

Hawaii Municipal Fund (SURFX)
A series of Lee Financial Mutual Fund, Inc.

Supplement dated May 28, 2015
to the Statement of Additional Information dated February 1, 2015

This Supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Statement of Additional Information and should be read in conjunction with such Statement of Additional Information.

The Investment Manager is making changes to the portfolio management team of SURFX. Effective May 22, 2015, Terrence K.H. Lee is the sole portfolio manager for the Fund.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

LEE FINANCIAL MUTUAL FUND, INC.

**HAWAII MUNICIPAL FUND
Investor Class – Ticker: SURFX**

**STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
dated February 1, 2015**

Lee Financial Mutual Fund, Inc. (“Corporation”) (formerly, First Pacific Mutual Fund, Inc.) is a series investment company organized as a Maryland corporation. In this Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) all references to any series of the Corporation will be called the “Fund” unless expressly noted otherwise. Hawaii Municipal Fund (“Fund”), is a non-diversified, open-end management investment company whose investment goal is to provide investors with as high a level of income exempt from federal income taxes and Hawaii personal income taxes as is consistent with prudent investment management and the preservation of shareholders' capital. The Fund offers one class of shares: Investor Class. The Fund is managed by Lee Financial Group Hawaii, Inc. (the “Investment Manager”) (formerly, Lee Financial Group Inc.).

This SAI is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s Prospectus. A copy of the Prospectus dated February 1, 2015 and shareholder reports may be obtained without charge by calling (808) 988-8088 (collect) or (800) 354-9654 inter-island or visiting the Fund’s website at www.LeeHawaii.com.

The Prospectus and this SAI omit certain information contained in the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission” or “SEC”). This omitted information may be obtained from the Commission upon payment of the fee prescribed, or inspected at the SEC's office at no charge.

The audited financial statements and the related report of Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm of the Fund, are incorporated herein by reference in the section “Financial Statements.” No other portions of the Annual Report are incorporated by reference.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Fund History.....	2
Investment Strategies and Risks.....	2
Description of Municipal Securities Ratings.....	11
Tax Information.....	19
Management of the Fund.....	21
Investment Management Agreement.....	25
Portfolio Managers.....	27
Custodian.....	28
Fund Accounting.....	28
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.....	28
Portfolio Transactions.....	28
Purchasing and Redeeming Fund Shares.....	29
The Distributor	30
Transfer Agent.....	31

FUND HISTORY

The Corporation was incorporated in Maryland on July 8, 1988 and has a present authorized capitalization of 100,000,000 shares of \$.01 par value common stock, of which, 40,000,000 shares have been allocated to the Fund. The Corporation is an open-end, management investment company, and the Fund is not diversified. All shares have like rights and privileges. Each full and fractional share, when issued and outstanding, has (1) equal voting rights with respect to matters which affect the Fund, and (2) equal dividend, distribution and redemption rights to assets of the Fund. Shares when issued are fully paid and nonassessable. The Corporation also offers the Lee Financial Tactical Fund, which is not described in this document. The Corporation may create other series or classes of stock but will not issue any senior securities. On October 1, 2014 the Corporation changed its name from First Pacific Mutual Fund, Inc. to Lee Financial Mutual Fund, Inc. and the First Pacific Low Volatility Fund changed its name to Lee Financial Tactical Fund.

By Charter Amendment approved by a majority of the Corporation's shareholders on December 18, 2007, the Corporation's Board of Directors may in its discretion, without the vote or consent of the Fund's shareholders, cause the Corporation to redeem at net asset value all or any proportion of the outstanding shares of the Fund or any other series or class of the Corporation established in the future. Such redemption could be made for any purpose, including, without limitation, a reorganization or liquidation of one or more series or classes of shares. If such a redemption or liquidation occurs, the shareholders of the Fund or any class thereof would be entitled to receive the net assets belonging to that Fund, or in the case of a class, belonging to that Fund and allocable to that class. The Corporation will distribute its net assets to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares of that Fund or class thereof held by them and recorded on the books of the Corporation. Shareholders do not have pre-emptive or conversion rights. These shares have noncumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting for the election of Directors can elect 100% of the Directors, if they choose to do so, and in such event, the holders of the remaining less than 50% of the shares voting will not be able to elect any Directors. The Corporation is not required to hold a meeting of shareholders each year. The Corporation intends to hold annual meetings when it is required to do so by the Maryland General Corporate Law or the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("1940 Act"). Shareholders have the right to call a meeting to consider the removal of one or more of the Directors and will be assisted in shareholder communication in such matter.

The Fund may use "Lee Financial" in its name so long as Lee Financial Group Hawaii, Inc. or an affiliate thereof, acts as its investment manager.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide a high level of current income exempt from federal and Hawaii state income taxes, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management. The Fund will attempt to achieve its objective by investing primarily in a portfolio of investment grade obligations with maturities of up to 40 years and the Fund has an average expected stated maturity of 10-25 years. The Fund will primarily invest its assets in obligations issued by or on behalf of the State of Hawaii and its political subdivisions, agencies and certain territories of the United States, the interest on which is exempt from federal and Hawaii state income taxes in the opinion of counsel.

Fundamental investment restrictions, which limit the investments of the Fund, provide that the Fund may not:

1. Issue senior securities.
2. Purchase any securities (other than obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States Government or by its agencies or instrumentalities), if as a result more than 5% of the Fund's total assets (taken at current value) would then be invested in securities of a single issuer or if as a result the Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding

voting securities of any single issuer, except that with respect to 50% of the Fund's total assets up to 25% may be invested in one issuer.

3. Invest more than 25% of its assets in a single industry. The Fund may from time to time invest more than 25% of its assets in a particular segment (bonds financing similar projects such as utilities, hospitals or housing finance agencies) of the municipal bond market; however, the Fund will not invest more than 25% of its assets in industrial development bonds in a single industry. Developments affecting a particular segment could have significant effect on Fund performance. In such circumstances, economic, business, political or other changes affecting one bond might also affect other bonds in the same segment, thereby potentially increasing market risk with respect to the bonds in such segment. Such changes could include, but are not limited to, proposed or suggested legislation involving the financing of projects within such segments, declining markets or needs for such projects and shortages or price increases of materials needed for such projects. The Fund may be subject to greater risk as compared to a fund that does not follow this practice.

