in Logistics Management and a minor in Operations Research. Dr. D’Angelo’s dissertation, which was empirically and theoretically based, resulted in the development of management information systems for customer service-intensive industries. Dr. D’Angelo also served as an officer in the United States Air Force for 28 years. The Trustees believe that Dr. D’Angelo’s extensive academic experience in business administration and management experience in the United States Air Force make him well qualified to serve on the Board.

Richard C. Russell. Mr. Russell has been a Director on the Board of Excellence In Motivation since 1994 and a Director on the Board of DRT Manufacturing, Co. since 1999. Mr. Russell also worked for 20 years with a private construction and real estate development firm based in Dayton, Ohio in the capacity of Chief Financial Officer and subsequently Chief Executive Officer. In this role, Mr. Russell provided oversight of a \$300 million construction operation and a \$300 million real estate portfolio. Mr. Russell is an experienced Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Director with proven leadership skills and a diverse background in both public and private companies. Mr. Russell graduated from the University of Cincinnati and holds a Bachelors of Science in Accounting. Mr. Russell became a Certified Public Accountant in 1972. The Trustees believe that Mr. Russell’s experience in strategic planning, financial management, budgeting, fiscal reporting, communications, human resources, shareholder relations and board structure, policy development and decision making make him well qualified to serve on the Board.

Trustees’ Compensation:

<u>Name</u>	Compensation from James Small <u>Cap Fund</u>	Compensation from James <u>Long-Short Fund</u>	Compensation from James Mid <u>Cap Fund</u>	Total Compensation from Trust*
Barry R. James	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
+ Leslie L. Brandon	\$1,908.90	\$194.47	\$195.81	\$34,700
+ Anthony P. D’Angelo	\$1,796.55	\$183.18	\$184.54	\$32,700

+ Richard C. Russell	\$1,796.55	\$183.18	\$184.54	\$32,700
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+ Member of Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is the only standing committee of the Board of Trustees. The Audit Committee's function is to oversee the Trust's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, its internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; to oversee the quality and objectivity of the Trust's financial statements and the independent audit thereof; and to act as a liaison between the Trust's independent auditors and the full Board of Trustees. The Audit Committee held **four** regularly scheduled meetings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

* Amounts shown include payments made to the Trustees during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. The Trust does not pay any retirement benefits to the Trustees for their service.

Trustees' Ownership of Trust Shares (as of December 31, 2013)

Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in James Small Cap Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in James Long-Short Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in James Mid Cap Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Fund Family
Barry R. James	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Anthony P. D'Angelo	None	\$10,001—\$50,000	None	Over \$100,000
Leslie L. Brandon	None	None	None	Over \$100,000
Richard C. Russell	None	None	None	Over \$100,000

PROXY VOTING POLICIES OF THE TRUST AND THE ADVISER

The Trust's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

Pursuant to rules established by the Securities and Exchange Commission, under the 1940 Act, the Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted the following formal, written guidelines for proxy voting by the Trust. The Board of Trustees of the Trust oversees voting policies and decisions for the Fund.

The Fund exercises its proxy voting rights with regard to the companies in the Fund's investment portfolio, with the goals of maximizing the value of the Fund's investments, promoting accountability of a company's management and board of directors to its shareholders, aligning the interests of management with those of shareholders, and increasing transparency of a company's business and operations.

In general, the Board of Trustees of the Trust believes that the Adviser, which selects the individual companies that are part of the Fund's portfolio, is the most knowledgeable and best suited to make decisions about proxy votes for the Fund. Therefore, the Trust defers to and relies on the Adviser to make decisions on casting proxy votes for the Fund.

In some instances, the Adviser may be asked to cast a proxy vote that presents a conflict between the interests of the Fund's shareholders, and those of the Adviser or an affiliated person of the Adviser. In such a case, the Adviser is instructed to abstain from making a voting decision and to forward all necessary proxy voting materials to the Trust to enable the Board of Trustees

to make a voting decision. When the Board of Trustees of the Trust is required to make a proxy voting decision, only the Trustees without a conflict of interest with regard to the security in question or the matter to be voted upon shall be permitted to participate in the decision of how the Fund's vote will be cast.

SUMMARY OF ADVISER'S PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES

The proxy voting decisions for issues not specifically addressed in the following summary are determined on a case-by-case basis. The Adviser has retained Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS") to vote proxies on behalf of the Trust in accordance with the Trust's and the Adviser's policies. As part of this retention, the Adviser has adopted the ISS U.S. Proxy Voting Concise Guidelines, as amended from time to time (the "ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines"). While these guidelines are not intended to be all-inclusive, they do provide guidance on ISS' general voting policies. A copy of the Proxy Voting Guidelines will be available upon request by writing the Transfer Agent at P.O. Box 786, Denver, CO 80201, or by calling 800-99 JAMES (800-995-2637).

TRUST PROXY VOTES FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

Information regarding how each of the Funds voted proxies related to their respective portfolio securities during the 12-month period ended June 30, 2014 is available upon request by writing the Transfer Agent at P.O. Box 786, Denver, CO 80201, by calling 800-99 JAMES (800-995-2637), or on the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF VOTING SECURITIES

As of October 1, 2014, the officers and Trustees of the Trust as a group owned less than 1% of the then-outstanding shares of the Small Cap Fund, 4.37% of the then-outstanding shares of the Mid Cap Fund, and 4.34% of the then-outstanding shares of the Long-Short Fund.

As of October 1, 2014, the following persons owned of record, for the benefit of their respective customers, more than 5% of the outstanding voting shares of the James Small Cap Fund:

<u>Name/Address</u>	<u>Percentage Owned</u>
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc.* Special Custody Account FBO its Customers 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	27.26%
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. FBO its Customers 4800 Deer Lake Dr. East Jacksonville, FL 32246	18.59%

National Financial Services LLC FBO its Customers 200 Liberty Street, One Manhattan, NY 10281	15.69%
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James Investment Research Profit Sharing Plan P.O. Box 8 Alpha, OH 45301	15.71%
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Ameritrade Clearing FBO Its Customers 4211 S. 102 nd St. Omaha, NE 68127	5.31%
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*May be deemed to control the Fund because it owned of record, for the benefit of others, more than 25% of the outstanding voting shares as of October 1, 2014.

