

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

April 22, 2019

Smart Diversification Fund Class I Shares: SMDFX

FUND INFORMATION

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This Statement of Additional Information or SAI supplements the Prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Smart Diversification Fund (the "Fund") dated April 22, 2019. The Fund is a separate series of the Monteagle Funds ("Trust"), an open-end management company organized as a Delaware business trust. The Trust also offers shares of Monteagle Fixed Income Fund, Monteagle Informed Investor Growth Fund, Monteagle Quality Growth Fund, Monteagle Select Value Fund, Monteagle Value Fund, and The Texas Fund. This SAI has been incorporated in its entirety into the Prospectus. Copies of the Prospectus, the Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders, and the Annual Report to Shareholders as they become available may be obtained at no charge from the Funds by writing to the above address or calling (888) 263-5593.

The Smart Diversification Fund has not yet commenced operations and, therefore, has not produced financial statements. Once produced, you can obtain a copy of the financial statements contained in the Fund's Annual or Semi-Annual Report without charge by calling the Fund at (888) 263-5593.

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GLOSSARY

"Administrator" or "Transfer Agent" means the administrator, transfer agent, dividend disbursing agent and fund accountant of each Fund.

"Adviser" means Nashville Capital Corporation.

"Board" means the Board of Trustees of the Trust.

"CEA" means the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended.

"CFTC" means the U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission.

"Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

"Custodian" means the custodian of each Fund's assets.

"Distributor" means the principal underwriter of each Fund.

"ETF" means Exchange Traded Fund.

"Fitch" means Fitch Ratings.

"Fund" means each of the separate series of the Trust to which this SAI relates as identified on the cover page.

"Funds" means each series of the Trust, collectively, as identified on the cover page of the SAI.

"Moody's" means Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

"NAV" means net asset value.

"NRSRO" means a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

"SAI" means this Statement of Additional Information.

"SEC" means the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

"S&P" means Standard & Poor's.

"Sub-adviser" means Parkway Advisors, LP, Howe and Rusling, Inc., Robinson Investment Group, Inc., T.H. Fitzgerald & Co., J. Team Financial, Inc., or Luken Investment Analytics, LLC as appropriate.

"Trust" means Montegale Funds.

"Trustees" means the Board of Trustees of the Trust.

"U.S. Government Securities" means obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

"U.S. Treasury Securities" means obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

"1933 Act" means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

"1940 Act" means the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

FUND HISTORY

Monteagle Funds was organized on November 25, 1997 as a Delaware statutory trust. Each of the Monteagle Fixed Income Fund, Monteagle Informed Investor Growth Fund, Monteagle Quality Growth Fund, Monteagle Select Value Fund, Monteagle Value Fund, The Texas Fund, and the Smart Diversification Fund is an open end, management investment company and a separate diversified series of the Trust. The Trust's Declaration of Trust permits the Trust to offer separate series of shares of beneficial interest representing interests in separate portfolios of securities, and it permits the Trust to offer separate classes of each such series.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

The Prospectus describes each Fund's investment objective and principal investment strategy, as well as the principal investment risks of each Fund. The following discussion supplements the disclosure found in each Fund's respective Prospectus describing investment techniques, strategies, and risks.

COMMON STOCKS

The Funds may invest in common stocks, which include the common stock of any class or series of domestic or foreign corporations or any similar equity interest, such as a trust or partnership interest. These investments may or may not pay dividends and may or may not carry voting rights. Common stock occupies the most junior position in a company's capital structure. The Funds may also invest in warrants and rights related to common stocks.

FIXED INCOME

SECURITY RATINGS INFORMATION

The Fixed Income Fund's investments in fixed income securities are subject to credit risk relating to the financial condition of the issuers of the securities that the Funds hold. To limit credit risk, each Fund generally may only invest its assets in debt securities that are considered investment grade. Investment grade means rated in the top four long-term rating categories or top two short-term rating categories by an NRSRO, or unrated and determined by the Adviser or Sub-adviser to be of comparable quality.

The lowest long-term ratings that are investment grade for corporate bonds, including convertible bonds, are "Baa" in the case of Moody's and "BBB" in the case of S&P and Fitch; for preferred stock are "Baa" in the case of Moody's and "BBB" in the case of S&P and Fitch; and for short-term debt, including commercial paper, are Prime-2 (P-2) in the case of Moody's, "A-2" in the case of S&P and "F-2" in the case of Fitch.

Unrated securities may not be as actively traded as rated securities. Each Fund may retain securities whose rating has been lowered below the lowest permissible rating category (or that are unrated and determined by the Adviser or Sub-adviser to be of comparable quality to securities whose rating has been lowered below the lowest permissible rating category) (*i.e.*, junk bonds) if the Adviser or Sub-adviser determines that retaining such security is in the best interests of the Fund. Because a downgrade often results in a reduction in the market price of the security, sale of a downgraded security may result in a loss.

The Fixed Income Fund invests only in investment grade intermediate term fixed income securities and maintains an average maturity of bonds and notes (on a dollar weighted basis) of between 3 and 8 years; specifically, rated at least Aa or higher by Moody's or AA or higher by S&P for municipal bonds and A or higher by Moody's or A or higher by S&P for corporate bonds. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities, including U.S. government securities, securities issued by agencies of the U.S government, mortgaged-backed (and similar securities), taxable municipal bonds and corporate debt securities, but no more than 70% in any one category.

Moody's, S&P, Fitch and other NRSROs are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of debt obligations, including convertible securities. A description of the range of ratings assigned to various types of bonds and other securities by the NRSROs is included in Appendix A to this SAI. The Funds may use these ratings to determine whether to purchase, sell or hold a security, among other factors. Ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Securities with

the same maturity, interest rate and rating may have different market prices. If an issue of securities ceases to be rated or if its rating is reduced after it is purchased by a Fund, the Adviser or Sub-adviser will determine whether the Fund should continue to hold the obligation. To the extent that the ratings given by a NRSRO may change as a result of changes in such organizations or their rating systems, the Adviser or Sub-adviser will attempt to substitute comparable ratings. Credit ratings attempt to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value. Also, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings. An issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates.

BORROWING MONEY

No Fund may purchase portfolio securities if its outstanding borrowings exceed 5% of its total assets or borrow for purposes other than meeting redemptions in an amount exceeding 5% of the value of its total assets at the time the borrowing is made. This is a non-fundamental policy of the Trust, and if a Fund selects to modify this policy, then the applicable Fund will provide Shareholders with at least 60 days' notice of any change to this limitation.

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITION

A Fund may assume a temporary defensive position and may invest without limit in money market instruments that are of prime quality. Prime quality money market instruments are those instruments that are rated in one of the two highest short-term rating categories by a NRSRO or, if not rated, determined by the Adviser or Sub-adviser to be of comparable quality.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS

The Funds may invest in commercial paper as an investment and not as a temporary defensive position. Except as noted below with respect to variable master demand notes, issues of commercial paper normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return.

Money market instruments usually have maturities of one year or less and fixed rates of return. The money market instruments in which a Fund may invest include U.S. Government Securities, commercial paper, time deposits, bankers acceptances and certificates of deposit of banks doing business in the United States that have, at the time of investment, total assets in excess of \$1 billion and that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, corporate notes and short-term bonds and money market mutual funds. The Funds may only invest in money market mutual funds to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

The money market instruments in which a Fund may invest may have variable or floating rates of interest. These obligations include master demand notes that permit investment of fluctuating amounts at varying rates of interest pursuant to direct arrangement with the issuer of the instrument. The issuer of these obligations often has the right, after a given period, to prepay the outstanding principal amount of the obligations upon a specified number of days' notice. These obligations generally are not traded, nor generally is there an established secondary market for these obligations. To the extent a demand note does not have a 7-day or shorter demand feature and there is no readily available market for the obligation, it is treated as an illiquid security.

Variable amount master demand notes are unsecured demand notes that permit the indebtedness thereunder 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, the Fund may demand payment of principal and accrued interest at any time. Variable amount master demand notes must satisfy the same criteria as set forth above for commercial paper.

The Monteaule Informed Investor Growth Fund may hold all or a portion of its assets in broad market index ETFs, money market instruments, securities of no-load mutual fund or repurchase agreements. However, the Monteaule Informed Investor Growth Fund currently does not invest in leveraged or other ETFs that create indirect exposure for the Fund to "commodity interests" as defined in the CEA that would cause the Fund to be considered a "commodity pool" under that Act. As a result, fewer types of ETFs are available for the Sub-adviser to engage in the temporary measures described. This may potentially result in reduced performance returns and/or reduced risk to the Monteaule Informed Investor Growth Fund and its shareholders. If the Monteaule Informed Investor Growth Fund invests in shares of another mutual fund, the shareholders of the Fund generally will be subject to duplicative management fees. As a result of engaging in temporary measures, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

COMMODITY INTERESTS

The Funds currently do not invest in futures contracts, options on futures contracts, swaps or other instruments that would be regarded as “commodity interests” under the CEA and the rules thereunder, and are thus not “commodity pools” under the CEA. As a result, neither the Adviser nor any of the Sub-advisers has registered with the CFTC as a “commodity pool operator” nor filed notices of eligibility for exemption under CFTC Rule 4.5 as a consequence of their activities for the Funds. If in the future a Fund intends to invest in “commodity interests,” it will do so in accordance with the requirements of Rule 4.5 or other applicable CFTC rules.

The Funds also currently do not invest in other vehicles or investments that create indirect exposure for the Fund to “commodity interests” as defined in the CEA that would cause the Fund to be considered a “commodity pool” under that Act.

ILLIQUID AND RESTRICTED SECURITIES

No Fund may acquire securities or invest in repurchase agreements if, as a result, more than 15% of the Fund's net assets (taken at current value) would be invested in illiquid securities.

In General

The term “illiquid securities” means securities that cannot be disposed of within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the amount at which a Fund has valued the securities. Illiquid securities include repurchase agreements not entitling the holder to payment of principal within seven days, options purchased over-the-counter, securities which are not readily marketable and restricted securities. Restricted securities, except as otherwise determined by the Adviser or Sub-adviser, are securities subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the 1933 Act.

Risks

Certain risks are associated with holding illiquid and restricted securities. For instance, limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of a security and a Fund might also have to register a restricted security in order to dispose of it, resulting in expense and delay. A Fund might not be able to dispose of restricted or illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemptions. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist for any security at any particular time. Any security, including securities determined by the Adviser or Sub-adviser to be liquid, can become illiquid.

Determining Liquidity

The Board has the ultimate responsibility for determining whether specific securities are liquid or illiquid and has delegated the function of making determinations of liquidity to the Adviser or Sub-adviser, pursuant to guidelines approved by the Board. The Adviser or Sub-adviser determines and monitors the liquidity of the portfolio securities and reports periodically on its decisions to the Board. The Adviser or Sub-adviser takes into account a number of factors in reaching liquidity decisions, including but not limited to: (1) the frequency of trades and quotations for the security; (2) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security and the number of other potential buyers; (3) the willingness of dealers to undertake to make a market in the security; and (4) the nature of the marketplace trades, including the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers, and the mechanics of the transfer.

An institutional market has developed for certain restricted securities. Accordingly, contractual or legal restrictions on the resale of a security may not be indicative of the liquidity of the security. If such securities are eligible for purchase by institutional buyers in accordance with Rule 144A under the 1933 Act or other exemptions, the Adviser or Sub-adviser may determine that the securities are not illiquid.

HIGH YIELD SECURITIES

The Funds may invest in high yield securities. High yield, high risk bonds are securities that are generally rated below

investment grade by the primary rating agencies (BB+ or lower by S&P and Ba1 or lower by Moody's). Other terms used to describe such securities include "lower rated bonds," "non-investment grade bonds," "below investment grade bonds," and "junk bonds." These securities are considered to be high-risk investments. The risks include the following:

- **Greater Risk of Loss.** These securities are regarded as predominately speculative. There is a greater risk that issuers of lower-rated securities will default than issuers of higher rated securities. Issuers of lower rated securities generally are less creditworthy and may be highly indebted, financially distressed, or bankrupt. These issuers are more vulnerable to real or perceived economic changes, political changes or adverse industry developments. In addition, high yield securities are frequently subordinated to the prior payment of senior indebtedness. If an issuer fails to pay principal or interest, the Fund would experience a decrease in income and a decline in the market value of its investments.
- **Sensitivity to Interest Rate and Economic Changes.** The income and market value of lower-rated securities may fluctuate more than higher-rated securities. Although non-investment grade securities tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than investment grade securities, non-investment grade securities are more sensitive to short-term corporate, economic and market developments. During periods of economic uncertainty and change, the market price of the investments in lower-rated securities may be volatile. The default rate for high yield bonds tends to be cyclical, with defaults rising in periods of economic downturn. For example, in 2000, 2001 and 2002, the default rate for high yield securities was significantly higher than in the prior or subsequent years.
- **Valuation Difficulties.** It is often more difficult to value lower-rated securities than higher-rated securities. If an issuer's financial condition deteriorates, accurate financial and business information may be limited or unavailable. In addition, the lower-rated investments may be thinly traded and there may be no established secondary market. Because of the lack of market pricing and current information for investments in lower-rated securities, valuation of such investments is much more dependent on judgment than is the case with higher-rated securities.
- **Liquidity.** There may be no established secondary or public market for investments in lower-rated securities. Such securities are frequently traded in markets that may be relatively less liquid than the market for higher-rated securities. In addition, relatively few institutional purchasers may hold a major portion of an issue of lower-rated securities at times. As a result, the Fund may be required to sell investments at substantial losses or retain them indefinitely when an issuer's financial condition is deteriorating.
- **Credit Quality.** Credit quality of non-investment grade securities can change suddenly and unexpectedly, and even recently-issued credit ratings may not fully reflect the actual risks posed by a particular high yield security.
- **New Legislation.** Future legislation may have a possible negative impact on the market for high yield, high risk bonds. As an example, in the late 1980's, legislation required federally-insured savings and loan associations to divest their investments in high yield, high risk bonds. New legislation, if enacted, could have a material negative effect on the Fund's investments in lower-rated securities.