4. Borrow money, except for temporary purposes from banks or in reverse repurchase transactions as described in the SAI and then in amounts not in excess of 5% of the total asset value of the Fund, or mortgage, pledge or hypothecate any assets except in connection with a borrowing and in amounts not in excess of 10% of the total asset value of the Fund. Borrowing (including bank borrowing and reverse repurchase transactions) may not be made for investment leverage, but only to enable the Fund to satisfy redemption requests where liquidation of portfolio securities is considered disadvantageous or inconvenient. In this connection, the Fund will not purchase portfolio securities during any period that such borrowings exceed 5% of the total asset value of the Fund. The Fund's investments may be diversified among fewer issuers than if it were a diversified fund and, if so, the Fund's net asset value may increase or decrease more rapidly than a diversified fund if these securities change in value. Notwithstanding this investment restriction, the Fund may enter into "when-issued" and "delayed delivery" transactions.

5. Make loans, except to the extent obligations in which the Fund may invest in are considered to be loans.

6. Buy any securities "on margin." The deposit of initial or maintenance margin in connection with municipal bond index and interest rate futures contracts or related options transactions is not considered the purchase of a security on margin.

7. Sell any securities "short," write, purchase or sell puts, calls or combinations thereof, or purchase or sell interest rate or other financial futures or index contracts or related options, except as described, from time to time, under the heading "Investment Practices" in the Prospectus.

8. Act as an underwriter of securities, except to the extent the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter in connection with the sale of securities held in its portfolio.

9. Purchase any illiquid assets, including any security which is restricted as to disposition under federal securities laws or by contract ("restricted securities" or which is not readily marketable), if as a result of such purchase more than 15% of the Fund's net assets would be so invested.

10. Make investments for the purpose of exercising control or participation in management.

11. Invest in securities of other investment companies, except as part of a merger, consolidation or other acquisition and except that the Fund may temporarily invest up to 10% of the value of its assets in Hawaii tax exempt money market funds for temporary defensive purposes, including when acceptable investments are unavailable. Such tax exempt fund investments will be limited in accordance with Section 12(d) of the 1940 Act.

12. Invest in equity, interests in oil, gas or other mineral exploration or development programs.

13. Purchase or sell real estate, commodities or commodity contracts, except to the extent the municipal securities the Fund may invest in are considered to be interests in real estate, and except to the extent the options and futures and index contracts the Fund may invest in are considered to be commodities or commodities contracts.

14. The Fund will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its total net assets in investments in which the income is exempt from both federal and State of Hawaii income tax. The total net assets subject to this 80% requirement may include securities that generate income subject to the alternative minimum tax.

The Fund may not change any of these investment restrictions or its investment objective without the approval of the lesser of (i) more than 50% of the Fund's outstanding shares or (ii) 67% of the Fund's shares present at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present in person or by proxy.

As long as the percentage restrictions described above are satisfied at the time of the investment or borrowing, the Fund will be considered to have abided by those restrictions even if, at a later time, a change in values or net assets causes an increase or decrease in percentage beyond that allowed.

Frequent portfolio turnover is not anticipated. The Fund anticipates that the annual portfolio turnover rate of the Fund will be less than 100%. The Fund will not seek capital gain or appreciation but may sell securities held in its portfolio and, as a result, realize a capital gain or loss. Sales of portfolio securities will be made for the following purposes: in order to eliminate unsafe investments and investments not consistent with the preservation of the capital or tax status of the Fund; honor redemption orders, meet anticipated redemption requirements and negate gains from discount purchases; reinvest the earnings from portfolio securities in like securities; or defray normal administrative expenses.

Municipal Securities. Municipal securities include long-term obligations, which are often called municipal bonds, as well as shorter term municipal notes, municipal leases, and tax-exempt commercial papers. Municipal securities are debt obligations issued by or on behalf of the government of states, territories or possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, the interest on which is generally exempt from the regular Federal income tax. The two principal classifications of municipal bonds are "general obligation" and "revenue" or "special obligation" bonds, which include "industrial revenue bonds." General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer's pledge of its faith, credit, and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue or special obligation bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special tax or other specific revenue source such as from the user of the facility being financed. Municipal leases are obligations issued by state and local governments or authorities to finance the acquisition of equipment and facilities. They may take the form of a lease, an installment purchase contract, a conditional sales contract, or a participation certificate in any of the above. Some municipal leases and participation certificates may not be considered readily marketable. The "issuer" of municipal securities is generally deemed to be the governmental agency, authority, instrumentality or other political subdivision, or the nongovernmental user of a facility, the assets and revenues of which will be used to meet the payment obligations, or the guarantee of such payment obligations, of the municipal securities. Zero coupon bonds are debt obligations which do not require the periodic payment of interest and are issued at a significant discount from face value. The discount approximates the total amount of interest the bonds will accrue and compound over the period until maturity at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate of the security at the time of issuance. Inverse floaters are types of derivative municipal securities whose interest rates bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security or the value of an index. These securities usually permit the investor to convert the floating rate to a fixed rate (normally adjusted downward), and this optional conversion feature may provide a partial hedge against rising interest rates if exercised at an opportune time. Pre-refunded bonds are municipal bonds for which the issuer has previously provided money and/or securities to pay the principal, any premium, and the interest on the bonds to their maturity date or to a specific call date. The bonds are payable from principal and interest on an escrow account invested in U.S. government obligations, rather than from the usual tax base or revenue stream. As a result, the bonds are rated AAA by the rating agencies.

The Fund may purchase floating and variable rate demand notes, which are municipal securities normally having a stated maturity payment in excess of one year, but which permit the holder to demand payment of principal at any time, or at specified intervals. The issuer of such notes normally has a corresponding right, after a given period, to prepay at its discretion upon notice to the note holders, the outstanding principal amount of the notes plus accrued interest. The interest rate on a floating rate demand note is based on a known lending rate, such as a bank's prime rate, and is adjusted automatically each time such rate is adjusted. The interest rate on a variable rate demand note is adjusted automatically at specified intervals. There generally is no secondary market for these notes, although they are redeemable at face value. Each note purchased by the Fund will meet the criteria established for the purchase of municipal securities.