As of October 1, 2014, the following persons owned more than 5% of the outstanding voting shares of the James Mid Cap Fund:

<u>Name/Address</u>	<u>Percentage Owned</u>
F.E. James, Ph.D.* P.O. Box 8 Alpha, OH 45301	31.67%
James Investment Research Profit Sharing Plan* P.O. Box 8 Alpha, OH 45301	8.19%
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. FBO its Customers 4800 Deer Lake Dr. East Jacksonville, FL 32246	6.10%

*The beneficial ownership, either directly or indirectly, of more than 25% of the voting securities of a fund creates a presumption of control of the fund under § 2(a)(9) of the Investment Company Act of 1940. F.E. James, Ph.D., Barry R. James and Ann M. Shaw are co-trustees of the James Investment Research Profit Sharing Plan (the "Plan"), and Thomas L. Mangan serves as lead portfolio manager for the Plan. As a result, Dr. James, Mr. James, Ms. Shaw and Mr. Mangan may each be deemed to beneficially own the shares owned by the Plan. Shares indicated as owned by F.E. James, Ph.D. include shares in his account of the Plan, but do not include any other shares of the Plan. F.E. James, Ph.D. may also be deemed to beneficially own shares owned by James Investment Research, Inc. and the Iris R. James Trust, which are also included in the shares indicated as being owned by F.E. James, Ph.D. As a result of his ownership of shares, F.E. James, Ph.D. may have the ability to control the outcome of any proposal submitted to the shareholders for approval, including changes to the Fund's fundamental policies or the terms of the Management Agreement with the Fund's Adviser.

As of October 1, 2014, the following persons owned more than 5% of the outstanding voting shares of the James Long-Short Fund:

<u>Name/Address</u>	<u>Percentage Owned</u>
F.E. James, Ph.D.* P.O. Box 8 Alpha, OH 45301-0008	27.73%
National Financial Services LLC FBO of Its Customers 200 Liberty Street Manhattan, NY 10281	13.23%
David W. James, CFA* P.O. Box 8 Alpha, OH 45301	10.13%
James Investment Research Profit Sharing Plan* P.O. Box 8 Alpha, OH 45301	7.39%
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. FBO Its Customers 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	6.37%

*The beneficial ownership, either directly or indirectly, of more than 25% of the voting securities of a fund creates a presumption of control of the fund under § 2(a)(9) of the Investment Company Act of 1940. F.E. James, Ph.D., Barry R. James and Ann M. Shaw are co-trustees of the James Investment Research Profit Sharing Plan (the “Plan”), and Thomas L. Mangan serves as lead portfolio manager for the Plan. As a result, Dr. James, Mr. James, Ms. Shaw and Mr. Mangan may each be deemed to beneficially own the shares owned by that Plan. Shares indicated as owned by F.E. James, Ph.D. include shares in his account of the Plan, but do not include any other shares of the Plan. F.E. James, Ph.D. may also be deemed to beneficially own shares owned by James Investment Research, Inc. and the Iris R. James Trust, which are also included in the shares indicated as being owned by F.E. James, Ph.D. As a result of his ownership of shares, F.E. James, Ph.D. may have the ability to control the outcome of any proposal submitted to the shareholders for approval, including changes to the Fund’s fundamental policies or the terms of the Management Agreement with the Fund’s Adviser.

THE INVESTMENT ADVISER

James Investment Research, Inc., P.O. Box 8, Alpha, Ohio 45301 (the “Adviser”) supervises the Funds’ investments pursuant to Management Agreements between the Adviser and the Trust on behalf of each Fund, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees. Francis E. James is the controlling shareholder of the Adviser. Each Management Agreement was effective for an initial two-year term and is renewed thereafter for one year periods only so long as such renewal and continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees or by vote of a majority of the applicable Fund’s outstanding voting securities, provided

the continuance is also approved by a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust or the Adviser by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each Management Agreement is terminable without penalty on sixty days notice by the Board of Trustees of the Trust or by the Adviser. Each Management Agreement provides that it will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment.

Under the terms of each Fund’s Management Agreement, the Adviser manages each Fund’s investments subject to approval of the Board of Trustees and pays all of the expenses of each Fund except brokerage, taxes, interest (including dividend expense on securities sold short), fees and expenses of the non-interested person Trustees, 12b-1 fees and extraordinary expenses (including litigation to which the Fund may be party and indemnification of the Trust’s Trustees and officers with respect thereto). Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are paid indirectly by a Fund, are not included in the operating expenses for this purpose. As compensation for its management services and agreement to pay each Fund’s expenses, each Fund is obligated to pay the Adviser a fee (based on average daily net assets) computed and accrued daily and paid monthly at the following annual rates (minus the fees and expenses of the non-interested person Trustees incurred by the applicable Fund):

ASSETS	JAMES MID CAP, JAMES SMALL CAP AND JAMES LONG- SHORT FUNDS
Up to and including \$500 million	1.25%
From \$500 million up to and including \$1 billion	1.20%
From \$1 billion up to and including \$2 billion	1.15%
Over \$2 billion	1.10%

The Adviser may waive all or part of its fee, at any time, and at its sole discretion, but such action shall not obligate the Adviser to waive any fees in the future. Each Fund paid the Adviser the following amounts for each of the last three fiscal years*:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
James Small Cap Fund	\$1,967,020	\$1,747,532	\$1,602,857
James Mid Cap Fund	\$207,015	\$176,298	\$150,225
James Long-Short Fund	\$212,657	\$131,765	\$97,765

The Adviser retains the right to use the name “James” or any variation thereof in connection with another investment company or business enterprise with which the Adviser is or may become

associated. The Trust's right to use the name "James" or any variation thereof automatically ceases 90 days after termination of the Agreement and may be withdrawn by the Adviser on 90 days written notice.

The Adviser may make payments to banks, broker-dealers, or other financial institutions that provide shareholder services and administer shareholder accounts. If a financial institution were prohibited from continuing to perform all or a part of such services, management of the Funds believes that there would be no material impact on the Funds or their shareholders. Financial institutions may charge their customers fees for offering these services to the extent permitted by applicable regulatory authorities, and the overall return to those shareholders availing themselves of the financial institution services will be lower than to those shareholders who do not. The Funds may from time to time purchase securities issued by financial institutions that provide such services; however, in selecting investments for the Funds, no preference will be shown for such securities.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The following charts list the Funds' portfolio managers, the number of their other managed accounts per investment category, the total pooled assets of managed accounts (not including the James Advantage Funds) and the beneficial ownership in the Fund(s) managed at the end of the June 30, 2014 fiscal year. Listed below the charts is (i) a description of accounts managed where the advisory fee is based on the performance of the account, if any, (ii) a description of the portfolio managers' compensation structure at the end of the June 30, 2013 fiscal year, and (iii) a description of any material conflicts that may arise in connection with the portfolio manager's management of the Fund's investments and the investments of the other accounts included in the chart and any material conflicts in allocation of investment opportunities between the Fund and other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, if any.