High yield, high risk investments may include the following:

- **Straight fixed-income debt securities.** These include bonds and other debt obligations that bear a fixed or variable rate of interest payable at regular intervals and have a fixed or resettable maturity date. The particular terms of such securities vary and may include features such as call provisions and sinking funds.
- **Zero-coupon debt securities.** These bear no interest obligation but are issued at a discount from their value at maturity. When held to maturity, their entire return equals the difference between their issue price and their maturity value.
- **Zero-fixed-coupon Debt Securities.** These are zero-coupon debt securities that convert on a specified date to interest-bearing debt securities.
- **Pay-in-kind Bonds.** These are bonds which allow the issuer, at its option, to make current interest payments on the bonds either in cash or in additional bonds. These are bonds sold without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("1933 Act"), usually to a relatively small number of institutional investors.
- **Convertible Securities.** These are bonds or preferred stock that may be converted to common stock.
- **Preferred Stock.** These are stocks that generally pay a dividend at a specified rate and have preference over

common stock in the payment of dividends and in liquidation.

- **Loan Participations and Assignments.** These are participations in, or assignments of all or a portion of loans to corporations or to governments, including governments of less developed countries ("LDCs").
- **Securities Issued in Connection with Reorganizations and Corporate Restructurings.** In connection with reorganizing or restructuring of an issuer, an issuer may issue common stock or other securities to holders of its debt securities. The Fund may hold such common stock and other securities even if it does not invest in such securities.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The Funds will invest in investment companies such as open-end funds (mutual funds), closed-end funds, and exchange traded funds (also referred to as "Underlying Funds"). The 1940 Act provides that the mutual funds may not: (1) purchase more than 3% of an investment company's outstanding shares; (2) invest more than 5% of its assets in any single such investment company (the "5% Limit"), and (3) invest more than 10% of its assets in investment companies overall (the "10% Limit"), unless: (i) the underlying investment company and/or the Fund has received an order for exemptive relief from such limitations from the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"); and (ii) the underlying investment company and the Fund(s) take appropriate steps to comply with any conditions in such order.

In addition, Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended provides that the provisions of paragraph 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by a Fund if (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such registered investment company is owned by the Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund; and (ii) the Fund has not, and is not proposing to offer or sell any security issued by it through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price which includes a sales load of more than 1 1/2% percent. An investment company that issues shares to the Fund pursuant to paragraph 12(d)(1)(F) shall not be required to redeem its shares in an amount exceeding 1% of such investment company's total outstanding shares in any period of less than thirty days. The Fund (or the Adviser acting on behalf of the Fund) must comply with the following voting restrictions: when the Fund exercises voting rights, by proxy or otherwise, with respect to investment companies owned by the Fund, the Fund will either seek instruction from the Fund's shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies and vote in accordance with such instructions, or vote the shares held by the Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such security.

Further, the Funds may rely on Rule 12d1-3, which allows unaffiliated mutual funds to exceed the 5% Limitation and the 10% Limitation, provided the aggregate sales loads any investor pays (i.e., the combined distribution expenses of both the acquiring fund and the acquired funds) does not exceed the limits on sales loads established by the NASD for funds of funds.

The Funds and any "affiliated persons," as defined by the 1940 Act, may purchase in the aggregate only up to 3% of the total outstanding securities of any Underlying Fund. Accordingly, when affiliated persons hold shares of any of the Underlying Funds, the Fund's ability to invest fully in shares of those funds is restricted, and the Adviser must then, in some instances, select alternative investments that would not have been its first preference. The 1940 Act also provides that an Underlying Fund whose shares are purchased by the Fund will be obligated to redeem shares held by the Fund only in an amount up to 1% of the Underlying Fund's outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days..

Under certain circumstances an Underlying Fund may determine to make payment of a redemption by the Fund wholly or partly by a distribution in kind of securities from its portfolio, in lieu of cash, in conformity with the rules of the SEC. In such cases, the Fund may hold securities distributed by an Underlying Fund until the Adviser determines that it is appropriate to dispose of such securities.

Investment decisions by the investment advisors of the Underlying Funds are made independently of the Fund and its Adviser. Therefore, the investment advisor of one Underlying Fund may be purchasing shares of the same issuer whose shares are being sold by the investment advisor of another such fund. The result would be an indirect expense to the Fund without accomplishing any investment purpose. Because other investment companies employ an investment adviser, such investments by the Fund may cause shareholders to bear duplicate fees.

EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS

ETFs are typically passive funds that track their related index and have the flexibility of trading like a security. They are

managed by professionals and provide the investor with diversification, cost and tax efficiency, liquidity, marginability, are useful for hedging, have the ability to go long and short, and some provide quarterly dividends. Additionally, some ETFs are unit investment trusts ("UITs"), which are unmanaged portfolios overseen by trustees and some ETFs may be grantor trusts. An ETF typically holds a portfolio of securities or contracts designed to track a particular market segment or index. Some examples of ETFs are Rydex Shares™, ProShares®, SPDRs®, streetTRACKS, DIAMONDSSM, NASDAQ 100 Index Tracking StockSM ("QQQsSM"), and iShares®. The Fund expects to use ETFs as part of its overall investment strategy and as part of its hedging strategy. Although also not a principal strategy of the Fund, to offset the risk of declining security prices, the Fund may invest in inverse ETFs. Inverse ETFs are funds designed to rise in price when stock prices are falling. Additionally, inverse ETFs may employ leverage which magnifies the changes in the underlying stock index upon which they are based. Inverse ETF index funds seek to provide investment results that will match a certain percentage of the inverse of the performance of a specific benchmark on a daily basis. For example, if an inverse ETF's current benchmark is 200% of the inverse of the Russell 2000 Index and the ETF meets its objective, the value of the ETF will tend to increase on a daily basis when the value of the underlying index decreases (e.g., if the Russell 2000 Index goes down 5% then the inverse ETF's value should go up 10%). ETFs generally have two markets. The primary market is where institutions swap "creation units" in block-multiples of 50,000 shares for in-kind securities and cash in the form of dividends. The secondary market is where individual investors can trade as little as a single share during trading hours on the exchange. This is different from open-ended mutual funds that are traded after hours once the net asset value (NAV) is calculated. ETFs share many similar risks with open-end and closed-end funds.

There is a risk that an 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 principally 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 Fund believes that, in the event of the termination of an underlying ETF, it 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. To the extent the Fund invests in a sector product, the Fund is subject to the risks associated with that sector.

The Funds could also purchase an ETF to temporarily gain exposure to a portion of the U.S. or foreign market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase securities directly. The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities and ETFs have management fees that increase their costs versus the costs of owning the underlying securities directly.

ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange. ETF shares may trade at a discount or a premium in market price if there is a limited market in such shares. Investments in ETFs are subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to a Fund. ETFs also are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by a Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in a Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest exclusively in stocks and bonds. You will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the ETFs in addition to a Fund's direct fees and expenses. Finally, because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate a Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, adversely affecting the Fund's performance.

ETFs may also include high beta index funds ("HBIFs"), which track an index by investing in leveraged instruments such as equity index swaps, futures contracts and options on securities, futures contracts, and stock indices. HBIFs are more volatile than the benchmark index they track and typically don't invest directly in the securities included in the benchmark, or in the same proportion that those securities are represented in that benchmark. On a day-to-day basis, HBIFs will target a volatility that is a specific percentage of the volatility of the underlying index. HBIFs seek to provide investment results that will match a certain percentage greater than 100% of the performance of a specific benchmark on a daily basis. For example, if a HBIF's current benchmark is 200% of the S&P 500 Index and it meets its objective, the value of the HBIF will tend to increase on a daily basis 200% of any increase in the underlying index (if the S&P 500 Index goes up 5% then the HBIF's value should go up 10%). When the value of the underlying index declines, the value of the HBIF's shares should also decrease on a daily basis by 200% of the value of any decrease in the underlying index (if the S&P 500 Index goes down 5% then the value of the HBIF should go down 10%).

MISCELLANEOUS FIXED INCOME SECURITIES

U.S. Government Securities

The Funds, if assuming a temporary defensive position, may invest in U.S. Government Securities, including U.S. Treasury Securities and obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities and backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such as those guaranteed by the Small Business Administration or issued by the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"). Generally, no Fund will invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities issued or guaranteed by any single agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government, except the U.S. Treasury.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities

The Monteagle Fixed Income Fund may invest in securities that pay interest at rates that are adjusted periodically according to a specified formula, usually with reference to some interest rate index or market interest rate (the "underlying index"). Such adjustments minimize changes in the market value of the obligation and, accordingly, enhance the ability of the Fund to reduce fluctuations in its net asset value. Variable and floating rate instruments are subject to changes in value based on changes in market interest rates or changes in the issuer's creditworthiness.

There may not be an active secondary market for certain floating or variable rate instruments which could make it difficult for the Fund to dispose of the instrument during periods that the Fund is not entitled to exercise any demand rights it may have. The Fund could, for this or other reasons, suffer a loss with respect to an instrument. The Fund's Adviser or Sub-adviser monitors the liquidity of the Fund's investment in variable and floating rate instruments, but there can be no guarantee that an active secondary market will exist.

Demand Notes

The Funds may purchase variable and floating rate demand notes of corporations, which are unsecured obligations redeemable upon not more than 30 days' notice. These obligations include master demand notes that permit investment of fluctuating amounts at varying rates of interest pursuant to direct arrangement with the issuer of the instrument. The issuers of these obligations often have the right, after a given period, to prepay their outstanding principal amount of the obligations upon a specified number of days' notice. These obligations generally are not traded, nor generally is there an established secondary market for these obligations. To the extent a demand note does not have a seven-day or shorter demand feature and there is no readily available market for the obligation, it is treated as an illiquid security. Although the Fund would generally not be able to resell a master demand note to a third party, the Fund is entitled to demand payment from the issuer at any time. The Fund's Adviser or Sub-adviser continuously monitors the financial condition of the issuer to determine the issuer's likely ability to make payment on demand.

Zero-Coupon Securities

The Monteagle Fixed Income Fund may invest in separately traded principal and interest components of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. These components are traded independently under the Treasury's Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities ("STRIPS") program or as Coupons Under Book Entry Safekeeping ("CUBES").

Zero-coupon securities are sold at original issue discount and pay no interest to holders prior to maturity, but the Fund must include a portion of the original issue discount of the security as income. Because of this, zero-coupon securities may be subject to greater fluctuation of market value than the other securities in which the Fund may invest. The Fund distributes all of its net investment income, and may have to sell portfolio securities to distribute imputed income, which may occur at a time when the Adviser or Sub-adviser would not have chosen to sell such securities and which may result in a taxable gain or loss.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

The Funds intend to invest only in mortgage-backed securities issued by the U.S. Government or Government-related issuers described below.

Mortgage-backed securities represent an interest in a pool of mortgages originated by lenders such as commercial banks, savings associations and mortgage bankers and brokers. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued by governmental or government-related entities or by non-governmental entities such as special purpose trusts created by banks, savings associations, private mortgage insurance companies or mortgage bankers.

Interests in mortgage-backed securities differ from other forms of debt securities, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or on specified call dates. In contrast, mortgage-backed securities provide monthly payments which consist of interest and, in most cases, principal. In effect, these payments are a "pass-through" of the monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on their mortgage loans, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of the securities or a mortgage loan servicer. Additional payments to holders of these securities are caused by prepayments resulting from the sale or foreclosure of the underlying property or refinancing of the underlying loans.

Government and Government-Related Guarantors

The principal government guarantor of mortgage-backed securities is Ginnie Mae, a wholly-owned United States Government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Mortgage-backed securities are also issued by Fannie Mae, a government-sponsored corporation owned entirely by private stockholders that is subject to general regulation by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and Freddie Mac, a corporate instrumentality of the United States Government. While Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac each guarantee the payment of principal and interest on the securities they issue, unlike Ginnie Mae securities, their securities are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government.

Privately Issued Mortgage-Backed Securities

These include pass-through securities comprised of pools of conventional mortgage loans; mortgage-backed bonds (which are considered to be debt obligations of the institution issuing the bonds and which are collateralized by mortgage loans); and collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), which are described below. Mortgage-backed securities issued by non-governmental issuers may offer a higher rate of interest than securities issued by government issuers because of the absence of direct or indirect government guarantees of payment. Many non-governmental issuers or servicers of mortgage-backed securities, however, guarantee timely payment of interest and principal on these securities. Timely payment of interest and principal also may be supported by various forms of insurance, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard policies.

Underlying Mortgages

Pools of mortgages consist of whole mortgage loans or participations in mortgage loans. The majority of these loans are made to purchasers of 1-4 family homes, but may be made to purchasers of mobile homes or other real estate interests. The terms and characteristics of the mortgage instruments are generally uniform within a pool but may vary among pools. For example, in addition to fixed-rate, fixed-term mortgages, the Funds may purchase pools of variable rate mortgages, growing equity mortgages, graduated payment mortgages and other types. Mortgage servicers impose qualification standards for local lending institutions which originate mortgages for the pools as well as credit standards and underwriting criteria for individual mortgages included in the pools. In addition, many mortgages included in pools are insured through private mortgage insurance companies.