Medium and Lower Grade Municipal Securities. Municipal securities which are in the medium and lower grade categories generally offer a higher current yield than that offered by municipal securities which are in the high grade categories, but they also generally involve greater price volatility and greater credit and market risk. Credit risk relates to the issuer's ability to make timely payment of principal and interest when due. Market risk relates to the changes in market value that occur as a result of variation in the level of prevailing interest rates and yield relationships in the municipal securities market. Generally, prices for longer maturity issues tend to fluctuate more than for shorter maturity issues, accordingly, the Fund will seek to reduce risk through investing in multiple issuers, credit analysis, and attention to current developments and trends in the economy and financial and credit markets.

Many issuers of medium and lower grade municipal securities choose not to have a rating assigned to their obligations by one of the rating agencies; hence the Fund's portfolio may at times contain unrated securities. Unrated securities may carry a greater risk and a higher yield than rated securities. Although unrated securities are not necessarily lower quality, the market for them may not be so broad as for rated securities. The Fund will purchase only those unrated securities which the Investment Manager believes are comparable to rated securities that qualify for purchase by the Fund.

Hawaii Bonds. Four types of Hawaii bonds have been authorized for issuance (bonds, notes and other instruments of indebtedness). They are:

1. General Obligation bonds (all bonds for the payment of the principal and interest of which the full faith and credit of the State or a political subdivision are pledged and, unless otherwise indicated, including reimbursable general obligation bonds);
2. Bonds issued under special improvements statutes;
3. Revenue bonds or bond anticipation notes (all bonds payable from revenues, or user taxes, or any combination of both, of a public undertaking, improvement, system or loan program); and
4. Special purpose revenue bonds (all bonds payable from rental or other payments made or any issuer by a person pursuant to contract and security) including anti-pollution revenue bonds. Such bonds shall only be authorized or issued to finance manufacturing, processing or industrial enterprise facilities, utilities serving general public, health care facilities provided to the general public by not-for-profit corporations or low and moderate income governmental housing programs.

All bonds other than special purpose revenue bonds may be authorized by a majority vote of the members of each House of the State Legislature. Special purpose revenue bonds may be authorized by two-thirds vote of the members of each House of the State Legislature.

The Constitution provides that determinations of the total outstanding indebtedness of the State and the exclusions therefrom shall be made annually and certified by law or as prescribed by law. General obligation bonds may be issued by the State provided that such bonds at the time of issuance would not cause the total amount of principal and interest payable in the current or any future fiscal year, whichever is higher, on such bonds and on all outstanding general

obligation bonds in the current or any future fiscal year, whichever is higher, to exceed a sum equal to 18.5% of the average of the General Fund revenues of the State in the three fiscal years immediately preceding such issuance. For the purposes of such determination, General Fund revenues of the State do not include monies received as grants from the federal government and receipts in reimbursement of any reimbursable general obligation bonds which are excluded in computing the total indebtedness of the State.

Because the Fund will ordinarily invest 80% or more of its net assets in Hawaii obligations, it is more susceptible to factors affecting Hawaii issuers than is a comparable municipal bond fund not concentrated in the obligations of issuers located in a single state.

Recent developments in Hawaii's economy, along with most of the U.S. and global economy, have positively impacted the performance of Hawaii's economic indicators for the third quarter of 2014. Hawaii's economic outlook is expected to continue positive growth from most of the economic indicators, as compared with the same quarter of 2013. According to the State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism's ("DBEDT"), "Hawaii's economy is expected to continue positive growth for the rest of 2014 and into 2015." The data below has been gathered from DBEDT's Quarterly Statistical Economic Report, Executive Summary 4th Quarter 2014.

Hawaii's civilian employment count totaled 637,600 an increase of 3.3% in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the third quarter of 2013, experiencing the eighth quarterly increase following three consecutive quarterly decreases from the first quarter of 2012 to the third quarter of 2012. Hawaii's civilian labor force increased 2.7% as compared to the same period 2013. The civilian unemployed averaged 28,700 in the third quarter of 2014, a decrease of 8.0% for the same quarter of 2013.

Civilian non-agriculture wage and salary jobs increased 1.3% in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the same period 2013, mainly due to job gains in the private and government sectors. Job growth for the period was recorded in Professional and Business Services; Food Services and Drinking Places; Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities; Accommodation; Health Care and Social Assistance; and Financial Activities, which amounted to increases of 2.2%, 2.2%, 2.9%, 2.2%, 1.0%, and 2.0%. Job losses impacted the Information sector, Retail Trade sector, and Art, Entertainment and Recreation, which amounted to decreases of 6.8, 0.1%, and 0.8%, respectively. The three levels of government had job increases of 1.3% in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the period 2013.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Hawaii's nominal personal income increased 3.8% in the second quarter of 2014 from the second quarter of 2013, noting that the increase excludes inflation so that the growth of real personal income was smaller. For the period, Personal Current Transfer Receipts increased 7.1%, Supplements to Wages and Salaries increased 2.8%, Proprietors' Income increased 3.3%, Dividends, Interest, and Rent increased 3.5%, and Wage and Salary Disbursements increased 3.3%.

For the third quarter of 2014 compared to the third quarter of 2013, collections in the General Excise and Use Tax and Transient Accommodations Tax revenues increased 8.0% and 8.7%, respectively, and Net Individual Income Tax revenues and Net Corporate Income Tax revenues decreased 0.2% and 60.7%, respectively.

The tourism sector had seventeen quarters of positive growth for the third quarter of 2009 to the third quarter of 2013. Tourism returned to positive growth in second and third quarters of 2014. Although visitors had shorter lengths of stay and hotel occupancy rates were lower, tourists spent more on a daily basis, increased total airline capacity and along with increases in domestic and international visitor arrivals added to the positive growth. Year-to-date in 2014, the number of visitor arrivals by air, visitor expenditures increased 0.9%, and 2.1%, respectively, and average daily census decreased 0.1% from the same period 2013.

Construction activity was mixed for the third quarter of 2014. Construction jobs, increased by 0.5% in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the third quarter of 2013. Private building authorizations were up 14.7%, in the third

quarter of 2014 compared to the same period 2013. Government contracts awarded decreased 18.0%, in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the same period 2013.