Account Type	# of Accounts by Type	Total Assets by Type in \$ millions	# of Accounts by Type subject to Performance Fee	Total Assets by Type Subject to a Performance Fee (\$MM)
F.E. James, Ph.D.	20	95.6	0	0
Registered Investment Cos.	5	3,663	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles*	0	0	0	0
Barry R. James, CFA, CIC	66	685.1	0	0
Registered Investment Cos.	5	3,663	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles*	0	23.6	0	0
Ann M. Shaw, CFP	57	186.0	0	0
Registered Investment Cos.	5	3,663	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles*	0	0	0	0
Thomas L. Mangan	78	700.2	0	0
Registered Investment Cos.	5	3,663	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles*	0	0	0	0
David W. James, CFA	41	103.0	0	0
Registered Investment Cos.	5	3,663	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles*	0	0	0	0

R. Brian Culpepper	51	443.5	0	0
Registered Investment Cos.	5	3,663	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles*	0	0	0	0
Brian P. Shepardson, CFA, CIC	50	186.3	0	0
Registered Investment Cos.	5	3,663	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles*	0	0	0	0
Trent Dysert	8	17.9	0	0
Registered Investment Companies	5	3,663	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles*	1	1.0	0	0
Matthew G. Watson, CPA	29	28.3	0	0
Registered Investment Companies	5	3,663	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles*	0	0	0	0

* The other pooled account is the Nano Cap Group Partnership, which is not open to the public.

Securities Ownership of Portfolio Managers:

		Dollar Range
Dr. F. E. James, Ph.D*	James Long-Short Fund	Over \$1,000,000
	James Small Cap Fund	Over \$1,000,000
	James Mid Cap Fund	Over \$1,000,000
Barry R. James, CFA, CIC*	James Long-Short Fund	\$500,001-\$1,000,000
	James Small Cap Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
	James Mid Cap Fund	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000
Ann M. Shaw, CFP*	James Long-Short Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
	James Small Cap Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
	James Mid Cap Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Thomas L. Mangan*	James Long-Short Fund	\$100,001- 500,000
	James Small Cap Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
	James Mid Cap Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
David W. James, CFA	James Long-Short Fund	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000
	James Small Cap Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
	James Mid Cap Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
R. Brian Culpepper	James Long-Short Fund	\$50,001 - \$100,000
	James Small Cap Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000
	James Mid Cap Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Brian P. Shepardson, CFA, CIC	James Long-Short Fund	\$50,001- \$100,000
	James Small Cap Fund	\$50,001 - \$100,000
	James Mid Cap Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000

Trent D. Dysert	James Long-Short Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000
	James Small Cap Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000
	James Mid Cap Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Matthew G. Watson, CPA	James Long-Short Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000
	James Small Cap Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000
	James Mid Cap Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000

*F.E. James, Ph.D., Barry R. James and Ann M. Shaw are co-trustees of the James Investment Research Profit Sharing Plan (the “Plan”), and Thomas L. Mangan serves as lead portfolio manager for the Plan. As a result, Dr. James, Mr. James, Ms. Shaw and Mr. Mangan may each be deemed to beneficially own the shares owned by the Plan. Shares indicated as owned by Dr. James, Mr. James, Ms. Shaw and Mr. Mangan, respectively, include shares in his or her account of the Plan, but do not include any other shares of the Plan.

Portfolio Manager Compensation. All portfolio managers are compensated in the following manner:

Salary: Determined at employment and periodically adjusted.

Profit Sharing: The net, pre-tax profits of the Adviser are shared with all its employees based on a formula. Dr. F.E. James does not share in this bonus as he is the sole owner of the Adviser.

Portfolio Manager’s Bonus: An additional portion of the profits of the Adviser is awarded to portfolio managers. This is based on the value of the assets under management by that portfolio manager, the number of accounts managed and length of service with the Adviser; the longer the tenure, the greater the compensation.

Other Bonuses: The Adviser may give additional bonuses at its sole discretion or upon the advice of its Board of Directors.

A material conflict might arise in the management of the James Small Cap Fund or the James Mid Cap Fund versus the management of other accounts if the dollar value of smaller capitalization stock transactions were to grow to be so large as to cause significant price movements as portfolio managers acquire and liquidate positions. This conflict may arise because many of the Adviser’s individually managed portfolios follow the same strategies as the Funds and hold the same securities. The Adviser uses limits in executing larger transactions and has adopted policies and procedures, such as aggregating mutual fund trades with private client transactions and average pricing to ensure that no fund or client has an advantage over other Funds or clients.

TRANSFER AGENT AND DISTRIBUTOR

The Funds retained ALPS Fund Services, Inc. (“ALPS”), 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80203 (the “Transfer Agent”), to serve as transfer agent, dividend paying agent and shareholder service agent, and to provide the Funds with administrative services, including regulatory reporting and necessary office equipment, personnel and facilities, and fund accounting

services, including calculating the Funds’ daily net asset value and necessary office equipment, personnel and facilities. The Adviser paid ALPS for its services as administrator, fund accountant, and transfer agent on behalf of each Fund, the following amounts for each of the last three fiscal years:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
James Small Cap Fund	\$114,497	\$106,645	\$102,446
James Mid Cap Fund	\$34,554	\$32,698	\$30,576
James Long-Short Fund	\$41,229	\$34,391	\$30,555

The Funds retain ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the “Distributor”), 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80203 to act as the exclusive agent for distribution of the Funds’ shares. The Distributor is obligated to sell shares of the Funds on a best efforts basis only against purchase orders for the shares. Shares of the Funds are offered to the public on a continuous basis.

Certain officers of the Trust may also be officers and/or employees of ALPS (the administrator, the transfer agent and accounting services agent for the Trust).

CUSTODIAN

U.S. Bank, N.A., 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, is Custodian of the Funds. The Custodian holds the cash and securities of the Funds (either in the Custodian’s possession or in its favor through “book entry systems” authorized by the Trustee in accordance with the 1940 Act), collects all income and effects all securities transactions on behalf of the Funds.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The firm of Deloitte & Touche LLP, 555 17th Street, Suite 3600, Denver, CO 80202, has been selected as independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015. Deloitte & Touche LLP performs annual audits of the Funds’ financial statements and financial highlights.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Subject to policies established by the Board of Trustees of the Trust, the Adviser is responsible for the Funds’ portfolio decisions and the placing of the Funds’ portfolio transactions. In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser seeks the best qualitative execution for the Funds, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), the execution capability, financial responsibility and responsiveness of the broker or dealer and the brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. The Adviser generally seeks favorable prices and commission rates that are reasonable in relation to the benefits received.