Liquidity and Marketability

Generally, government and government-related pass-through pools are highly liquid. While private conventional pools of mortgages (pooled by non-government-related entities) have also achieved broad market acceptance and an active secondary market has emerged, the market for conventional pools is smaller and less liquid than the market for government and government-related mortgage pools.

Average Life and Prepayments

The average life of a pass-through pool varies with the maturities of the underlying mortgage instruments. In addition, a pool's terms may be shortened by unscheduled or early payments of principal and interest on the underlying mortgages. Prepayments with respect to securities during times of declining interest rates will tend to lower the return of a Fund and may even result in losses to the Fund if the securities were acquired at a premium. The occurrence of mortgage prepayments is affected by various factors including the level of interest rates, general economic conditions, the location and age of the mortgage and other social and demographic conditions. As prepayment rates of individual pools vary widely, it is not possible to accurately predict the average life of a particular pool. The assumed average life of pools of mortgages having terms of 30 years or less is typically between 5 and 12 years.

Yield Calculations

Yields on pass-through securities are typically quoted based on the maturity of the underlying instruments and the associated average life assumption. In periods of falling interest rates the rate of prepayment tends to increase, thereby shortening the actual average life of a pool of mortgages. Conversely, in periods of rising rates the rate of prepayment tends to decrease, thereby lengthening the actual average life of the pool. Actual prepayment experience may cause the yield to differ from the assumed average life yield. Reinvestment of prepayments may occur at higher or lower interest rates than the original investment, thus affecting the yield of a Fund.

Adjustable Rate Mortgage-Backed Securities

Adjustable rate mortgage-backed securities ("ARMs") are securities that have interest rates that are reset at periodic intervals, usually by reference to some interest rate index or market interest rate. Although the rate adjustment feature may act as a buffer to reduce sharp changes in the value of adjustable rate securities, these securities are still subject to changes in value based on changes in market interest rates or changes in the issuer's creditworthiness. Because of the resetting of interest rates, adjustable rate securities are less likely than non-adjustable rate securities of comparable quality and maturity to increase significantly in value when market interest rates fall. Also, most adjustable rate securities (or the underlying mortgages) are subject to caps or floors. "Caps" limit the maximum amount by which the interest rate paid by the borrower may change at each reset date or over the life of the loan and, accordingly, fluctuation in interest rates above these levels could cause such mortgage securities to "cap out" and to behave more like long-term, fixed-rate debt securities. ARMs may have less risk of a decline in value during periods of rapidly rising rates, but they also may have less potential for capital appreciation than other debt securities of comparable maturities due to the periodic adjustment of the interest rate on the underlying mortgages and due to the likelihood of increased prepayments of mortgages as interest rates decline. Furthermore, during periods of declining interest rates, income to a Fund will decrease as the coupon rate resets along with the decline in interest rates. During periods of rising interest rates, changes in the coupon rates of the mortgages underlying a Fund's ARMs may lag behind changes in market interest rates. This may result in a lower value until the interest rate resets to market rates.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ("CMOS")

CMOs are debt obligations collateralized by mortgages or mortgage pass-through securities issued by Ginnie Mae, Freddie Mac or Fannie Mae or by pools of conventional mortgages ("Mortgage Assets").

CMOs may be privately issued or U.S. Government Securities. Payments of principal and interest on the Mortgage Assets are passed through to the holders of the CMOs on the same schedule as they are received, although, certain classes (often referred to as tranches) of CMOs have priority over other classes with respect to the receipt of payments. Multi-class mortgage pass-through securities are interests in trusts that hold Mortgage Assets and that have multiple classes similar to those of CMOs. Unless the context indicates otherwise, references to CMOs include multi-class mortgage pass-through securities. Payments of principal and interest on the underlying Mortgage Assets (and in the case of CMOs, any reinvestment income thereon) provide funds to pay debt service on the CMOs or to make scheduled distributions on the multi-class mortgage pass-through securities. Parallel pay CMOs are structured to provide payments of principal on each payment date to more than one class. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the stated maturity date or final distribution date of each class, which, as with other CMO structures, must be retired by its stated maturity date or final distribution date but may be retired earlier. Planned amortization class mortgage-based securities ("PAC Bonds") are a form of parallel pay CMO. PAC Bonds are designed to provide relatively predictable payments of principal provided that, among other things, the actual prepayment experience on the underlying mortgage loans falls within a contemplated range. If the actual prepayment experience on the underlying mortgage loans is at a rate faster or slower than the contemplated range, or

if deviations from other assumptions occur, principal payments on a PAC Bond may be greater or smaller than predicted. The magnitude of the contemplated range varies from one PAC Bond to another; a narrower range increases the risk that prepayments will be greater or smaller than contemplated. CMOs may have complicated structures and generally involve more risks than simpler forms of mortgage-related securities.

Asset-Backed Securities

These securities represent direct or indirect participations in, or are secured by and payable from, assets other than mortgage-related assets such as motor vehicle installment sales contracts, installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property and receivables from revolving credit (credit card) agreements. Asset-backed securities, including adjustable rate asset-backed securities, have yield characteristics similar to those of mortgage-related securities and, accordingly, are subject to many of the same risks.

Assets are securitized through the use of trusts and special purpose corporations that issue securities that are often backed by a pool of assets representing the obligations of a number of different parties. Payments of principal and interest may be guaranteed up to certain amounts and for a certain time period by a letter of credit issued by a financial institution. Asset-backed securities do not always have the benefit of a security interest in collateral comparable to the security interests associated with mortgage-related securities. As a result, the risk that recovery on repossessed collateral might be unavailable or inadequate to support payments on asset-backed securities is greater for asset-backed securities than for mortgage-related securities. In addition, because asset-backed securities are relatively new, the market experience in these securities is limited and the market's ability to sustain liquidity through all phases of an interest rate or economic cycle has not been tested.

SECURITIES LENDING

The Funds may make loans of their portfolio securities (in an amount up to 33 1/3% of Fund assets) to parties such as broker-dealers, banks, or institutional investors. Securities lending allows a Fund to retain ownership of the securities loaned and, at the same time, to earn additional income. Since there may be delays in the recovery of loaned securities, or even a loss of rights in collateral supplied, should the borrower fail financially, loans will be made only to parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and deemed satisfactory by the Sub-Adviser. Furthermore, loans will only be made if, in the judgment of the Sub-Adviser, the consideration to be earned from such loans would justify the risk. In accordance with current positions of the staff of the SEC that a Fund may engage in loan transactions only under the following conditions: (1) a Fund must receive 102% collateral in the form of cash, cash equivalents (e.g., U.S. Treasury bills or notes) or other high grade liquid debt instruments from the borrower; (2) the borrower must increase the collateral whenever the market value of the securities loaned (determined on a daily basis) rises above the value of the collateral; (3) after giving notice, a Fund must be able to terminate the loan at any time; (4) a Fund must receive reasonable interest on the loan or a flat fee from the borrower, as well as amounts equivalent to any dividends, interest, or other distributions on the securities loaned and to any increase in market value; (5) a Fund may pay only reasonable fees in connection with the loan; and (6) a Fund must be able to vote proxies on the securities loaned as deemed appropriate by the Sub-Adviser, either by terminating the loan or by entering into an alternative arrangement with the borrower. Cash received through loan transactions may be invested in any security in which a Fund is authorized to invest. Investing this cash subjects that investment, as well as the security loaned, to market forces (i.e., capital appreciation or depreciation).

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

For purposes of all investment policies of the Funds: (1) the term 1940 Act includes the rules thereunder, SEC interpretations and any exemptive order upon which the Funds may rely; and (2) the term Code includes the rules thereunder, IRS interpretations and any private letter ruling or similar authority upon which the Funds may rely.

For purposes of all investment policies of The Texas Fund, except as required by the 1940 Act or the Code, if any percentage restriction on investment or utilization of assets is adhered to at the time an investment is made, a later change in percentage resulting from a change in the market values of The Texas Fund's assets or purchases and redemptions of shares will not be considered a violation of the limitation.

A fundamental policy of a Fund cannot be changed without the affirmative vote of the lesser of: (1) 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund; or (2) 67% of the shares of the Fund present or represented at a shareholders' meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present or represented. The Board may change a non-fundamental policy of a Fund without shareholder approval.

FUNDAMENTAL LIMITATIONS

The Fund has adopted the following investment limitations, which are fundamental policies of the Fund.

Issuance of Senior Securities

The Fund may not issue senior securities except as: i) permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder or interpretations of the SEC or its staff; and ii) to the extent a Fund may borrow money subject to its investment limitation on borrowing.

Underwriting Activities

Fund may not act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities, a Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter for purpose of the 1933 Act.

Concentration

The Fund may not invest 25% or more of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry or group of industries. This limitation does not apply to investments in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, or instrumentalities.

With respect to the Fund's fundamental policy regarding industry concentration, the Fund will determine compliance with its policy on concentration within any one industry without regard to holdings of investment companies, including, but not limited to ETFs in which the Fund invests, except for:

1. Investment companies with an announced policy regarding industry concentration, resulting either from requirements under Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act or a stated industry concentration policy, or
2. Investment companies that are affiliates of the Fund.

Purchases and Sales of Real Estate

The Fund may not purchase or sell real estate or any interest therein, except that a Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by corporate or governmental entities secured by real estate or interests therein, such as mortgage pass-throughs and collateralized mortgage obligations, or issued by companies that invest in real estate or interests therein.

Purchases and Sales of Commodities

The Fund may not purchase or sell physical commodities or contracts, options or options on contracts to purchase or sell physical commodities; provided that currency and currency-related contracts and contracts on indices will not be deemed to be physical commodities.

Making Loans

The Fund may not make loans to other persons except for the purchase of debt securities that are otherwise permitted investments or loans of portfolio securities through the use of repurchase agreements, or securities lending programs and agreements. A Fund may pay fees to arrange securities loans and each Fund will, as a fundamental policy, limit securities lending to not more than 33-1/3% of the value of its total assets.

Diversification

The Fund is "diversified" as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. This means that The Fund may not, with respect to 75% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of the value of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer or purchase more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any class of securities of any one issuer (except that securities of the U.S. government, its agencies, and instrumentalities and securities of other investment companies are not subject to this

limitation).

Borrowing

The Fund may not borrow amounts in excess of 5% of its total assets, taken at market value, and then only from banks as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes such as the redemption of Fund shares.

NON-FUNDAMENTAL LIMITATIONS

Each Fund has adopted the following investment limitations, which are not fundamental policies of the Fund.

Illiquid Securities

The Fund may not acquire securities or invest in repurchase agreements with respect to any securities if, as result, more than 15% of the Fund's net assets (taken at current value) would be invested in illiquid securities.

Short Sales

The Fund may not make short sales of securities (except short sales against the box). The Monteaagle Informed Investor Growth Fund assets may be invested in broad market index exchange traded funds ("ETFs") -- including ETFs that are leveraged or inversely related to the market. These investments do not constitute a deviation from this non-fundamental policy.

Purchases on Margin

The Fund may not purchase securities on margin except for the use of short-term credit necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities but a Fund may make margin deposits in connection with permitted transactions in options.

Pledging

The Fund may not pledge, mortgage, hypothecate or encumber any of its assets except to secure permitted borrowings or to secure other permitted transactions. The Fund will maintain asset coverage of 300% of all borrowing. The deposit in escrow of securities in connection with the writing of put and call options and collateralized loans of securities are not deemed to be pledges or hypothecations for this purpose.

Oil, Gas or Mineral

The Fund may not invest in interests in oil or gas or interests in other mineral exploration or development programs. This non-fundamental limitation shall not prevent the Funds from investing in the stock of companies who operate in the oil, gas or mineral industry.

PERFORMANCE DATA AND ADVERTISING

PERFORMANCE DATA

A Fund may quote performance in various ways. All performance information supplied in advertising, sales literature, shareholder reports or other materials is historical and is not intended to indicate future returns.

A Fund may compare any of its performance information with:

- Data published by independent evaluators such as Morningstar, Inc., Lipper, IBC/Donohue, Inc., CDA/Wiesenberger or other companies which track the investment performance of investment companies ("Fund Tracking Companies").
- The performance of other mutual funds.
- The performance of recognized stock, bond and other indices, including but not limited to the Standard & Poor's 500®

Index, the Russell 3000® Index, the Russell 2000® Index, the Russell Midcap™ Index, the Russell 1000® Value Index, the Russell 1000® Growth Index, the Russell 2500® Index, the Morgan Stanley Europe, Australian and Far East Index, the Dow Jones Industrial Average, the Salomon Brothers Bond Index, the Barclays Capital Intermediate Government Bond Index (formerly the Lehman Brothers Intermediate Government Bond Index), the Barclays Capital Government Bond Index (formerly the Lehman Brothers Government Bond Index), the BofA Merrill Lynch 1-10 Yr. AAA-A U.S. Corporate & Government Index, U.S. Treasury bonds, bills or notes and changes in the Consumer Price Index as published by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Performance information may be presented numerically or in a table, graph, or similar illustration.

Indices are not used in the management of a Fund but rather are standards by which the Fund's Adviser or Sub-adviser and shareholders may compare the performance of the Fund to an unmanaged composite of securities with similar, but not identical, characteristics as the Fund.

A Fund may refer to: (1) general market performances over past time periods such as those published by Ibbotson Associates (for instance, its "Stocks, Bonds, Bills and Inflation Yearbook"); (2) mutual fund performance rankings and other data published by Fund Tracking Companies; and (3) material and comparative mutual fund data and ratings reported in independent periodicals, such as newspapers and financial magazines.

A Fund's performance will fluctuate in response to market conditions and other factors.