Bankruptcy filings decreased 11.7% for the third quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013, the fifteenth quarter-over-quarter decline since the first quarter of 2011.

DEBDT is forecasting that Hawaii's economy is expected to continue positive growth into the fourth quarter of 2014 and into 2015. "Hawaii's economy depends significantly on conditions in the U.S. economy and key international economies, especially Japan." According to the November 2014 *Blue Chip Economic Consensus Forecasts*, the U.S. economy is expected to grow 2.2% in 2014 and 3.0% in 2015. *Blue Chip Economic Consensus Forecasts* that the Japan economy is expected to increase 0.9% in 2014 and 1.3% in 2015. Hawaii's economy, measured by real GDP (Gross Domestic Product) projections for 2014 indicate an increase of 2.6% and an increase of 2.8% in 2015.

Hawaii's economy is largely impacted by tourism. DBEDT expects visitor arrivals for 2014 to increase 0.8% and visitor days decline to 0.3%. DBEDT has revised its forecast for visitor expenditures in 2014 upward to 2.7%. DBEDT forecasts growth rates for visitor arrivals, visitor days and visitor expenditures to be 1.9%, 2.2% and 3.6%, respectively in 2015.

DBEDT forecasts that beyond 2015 Hawaii's economy should be on an expansion path, with forecasted increases in job growth, visitor arrivals, visitor expenditures and real personal income accompanied by a decrease in the unemployment rate. These economic forecasts assumed that there are improvements in national and international economies and no new catastrophic event will occur to impact the Hawaii economy.

According to the State of Hawaii there are lawsuits and claims, that, if ultimately resolved against the State, could have a material adverse effect on the State's financial condition or as to which the State is unable to predict the magnitude of its potential liability, if any. Such lawsuits and claims include those involving (i) the Office of Hawaiian Affairs ("OHA") and certain land (the "Ceded Lands") transferred in 1898 by the Republic of Hawaii to the United States and in 1959, upon the State's admission to the Union, by the United States to the State (as to, among other things, the adequacy of State payments to OHA from the income and sales of Ceded Lands and whether the State may alienate Ceded Lands and extinguish claims Hawaiians assert to the Ceded Lands); (ii) the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (as to certain alleged breaches of trust and fiduciary duties and related individual claims by beneficiaries of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, referred to herein as the "Individual Claims Cases" and "Nelson"); (iii) the Employees Retirement System ("ERS") (as to the constitutionality of certain 1999 legislation ("Act 100") relating to employer contributions into the ERS); and (iv) the Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund ("EUTF") (as to the alleged rights of retirees and their dependents to health care benefits equivalent to those provided to active employees and their dependents).

U.S. Government Securities. Government Securities include (1) U.S. Treasury obligations, which differ only in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance: U.S. Treasury bills (maturity of one year or less), U.S. Treasury notes (maturities of one to 10 years), and U.S. Treasury bonds (generally maturities of greater than 10 years), and separated or divided U.S. Treasury securities (stripped by the U.S. Treasury) whose payments of principal and interest are all backed by the full faith and credit of the United States; and (2) obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities, some of which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, e.g., direct pass-through certificates of the Government National Mortgage Association (generally referred to as "GNMA"); some of which are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Government, e.g., obligations of Federal Home Loan Banks and the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"); and some of which are backed only by the credit of the issuer itself, e.g., obligations of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"). On September 7, 2008, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (collectively the "GSEs") were placed under the conservatorship of the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA").

In accordance with Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 and the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992, as conservator, the FHFA will control and oversee these entities until the FHFA deems them financially sound and solvent. During the conservatorship, each entity's obligations are expected to be paid in the normal course of business. Although no express guarantee exists for the debt or mortgage-backed securities issued by these entities, the U.S. Department of Treasury, through a secured lending credit facility and a senior preferred stock purchase agreement, has attempted to enhance the ability of the entities to meet their obligations. The future status and role of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae could be impacted by (among other things) the actions taken and restrictions placed on Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae by the FHFA in its role as conservator, the restrictions placed on Freddie Mac's and Fannie Mae's operations and activities as a result of the senior preferred stock investment made by the Treasury, market responses to developments at Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, and future legislative and regulatory action that alters the operations, ownership, structure and/or mission of these institutions, each of which may, in turn, impact the value of, and cash flows on, any securities issued or guaranteed by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae.

Investments in taxable securities will be substantially in securities issued or guaranteed by the United States Government (such as bills, notes and bonds), its agencies, instrumentalities or authorities, highly-rated corporate debt securities (rated AA, or better, by Standard & Poor's Ratings Service ("S&P" or "Standard & Poor's") or Aa3, or better, by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's")); prime commercial paper (rated A-1 + or A-2 by S&P or P-1 or P-2 by Moody's) and certificates of deposit of the 100 largest domestic banks in terms of assets which are subject to regulatory supervision by the U.S. Government or state governments and the 50 largest foreign banks in terms of assets with branches or agencies in the United States. Investments in certificates of deposit of foreign banks and foreign branches of U.S. banks may involve certain risks, including different regulation, use of different accounting procedures, political or other economic developments, exchange controls, withholding income taxes at the source, or possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits. Investment in U.S. Government securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as those issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac may involve the risk that the U.S. Government will not provide financial support to its agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government securities held by the Fund may greatly exceed their current resources, including their legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that these issuers will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. When the Investment Manager determines that there is a period of adverse market conditions, including when Hawaiian tax-exempt securities are unavailable, the Fund may maintain uninvested cash or invest up to 20% of the value of its net assets for temporary defensive purposes in money market instruments the interest on which may be subject to federal, state or local income tax. When the Fund takes a temporary defensive position, the Fund will not be pursuing policies designed to achieve its investment objective.

Investment Practices of The Fund.

Hedging. Hedging is a means of offsetting, or neutralizing, the price movement of an investment by making another investment, the price of which should tend to move in the opposite direction from that of the original investment. If the Investment Manager deems it appropriate to hedge partially or fully the Fund's portfolio against market value changes, the Fund may buy or sell financial futures contracts and options thereon, such as municipal bond index future contracts and the related put or call options contracts on such index futures.