The Adviser is specifically authorized to select brokers or dealers who also provide brokerage and research services to the Funds and/or the other accounts over which the Adviser exercises investment discretion and to pay such brokers or dealers a commission in excess of the commission another broker or dealer would charge if the Adviser determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided. The determination may be viewed in terms of a particular transaction or the Adviser's overall responsibilities with respect to the Trust and to other accounts over which it exercises investment discretion.

Research services include supplemental research, securities and economic analyses, statistical services and information with respect to the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities and analyses of reports concerning performance of accounts. The research services and other information furnished by brokers through whom the Funds effect securities transactions may also be used by the Adviser in servicing all of its accounts. Similarly, research and information provided by brokers or dealers serving other clients may be useful to the Adviser in connection with its services to the Funds. Although research services and other information are useful to the Funds and the Adviser, it is not possible to place a dollar value on the research and other information received. It is the opinion of the Board of Trustees and the Adviser that the review and study of the research and other information will not reduce the overall cost to the Adviser of performing its duties to the Funds under the Agreement.

Over-the-counter transactions will be placed either directly with principal market makers or with broker-dealers, if the same or a better price, including commissions and executions, is available. Fixed income securities are normally purchased directly from the issuer, an underwriter or a market maker. Purchases include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and the purchase price paid to a market maker may include the spread between the bid and asked prices.

The Adviser makes investment decisions for the Funds independently from those of the other accounts the Adviser manages; investments of the type the Funds may make, however, may also be made by those other accounts. When the Funds and one or more other accounts the Adviser manages are prepared to invest in, or desire to dispose of, the same security, the Adviser will allocate available investments or opportunities for sales in a manner the Adviser believes to be equitable to each. In some cases, this procedure may adversely affect the price paid or received by the Funds or the size of the position obtained or disposed of by the Fund. The Adviser may aggregate purchase and sale orders for the Funds and its other clients if it believes such aggregation is consistent with its duty to seek best execution for the Funds and its other clients.

The Adviser may not give consideration to sales of shares of the Fund as a factor in the selection of brokers and dealers to execute portfolio transactions. However, the Adviser may place portfolio transactions with brokers or dealers that promote or sell the Fund's shares so long as such placements are made pursuant to policies approved by the Board of Trustees that are designed to ensure that the selection is based on the quality of the broker's execution and not on its sales efforts.

Orders for the same security for one of the Funds and one of the accounts the Adviser manages, placed at the same time by a portfolio manager will be aggregated. In addition, two or

more portfolio managers may place orders for the same security, either to buy or sell, at the same time. These orders will also be aggregated if executed by an Adviser’s trader at the same time through the same broker. Orders for trades in the Funds may be bunched, or aggregated with other clients, including limited partnerships. Bunched or aggregated orders will be average priced and positions not 100 percent filled will be allocated on a pro-rata basis. These policies apply to all trades: establishing long positions, selling long positions, establishing short positions and closing out short positions. The policies do not require that all Fund trades be aggregated, especially in the case of portfolio maintenance trades or trades specific to a particular portfolio, such as the need to rebalance a portfolio, to raise cash or to invest new cash.

The Funds paid brokerage commissions in the following amounts in the last three fiscal years:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
James Small Cap Fund	\$364,810	\$207,015	\$528,685
James Mid Cap Fund	\$11,720	\$9,312	\$9,635
James Long-Short Fund	\$183,106	\$95,961	\$105,917

Code of Ethics. The Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor have each adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act, which permits Fund personnel to invest in securities for their own accounts. The Codes of Ethics adopted by the Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor are on public file with, and are available from, the SEC.

SHARES OF THE FUND

The Funds do not issue share certificates. All shares are held in non-certificate form registered on the books of the Funds and the Transfer Agent for the account of the shareholder. The rights to limit the amount of purchases and to refuse to sell to any person are reserved by the Funds. If your check or wire does not clear, you will be responsible for any loss incurred by the Funds. If you are already a shareholder, the Funds can redeem shares from any identically registered account in the Funds as reimbursement for any loss incurred. You may be prohibited or restricted from making future purchases in the Funds.

DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE

The price (net asset value) of the shares of the Funds is determined as of 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time on each day the Trust is open for business and on any other day on which there is sufficient trading in the Fund’s securities to materially affect the net asset value. The Trust is open for business on every day except Saturdays, Sundays and the following holidays: New Year’s Day, President’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. For a description of the methods used to determine the net asset value (share price), see “Pricing Your Shares” in the applicable Prospectus.

Securities that are traded on any exchange are valued at the last quoted sale price. Lacking a last sale price, a security is valued at its last bid price except when, in the Adviser's opinion, the last bid price does not accurately reflect the current value of the security. Securities that are traded on the NASDAQ over-the-counter market are valued at their NASDAQ Official Closing Price ("NOCP") for all NASDAQ National Market ("NNM") and NASDAQ Capital Market® securities. When market quotations are not readily available, if an event occurs after the close of the trading market (but before the time as of which the Fund determines its net asset value) that materially affects a security's value, when the Adviser determines that the market quotation does not accurately reflect the current value or when a restricted security is being valued, that security will be valued at its fair value as determined in good faith in conformity with guidelines adopted by and subject to review of the Board of Trustees. The Funds may use pricing services to determine market value for securities.

Domestic bonds and fixed income securities are priced by the independent pricing agent according to industry standards. Currently, these securities are generally priced between 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. ET. The evaluations may incorporate fair value adjusted U.S. Treasury, Corporate bond, Municipal bond, and To-Be-Announced (TBA) benchmark yield curves as inputs to the evaluation process, as applicable. Shortened trading days or other unusual events may require a different pricing time.

For valuation purposes, quotations of foreign securities in a foreign currency are converted to U.S. dollar equivalents at the time of pricing. In computing the net asset value of the Funds, the values of foreign portfolio securities are generally based upon market quotations which, depending upon the exchange or market, may be last sale price, last bid price, or the average of the last bid and asked prices as of, in each case, the close of the appropriate exchange or another designated time.

Trading in securities on European and Far Eastern securities exchanges and over-the-counter markets is normally completed at various times before the close of business on each day on which the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open. Trading of these securities may not take place on every NYSE business day. In addition, trading may take place in various foreign markets on Saturdays or on other days when the NYSE is not open and on which the Funds' share price is not calculated. Therefore, the value of the portfolio of a fund holding foreign securities may be significantly affected on days when shares of the Funds may not be purchased or redeemed.