A Fund's performance may be quoted in terms of yield or total return. A Fund's yield is a way of showing the rate of income the Fund earns on its investments as a percentage of the Fund's share price. To calculate standardized yield for all Funds, each Fund takes the income it earned from its investments for a 30-day period (net of expenses), divides it by the average number of shares entitled to receive dividends, and expresses the result as an annualized percentage rate based on the Fund's share price at the end of the 30-day period.

MANAGEMENT

The business of the Trust is conducted under the direction of the Board. The officers and Trustees of the Trust may be, officers or employees of (and persons providing services to the Trust may include) the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers and the Distributor and their affiliates.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The business and affairs of the Trust are managed under the direction of the Board in compliance with the laws of the state of Delaware.

The Board of Trustees has considered the overall leadership structure of the Trust and has established committees designed to facilitate the governance of the Trust by the Trustees generally and the Board's role with respect to risk oversight specifically. The Board has also designated Mr. Larry J. Anderson, who is an Independent Trustee, as its Chairman. The Trust's committees are responsible for certain aspects of risk oversight relating to financial statements, the valuation of the Trust's assets, and compliance matters. The Board of Trustees also has frequent interaction with the service providers and Chief Compliance Officer of the Trust with respect to risk oversight matters. The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer (the "CCO") reports directly to the Board generally with respect to the CCO's role in managing the compliance risks of the Trust. The CCO may also report directly to a particular committee of the Board depending on the subject matter. The Trust's principal financial officer reports to the Audit Committee of the Board on all financial matters affecting the Trust, including risks associated with financial reporting. Through the committee structure, the Trustees also interact with other officers and service providers of the Trust to monitor risks related to the Trust's operations. The Trust has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate based on the size of the Trust, the Board of Trustees' current responsibilities, each Trustee's ability to participate in the oversight of the Trust and committee transparency.

The Board has three Trustees and each Trustee is a disinterested Trustee. The Trustees are experienced businesspersons who meet throughout the year to oversee the Trust's activities, review contractual arrangements with companies that provide services to the Fund and review performance. Each Trustee serves as a trustee until termination of the Trust unless the Trustee dies, resigns, retires or is removed.

The following table provides information regarding each of the Independent Trustees. Based on the experiences of the Trustees as described below, the Trust concluded that each of the individuals described below should serve as a Trustee. The address of each trustee and officer is 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147.

Disinterested Trustees

Name, Address, and Year of Birth	Position with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) during Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
Larry J. Anderson 1948	Trustee	Since 11-29-02*	Certified Public Accountant, Anderson & West, P.C., 1985 to present	6	None
David J. Gruber 1963	Trustee	Since 10-21-15**	Director of Risk Advisory Services, Holbrook & Manter (CPA firm) 2016 to present; President, DJG Financial Consulting, 2007 to 2016;	6	; Board member for the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio, 2018 to present; Independent Trustee for Asset Management Fund Funds (5Funds), Audit Committee Chair, Valuation Committee member from 2015 to present; Independent Trustee of Cross Shore Discovery Fund, 2014 to present; Independent Trustee of Fifth Third Funds, 2003-2012;
Jeffrey W. Wallace 1964	Trustee	Since 10-21-15**	Senior Director of Operations, Baylor University Office of Investments, 2009 to present	6	None

*Members of the Board of Trustees that were elected by shareholders on November 29, 2002.

**Members of the Board of Trustees that were elected by shareholders on January 21, 2016.

The disinterested Trustees are members of the Valuation Committee, which is responsible for monitoring the value of the Funds' assets and, if necessary between Board meetings, taking emergency action to value securities. The Valuation Committee was not required to meet during the most recent fiscal year since all the Funds' assets are publicly traded securities with ascertainable values.

The disinterested Trustees are the members of the Nominating Committee, which is responsible for overseeing the composition of both the Board as well as the various committees of the Trust to ensure that these positions are filled by competent and capable candidates. The Nominating Committee did not meet during the Trust's most recent fiscal year. The Nominating Committee does not generally consider for nomination candidates proposed by shareholders for election as Trustees.

The disinterested Trustees are the members of the Audit Committee, which is responsible for meeting with the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm to: (a) review the arrangements and scope of any audit; (b) discuss matters of concern relating to the Trust's financial statements, including any adjustments to such statements recommended by the accounting firm, or other results of any audit; (c) consider the accounting firm's comments with respect to the Trust's financial policies, procedures, and internal accounting controls; and (d) review any form of opinion the accounting firm proposes to render to the Trust. The Audit Committee met three times during the Trust's most recent fiscal year.

Trustee Qualifications

Generally, no one factor was decisive in the original selection of an individual to join the Board. Among the factors the Board considered when concluding that an individual should serve on the Board were the following: (1) the individual's business and professional experience and accomplishments; (2) the individual's ability to work effectively with the other members of the Board; and (3) how the individual's skills, experience and attributes would contribute to an appropriate mix of relevant skills and experience on the Board.

In respect of each Trustee, the individual's substantial professional accomplishments and prior experience, including, in some cases, in fields related to the operations of the Trust, were a significant factor in the determination that the individual should serve as a Trustee of the Trust.

In addition to the information provided above, below is a summary of the specific experience, qualifications, attributes or skills of each Trustee and the reason why he was selected to serve as Trustee:

Larry J. Anderson, CPA – Mr. Anderson is a Certified Public Accountant. He has more than 37 years of experience in the financial, auditing and accounting industries; including an owner/partner in an accounting firm. He was selected to serve as Trustee of the Trust based primarily on his comprehensive understanding of the Trust's accounting, audit and investments.

David J. Gruber - David J. Gruber. Mr. Gruber has served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Trust and Chairman of the Audit Committee since 2015. Mr. Gruber is a CPA and served as an independent Trustee, Compliance Committee Chair, a member of the Audit Committee and Financial Expert for the Fifth Third Funds from 2003-2012. Mr. Gruber served as a Board member and Treasurer of CASA of Delaware County from 2009 to 2010. Mr. Gruber is an independent Trustee for Cross Shore Discovery Fund, Audit Committee Chair and Valuation Committee member, from 2014 to present. Mr. Gruber is an independent Trustee for Asset Management Funds, the Audit Committee Chair and Valuation Committee member from 2015 to present. Mr. Gruber is Director of Risk Advisory Services for Holbrook and Manter, CPAs from January 2016 to present. Mr. Gruber is a Board member for the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio, from 2018 to present. Mr. Gruber was President and Chief Executive Officer of DJG Financial Consulting, LLC from 2007 to 2015, and performed Sarbanes-Oxley assessments for public companies and served as a chief financial officer for a non-profit organization

Jeffrey W. Wallace –Mr. Wallace is currently Senior Director of Operations for Baylor University's Office of Investments where he is responsible for operations as well as financial and performance reporting for over \$ 1 billion in endowment assets. He is also responsible for liquidity and cash management functions of the portfolio and serves as the Office's primary liaison on legal, compliance, risk management and audit and tax matters. Additionally, he performs operational due diligence and tracks the financial and legal due diligence processes related to endowment fund investments. Prior to his current position, Mr. Wallace was Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer for Progressive Bank/Progressive Bancorp, Inc. Mr. Wallace has nearly 25 years of business experience and is also a CPA, a JD and a CFP® professional.

The following sets forth ranges representing each Trustee's beneficial ownership of Fund Shares as of December 31, 2016. The values are stated using the following ranges: A = none; B = \$1-\$10,000; C = \$10,001-\$50,000; D = \$50,001-\$100,000; and E = over \$100,000.

Trustee	Monteagle Fixed Income Fund	Monteagle Quality Growth Fund	Monteagle Select Value Fund	Monteagle Value Fund	Monteagle Informed Investor Growth Fund	The Texas Fund	Smart Diversification Fund	Aggregate Range of Trustee's Beneficial Ownership in all Fund Shares
Larry J. Anderson	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B
David J.	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B

Gruber

Jeffrey W. Wallace B B B B B A B

The following table provides information regarding the officers of the Trust.

Executive Officers

Name, Address, and Year of Birth	Position with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) during Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
Paul B. Ordonio, JD 1967	President, CCO	Since 11/01/02	Nashville Capital Corporation, VP of Development, 05/09 to present; Matrix Capital Group, Representative 05/09 to present; P.O. Properties, Inc., Vice President from 06/99 to present; WordWise Document Services, LLC, President from 08/97 to present; Ordonio & Assoc., President from 11/97 to present; Blue Horse Financial Advisors, Secretary from 07/15 to present; PJO Holdings, LLC from 07/15 to present.	N/A	N/A
Umberto Anastasi 1974	Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer	Since 10/1/16	From 1999 to present, Vice President, Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC.	N/A	N/A
Brandon M. Pokersnik 1978	Secretary, AML Officer	Since 10/1/16	Accountant, Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC, since 2008; Attorney Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC,	N/A	N/A

			since June 2016; Owner/President, Empirical Administration, LLC, since September 2012.		
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COMPENSATION OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Each Trustee receives an annual fee of \$2,500 and a fee of \$1,000 per Fund, and is also paid \$1,000 for each quarterly meeting attended and \$500 for each special meeting attended. Trustees and officers are also reimbursed for travel and related expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board.

The Trust's policy is that any future Trustees that are affiliated with the Adviser or Sub-adviser receive no compensation from the Funds for their services or reimbursement for their associated expenses. Officers of the Trust receive no compensation from the Funds for their services, except that the Funds pay 50% of the compensation of the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer.

The following table sets forth the fees paid by the Funds to each Trustee of the Trust and the only Trust officer who receives compensation from the Trust, for the year ended August 31, 2018:

Name of Person (Position)	Aggregate Compensation From Funds	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Funds and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees
Larry J. Anderson (Trustee)	\$12,500	\$0	\$0	\$12,500
David J. Gruber	\$12,500	\$0	\$0	\$12,500
Jeffrey W. Wallace	\$12,500	\$0	\$0	\$12,500
Paul B. Ordonio, JD (Chief Compliance Officer) ¹	\$101,500	\$0	\$0	N/A

¹ As of August 31, 2018, the Funds pay \$99,000 annually for CCO services. Each Fund pays \$5,000 with the remaining \$69,000 allocated to the funds based on aggregate average daily net assets. The CCO also received a special bonus of \$2,500 from the Funds in August 2018. This payment was also allocated among the Funds based on their respective daily net assets on payment date.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Services of Adviser

Nashville Capital Corporation ("Nashville Capital") serves as investment adviser to each Fund pursuant to a Management Agreement dated May 2, 2017 ("Management Agreement") with the Trust. Under such Agreement, Nashville Capital furnishes at its own expense all services, facilities and personnel necessary in connection with managing a Fund's investments and effecting portfolio transactions for a Fund.

Ownership of Adviser

Nashville Capital, located at 2506 Winford Ave., Nashville, Tennessee 37211, serves as investment manager to the Funds. In this capacity, Nashville Capital advises and assists the officers of the Trust in conducting the business of the Funds and is responsible for providing general investment advice and guidance to the Funds.

Nashville Capital was formed in 1988 and, as of August 31, 2018, managed assets of over \$138 million for financial institutions. The following persons may be deemed to be control persons of Nashville Capital: Micah D. White, due to his position as President and a shareholder of Nashville Capital; Larry C. Catlett, due to his position as Secretary and a shareholder of Nashville Capital; Paul B. Ordonio, due to his position as Chief Compliance Officer of Nashville Capital. The general nature of each of these persons' business is financial services.

Fees

Nashville Capital receives an advisory fee at an annual rate outlined in the charts below of the average daily net assets of the Funds. The Adviser's fees are calculated as a percentage of the applicable Fund's average net assets. The fee is accrued daily by each Fund and is paid monthly based on average net assets for the previous month.

Nashville Capital receives an advisory fee for the Smart Diversification Fund at an annual rate outlined in the chart below of the average daily net assets of such fund.

AVERAGE DAILY NET ASSETS	FEE RATE (PER ANNUM)
First \$10 million	1.45%
\$10 million to \$25 million	1.25%
\$25 million to \$50 million	1.15%
\$50 million to \$100 million	1.00%
Over \$100 million	0.90%

In addition to receiving advisory fees from the Funds, the Adviser may also act and be compensated as investment manager for its clients with respect to assets that are invested in a Fund. If an investor in a Fund also has a separately managed account with the Adviser with assets invested in the Fund, the Adviser will credit an amount equal to all or a portion of the fees received by the Adviser against any investment management fee received from such investor. The Fund is not yet in operation and therefore the fees are not yet available.

Other Provisions of the Management Agreements

Subject to the Management Agreements between the Trust and the Adviser, the Adviser manages the Fund's investments subject to approval of the Board of Trustees and pays all of the expenses of the Funds except costs of membership in trade associations, Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") registration fees and related expenses, brokerage, taxes, borrowing costs (such as (a) interest and (b) dividend expense on securities sold short), litigation expenses, fees and expenses of non-interested Trustees, 50% of the base compensation of the Trust's CCO and extraordinary expenses. The Fund may also pay 100% of any extraordinary expenses associated with the CCO's duties including extraordinary expenses associated with retention or other bonuses.

The Management Agreement for the Trust was first approved and adopted by shareholders on April 15, 2019 and shall continue in effect for two years from such date. Thereafter, the Management Agreement must be approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of shareholders, and in either case by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Management Agreement or interested persons of any such party. The Management Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust with respect to a Fund on 60 days' written notice to the Adviser when authorized either by vote of a majority of the Fund's shareholders or by a vote of a majority of the Board, or by the Adviser on 60 days' written notice to the Trust. The Management Agreement will terminate immediately upon its assignment.