Both parties entering into a financial futures contract are required by the contract marketplace to post a good faith deposit, known as "initial margin." Thereafter, the parties must make additional deposits equal to any net losses due to unfavorable price movements of the contract, and are credited with an amount equal to any net gains due to favorable price movements. These additional deposits or credits are calculated and required daily and are known as "maintenance margin." In situations in which the Fund is required to deposit additional maintenance margin, and if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet such maintenance margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. When the Fund engages in the purchase or sale of futures contracts or the sale of options thereon, it will deposit the initial margin required for such contracts in a segregated account maintained with the Fund's custodian, in the name of the futures commission merchant with whom the Fund maintains the related account. Thereafter, if the Fund is required to make maintenance margin payments with respect to the futures contracts, or mark-to-market payments with respect to such option sale positions, the Fund will make such payments directly to such

futures commission merchant. The SEC currently requires mutual funds to demand promptly the return of any excess maintenance margin or mark-to-market credits in its account with futures commission merchants. The Fund will comply with SEC requirements concerning such excess margin.

The Fund may also purchase and sell put and call options on financial futures, including options on municipal bond index futures. An option on a financial future gives the holder the right to receive, upon exercise of the option, a position in the underlying futures contract. When the Fund purchases an option on a financial futures contract, it receives in exchange for the payment of a cash premium the right, but not the obligation, to enter into the underlying futures contract at a price (the "strike price") determined at the time the option was purchased, regardless of the comparative market value of such futures position at the time the option is exercised. The holder of a call option has the right to receive a long (or buyer's) position in the underlying futures and the holder of a put option has the right to receive a short (or seller's) position in the underlying futures.

When the Fund sells an option on a financial futures contract, it receives a cash premium which can be used in whatever way is deemed most advantageous to the Fund. In exchange for such premium, the Fund grants to the option purchaser the right to receive from the Fund, at the strike price, a long position in the underlying futures contract, in the case of a call option, or a short position in such futures contract, in the case of a put option, even though the strike price upon exercise of the option is less (in the case of a call option) or greater (in the case of a put option) than the value of the futures position received by such holder. If the value of the underlying futures position is not such that the exercise of the option would be profitable to the option holder, the option will generally expire without being exercised. The Fund has no obligation to return premiums paid to it whether or not the option is exercised. It will generally be the policy of the Fund, in order to avoid the exercise of an option sold by it, to cancel its obligation under the option by entering into a closing purchase transaction, if available, unless it is determined to be in the Fund's interest to deliver the underlying futures position. A closing purchase transaction consists of the purchase by the Fund of an option having the same term as the option sold by the Fund, and has the effect of canceling the Fund's position as a seller. The premium which the Fund will pay in executing a closing purchase transaction may be higher than the premium received when the option was sold, depending in large part upon the relative price of the underlying futures position at the time of each transaction. The SEC requires that the obligations of mutual funds, such as the Fund, under option sale positions must be "covered."

The Fund does not intend to engage in transactions in futures contracts or related options for speculative purposes but only as a hedge against changes in the values of securities in their portfolios resulting from market conditions, such as fluctuations in interest rates. In addition, the Fund will not enter into futures contracts or related options (except in closing transactions) if, immediately thereafter, the sum of the amount of its initial margin deposits and premiums paid for its open futures and options positions, less the amount by which any such options are "in-the-money," would exceed 5% of the Fund's total assets (taken at current value).

Investments in financial futures and related options entail certain risks. Among these are the possibility that the cost of hedging could have an adverse effect on the performance of the Fund if the Investment Manager's predictions as to interest rate trends are incorrect or due to the imperfect correlation between movement in the price of the futures contracts and the price of the Fund's actual portfolio of municipal securities. Although the contemplated use of these contracts should tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the securities in a portfolio, at the same time hedging transactions tend to limit any potential gains which might result in an increase in the value of such securities. In addition, futures and options markets may not be liquid in all circumstances due to, among other things, daily price movement limits which may be imposed under the rules of the contract marketplace, which could limit the Fund's ability to enter into positions or close out existing positions, at a favorable price. If the Fund is unable to close out a futures position in connection with adverse market movements, the Fund would be required to make daily payments on maintenance margin until such position is closed out. Also, the daily maintenance margin requirement in futures and option sales transactions creates greater potential financial exposure than do option purchase transactions, where the Fund's exposure is limited to the initial cost of the option.

Income earned or deemed to be earned, if any, by the Fund from its hedging activities will be distributed to its shareholders in taxable distributions.

The Fund's hedging activities are subject to special provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Internal Revenue Code"). These provisions may, among other things, limit the use of losses of the Fund and affect the holding period of the securities held by the Fund and the nature of the income realized by the Fund. These provisions may also require the Fund to mark-to-market some of the positions in its portfolio (i.e., treat them as if they were closed out), which may cause the Fund to recognize income without the cash to distribute such income and to incur tax at the Fund level. The Fund and its shareholders may recognize taxable income as a result of the Fund's hedging activities. The Fund will monitor its transactions and may make certain tax elections in order to mitigate the effect of these rules and prevent disqualification of the Fund as a regulated investment company.

If the Investment Manager deems it appropriate to seek to hedge the Fund's portfolio against market value changes, the Fund may buy or sell financial futures contracts and related options, such as municipal bond index futures contracts and the related put or call options contracts on such index futures. A tax exempt bond index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the tax exempt bonds included in the index. An index future is an agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to receive or deliver at settlement an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount multiplied by the difference between the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the future was originally written. A financial future is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell a security for a set price on a future date. An index future has similar characteristics to a financial future except that settlement is made through delivery of cash rather than the underlying securities.