The calculation of the share price of the Funds holding foreign securities in its portfolio does not take place contemporaneously with the determination of the values of many of the foreign portfolio securities used in such calculation. Events affecting the values of foreign portfolio securities that occur between the time their prices are determined and the calculation of the Funds' share price will not be reflected in the calculation unless the Adviser determines, subject to review by the Board of Trustees, that the particular event would materially affect net asset value, in which case an adjustment will be made.

ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION

This section provides additional information concerning U.S. federal income taxes. It is based on the Code, applicable Treasury Regulations, judicial authority, and administrative

rulings and practice, all as of the date of this SAI, and all of which are subject to change, including changes with retroactive effect. The following does not address any state, local or foreign or estate or gift tax matters.

A shareholder's U.S. federal income tax consequences from acquiring, holding and disposing of shares in the Funds may vary depending upon his or her particular situation. This discussion only applies to shareholders who are U.S. persons. For purposes of this discussion, U.S. persons are: (i) U.S. citizens or residents, (ii) U.S. corporations, (iii) an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust, if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions, or certain electing trusts that were in existence on August 20, 1996, and were treated as domestic trusts on August 19, 1996. This discussion does not address issues of significance to U.S. persons in special situations such as: (i) certain types of tax-exempt organizations, (ii) shareholders holding shares through tax-advantaged accounts (such as 401(k) plan accounts or individual retirement accounts), (iii) shareholders holding investments through foreign institutions (financial and non-financial), (iv) financial institutions, (v) broker-dealers, (vi) entities not organized under the laws of the United States or a political subdivision thereof, (vii) shareholders holding shares as part of a hedge, straddle or conversion transaction, and (viii) shareholders who are subject to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax.

If a partnership (including for this purpose any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners of partnerships that are considering the purchase of shares should consult their own tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of shares.

The Funds have not requested and will not request an advance ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") as to the U.S. federal income tax matters described below. The IRS could adopt positions contrary to those discussed below and such positions could be sustained. In addition, the foregoing discussion only addresses some of the U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting investments in the Funds. Prospective shareholders are urged to consult with their own tax advisers as to the particular U.S. federal tax consequences to them of an investment in the Funds, as well as the applicability and effect of any state, local or foreign laws, and the effect of possible changes in applicable tax laws.

Taxation of the Funds. The James Long-Short Fund intends to qualify, and the other Funds have qualified and intend to continue to qualify, as "regulated investment companies" under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded regulated investment companies and their shareholders, a Fund must, among other things: (i) derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities' loans, gains from the disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, and other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies; (ii) diversify its holdings so that at the end of each fiscal quarter, (a) at least 50% of the value of its

total assets consists of cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities limited generally, with respect to any one issuer, to no more than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets are invested in (1) the securities (other than those of the U.S. government or other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, (2) the securities (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or (3) in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships; and (iii) distribute with respect to each taxable year an amount equal to or exceeding the sum of (a) 90% of its "investment company taxable income," as that term is defined in the Code (which generally includes, among other things, dividends, taxable interest, and the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, as reduced by certain deductible expenses) without regard to the deduction for dividends paid, and (b) 90% of its tax-exempt interest income, net of expenses allocable thereto. For purposes of meeting the diversification requirement described in (ii) above, in the case of a Fund's investment in loan participations, the issuer may be the financial intermediary or the borrower.

With respect to (i) above, the IRS may limit qualifying income from foreign currency gains to the amount of such currency gains that are directly related to a regulated investment company's principal business of investing in stock or securities pursuant to regulations that may be promulgated in the future. For purposes of the 90% gross income requirement described in (i) above, income derived from a partnership will generally be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be qualifying income if realized by the regulated investment company. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a "qualified publicly traded partnership" (defined as a partnership (x) interests in which are traded on an established securities market or readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof and (y) that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income described in (i) above) will be treated as qualifying income. In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to regulated investment companies, such rules do apply to a regulated investment company with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership. Finally, for purposes of (ii)(a) above, the term "outstanding voting securities of such issuer" will include the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership.

To the extent that it qualifies for treatment as a regulated investment company, a Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income distributed to its shareholders in a timely manner in the form of dividends (including capital gain dividends, defined below). In certain situations, a Fund can cure failures to meet the income and diversification tests described above, including, in some cases, by paying a Fund-level tax and, in the case of diversification failures, disposing of certain assets. If a Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company accorded special tax treatment in any taxable year – for example, because it was not sufficiently diversified under the applicable Code tests – the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. To qualify again to be taxed as a regulated investment

company that is accorded special tax treatment in a subsequent year, a Fund could be required to pay substantial taxes, penalties and interest and make substantial distributions. In addition, if a Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company for a period greater than two taxable years, the Fund may be required to recognize and pay tax on any net built-in gain (the excess of aggregate gain, including items of income, over aggregate loss that would have been realized if the Fund had been liquidated) or, alternatively, to be subject to taxation on such built-in gain recognized for a period of ten years, in order to qualify as a regulated investment company in a subsequent year.

As regulated investment companies, the Funds generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on their net capital gains (that, is any net long-term capital gains in excess of the sum of net short-term capital losses and certain capital loss carryovers from prior years) properly reported by such Fund in a written statement to shareholders as capital gain dividends (“capital gain dividends”) and its investment company taxable income if any, that such Fund distributes to shareholders on a timely basis. The Funds intend to distribute substantially all of their investment company taxable income and to distribute all of their capital gains dividends in a taxable year. If the Funds do retain any investment company taxable income, they will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. However, the Funds may elect to have certain dividends paid after the close of a tax year treated as having been paid during the tax year for purposes of the regulated investment company distribution requirements and for purposes of determining its taxable income (“spill-over dividends”). Spill-over dividends are taxed to shareholders in the year in which they are received.

If a Fund retains any net capital gain, it will also be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained, but may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders who (i) will be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by such Fund on such undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of a Fund will be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder’s income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence.

Generally, the excess (if any) of a Fund’s net short-term capital loss over the net long-term capital gain for a taxable year will carry over as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the next tax year. In addition, the excess (if any) of a Fund’s net long-term capital loss over the net short-term capital gain for the year will carry over as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the next tax year.

A regulated investment company may elect to treat any post-October capital loss (defined as the greatest of net capital loss, net long-term capital loss, or net short-term capital loss, in each case attributable to the portion of the taxable year after October 31) and late-year ordinary loss (generally, (i) net ordinary losses from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property, attributable to the portion of the taxable year after October 31, plus (ii) certain other net

ordinary losses attributable to the portion of the taxable year after December 31) as if incurred in the succeeding taxable year.