SUB-ADVISERS

To assist the Adviser in carrying out its responsibilities, the Adviser has retained the following Sub-adviser to render advisory services and make daily investment decisions for the Fund pursuant to Sub-Advisory Agreement with the Adviser. The continuance of the Sub-Advisory Agreement must be approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of shareholders

of the applicable Fund, and in either case by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Agreement or interested persons of any such party. LUKEN INVESTMENT ANALYTICS, LLC (“LIA”) located in Franklin, Tennessee is the sub-adviser of the portfolio of the Smart Diversification Fund. The firm was formed in May 2013 by Gregory Lee Luken and as of January 23, 2018, managed assets of approximately \$94 million for high net worth individuals, pension and profit-sharing plans, and other investment advisers. Gregory Luken may be deemed to control LIA due to his position as President and principal owner. Nashville Capital pays LIA a sub-advisory fee equal to 0.25% per annum of the Smart Diversification Fund's average daily net assets up to \$10 million and 0.50% of such assets over \$10 million.

Responsibilities and Fee Information

The fees paid by the Adviser to the Sub-advisers do not increase the fees paid by shareholders of the Funds.

The Adviser performs internal due diligence on each Sub-adviser and monitors each Sub-adviser's performance using its proprietary investment adviser selection and monitoring process. The Adviser will be responsible for communicating performance targets and evaluations to Sub-advisers, supervising each Sub-adviser's compliance with the Fund's fundamental investment objectives and policies, authorizing Sub-advisers to engage in certain investment techniques for the Fund, and recommending to the Board whether Sub-Advisory Agreements should be renewed, modified or terminated. The Adviser also may from time to time recommend that the Board replace one or more Sub-advisers or appoint additional Sub-advisers, depending on the Adviser's assessment of what combination of Sub-advisers it believes will optimize each Fund's chances of achieving its investment objectives.

Subject always to the control of the Board of Trustees, each Sub-adviser, at its expense, furnishes a continuous investment program for the Fund for which it acts as Sub-adviser. Each Sub-adviser must use its best judgment to make investment decisions, place all orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities and execute all agreements related thereto. Each Sub-adviser makes its officers and employees available to the Adviser from time to time at reasonable times to review investment policies and to consult with the Adviser regarding the investment affairs of the applicable Fund. Each Sub-adviser maintains books and records with respect to the securities transactions and renders to the Adviser such periodic and special reports as the Adviser or the Trustees may request. Each Sub-adviser pays all expenses incurred by it in connection with its activities under the Sub-Advisory Agreement other than the cost (including taxes and brokerage commissions, if any) of securities and investments purchased for a Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Smart Diversification Fund

Gregory L. Luken of LIA is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Smart Diversification Fund. As of April 16, 2019, Mr. Luken was responsible for the management of the following other accounts in addition to the Fund:

PORTFOLIO MANAGER	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS MANAGED	TOTAL ASSETS OF ACCOUNTS MANAGED	NUMBER OF MANAGED ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO A PERFORMANCE FEE	TOTAL ASSETS OF MANAGED ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO A PERFORMANCE FEE
Gregory L. Luken	Registered investment companies: 0	\$0	0	\$0
	Pooled investment vehicles: 0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other accounts: 285	\$93 million	0	\$0

OWNERSHIP OF FUND SHARES

The dollar value of each Fund's shares owned by each Portfolio Manager as of April 22, 2019, is set forth below.

Portfolio Manager	Monteagle Fixed Income Fund	Monteagle Quality Growth Fund	Monteagle Value Fund	Monteagle Select Value Fund	Monteagle Informed Investor Growth Fund	The Texas Fund	Smart Diversification Fund
Gregory L. Luken	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS

As described above, each portfolio manager provides investment advisory and other services to clients other than the applicable Fund. In addition, each portfolio manager may carry on investment activities for his own account(s) and/or the accounts of family members. Except as described above, none of the portfolio managers beneficially own any equity securities of the Funds. The Funds have no interest in these activities. As a result of the foregoing, each portfolio manager is engaged in substantial activities other than on behalf of the applicable Fund, and may have differing economic interests in respect of such activities and may have conflicts of interest in allocating investment opportunities. For example, the portfolio managers may manage such other accounts on terms that are more favorable than the terms on which the Sub-adviser manages the applicable Fund, such as in cases where the Sub-adviser receives higher fees from the other accounts than the management fee received from the applicable Fund.

There may be circumstances under which a portfolio manager will cause one or more other accounts to commit a larger percentage of their assets to an investment opportunity than the percentage of the Fund's assets that the portfolio manager commits to such investment. There also may be circumstances under which a portfolio manager purchases or sells an investment for the other accounts and does not purchase or sell the same investment for the applicable Fund, or purchases or sells an investment for the Fund and does not purchase or sell the same investment for the other accounts. It is generally each Sub-adviser's policy that investment decisions for all accounts that a portfolio manager manages be made based on a consideration of their respective investment objectives and policies, and other needs and requirements affecting the accounts and that investment transactions and opportunities be fairly allocated among the applicable Fund and other accounts. For example, each Sub-adviser has written policies and procedures with respect to allocation of block trades and/or investment opportunities among the Fund and other clients of the Sub-adviser. When feasible, the portfolio managers will group or block various orders to more efficiently execute orders and receive reduced commissions in order to benefit the applicable Fund and the Sub-adviser's other client accounts.

DISTRIBUTOR

Distributor; Services and Compensation of Distributor

Effective December 5, 2016, Arbor Court Capital, LLC (the "Distributor"), with principal offices at 8000 Town Center Road, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147, acts as the distributor, or principal underwriter, of the Fund's shares pursuant to a Distribution Agreement with the Trust. Shares are sold on a continuous basis by Distributor as agent of the Fund, and Distributor has agreed to use its best efforts to solicit orders for the sale of Fund shares, although it is not obliged to sell any particular amount of shares.

OTHER FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent

Transfer Agent Agreement. Effective December 5, 2016, Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC ("MSS") serves as transfer agent and shareholder servicing agent to each of the Monteaagle Funds pursuant to a Transfer Agent Agreement (the "Transfer Agent Agreement"). Under the Transfer Agent Agreement, MSS has agreed to, among other things, (i) issue and redeem shares of the Funds; (ii) address and mail all communications from the Funds to their shareholders, including reports, dividend and distribution notices, and proxy material for any shareholder meetings; (iii) respond to correspondence or inquiries from shareholders and others; (iv) maintain shareholder accounts and certain sub-accounts; and (v) make periodic reports to the Corporation's Board of Directors concerning the Funds' operations.

Accounting Services Agreement. Effective December 5, 2016, pursuant to an Accounting Services Agreement, MSS provides certain services to the Funds, including but not limited to: (i) calculate and transmit to NASDAQ each Fund's daily net asset value per share, (ii) maintain and keep current all books and records of the Funds as required by Rule 31a-1 of the 1940 Act, (iii) provide the Funds and the Manager with daily portfolio valuation, net asset value calculation and other standard operational reports as requested from time to time, (iv) provide data for the preparation of semi-annual and annual financial statements and annual tax returns, and (v) provide facilities to accommodate annual audit and any regulatory examinations conducted by the SEC or any governmental or quasi-governmental entity with jurisdiction.

Prior to December 5, 2016, M3Sixty Administration, LLC (the "Administrator"), acted as the Trust's administrator, fund

accountant and transfer and dividend disbursing agent.

The fees payable to the Administrator are paid by the Adviser (not the Funds).

Custodian

As custodian, Huntington National Bank (the "Custodian") safeguards and controls the Funds' cash and securities, determines income and collects interest on Fund investments. The Custodian may employ sub-custodians to provide custody of the Funds' assets. The Custodian is located at 7 Easton Oval / EA4E95, Columbus, Ohio 43219.

For its services, the Custodian receives a fee, paid by the Adviser, for each Fund at the annual rate of 0.005% of its average daily net assets with a minimum of \$3,600 per fund annually. The Custodian is also paid certain transaction fees. These fees are paid monthly based on average net assets and transactions for the previous month.

Legal Counsel

Law Office of C. Richard Ropka, LLC, Turnersville, New Jersey, serves as legal counsel to the Trust and the Independent Trustees.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, OH 44115, has been selected as the independent registered public accounting firm for each Fund. The auditor audits the annual financial statements of the Funds and prepares each Fund's tax returns.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

HOW SECURITIES ARE PURCHASED AND SOLD

Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are fixed income securities (for instance, money market instruments and bonds, notes and bills) usually are principal transactions. In a principal transaction, the party from whom a Fund purchases or to whom a Fund sells is acting on its own behalf (and not as the agent of some other party such as its customers). These securities normally are purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter, dealer or market maker for the securities. There usually are no brokerage commissions paid for these securities.

Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are equity securities (for instance, common stock and preferred stock) are generally effected: (1) if the security is traded on an exchange, through brokers who charge commissions; and (2) if the security is traded in the "over-the-counter" markets, in a principal transaction directly from a market maker. In transactions on stock exchanges, commissions are negotiated. When transactions are executed in the over-the-counter markets, the Adviser or Sub-adviser will seek to deal with the primary market makers but, when necessary in order to obtain best execution, the Adviser or Sub-adviser will utilize the services of others.

Purchases of securities from underwriters include a disclosed fixed commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers include the spread between the bid and asked price.

In the case of fixed income and equity securities traded in the over-the-counter markets, there is generally no stated commission, but the price usually includes an undisclosed commission or markup.

ADVISER RESPONSIBILITY FOR PURCHASES AND SALES

The Adviser or Sub-adviser places orders for the purchase and sale of securities with brokers and dealers selected by and in their discretion. No Fund has any obligation to deal with any specific broker or dealer in the execution of portfolio transactions. Allocations of transactions to brokers and dealers and the frequency of transactions are determined by the Adviser or Sub-adviser in its best judgment and in a manner deemed to be in the best interest of the Fund rather than by any formula.

The Adviser or Sub-adviser seeks "best execution" for all portfolio transactions. This means that the Adviser or Sub-adviser seeks the most favorable price and execution available. The Adviser or Sub-adviser's primary consideration in executing transactions for a Fund is prompt execution of orders in an effective manner and at the most favorable price available.

Choosing Broker-Dealers

The Funds may not always pay the lowest commission or spread available. Rather, in determining the amount of commissions (including certain dealer spreads) paid in connection with securities transactions, the Adviser or Sub-adviser of each Fund takes into account factors such as size of the order, difficulty of execution, efficiency of the executing broker's facilities (including the research services described below) and any risk assumed by the executing broker.

Obtaining Research from Brokers

The Adviser or Sub-adviser may give consideration to research services furnished by brokers to the Adviser or Sub-adviser for its use and may cause a Fund to pay these brokers a higher amount of commission than may be charged by other brokers. This research is designed to augment the Adviser or Sub-adviser's own internal research and investment strategy capabilities. This research may be used by the Adviser or Sub-adviser in connection with services to clients other than the Funds, and not all research services may be used by the Adviser or Sub-adviser in connection with the Funds. The Adviser or Sub-adviser's fees are not reduced by reason of the Adviser or Sub-adviser's receipt of research services.

The Adviser or Sub-adviser has full brokerage discretion. It evaluates the range of quality of a broker's services in placing trades including securing best price, confidentiality, clearance and settlement capabilities, promptness of execution and the financial stability of the broker-dealer. Under certain circumstances, the value of research provided by a broker-dealer may be a factor in the selection of a broker. This research would include reports that are common in the industry. Typically, the research will be used to service all of the Adviser's or Sub-adviser's accounts although a particular client may not benefit from all the research received on each occasion. The nature of the services purchased include industry research reports and periodicals, quotation systems, software for portfolio management and formal databases.

Occasionally, the Adviser or Sub-adviser may place an order with a broker and pay a slightly higher commission than another broker might charge. If this is done, it will be because of the Adviser or Sub-adviser's need for specific research, for specific expertise a firm may have in a particular type of transaction (due to factors such as size or difficulty), or for speed and efficiency in execution. Since most of the Adviser or Sub-adviser's brokerage commissions for research are for research on specific companies or industries, and since the Adviser or Sub-adviser is involved with a limited number of securities, most of the commission dollars spent for industry and stock research directly benefit the Funds' shareholders.

Brokers are selected by the Sub-adviser to the Monteagle Informed Investor Growth Fund to seek best execution, although some brokers selected may also provide the Sub-adviser with research or brokerage services. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2017, approximately \$90.9 million in transactions (with approximately \$19,624 in related commissions) for the Monteagle Informed Investor Growth Fund were placed with brokers that provided research services.

There are occasions on which portfolio transactions may be executed as part of concurrent authorizations to purchase or sell the same securities for more than one account served by the Adviser or Sub-adviser, some of which accounts may have similar investment objectives. Although such concurrent authorizations potentially could be either advantageous or disadvantageous to any one or more particular accounts, they will be effected only when the Adviser or Sub-adviser believes that to do so will be in the best interest of the affected accounts. When such concurrent authorizations occur, the objective will be to allocate the execution in a manner, which is deemed equitable to the accounts involved. Clients are typically allocated securities with prices averaged on a per-share or per-bond basis.

In some cases, a client may direct the Adviser or Sub-adviser to use a broker or dealer of the client's choice. If the client directs the Adviser or Sub-adviser to use a particular broker, the Adviser or Sub-adviser may not be authorized to negotiate commissions and may be unable to obtain volume discounts or best execution. In these cases, there could be some disparity in commission charges among clients.

Counterparty Risk

The Adviser or Sub-adviser monitors the creditworthiness of counterparties to its Fund's transactions and intends to enter into a transaction only when it believes that the counterparty presents minimal and appropriate credit risks.

Transactions Through Affiliates

The Adviser and Sub-advisers do not effect brokerage transactions through affiliates of the Adviser or Sub-advisers (or affiliates of those persons).