Regulation as a Commodity Pool Operator

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

"When-issued" and "delayed delivery" transactions. The Fund may engage in "when-issued" and "delayed delivery" transactions and utilize futures contracts and options thereon for hedging purposes. No income accrues to the Fund on municipal securities in connection with such transactions prior to the date the Fund actually takes delivery of and makes payment for such securities. These transactions are subject to market fluctuation, the value of the municipal securities at delivery may be more or less than their purchase price, and yields generally available on municipal securities when delivery occurs may be higher or lower than yields on the municipal securities obtained pursuant to such transactions. Because the Fund relies on the buyer or seller, as the case may be, to consummate the transaction, failure by the other party to complete the transaction may result in the Fund missing the opportunity of obtaining a price or yield considered to be advantageous. The SEC generally requires that when mutual funds, such as the Fund, effect transactions of the foregoing nature, such funds must either segregate cash or readily marketable portfolio securities with its custodian in an amount of its obligations under the foregoing transactions, or cover such obligations by maintaining positions in portfolio securities, futures contracts or options that would serve to satisfy or offset the risk of such obligations. When effecting transactions of the foregoing nature, the Fund will comply with such segregation or cover requirements. The Fund will make commitments to purchase municipal securities on such basis only with the intention of actually acquiring these securities, but the Fund may sell such securities prior to the settlement date if such sale is considered advisable. To the extent the Fund engages in "when-issued" and "delayed delivery" transactions, it will do so for the purpose of acquiring securities for its portfolio consistent with its investment objectives and policies and not for the purpose of investment leverage.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with selected commercial banks or broker-dealers, under which the Fund sells securities and agrees to repurchase them at an agreed upon time and at an agreed upon price. The difference between the amount the Fund receives for the securities and the amount it pays on repurchase is deemed to be a payment of interest by the Fund. The Fund will maintain in a segregated

account having an aggregate value with its custodian, cash, treasury bills, or other U.S. Government securities having an aggregate value equal to the amount of such commitment to repurchase, including accrued interest, until payment is made. Reverse repurchase agreements are treated as a borrowing by the Fund and will be used as a source of funds on a short-term basis, in an amount not exceeding 5% of the net assets of the Fund (which 5% includes bank borrowings) at the time of entering into any such agreement. The Fund will enter into reverse repurchase agreements only with commercial banks whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and whose assets exceed \$500 million or broker-dealers who are registered with the SEC. In determining whether to enter into a reverse repurchase agreement with a bank or broker-dealer, the Fund will take into account the credit worthiness of such party and will monitor such credit worthiness on an ongoing basis.

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund and its service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity. Breaches in cyber security include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber-attacks. Cyber security breaches affecting the Fund or its Investment Manager, custodian, transfer agent, intermediaries and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cyber security breaches may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investment in such companies to lose value.

DESCRIPTION OF MUNICIPAL SECURITIES RATINGS

Short-Term Credit Ratings

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

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

"A-2" – 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 vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

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

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

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Risks – Standard & Poor’s issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. An issuer’s foreign currency rating will differ from its local currency rating when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, vs. obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) short-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments. Ratings may be assigned to issuers, short-term programs or to individual short-term debt instruments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The **DBRS® Ratings Limited (“DBRS”)** short-term debt rating scale provides an opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer and the relative ranking of claims. The R-1 and R-2 rating categories are further denoted by the sub-categories “(high)”, “(middle)”, and “(low)”.

The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS for commercial paper and short-term debt:

“R-1 (high)” - Short-term debt rated “R-1 (high)” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“R-1 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (middle)” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from “R-1 (high)” by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“R-1 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (low)” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“R-2 (high)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (high)” is considered to be at the upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“R-2 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (middle)” is considered to be of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.

“R-2 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (low)” is considered to be at the lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer’s ability to meet such obligations.

“R-3” – Short-term debt rated “R-3” is considered to be at the lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

“R-4” – Short-term debt rated “R-4” is considered to be of speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is uncertain.

“R-5” – Short-term debt rated “R-5” is considered to be of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as they fall due.

“D” – Short-term debt rated “D” is assigned when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to “D” may occur. DBRS may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Long-Term Credit Ratings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“D” – An obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless

Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The "D" rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to "D" if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

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

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

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Risks - Standard & Poor's issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. An issuer's foreign currency rating will differ from its local currency rating when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, vs. obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Moody's long-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of one year or more. Such ratings reflect both the likelihood of default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody's for long-term debt:

"Aaa" – Obligations rated "Aaa" are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

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

"A" – Obligations rated "A" are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

"Baa" – Obligations rated "Baa" are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

"Ba" – Obligations rated "Ba" are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

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

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

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

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

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

The following summarizes long-term ratings used by *Fitch*:

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

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

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

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

“BB” – Securities considered to be speculative. “BB” ratings indicate that there is an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.

“B” – Securities considered to be highly speculative. “B” ratings indicate that material credit risk is present.

“CCC” – A “CCC” rating indicates that substantial credit risk is present.

“CC” – A “CC” rating indicates very high levels of credit risk.

“C” – A “C” rating indicates exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned “RD” or “D” ratings, but are instead rated in the “B” to “C” rating categories, depending upon their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. Fitch believes that this approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

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

The *DBRS* long-term rating scale provides an opinion on the risk of default. That is, the risk that an issuer will fail to satisfy its financial obligations in accordance with the terms under which an obligation has been issued. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer, and the relative ranking of claims. All rating categories other than AAA and D also contain subcategories “(high)” and “(low)”. The absence of either a “(high)” or “(low)” designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category. The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS for long-term debt:

“AAA” - Long-term debt rated “AAA” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“AA” – Long-term debt rated “AA” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from “AAA” only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“A” – Long-term debt rated “A” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than “AA.” May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“BBB” – Long-term debt rated “BBB” is of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“BB” – Long-term debt rated “BB” is of speculative, non-investment grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.

“B” – Long-term debt rated “B” is of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.

“CCC”, “CC” and “C” – Long-term debt rated in any of these categories is of very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although “CC” and “C” ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default, or subordinated to obligations rated in the “CCC” to “B” range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the “C” category.