If a Fund fails to distribute in a calendar year at least an amount equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for such year and 98.2% of its net capital gain income for the one year period ending on October 31 of such year, plus any retained amount for the prior year, such Fund will be subject to a non-deductible excise tax on the undistributed amounts. For these purposes, ordinary gains and losses from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property that would be properly taken into account after October 31 are treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year. For purposes of the excise tax, a Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to corporate income tax in the taxable year ending within the calendar year. A dividend paid to shareholders in January of a year generally is deemed to have been paid on December 31 of the preceding year, if the dividend is declared and payable to the shareholders of record on a date in October, November or December of that preceding year.

While the Funds intend to distribute their taxable income and capital gains in a manner so as to avoid imposition of the federal excise and income taxes, there can be no assurance that the Funds indeed will make sufficient distributions to avoid entirely imposition of federal excise or income taxes.

Each Fund is treated as a separate tax entity for federal income tax purposes, as is each other fund of the Trust.

The Funds may invest in inflation-indexed securities (also known as inflation-protected securities), on which principal is adjusted based on changes in an inflation index such as the Consumer Price Index. Net positive adjustments to principal value as a result of an increase in the index are taxable as ordinary income in the year of the adjustment, rather than at maturity when the principal is repaid. Net negative adjustments to principal value as a result of a decrease in the index can be deducted to the extent of a Fund’s interest income from the security for the current and previous taxable years, with any excess being carried forward to future taxable years. The Funds intend to distribute dividends to shareholders on a quarterly basis. These distributions may include both interest income and net income representing principal adjustments. Net negative principal adjustments near the end of a taxable year may cause all or a portion of the dividends distributed earlier in the year to be treated as a return of capital.

As of June 30, 2014, each Fund has the following capital loss carryforwards and “post-October” losses. These capital loss carryforwards and “post-October” losses may be utilized in future years to offset net realized capital gains, if any, prior to distributing such gains to shareholders. The capital losses carry forward indefinitely unless otherwise specified.

	Capital Loss Carryforward	“Post-October” Loss
James Small Cap Fund	\$8,759,066 (expiring 6/30/2018)	\$420,871
James Mid Cap Fund	\$0	\$0
James Long-Short Fund	\$629,006	\$0

Taxation of the Funds Distributions. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment company taxable income are generally taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the Funds' current or accumulated "earnings and profits." Taxes on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her shares. Distributions of net capital gains from the sale of investments that a Fund owned for more than one year and that are properly designated by such Fund as capital gain dividends (i.e., "capital gain dividends") will be taxable to such Fund shareholders as long-term capital gains. Generally, distributions of gains from the sale of investments that a Fund owned for one year or less will be taxable as ordinary income. A Fund may designate certain dividends as derived from "qualified dividend income," which, when received by an individual or other non-corporate shareholder, will be taxed at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain. Dividend income distributed to individual or other non-corporate shareholders will qualify as "qualified dividend income" as that term is defined in section 1(h)(11)(B) of the Code to the extent such distributions are attributable to income from a Fund's investments in common and preferred stock of U.S. companies and stock of certain qualified foreign corporations provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met by both the Fund and its shareholders. Distributions are taxable to shareholders even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before a shareholder invested in such Fund (and thus were included in the price the shareholder paid). Distributions are taxable whether shareholders receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares (other than distributions, if any, designated by a Fund as "exempt-interest dividends," a designation which the Funds generally do not expect to make). Distributions declared and payable by the Fund during October, November or December to shareholders of record on a date in any such month and paid by a Fund during the following January will be treated for U.S. federal tax purposes as paid by such Fund and received by shareholders on December 31st of the year in which declared rather than the calendar year in which they were received.

The maximum stated federal income tax rate applicable to individuals generally is 39.6% for ordinary income and 20% for net long-term capital gain.

Dividends received by corporate shareholders that are reported by a Fund in a written statement furnished to shareholders may qualify for the 70% dividends received deduction to the extent of the amount of qualifying dividends received by such Fund from domestic corporations and to the extent a portion of interest paid or accrued on certain high yield discount obligations owned by such Fund are treated as dividends.

If a Fund makes a distribution in excess of its current and accumulated "earnings and profits" in any taxable year, the excess distribution will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of a shareholder's tax basis in his or her shares, and thereafter as capital gain. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces a shareholder's basis in his or her shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of such shares.

Sale or Redemption of Shares. The sale or redemption of Fund shares may give rise to a gain or loss. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year. Otherwise, the gain or loss on the taxable disposition of Fund shares will be treated as short-term

capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to the shares. All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares will be disallowed if other substantially identical shares of such Fund are purchased within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. Funds that invest in non-U.S. securities may own shares in certain foreign investment entities, referred to as “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFICs”). In order to avoid U.S. federal income tax and an additional charge on a portion of any “excess distribution” from PFICs or gain from the disposition of PFIC shares, a Fund may elect to “mark-to-market” annually its investments in such entities, which will result in such Fund being treated as if it had sold and repurchased all the PFIC stock at the end of each year. As a result of the mark-to-market election, an electing Fund would report any such gains as ordinary income and would deduct such losses as ordinary losses to the extent of previously recognized gains. By making the mark-to-market election, an electing Fund could potentially mitigate the adverse tax consequences with respect to its ownership of shares in a PFIC, but in any particular year it may be required to recognize income in excess of the distributions it receives from PFICs and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock. An electing Fund may have to distribute this “phantom” income and gain to satisfy the distribution requirement and to avoid imposition of the excise tax described above. Alternatively, a Fund may elect to treat the PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” (a “QEF election”), in which case such Fund would be required to include its share of the company’s income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives distributions from the PFIC. As with the mark-to-market election, these amounts would be taken into account by an electing Fund for purposes of satisfying the distribution requirement and the excise tax distribution requirement. In order to make a QEF election, a Fund would be required to obtain certain annual information from the PFICs in which it invests, which may be difficult or impossible to obtain. Income from investments in PFICs generally will not qualify for treatment as qualified dividend income.

Non-U.S. Taxes. Funds that invest in non-U.S. securities may be liable to non-U.S. governments for taxes relating primarily to investment income or capital gains on non-U.S. securities in such Fund’s portfolio. If at the close of its taxable year more than 50% of the value of a Fund’s total assets consists of securities of foreign corporations (including foreign governments), such Fund may make an election under the Code that would allow Fund shareholders who are U.S. persons or U.S. corporations to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction (but not both) on their U.S. income tax return for their pro rata portion of qualified taxes paid by that Fund to non-U.S. countries in respect of non-U.S. securities held at least a minimum period as specified in the Code. If a Fund makes the election, the amount of each shareholder’s distribution reported on the information returns filed by such Fund with the IRS must be increased by the amount of the shareholder’s portion of such Fund’s foreign tax paid. A shareholder’s ability to claim all or a part of a foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of non-U.S. taxes paid by a Fund may be subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code.