Other Accounts of the Adviser or Sub-Adviser

Investment decisions for the Funds are made independently from those for any other account or investment company that is or may in the future become managed by the Adviser or Sub-adviser. Investment decisions are the product of many factors, including basic suitability for the particular client involved. Thus, a particular security may be bought or sold for certain clients even though it could have been bought or sold for other clients at the same time. Likewise, a particular security may be bought for one or more clients when one or more clients are selling the security. In some instances, one client may sell a particular security to another client. It also sometimes happens that two or more clients simultaneously purchase or sell the same security. In that event, each day's transactions in such security are, insofar as is possible, averaged as to price and allocated between such clients in a manner which, in the respective Adviser or Sub-adviser's opinion, is equitable to each and in accordance with the amount being purchased or sold by each. There may be circumstances when purchases or sales of a portfolio security for one client could have an adverse effect on another client that has a position in that security. In addition, when purchases or sales of the same security for a Fund and other client accounts managed by the Adviser or Sub-adviser occurs contemporaneously, the purchase or sale orders may be aggregated in order to obtain any price advantages available to large denomination purchases or sales.

Portfolio Turnover

The frequency of portfolio transactions of a Fund (the portfolio turnover rate) will vary from year to year depending on many factors. Portfolio turnover rate is reported in the Prospectus. From time to time, a Fund may engage in active short-term trading to take advantage of price movements affecting individual issues, groups of issues or markets. An annual portfolio turnover rate of 100% would occur if all the securities in a Fund were replaced once in a period of one year. Higher portfolio turnover rates (over 100%) may result in increased brokerage costs to a Fund and a possible increase in short-term capital gains or losses.

SECURITIES OF REGULAR BROKER-DEALERS

From time to time a Fund may acquire and hold securities issued by the Trust's "regular broker-dealers" or the parents of those broker-dealers. For this purpose, regular broker-dealers means the 10 broker-dealers that: (1) received the greatest amount of brokerage commissions from the Funds during their last fiscal year; (2) engaged in the largest amount of principal transactions for portfolio transactions of the Funds during their last fiscal year; or (3) sold the largest amount of the Funds' shares during their last fiscal year.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Funds accept orders for the purchase or redemption of shares on any weekday except days when the New York Stock Exchange is closed.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Each Fund offers Class I shares. Class I Shares may be purchased by contacting the Transfer Agent at 1-888-263-5593 and by completing the application. Shares of any Fund may be purchased at the net asset value per share next determined after receipt and acceptance of the purchase order. Investors may invest any amount as often as they wish subject to the minimum investment and eligibility requirements and subject to the restrictions on excessive trading discussed below.

The minimum investment is \$50,000 for Class I shares for the Monteagle Fixed Income Fund, Monteagle Quality Growth Fund, Monteagle Value Fund, Monteagle Informed Investor Funds, and The Texas Fund unless you invest using an Automatic Investment Plan. See the prospectuses for more information. The minimum investment is \$10,000 for Class I

shares for the Monteagle Select Value Fund and the Smart Diversification Fund unless you invest using an Automatic Investment Plan. See the prospectus for more information. Subject to the minimum investment amount, shares may also be purchased by exchange. Shares of a Fund may be purchased by clients of certain financial institutions (which may include banks), securities dealers and other industry professionals. See "Purchases Through Financial Institutions" below.

Class I shares of the Funds are offered to institutional investors and may be purchased by:

- A bank, trust company or other type of depository institutions;
- An insurance company, investment company, endowment or foundation purchasing shares for its own account;
- A 401(k), 403(b) or 457(b) plan or the custodian for such a plan;
- Other qualified or non-qualified employee benefit plans, including pension, profit sharing, health and welfare, or other employee benefit plans that meet the following definition of an "Eligible Benefit Plan": "Eligible Benefit Plans" are qualified or non-qualified employee benefit plans or other programs where (i) the employers or affiliated employers maintaining such plans or programs have a minimum of 250 employees eligible for participation in such plans or programs or (ii) such plan's or program's aggregate investment in the Monteagle Family of Funds exceeds \$1,000,000;
- Monteagle Trustees and their immediate family members, Fund Counsel and Monteagle officers, employees and their immediate family members, including parents, and siblings may also purchase Class I shares; and
- Any person that meets the \$10,000 minimum. The Funds reserve the right to change the criteria for investors eligible for Class I shares. Monteagle reserves the right to reimburse certain expenses of Class I shareholders who have a significant investment, at its discretion. The reimbursement will not be paid by the Fund in any way.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE INFORMATION

Class I shares of each Fund are sold at NAV without an initial sales charge so that the full amount of your purchase payment may be immediately invested in the Fund. Institutional Class shares are available for investment only to institutional investors and certain broker-dealers and financial institutions that have entered into appropriate arrangements with the Fund. These arrangements are generally limited to discretionary managed, asset allocation, eligible retirement plan or wrap products offered by broker-dealers and financial institutions. Shareholders participating in these programs may be charged fees by their broker-dealer or financial institution.

Fund shares are normally issued for cash only. In the Adviser or Sub-adviser's discretion, however, a Fund may accept portfolio securities that meet the investment objective and policies of the Fund as payment for Fund shares. The Fund will only accept securities that: (1) are not restricted as to transfer by law and are not illiquid; and (2) have a value that is readily ascertainable (and not established by fair valuation procedures).

All contributions into an IRA through an automatic investment plan are treated as IRA contributions made during the year the investment is received.

UGMAS/UTMAS

If the trustee's name is not in the account registration of a gift or transfer to minor ("UGMA/UTMA") account, the investor must provide a copy of the trust document.

Purchases Through Financial Institutions

You may purchase and redeem shares through certain broker-dealers, banks and other financial institutions. Financial institutions may charge their customers a fee for their services and are responsible for promptly transmitting purchase, redemption and other requests to the Funds.

If you purchase shares through a financial institution, you will be subject to the institution's procedures, which may include charges, limitations, investment minimums, cutoff times and restrictions in addition to, or different from, those applicable when you invest in a Fund directly. When you purchase a Fund's shares through a financial institution, you may or may not

be the shareholder of record and, subject to your institution's procedures, you may have Fund shares transferred into your name. There is typically a three-day settlement period for purchases and redemptions through broker-dealers. Certain financial institutions may also enter purchase orders with payment to follow.

You may not be eligible for certain shareholder services when you purchase shares through a financial institution. Contact your institution for further information. If you hold shares through a financial institution, the Funds may confirm purchases and redemptions to the financial institution, which will provide you with confirmations and periodic statements. The Funds are not responsible for the failure of any financial institution to carry out its obligations.

The Funds may authorize one or more brokers to receive on its behalf purchase and redemption orders. Such brokers, including Charles Schwab & Co., Inc., are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Funds' behalf. The Funds will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a broker's authorized designee, receives the order. Customer orders will be priced at a Fund's NAV next computed after they are received by an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee and accepted by the Funds.

Investors purchasing shares of the Funds through a financial institution should read any materials and information provided by the financial institution to acquaint themselves with its procedures and any fees that the institution may charge.

ADDITIONAL REDEMPTION INFORMATION

A Fund may redeem shares involuntarily to reimburse the Fund for any loss sustained by reason of the failure of a shareholder to make full payment for shares purchased by the shareholder or to collect any charge relating to transactions effected for the benefit of a shareholder which is applicable to the Fund's shares, as provided in the Prospectus.

Suspension of Right of Redemption

The right of redemption may not be suspended, except for any period during which: (1) the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings) or during which the SEC determines that trading thereon is restricted; (2) an emergency (as determined by the SEC) exists as a result of which disposal by a Fund of its securities is not reasonably practicable or as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for a Fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets; or (3) the SEC may by order permit for the protection of the shareholders of a Fund.

Redemption-In-Kind

Each Funds' Redemption proceeds normally are paid in cash. Payments may be made wholly or partly in portfolio securities, however, if the Trust determines conditions exist which would make payment in cash detrimental to the best interests of a Fund. Securities delivered in payment of redemptions are selected entirely by the Adviser based on what is in the best interests of the Funds and its shareholders, and are valued at the value assigned to them in computing the respective Fund's net asset value per share. If redemption proceeds are paid wholly or partly in portfolio securities, brokerage costs will likely be incurred by the shareholder in converting the securities to cash. The Trust has filed an election with the SEC pursuant to which a Fund may only effect a redemption in portfolio securities if the particular shareholder is redeeming more than \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's total net assets, whichever is less, during any 90-day period.

HOW NET ASSET VALUE (NAV) IS DETERMINED

As described in the Prospectus under "When and How NAV is Determined," the net asset value per share of the Funds is determined once on each day on which the NYSE is open, as of the close of the NYSE. The Fund expects that the days, other than weekend days, that the NYSE will not be open are: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Equity securities generally are valued by using market quotations furnished by a pricing service when the Adviser believes such prices accurately reflect the fair market value of such securities. Securities that are traded on any stock exchange are generally valued by the pricing service at the last quoted sales price. In the absence of a sale price for any given day the mean of the last bid and ask price is used. When market quotations are not readily available, when the Adviser determines

that the market quotation or the price provided by the pricing service does not accurately reflect the current market value or when restricted or illiquid securities are being valued, such securities are valued at a fair price as determined by the Advisor in good faith according to guidelines established by the Board of Trustees. Investments in foreign securities and junk bonds are more likely to trigger fair valuation than other securities. The Board of Trustees annually approves the pricing services used by the fund accounting agent.

Fixed income securities such as corporate bonds, municipal bonds, convertible notes and U.S. government agencies and obligations when valued using market quotations in an active market, will be categorized as level 1 securities. However, they may be valued on the basis of prices furnished by a pricing service when the Advisor believes such prices more accurately reflect the fair value of such securities. A pricing service utilizes electronic data processing techniques based on yield spreads relating to securities with similar characteristics to determine prices for normal institutional-size trading units of debt securities without regard to sale or bid prices. These securities will generally be categorized as level 2 securities. If the Advisor decides that a price provided by the pricing service does not accurately reflect the fair value of the securities, when prices are not readily available from a pricing service, or when restricted or illiquid securities are being valued, securities are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Advisor, in conformity with guidelines adopted by and subject to review of the Board of Trustees. These securities will be categorized as level 3 securities.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Distributions of net investment income will be reinvested at a Fund's NAV per share as of the last day of the period with respect to which the distribution is paid. Distributions of net capital gains will be reinvested at the NAV per share of a Fund on the payment date for the distribution. Cash payments will be made within seven days following the date on which distributions would otherwise be reinvested.

RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

The Funds may be a suitable investment vehicle for part or all of the assets held in traditional or Roth individual retirement accounts (collectively, "IRAs"). Call the Funds at (888) 263-5593 to obtain an IRA account application. Generally, investment earnings in an IRA will be tax-deferred until withdrawn. If certain requirements are met, investment earnings held in a Roth IRA will not be taxed even when withdrawn. You generally may contribute up to \$5,500 annually to an IRA for 2013 (subject to future adjustment for inflation). If you are age 50 or older, you may contribute an additional \$1,000. Only contributions to traditional IRAs are tax-deductible. However, that deduction may be reduced if you or your spouse is an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan and you (or you and your spouse) have adjusted gross income above certain levels. Your ability to contribute to a Roth IRA also may be restricted if you (or, if you are married, you and your spouse) have adjusted gross income above certain levels.

Your employer may also contribute to your IRA as part of a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees, or "SIMPLE plan," established after December 31, 1996. Under a SIMPLE plan, you may contribute annually to your IRA up to \$12,000 for 2013 (subject to future adjustment for inflation), and your employer must generally match such contributions up to 3% of your annual salary. (If you are age 50 or older, you may contribute a greater amount.) Alternatively, your employer may elect to contribute to your IRA based on 2% of the lesser of your compensation or \$255,000 (subject to periodic adjustments for inflation).

This information on IRAs summarizes only some of the important federal tax considerations affecting IRA contributions. These comments are not meant to be a substitute for tax planning. Consult your tax advisor about your specific tax situation.

EXCHANGES

By making an exchange by telephone, you authorize the Transfer Agent to act on telephonic instructions believed by the Transfer Agent to be genuine instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be you. The records of the Transfer Agent of such instructions are binding. The exchange procedures may be modified or terminated at any time upon appropriate notice to shareholders. For Federal income tax purposes, exchanges are treated as sales on which a purchaser will realize a capital gain or loss depending on whether the value of the shares redeemed is more or less than the shareholder's basis in such shares at the time of such transaction.

ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to distribute all its net investment income and net realized long- or short-term capital gains, if any, to its shareholders annually after the close of The Fund's fiscal year. See "Dividends, Distributions and Tax Matters" in the Prospectus for information concerning the manner in which dividends and distributions may be automatically reinvested in shares of The Fund. Shareholders may elect in writing to receive any such dividends or distributions, or both, in cash. Dividends and distributions are taxable to shareholders as discussed below whether they are reinvested in shares of The Fund or received in cash.

The Fund qualifies and intends to continue to qualify for the special tax treatment afforded regulated investment companies under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If The Fund does not qualify, it generally will be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by The Fund in computing its taxable income. Additionally, The Fund's distributions would generally be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

Dividends paid by The Fund from its ordinary income, and distributions of The Fund's net realized short-term capital gains, are taxable to non-tax-exempt investors as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Dividends received by The Fund and properly reported when distributed that are qualified dividend income are eligible for the reduced maximum rate to individuals of 20%. Ordinary income dividends may generally be eligible for the 70% dividends received deduction allowed to corporations under the Code, if certain requirements are met.