“D” – A security rated “D” is assigned when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to “D” may occur. DBRS may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Municipal Note Ratings

A *Standard & Poor’s* U.S. municipal note rating reflects Standard & Poor’s opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, Standard & Poor’s analysis will review the following considerations:

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

Municipal Short-Term Note rating symbols are as follows:

“SP-1” – A municipal note rated “SP-1” exhibits a strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

“SP-2” – A municipal note rated “SP-2” exhibits a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

“SP-3” – A municipal note rated “SP-3” exhibits a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

Moody's uses the Municipal Investment Grade ("MIG") scale to rate U.S. municipal bond anticipation notes of up to three years maturity. Municipal notes rated on the MIG scale may be secured by either pledged revenues or proceeds of a take-out financing received prior to note maturity. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation, and the issuer's long-term rating is only one consideration in assigning the MIG rating. MIG ratings are divided into three levels – "MIG-1" through "MIG-3" while speculative grade short-term obligations are designated "SG". The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody's for short-term municipal obligations:

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

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

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

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

"NR" – Is assigned to an unrated obligation.

In the case of variable rate demand obligations ("VRDOs"), a two-component rating is assigned: a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand ("demand feature"). The second element uses a rating from a variation of the MIG rating scale called the Variable Municipal Investment Grade or "VMIG" scale. The rating transitions on the VMIG scale differ from those on the Prime scale to reflect the risk that external liquidity support generally will terminate if the issuer's long-term rating drops below investment grade.

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

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

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

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

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

"NR" – Is assigned to an unrated obligation.

About Credit Ratings

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

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

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

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

TAX INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

Second, generally, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, at least 50% of the value of the Fund's assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies and securities of other issuers as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of its total assets in securities of the issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer,

and no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of (1) any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies), (2) two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or (3) one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

Third, the Fund must distribute an amount equal to at least the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss), before taking into account any deduction for dividends paid, and 90% of its tax-exempt income, if any, for the year.

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

A 4% non-deductible excise tax is imposed on regulated investment companies that fail to distribute with respect to each calendar year at least 98% of their ordinary taxable income for the calendar year and 98.2% of their capital gain net income (excess of capital gains over capital losses) for the one year period ending October 31 of such calendar year and 100% of any such amounts that were not distributed in the prior year. The Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions of its ordinary taxable income and any capital gain net income prior to the end of each calendar year to avoid liability for this excise tax.

For the Fund to pay tax-exempt dividends for any taxable year, at least 50% of the aggregate value of the Fund's assets at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year must consist of exempt-interest obligations. An exempt-interest dividend is any dividend or part thereof (other than a capital gain dividend) paid by the Fund and reported by the Fund as an exempt-interest dividend in written statements furnished to its shareholders. However, the aggregate amount of dividends so designated by the Fund cannot exceed the excess of the amount of interest exempt from tax under section 103 of the Code received by the Fund during the taxable year over any amounts disallowed as deductions under sections 265 and 171(a)(2) of the Code. The percentage of total dividends paid by the Fund with respect to any taxable year which qualifies as federal exempt-interest dividends will be the same for all shareholders receiving dividends from the Fund with respect to such year.

An investment in a tax-exempt fund is not intended to constitute a balanced investment program. Shares of the Fund would not be suitable for tax-exempt institutions and may not be suitable for retirement plans qualified under Section 401 of the Code, H.R. 10 plans and individual retirement accounts because such plans and accounts are generally tax-exempt and, therefore, not only would the shareholder not gain any additional benefit from the Fund's dividends being tax-exempt, but such dividends may be ultimately taxable to the beneficiaries when distributed. In addition, the Fund may not be an appropriate investment for entities that are "substantial users" of facilities financed by "private activity bonds" or "related persons" thereof. "Substantial user" is defined under U.S. Treasury Regulations to include a non-exempt person who (i) regularly uses a part of such facilities in his or her trade or business and whose gross revenues derived with respect to the facilities financed by the issuance of bonds are more than 5% of the total revenues derived by all users of such facilities, (ii) occupies more than 5% of the usable area of such facilities or (iii) are persons for whom such facilities or a part thereof were specifically constructed, reconstructed or acquired. "Related persons" include certain related natural persons, affiliated corporations, a partnership and its partners and an S corporation and its shareholders.

For federal income tax purposes, the Fund is generally permitted to carry forward a net capital loss in any year beginning on or before December 22, 2010 to offset its own capital gains, if any, during the eight years following the

year of the loss. For capital losses realized in taxable years beginning after December 22, 2010, the eight-year limitation has been eliminated, so that any capital losses realized by the Fund in its taxable year beginning October 1, 2011 and in subsequent taxable years are permitted to be carried forward indefinitely. As of September 30, 2014, the Fund had a capital loss carryforward of \$1,235,552, of which \$547,947 expires in 2017 and \$120,704 expires in 2018 and \$290,254 short-term capital loss and \$276,647 long-term capital loss which do not expire.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The Officers and Directors of the Corporation, their principal occupations for the last five years and their affiliation, if any, with the Investment Manager, or the Corporation's Distributor, are shown below. Interested persons of the Corporation as defined in the 1940 Act are indicated by an asterisk (*) in the table below. The Officers of the Corporation manage its day-to-day operations. The Corporation's Investment Manager and its Officers are subject to the supervision and control of the Directors under the laws of the state of Maryland. Unless otherwise indicated below, the address of each Director and Officer is c/o Lee Financial Group Hawaii, Inc., 3113 Olu Street, Honolulu, HI 96816-1425.

Name, Age and Address	Position & Office With the Corporation	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Corporation Complex Overseen by Director**	Other Directorships Held by Director During the Past Five Years
<u>DISINTERESTED DIRECTORS</u>					
Clayton W.H. Chow (62)	Director	Unlimited Term 26 years	March 2012-August 2014, Sales Manager, Estes Express; April 2010 –January 2012, Sales Consultant, Henry Schein Dental; prior to April 2010, Office Technology Specialist, Xerox Corporation, and Account Executive, Roadway Express	2	None
Lynden M. Keala (60)	Director	Unlimited Term 25 years	February 2014–Present, Account Executive, American Solutions for Business; September 2005-January 2014, Account Executive, Workflow One (formerly The Relizon Company)	2	None
Stuart S. Marlowe (74)	Director	Unlimited Term 26 years	Owner, Surfside Sales and Marketing (Sales and marketing of music for the State of Hawaii)	2	None
Karen T. Nakamura (70)	Director	Unlimited Term 17 years	January 2015-Present, Karen T. Nakamura Associates, Partner; December 2000-Present, Vice President, Wallpaper Hawaii, Ltd.; December 1998-December 2014, CEO, Building Industry Association of Hawaii	2	None
Kim F. Scoggins (67)	Director	Unlimited Term 17 years	Vice President & Division Manager, Colliers International HI, LLC	2	None
<u>INTERESTED DIRECTOR</u>					
Terrence K.H. Lee (57)*	Director, Chairman, President and CEO	Unlimited Term 26 years	Director, President and CEO, Lee Financial Group Hawaii, Inc., Lee Financial Securities, Inc., and Lee Financial Recordkeeping, Inc.	2	None