If a Fund were to qualify as a “qualified fund of funds,” such Fund could be entitled to elect to pass-through its foreign tax credits without regard to the above described 50% requirement. For this purpose, the term “qualified fund of funds” means a regulated investment company if (at the close of each quarter of the taxable year) at least 50% of the value of its total assets is represented by interests in other regulated investment companies.

The Funds make no assurances as to either the availability of any election discussed in this section or their willingness to make any such election.

Non-U.S. Currency Transactions. Transactions in non-U.S. currencies, non-U.S. currency denominated debt obligations and certain non-U.S. currency options, future contracts, and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the non-U.S. currency concerned and may increase the amount and affect the timing and character of taxes payable by shareholders of a Fund. Certain of a Fund’s transactions, if any, in foreign currencies and foreign currency denominated instruments are likely to result in a difference between such Fund’s book income and taxable income. This difference may cause a portion of such Fund’s income distributions to constitute a return of capital or capital gain for tax purposes or require such Fund to make distributions exceeding book income to avoid excise tax liability and to qualify as a regulated investment company, which may have the effect of accelerating taxable distributions to shareholders of such Fund.

Financial Products. A Fund’s investments in options, futures contracts, hedging transactions, forward contracts, and certain other transactions may be subject to special tax rules (including mark-to-market, constructive sale, straddle, wash sale, short sale and other rules), the effect of which may be to accelerate income recognized by such Fund, defer Fund losses, cause adjustments in the holding periods of Fund securities, convert capital gain into ordinary income and convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to such Fund shareholders.

Some of a Fund’s investments, such as certain option transactions and futures transactions in foreign currency contracts that are traded in the interbank market, may be “section 1256 contracts.” Gains and losses on section 1256 contracts are generally treated as 60% long-term capital and 40% short-term capital, although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as entirely ordinary in character. Section 1256 contracts held by the Fund at the end of a taxable year are “marked to market” for income tax purposes, meaning that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized (and treated on the 60/40 basis described above).

Certain positions undertaken by a Fund may constitute “straddles” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses realized by such Fund. Losses realized by a Fund that are part of a straddle may be deferred beyond the point in time that they are realized. The straddle rules, if applicable, could increase the amount of short-term capital gain realized by a Fund which is taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders. Certain income tax elections that a Fund may make with respect to straddles could affect the character and timing of recognition of gains and losses.

Rules governing the tax aspects of notional principal contracts in which a Fund, or the Subsidiary, may invest are not clear in various respects. As a result, the IRS could challenge a Fund's methods of accounting for such contracts for tax purposes, and such a challenge could affect the status of a Fund as a regulated investment company.

A Fund may make short sales of securities. Short sales may increase the amount of short-term capital gains realized by such Fund, which is taxed as ordinary income to the shareholders when distributed. Short sales may also constitute "constructive sales," which would result in taxable income before the short-sale positions are terminated.

Certain of a Fund's hedging activities including its transactions in options, futures contracts and foreign currencies, are likely to result in a difference between such Fund's book income and taxable income. This difference may cause a portion of such Fund's income distributions to constitute a return of capital or capital gain for tax purposes or require such Fund to make distributions exceeding book income to avoid excise tax liability and to qualify as a regulated investment company, which may have the effect of accelerating taxable distributions to shareholders.

High-Risk Securities. The James Long-Short Fund may invest in debt obligations that are in the lowest rating categories or are unrated. Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for such Fund. The application of the tax rules with respect to these types of investments is complicated and will depend upon the application of the law to facts that may be unclear, which may result in uncertainty about the tax treatment of these investments (e.g., such as when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts, or worthless securities and how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income). These and other related issues will be addressed by such Fund if the Fund invests in such securities in order to increase the likelihood that the Fund distributes sufficient income to avoid becoming subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Real Estate Investment Trusts. If a Fund were to invest in REITs, its REIT equity securities could result in such Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings. If a Fund receives such distributions all or a portion of these distributions will constitute a return of capital to such Fund. Receiving a return of capital distribution from a REIT will reduce the amount of income available to be distributed to such Fund shareholders. Income from REIT securities generally will not be eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income.

Exempt-Interest Dividends. If at least 50% of the value of a Fund's assets at the end of each quarter of a taxable year of the Fund is invested in state, municipal and other obligations the interest on which is excluded from gross income under Section 103(a) of the Code, the Fund could distribute any tax-exempt interest earned by the Fund to its shareholders as tax-exempt "exempt-interest dividends." None of the Funds can provide assurance that it will be eligible to pay exempt-interest dividends.

Backup Withholding. The Funds generally are required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and redemption proceeds paid to any non-corporate shareholder who fails to properly furnish the Funds with a correct taxpayer identification number (“TIN”), or who has under-reported dividend or interest income, and to any shareholder that fails to certify to the Funds that it is not subject to such withholding. The backup withholding tax rate is 28%.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a shareholder generally may be refunded or credited against the shareholder’s federal income tax liability, if any, provided that certain required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Cost Basis Reporting. The Funds (or their administrative agents) must report to the IRS and furnish to their shareholders cost basis information for fund shares purchased on or after January 1, 2012 (“covered shares”), and redeemed, exchanged or otherwise sold on or after that date. In addition to the requirement (which applied historically and continues to apply) to report the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, the Funds will also be required to report the cost basis information for covered shares and indicate whether these shares had a short-term or long-term holding period. In the absence of an election by a shareholder to elect from certain cost basis methods which have been accepted by the IRS, the Funds will use a default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected or applied may not be changed after the settlement date of a sale of Fund shares. Once a Fund shareholder has elected a cost basis reporting method, the election will apply to all future transactions in covered shares unless the shareholder revokes or changes the standing election. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisers concerning the most desirable IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the new cost basis reporting law applies to them. The historical requirement to report only the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares will continue to apply to all Fund shares acquired through December 31, 2011, and which are sold on and after that date.

Surtax on Net Investment Income. A surtax of 3.8% applies to net investment income of an individual taxpayer and to the undistributed net investment income of certain estates and trusts, in each case in excess of a threshold amount. Net investment income includes interest, dividends, royalties, rents, gross income from a trade or business involving passive activities, and net gain from disposition of property (other than property held in a non-passive trade or business). Net investment income includes ordinary income and capital gain distributions received with respect to shares of a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares. Net investment income is reduced by deductions properly allocable to such income. Holders of our common stock should consult their tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this legislation on their ownership and disposition of our common stock.