Distributions made from The Fund's net realized long-term capital gains are generally taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains regardless of the length of time the shareholder has owned Fund shares. Generally, long-term capital gains are currently taxable at a maximum federal income rate of 15%, however, qualified dividends and long-term capital gains may be taxed at a maximum U.S. federal rate of 20% depending on your tax bracket. Upon redemption of Fund shares, a non-tax exempt investor generally will realize a capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the redemption price received by the investor and the adjusted basis of the shares redeemed. If the redemption by The Fund is in-kind, capital gain or loss will be measured by the difference between the fair market value of securities received and the adjusted basis of the shares redeemed. Such capital gain or loss, generally, will constitute a short-term capital gain or loss if the redeemed Fund shares were held for twelve (12) months or fewer, and long-term capital gain or loss if the redeemed Fund shares were held for more than twelve (12) months. If, however, Fund shares were redeemed within six (6) months of their purchase by an investor, and if a capital gain dividend was paid with respect to The Fund's shares while they were held by the investor, then any loss realized by the investor will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend.

Under certain provisions of the Code, some shareholders may be subject to 24% withholding on dividends, capital gains distributions and redemption payments ("backup withholding"). Generally, shareholders subject to backup withholding will be those for whom a taxpayer identification number is not on file with The Fund or who, to The Fund's knowledge, have furnished an incorrect number. When establishing an account, an investor must certify under penalty of perjury that such number is correct and that the investor is not otherwise subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder's ultimate federal income tax liability if proper documentation is provided.

Dividends paid by The Fund from its ordinary income and distributions of The Fund's net realized short-term capital gains paid to shareholders who are non-resident aliens will be subject to a 30% United States withholding tax under existing provisions of the Code applicable to foreign individuals and foreign entities unless a reduced rate of withholding or a withholding exemption is provided under applicable treaty law. Non-resident aliens and foreign entities are urged to consult their own tax advisers concerning the applicability of the United States withholding tax.

The Code requires each regulated investment company to pay a nondeductible 4% excise tax to the extent the company does not distribute, during each calendar year, 98% of its ordinary income, determined on a calendar year basis, and 98.2% of its capital gains, determined, in general, on an October 31 year-end, plus any undistributed amount from prior years. The Fund anticipates that it will make sufficient timely distributions to avoid imposition of the excise tax. If The Fund pays a dividend or distributions in January which was declared in the previous October, November or December to shareholders of record on a date in those months, then such dividend or distribution will be treated for tax purposes as being paid on December 31 of the year it was declared and will be taxable to shareholders as if received on December 31.

The foregoing is a general and abbreviated summary of certain applicable provisions of the Code and Treasury regulations presently in effect and is generally focused on the consequences to non-exempt investors. The Code and these Treasury

regulations are subject to change by legislative or administrative action possibly with retroactive effect. Dividends and capital gain distributions may also be subject to state and local taxes.

The federal income tax consequences set forth above do not address any particular tax considerations a shareholder of The Fund might have. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the particular tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of shares of The Fund, including the application of state, local and foreign tax laws and possible future changes in federal tax laws. Foreign investors should consider applicable foreign taxes in their evaluation of an investment in The Fund.

OTHER MATTERS

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE TRUST AND ITS SHARES

Structure

The Trust was organized as a statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware on November 25, 1997, as Memorial Funds and, in 2006 it changed its name to Monteagle Funds. The Trust has operated as an investment company since inception.

The Trust is registered with the SEC as an open-end, management investment company (a "mutual fund") under the 1940 Act. The Trust offers shares of beneficial interest in series. As of the date hereof, the Trust has issued shares of beneficial interest in the following series:

Monteagle Fixed Income Fund	Monteagle Quality Growth Fund
Monteagle Informed Investor Growth Fund	Monteagle Select Value Fund
The Texas Fund	Monteagle Value Fund
Smart Diversification Fund	

Each Fund is a series of Monteagle Funds. It is not intended that meetings of shareholders be held except when required by Federal or Delaware law. From time to time, large shareholders may control one or more Funds. The Trust has an unlimited number of authorized shares of beneficial interest. The Board may, without shareholder approval, divide the authorized shares into an unlimited number of separate series and may divide series into classes of shares; the costs of doing so will be borne by the Trust.

The Funds do not intend to exercise control over the management of companies in which they invest.

The Trust and each Fund will continue indefinitely until terminated.

Not all of the Funds may be available for sale in the state in which you reside. Please check with your investment professional to determine a Fund's availability.

Shareholder Voting and Other Rights

Each share of each Fund has equal dividend, distribution, liquidation and voting rights, and fractional shares have those rights proportionately. Generally, shares will be voted separately by individual Fund except: (1) when required by applicable law, shares shall be voted in the aggregate and not by individual Fund; and (2) when the Trustees have determined that the matter affects the interests of more than one Fund, then the shareholders of all such Funds shall be entitled to vote thereon. Delaware law does not require the Trust to hold annual meetings of shareholders, and it is anticipated that shareholder meetings will be held only when specifically required by Federal or state law. There are no conversion or preemptive rights in connection with shares of the Trust.

All shares, when issued in accordance with the terms of the offering, will be fully paid and non-assessable.

A shareholder of a Fund is entitled to the shareholder's pro rata share of all distributions arising from that Fund's assets and, upon redeeming shares, will receive the portion of the Fund's net assets represented by the redeemed shares. A shareholder

or shareholders representing 33% or more of the outstanding shares entitled to vote may, as set forth in the Trust Instrument, call meetings of the Trust (or Fund) for any purpose related to the Trust (or Fund), including, in the case of a meeting of the Trust, the purpose of voting on removal of one or more Trustees.

Certain Reorganization Transactions

The Trust or any Fund may be terminated upon the sale of its assets to, or merger with, another open-end, management investment company or series thereof, or upon liquidation and distribution of its assets. Generally, such terminations must be approved by the vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Trust or the Fund. The Trustees may, without prior shareholder approval: (1) cause the Trust or any Fund to merge or consolidate with or into one or more entities, if the surviving or resulting entity is the Trust or another company registered as an open-end, management investment company under the 1940 Act, or a series thereof; (2) cause any or all shares to be exchanged under or pursuant to any state or Federal statute to the extent permitted by law; or (3) cause the Trust to incorporate or organize under the laws of any state, commonwealth, territory, dependence, colony or possession of the United States of America or in any foreign jurisdiction.

FUND OWNERSHIP

As of April 22, 2019, the persons listed below owned of record 5% or more of a Fund.

From time to time, certain shareholders may own a large percentage of the shares of a Fund. Accordingly, those shareholders may be able to greatly affect (if not determine) the outcome of a shareholder vote. Shareholders owning of record or beneficially 25% or more of a Fund may be deemed to control such Fund.

SHAREHOLDER	FUND	PERCENTAGE OF SHARES OWNED
Micah White	Smart Diversification Fund	100%

* The listed securities are owned beneficially by the entity for the benefit of its clients invested in the Fund.

As of the date of this SAI, the Fund is under the control of the principal of the Advisor, which had voting authority with respect to 100% of the outstanding shares in the Fund on such date. However, once the Fund commences investment operations and its shares are sold to the public, this control will be diluted. The Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group did not own more than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Furthermore, neither the Independent Trustees, nor members of their immediate families, own securities beneficially or of record in the Advisor, the Sub-Advisor, the Fund's distributor Arbor Court Capital, LLC (the "Distributor"), or any of their respective affiliates.

LIMITATIONS ON SHAREHOLDERS' AND TRUSTEES' LIABILITY

Delaware law provides that Fund shareholders are entitled to the same limitations of personal liability extended to stockholders of private corporations for profit. In the past, the securities regulators of some states, however, have indicated that they and the courts in their state may decline to apply Delaware law on this point. The Trust Instrument contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for the debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses of the Trust and requires that a disclaimer be given in each bond, note or contract, or other undertaking entered into or executed by the Trust or the Trustees. The Trust's Trust Instrument (the document that governs the operation of the Trust) provides that the shareholder, if held to be personally liable solely by reason of being or having seen a shareholder of a Fund, shall be entitled out of the assets of such Fund to be held harmless from and indemnified against all losses and expenses arising from such liability. The Trust Instrument also provides that each Fund shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the Fund and satisfy any judgment thereon. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which Delaware law does not apply, no contractual limitation of liability was in effect, and the Fund is unable to meet its obligations.

The Trust Instrument provides that the Trustees shall not be liable to any person other than the Trust or its shareholders for any act, omission or obligation of the Trust or any Trustee. In addition, the Trust Instrument provides that the Trustees shall not be liable for any act, omission or any conduct whatsoever in his capacity as a Trustee, provided that a Trustee is not

protected against any liability to which he would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his office.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust, the Adviser, the Sub-adviser and the Distributor have adopted codes of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act which are designed to eliminate or mitigate conflicts of interest between the Funds and personnel of the Funds, the Adviser, the Sub-advisers and the Distributor. The codes of ethics permit such personnel to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. The codes of ethics require all covered persons to conduct their personal securities transactions in a manner which do not operate adversely to the interests of the Funds or other clients. Copies of the codes of ethics have been filed with the SEC as exhibits to the Trust's registration statement, which is available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The Trust's code of ethics is available free of charge upon request by calling (888) 263-5593 or writing:

MONTEAGLE FUNDS

8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400
Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE POLICY

It is the policy of the Trust to protect the confidentiality of Fund holdings and prevent the selective disclosure of nonpublic information about Fund portfolio holdings. The Trust publicly discloses holdings of all Funds in accordance with regulatory requirements, such as periodic portfolio disclosure in filings with the SEC. Portfolio information is provided to the Funds' custodian (daily), fund accountants (daily), investment adviser and Sub-advisers (daily), independent registered public accounting firm (annually), attorneys (as needed), officers (daily) and Trustees (quarterly) and each of their respective affiliates and advisers, and are subject to conditions of confidentiality. "Conditions of confidentiality" include (i) confidentiality clauses in written agreements, (ii) confidentiality implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), (iii) confidentiality required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody relationships) or (iv) understandings or expectations between the parties that the information will be kept confidential. Third party servicing agents generally are subject to an independent obligation not to trade on confidential information under their code of ethics and/or as a result of common law precedents; however, the Fund does not require an independent confirmation from the third parties that they will not trade on the confidential information.

Periodically, the Trust's executive officers or the Adviser, Sub-advisers or Administrator may distribute certain Fund information such as top ten holdings, sector holdings and other portfolio characteristic data before such information is required to be disclosed pursuant to regulatory requirements, provided that the information has been publicly disclosed via the Funds' website or otherwise, typically 30 days after quarter end.

There are numerous mutual fund evaluation services, such as Standard & Poor's, Morningstar, or Lipper, that regularly analyze the portfolio holdings of mutual funds in order to monitor and report on various attributes including style, capitalization, maturity, yield, beta, etc. These services then distribute the results of their analysis to the public and/or paid subscribers. In order to facilitate the review of the Funds by these services, the Funds may distribute (or authorize their service providers to distribute) portfolio holdings to such services before their public disclosure is required as discussed above. These services are prohibited from trading on the information they receive and are expected to prevent the distribution of portfolio holdings or results of the analysis to third parties, other departments, or persons who are likely to use the information for purposes of purchasing or selling shares of the Funds before the portfolio holdings or results of the analysis become public information. The Trust, Fund, Advisor, Subadvisor and any affiliated persons of the Advisor or Subadvisor, are prohibited from receiving compensation or other consideration, for themselves or on behalf of the Fund, as a result of disclosing the Fund's portfolio holdings.

The Adviser or Sub-advisers of the Funds may periodically distribute a list of the issuers and securities that are covered by their research department as of a particular date. The list of issuers and securities may represent securities currently held by the Funds and securities that may be purchased for the Funds. In no case will a list specifically identify an issuer's securities as either currently held or anticipated to be held by the Funds or identify Fund position sizes.

The Board has approved the Trust's portfolio holdings disclosure policies and procedures and must approve any material change to such policies and procedures. The Board oversees the monitoring of these policies by authorizing the Chief Compliance Officer to audit the policies and procedures and approve any exception to the policies that is deemed to be in the best interest of the Funds' shareholders. The Chief Compliance Officer shall report to the Board annually to discuss the information, who gets the information and whether any violations have occurred. The Board may also impose additional restrictions on the dissemination of portfolio information beyond those found in the policies and procedures. Any violation of the policies and procedures that constitutes a material compliance matter, conflict, waiver or exception to the policies and procedures will be reported to the Board, and the Board and/or Chief Compliance Officer shall address and resolve the matter.

PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

The Trust has adopted policies and procedures to be used in connection with voting proxies relating to portfolio securities. The policies and procedures provide instructions to the Adviser on how to vote when specified matters are presented for shareholder vote. If there is a conflict between the interest of the Adviser and Fund shareholders that is not covered by the list of specified matters, then the Board of Trustees or a designated disinterested Trustee must be contacted for a decision on how to vote on the matter. A copy of the Trust's Proxy Voting Procedures is attached as Appendix B. Information regarding how the Funds voted proxies during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available, without charge, by calling (888) 263-5593 or on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

This SAI and the Prospectus do not contain all the information included in the Trust's registration statement filed with the SEC under the 1933 Act with respect to the securities offered hereby. The registration statement, including the exhibits filed therewith, may be examined at the office of the SEC in Washington, D.C.

Statements contained herein and in the Prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other documents are not necessarily complete and, in each instance, are qualified by the copy of such contract or other documents filed as exhibits to the registration statement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Smart Diversification Fund has not yet commenced operations and, therefore, has not produced financial statements. Once produced, you can obtain a copy of the financial statements contained in the Fund's Annual or Semi-Annual Report without charge by calling the Fund at (888) 263-5593

APPENDIX A - DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

CORPORATE BONDS (INCLUDING CONVERTIBLE BONDS) AND PREFERRED STOCK

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.

- AAA** Bonds and preferred stock that are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edged." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.
- AA** Bonds and preferred stock that are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high-grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present that make the long-term risk appear somewhat larger than the Aaa securities.
- A** Bonds and preferred stock that are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper-medium-grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.
- BAA** Bonds and preferred stock which are rated Baa are considered as medium-grade obligations (i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured). Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.
- BA** Bonds and preferred stock that are rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements; their future cannot be considered as well assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate, and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.
- B** Bonds and preferred stock that are rated B generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or of maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.
- CAA** Bonds and preferred stock that are rated Caa are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.
- CA** Bonds and preferred stock that are rated Ca represent obligations that are speculative in a high degree. Such issues are often in default or have other marked shortcomings.
- C** Bonds and preferred stock which are rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds, and issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.
- NOTE** Moody's applies numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 in each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

STANDARD AND POOR'S

- AAA** An obligation rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.
- AA** An obligation rated AA differs from the highest-rated obligations only in small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

- A** An obligation rated A is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.
- BBB** An obligation rated BBB exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- NOTE** Obligations rated BB, B, CCC, CC, and C are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. BB indicates the least degree of speculation and C the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions may outweigh these.
- BB** An obligation rated BB is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- B** An obligation rated B is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated BB, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- CCC** An obligation rated CCC is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- CC** An obligation rated CC is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.
- C** An obligation rated C is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The C rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed or similar action has been taken, but payments on this obligation are being continued.
- D** An obligation rated D is in payment default. The D rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The D rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.
- NOTE** PLUS (+) OR MINUS (-). The ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

The 'r' symbol is attached to the ratings of instruments with significant noncredit risks. It highlights risks to principal or volatility of expected returns that are not addressed in the credit rating.

FITCH RATINGS

- AAA** HIGHEST CREDIT QUALITY. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.
- AA** VERY HIGH CREDIT QUALITY. 'AA' ratings denote a very low expectation of credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
- A** HIGH CREDIT QUALITY. 'A' ratings denote a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

- BBB** GOOD CREDIT QUALITY. 'BBB' ratings indicate that there is currently a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse changes in circumstances and in economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity. This is the lowest investment-grade category.
- BB** SPECULATIVE. 'BB' ratings indicate that there is a possibility of credit risk developing, particularly as the result of adverse economic change over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met. Securities rated in this category are not investment grade.
- B** HIGHLY SPECULATIVE. 'B' ratings indicate that significant credit risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.
- CCC, CC, C** HIGH DEFAULT RISK. Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic developments. A 'CC' rating indicates that default of some kind appears probable. 'C' ratings signal imminent default.
- DDD, DD, D** DEFAULT. The ratings of obligations in this category are based on their prospects for achieving partial or full recovery in a reorganization or liquidation of the obligor. While expected recovery values are highly speculative and cannot be estimated with any precision, the following serve as general guidelines. 'DDD' obligations have the highest potential for recovery, around 90% - 100% of outstanding amounts and accrued interest. 'DD' indicates potential recoveries in the range of 50% - 90% of such outstanding, and 'D' the lowest recovery potential, i.e. below 50%.

SHORT TERM RATINGS

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

Moody's employs the following three designations, all judged to be investment grade, to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

PRIME-1 Issuers rated Prime-1 (or supporting institutions) have a superior ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. Prime-1 repayment ability will often be evidenced by many of the following characteristics:

- Leading market positions in well-established industries.
- High rates of return on funds employed.
- Conservative capitalization structure with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection.
- Broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation.
- Well-established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

PRIME-2 Issuers rated Prime-2 (or supporting institutions) have a strong ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. This will normally be evidenced by many of the characteristics cited above but to a lesser degree. Earnings trends and coverage ratios, while sound, may be more subject to variation than is the case for Prime-1 securities. Capitalization characteristics, while still appropriate, may be more affected by external conditions. Ample alternate liquidity is maintained.

PRIME-3 Issuers rated Prime-3 (or supporting institutions) have an acceptable ability for repayment of senior short-term obligations. The effect of industry characteristics and market compositions may be more pronounced. Variability in earnings and profitability may result in changes in the level of debt protection measurements and may require relatively high financial leverage. Adequate alternate liquidity is maintained.

NOT PRIME Issuers rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

STANDARD & POOR'S

- A-1 A short-term obligation rated A-1 is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.
- A-2 A short-term obligation rated A-2 is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.
- A-3 A short-term obligation rated A-3 exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- B A short-term obligation rated B is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- C A short-term obligation rated C is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- D A short-term obligation rated D is in payment default. The D rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The D rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

FITCH RATINGS

- F1 Obligations assigned this rating are considered to have the highest credit quality. This rating indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.
- F2 Obligations assigned this rating are considered to have good credit quality. This rating indicates a satisfactory capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, but the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.
- F3 Obligations assigned this rating are considered to have fair credit quality. This rating indicates an adequate capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; however, near-term adverse changes could result in a reduction to non-investment grade.
- B Obligations assigned this rating are considered speculative. This rating indicates minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus vulnerability to near-term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.
- C Obligations assigned this rating are considered to have a high default risk. This rating indicates that default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.
- D Obligations assigned this rating are in actual or imminent payment default.

APPENDIX B - PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

The Board of Trustees of the Monteagle Funds (the “Funds”) notes the January 31, 2003 Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) releases adopting various rules – including, among others, Investment Company Act of 1940 Rule 30b1-4 and Investment Adviser Act of 1940 Rule 206(4)-6. These procedures have been adopted in light of those releases. It is the intent of the Board that the Funds’ procedures be consistent with those of the Funds’ investment advisers to avoid unnecessary expenses.

A. Guidelines

It is the policy of the Funds to vote proxies for all accounts for which it has voting authority in a manner in which the Funds believes to be in the best interests of its clients and Plan participants. The Funds recognizes that in many instances the interests of corporate management may not be consistent with what the Funds views to be in the best interests of the Plan participant. Therefore, the Funds has adopted the following general procedures:

1. Confidential Voting and Shareholder Actions: The Funds believes that the proxy voting systems should provide access to both management and shareholders. As such, the Funds would tend to vote in favor of shareholder resolutions requesting that corporations adopt policies that comprise both confidential voting and the use of independent inspectors of elections.

The Funds would also generally oppose any measures that would restrict the right of shareholders to act by written consent or to call a special meeting of the shareholders.

2. Poison Pills and Golden Parachutes: The Funds believes that the shareholders of a corporation should have the right to vote upon decisions in which there is a real or potential conflict between the interests of shareholders and those of management.

Thus, the Funds will vote in favor of shareholder proposals requesting that a corporation submit a “poison pill” for shareholder ratification. We will examine, on a case-by-case basis, shareholder proposals to redeem a “poison pill” and management proposals to ratify a “poison pill”. The Funds will also vote in favor of proposals that “golden parachute” proposals be submitted for shareholder approval.

3. Election of Directors: The Funds believes that one of the primary rights of a shareholder is the right to vote for the election of directors. We feel that all members of the board of directors should stand for election each year, and will, therefore, vote against a classified or “staggered” board.
4. Voting Rights: The Funds believes that each shareholder should have equal voting rights. The Funds will vote against dual class voting and other unequal voting structures.
5. Fair Price Amendments: The Funds believes that “fair price amendments” can protect shareholders from coercive and discriminatory tender offers. The Funds will generally vote in favor of fair price provisions and in favor of other measures which we feel will protect shareholders from coercive takeover bids which do not provide for fair and equal treatment of all shareholders.
6. Target Share Payments: The Funds believes that shareholders should have the right to vote on the placement of blocks of a corporation’s stock in the hands of persons friendly to management.

The Funds will vote in favor of shareholder proposals which request that corporations first obtain shareholder authorization before issuing any significant amount of voting stock (whether common or preferred), rights, warrants or securities convertible into voting stock to any person or group. We believe that shareholders should have the right to vote on placements that could enable management of a corporation to defeat a tender offer that may be in the best interests of shareholders.

7. Tender Offers: The Funds will consider tender offers on a case-by-case basis.

B. Conflicts

The Funds recognizes that proxy proposals may present a conflict between the interests of fund shareholders and those of the fund's investment adviser, principal underwriter, or other service providers or certain other affiliates. Therefore, the Funds has adopted the following conflict procedures:

1. Identifying Conflicts: The person assigned responsibility for voting proxies shall, when reviewing proxy materials, identify conflicts of interest including, for example:
 - a. when the adviser (or its affiliate) is or is seeking to manage a pension plan, administer employee benefit plans, or provide brokerage, underwriting, insurance or banking services to a Funds whose management is soliciting proxies or;
 - b. has business or personal relationships with participants in proxy contests, corporate directors or candidates for directorships.
2. Data for Identifying Conflicts: The person assigned responsibility for voting proxies shall advise Funds management (or the fund's investment adviser) of companies soliciting proxies, and management shall advise if there are any known conflicts – including, in particular, the conflicts listed as example in the preceding paragraph.
3. Disclose Conflicts: If a conflict is identified, the person assigned to vote proxies shall notify Funds management as soon as possible so that a voting decision may be made, voting on the proxy proposal in a timely manner.
4. Voting Decisions in Conflict Situations: If the matter to be voted on is covered by Part A of these procedures, the proxy shall be voted in accordance with Part A. If the matter is not specifically addressed by Part A and there is a conflict, management of the Funds shall contact the Board of Trustees or the Board's designated representative for voting instructions.
5. Record of Voting Instructions: Funds management shall record and the person responsible for voting proxies shall maintain records reflecting client voting instructions on matters where there are conflicts.

C. Voting Records

The Funds recognizes obligations to maintain records as required by Rule 30b1-4 under the Investment Funds Act of 1940 and not the investment adviser's obligations under Rule 206(4)-6 and 204-2(c)(2) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Therefore, the Funds has adopted the following record keeping procedure:

1. Person Responsible: The person assigned responsibility for voting proxies or, if that person is an outside service provider, the person in the Funds' legal or compliance department responsible for maintaining compliance records shall prepare and maintain the files/records required by these procedures.
2. Policies and Procedures: A copy of all proxy voting procedures adopted by the Funds shall be maintained in an appropriately labeled file for the term required by regulatory authorities.
3. Proxy Statements: A record of all proxy statements with respect to securities held in Funds (or client) portfolios shall be maintained in the form of an EXCEL (or similar) spreadsheet. Hard copies of the proxy statements shall not be maintained in Funds files; instead, the Funds shall rely on obtaining a copy of a proxy statement from the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval ("EDGAR") system.
4. Proxy Voting Record: The person responsible for voting proxies shall maintain a record detailing for each Fund (or for each client) in the form of an EXCEL (or similar) spreadsheet containing the

following information for each matter relating to a portfolio security considered at any shareholder meeting with respect to which the Fund (or client) is entitled to vote:

- a. The name of the issuer of the portfolio security;
 - b. The exchange ticker symbol of the portfolio security;
 - c. The Council on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures (“CUSIP”) number for the portfolio security;
 - d. The shareholder meeting date;
 - e. A brief identification of the matter voted on;
 - f. Whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder;
 - g. Whether the registrant cast its vote on the matter;
 - h. How the registrant cast its vote (e.g., for or against proposal, or abstain; for or withhold regarding election of directors); and
 - i. Whether the registrant cast its vote for or against management.
5. Memoranda: In addition to the record required by Part B.5. of these procedures, the person assigned responsibility for voting proxies shall maintain a copy of documents created by Funds (or the adviser) personnel that were material to the voting decision.
6. Request for Data: A copy of each written request for a Fund’s voting record and a copy of each written response, if more than a copy of a formatted voting record, shall be maintained. [The Funds shall consider whether the person requesting the voting record is a shareholder of record. If the person is not a shareholder of record, that person shall be referred to the SEC’s EDGAR system.] The report shall be mailed within three days of receipt of a request.

D. Regulatory Reporting of Proxy Votes

The Funds recognizes that it is required by Rule 30b1-4 under the Investment Funds Act of 1940 to file Form N-PX, Annual Report of Proxy Record of Registered Management Investment Funds, with the SEC not later than August 31st of each year; and that the Form is to contain the Funds’ proxy voting record, separately for each Fund (or series), for the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30. Therefore, the Funds has adopted the following procedures:

1. Form Preparation: Legal and/or Compliance personnel shall prepare Form N-PX, incorporating the spreadsheet prepared as required by Part C.4., prior to August 31st.
2. Disclosure Control Committee:
3. Review – Execution: Funds management shall review, execute and instruct filing of the report on Form N-PX prior to August 31st.

E. Disclosure of Policies and Procedures for Voting Proxies

The Funds recognizes that is required to disclose the Proxy Voting Procedures and related information in its Registration Statement on Form N-1A, Item 13(f) and Item 22(b)(7) and (8) and (c)(5) and (6). The Funds also notes the investment adviser’s obligation to disclose its proxy voting procedures. Therefore, the Funds has adopted the following procedures:

1. Form N-1A: These procedures shall be included in the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) in their entirety (attached as an exhibit) and related disclosures shall be added to the SAI.

2. Adviser's Disclosures: In connection with establishing these procedures the Board of Trustees has considered the investment adviser's proxy voting procedures and does, hereby, acknowledge disclosure by the investment adviser. It is understood that investment adviser designate personnel (or a designated outside service provider retained by the investment adviser) who are (or is) the person responsible for voting proxies. Accordingly, the investment adviser is directly and/or indirectly responsible for implementation, operation and disclosure under these procedures.

F. Supervision – Oversight

The Funds' Vice President and Secretary shall monitor the voting of proxies, SEC reporting concerning proxy voting, and disclosures with respect to proxy voting under these procedures; and shall report to the Board of Trustees at each quarterly meeting with respect to proxy voting under these procedures.

Adopted: February 18, 2003

Revised: August 18, 2006

Revised: January 23, 2014