Foreign Accounts. The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (commonly known as “FATCA”) will impose a 30% withholding tax on dividends received from the Funds, capital gain distributions and the payments of gross proceeds from a sale or other disposition of shares (including redemption proceeds) with respect to shares of the Funds paid, to (i) foreign financial institutions (as defined in section 1471 of the Code) unless they agree to collect and disclose to the IRS information regarding direct and indirect U.S. account holders and (ii) certain other foreign

entities unless they certify certain information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners. If the payee is a foreign financial institution, it must enter into an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Treasury requiring, among other things, that it undertake to identify accounts held by certain U.S. persons or U.S.-owned foreign entities, annually report certain information about such accounts, and withhold 30% on payments to account holders whose actions prevent it from complying with these reporting and other requirements. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country, or future Treasury regulations, may modify these requirements. In certain circumstances, an account holder may be eligible for refunds or credits of such withheld taxes. The Funds will not pay any additional amounts to a shareholder with respect to any amounts withheld under such legislation.

Under current administrative guidance, the withholding obligations described above currently apply to payments of dividends on shares, and to capital gains distributions and payments of gross proceeds from a sale or other disposition of shares (including redemptions) on or after January 1, 2017.

Reportable Transactions. Under Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to a Fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (or certain greater amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not determine whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper.

Other Tax Matters. The foregoing discussion relates solely to U.S. federal income tax law. Dividends and distributions also may be subject to state and local taxes. Investors are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding specific questions as to U.S. federal, state, local and, where applicable, foreign taxes.

The foregoing is a general and abbreviated summary of the applicable provisions of the Code and related regulations currently in effect. For the complete provisions, reference should be made to the pertinent Code sections and regulations. The Code and regulations are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, by legislative or administrative actions.

DISTRIBUTION PLANS

With respect to each Fund, the Trust has adopted a Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 which was promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the 1940 Act of 1940 (the "Plans").

Under each Plan, the Trust may engage in activities related to the distribution of the applicable Fund's shares, including without limitation the following: (a) payments, including incentive compensation, to securities dealers or other financial intermediaries, financial institutions, investment advisors and others that are engaged in the sale of shares, or that may be advising shareholders regarding the purchase, sale or retention of shares; (b) payments, including incentive compensation, to securities dealers or other financial intermediaries, financial

institutions, investment advisors and others that hold shares of the Fund for shareholders in omnibus accounts or as shareholders of record or provide shareholder support or administrative services to the Fund and its shareholders; (c) expenses of maintaining personnel (including personnel of organizations with which the Trust has entered into agreements related to the Plan) who engage in or support distribution of shares or who render shareholder support services not otherwise provided by the Trust's transfer agent, including, but not limited to, allocated overhead, office space and equipment, telephone facilities and expenses, answering routine inquiries regarding the Trust, processing shareholder transactions, and providing such other shareholder services as the Trust may reasonably request; (d) costs of preparing, printing and distributing prospectuses and statements of additional information and reports of the Fund for recipients other than existing shareholders of the Fund; (e) costs of formulating and implementing marketing and promotional activities, including, but not limited to, sales seminars, direct mail promotions and television, radio, newspaper, magazine and other mass media advertising; (f) costs of preparing, printing and distributing sales literature; (g) costs of obtaining such information, analyses and reports with respect to marketing and promotional activities as the Trust may, from time to time, deem advisable; and (h) costs of implementing and operating the Plan.

The Trustees expect that each Plan will result in the sale or retention of a sufficient number of shares so as to allow the applicable Fund to maintain economic viability. It is also anticipated that an increase in the size of the Fund will facilitate more efficient portfolio management and assist the Fund in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

Payments under the Plan are made to the Adviser, which uses them to pay distribution and shareholder service expenses on behalf of and as agent of the applicable Fund. The amount payable by a Fund under the Plan is 0.25% of its average daily net assets for the year. Each Plan is a compensation plan, which means that payments are made to the Adviser regardless of 12b-1 expenses actually incurred. Therefore, payments under a Plan may exceed distribution and shareholder service expenses incurred pursuant to the Plan, and the Adviser is permitted to retain the excess. It is also possible that 12b-1 expenses incurred by a Fund for a period will exceed the payments received by the Adviser, in which case the Adviser may pay such excess expenses out of its own resources. Payments received by the Adviser under a Plan are in addition to the fees paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Management Agreement. Because these 12b-1 expenses are paid out of Fund assets on an ongoing basis, over time these 12b-1 expenses will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales loads.

Continuation of each Plan and the related agreements must be approved annually by the Trustees, including the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Trust and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plans or any related agreement, and a Plan or any related agreement may be terminated at any time without penalty by a majority of such independent Trustees or by a majority of the applicable Fund's outstanding shares. Any amendment increasing the maximum percentage payable under a Plan must be approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund, and all other material amendments to the Plan or any related agreement must be approved by a majority of the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the independent Trustees.

Various state and federal laws limit the ability of a depository institution (such as a commercial bank or a savings and loan association) to become an underwriter or distributor of securities. In the event these laws are deemed to prohibit depository institutions from acting in the capacities described above or should Congress relax current restrictions on depository institutions, the Board of Trustees will consider appropriate changes in the services. State securities laws governing the ability of depository institutions to act as underwriters or distributors of securities may differ from interpretations given to federal law and, therefore, banks and financial institutions may be required to register as dealers pursuant to state law.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, under the Plan the James Mid Cap Fund paid the Adviser \$41,516, of which \$33,609 the Adviser used pursuant to the Plan for compensation to broker-dealers and \$7,907 the Adviser used pursuant to the Plan for underwriting and/or advertising expenses it incurred.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, under the Plan the James Small Cap Fund paid the Adviser \$394,504, of all of which the Adviser used pursuant to the Plan for compensation to broker-dealers.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, under the Plan the James Long-Short Fund paid the Adviser \$42,644, of which \$30,641 the Adviser used pursuant to the Plan for compensation to broker-dealers and \$12,003 the Adviser used pursuant to the Plan for underwriting and/or advertising expenses it incurred.

It should be noted that the Adviser absorbed significant additional expenses in many of these areas. These expenses were in excess of the Funds' expenses under the respective Plans and not reimbursed to the Adviser. Although they do not directly receive any payments pursuant to the Plan, Barry R. James, Thomas L. Mangan, Richard Brian Culpepper and Amy Broerman (because of their respective associations with the Adviser) may individually benefit from any such payments made.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements and report of Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, included in the Annual Report of the Funds for the year ended June 30, 2014 are incorporated herein by reference.