OFFICERS

Nora B. Foley (54)	Treasurer (Since October 2004), Chief Compliance Officer, Assistant Secretary (Since July 2002)	Vice President, CCO, CFO, and Treasurer Lee Financial Group Hawaii, Inc., Lee Financial Securities, Inc., and Lee Financial Recordkeeping, Inc.
Charlotte A. Meyer (61)	Assistant Treasurer (Since October 2004)	Director, Assistant Treasurer and Vice President, Lee Financial Group Hawaii, Inc., Lee Financial Securities, Inc., and Lee Financial Recordkeeping, Inc.
Lugene Endo Lee (58)	Secretary (Since July 1991)	Director, Secretary and Vice President, Lee Financial Group Hawaii, Inc., Lee Financial Securities, Inc., and Lee Financial Recordkeeping, Inc.

Terrence K.H. Lee and Lugene Endo Lee are husband and wife.

Terrence K.H. Lee is an interested person of the Corporation by virtue of his relationship as a director, officer and shareholder of the Fund's investment manager, as a director and officer of the Fund's principal underwriter and transfer agent and because he has had a material and professional relationship with the Corporation for the last two completed calendar years.

**Each Corporation director oversees two portfolios of the Corporation that are currently offered for sale.

Each Director possesses extensive additional experience, skills and attributes relevant to his or her qualifications to serve as a Director. The cumulative background of each Director led to the conclusion that each Director should serve as a Director for the Fund. Mr. Chow has substantial local business and management experience as an office technology specialist. Mr. Keala's experience as an account executive for two operating companies brings significant local business and sales experience to the Board. Mr. Marlowe has more than 30 years of business, leadership and entrepreneurial experience as founder and president of a business enterprise and currently as owner of a local sales and marketing firm. Ms. Nakamura has substantial business and management experience as a senior executive with operating companies and previous experience as a board member of another mutual fund. Mr. Scoggins has substantial business experience as a senior executive of a commercial real estate firm and has previous experience as a board member of another mutual fund. Mr. Lee brings over three decades of investment management and senior executive business experience as an investment adviser and as the founder, director, president and chief executive officer of the Fund's Investment Manager, transfer agent and distributor.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Fund ("Committee") oversees the Fund's financial reporting process and internal controls and monitors the Fund's internal audit plans. With the assistance of the independent accountants of the Fund, the Committee ensures the adequacy of Fund reporting, internal controls and personnel, information systems, quality of the Fund's accounting principles, clarity of the Fund's financial disclosures and degree of aggressiveness or conservatism of accounting principles.

The Committee provides assistance to the Fund's Directors in fulfilling their responsibilities to the Fund relating to fund accounting, reporting practices of the Fund, and the quality and integrity of the financial reports of the Fund. In so doing, it is the responsibility of the Committee to maintain a free and open means of communication among the Directors, the independent accountants and the Fund's officers.

Each non-interested Director serves as a member of the Committee.

The Audit Committee held two meetings during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014.

Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee's mission is to promote the effective participation of qualified individuals on the Board of Directors and Committees of the Board.

Each non-interested Director serves as a member of the Nominating Committee.

The Nominating Committee held one meeting during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014.

The Nominating Committee will not consider nominees recommended by security holders.

The Board is currently composed of six Directors, five of whom are “disinterested directors.” The Board has appointed Mr. Lee, the Board’s only interested Director, to serve as the Chairman of the Board. The Board has also engaged the Investment Manager to manage and administer the Fund. All parties engaged to render services to the Fund are subject to the oversight of the Board. The Chairman presides at meetings, oversees preparation of meeting agenda, serves as liaison to the third-party service providers and other Directors and officers and performs such acts and duties as may be permitted by the Fund’s Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, Fund policies and governing law. The Chairman may also perform such other functions as may be delegated by the Board from time to time. The Board conducts regular meetings at least four times a year and special meetings, either in person or telephonic, to ensure the uninterrupted oversight and management of the Fund. The Board also relies on professionals, such as the independent registered public accountants and legal counsel, and the Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer to assist the Directors in performing their oversight responsibility. The Board has established the committees described above and may establish ad hoc committees from time to time to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight. The Board does not have a lead independent director; however, each of the Board’s standing committees are comprised exclusively of the disinterested Directors of the Fund. The Board reviews its leadership structure during its periodic self-assessments and based on that review, has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate because it enables the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview by the delegation of responsibility among committees of the Board, the frequent communications with professionals retained to serve the Fund, including the Investment Manager, legal counsel, financial and accounting professionals and compliance personnel, that enhance the Board’s oversight.

The Board performs its risk oversight function for the Fund through a combination of direct oversight by the Board as a whole and its committees and indirectly through the Investment Manager, Fund officers, compliance personnel and other service providers. The Fund is subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance, operational and valuation risks, among others. Day-to-day risk management functions are within the responsibilities of the Investment Manager and the other service providers retained to carry out the Fund’s investment management and business affairs. The Board provides risk oversight through: receiving and reviewing on a regular basis reports on a variety of matters, including matters related to risk assessments determined by the Investment Manager and other service providers; receiving, reviewing and approving compliance policies and procedures; periodic meetings with the portfolio managers to review investment policies, strategies and risks; meetings with key personnel from the principal service providers to review, discuss and provide guidance and direction with respect to the activities and operations of the Fund; and meeting regularly with the Chief Compliance Officer of the Fund to discuss compliance findings and issues. The Audit Committee also receives periodic reports from the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm and from the Fund’s Treasurer on internal control, disclosure controls and procedures and financial reporting matters.

The Board also relies on the Investment Manager, with respect to day-to-day operations and activities of the Fund, to create and maintain processes and controls to minimize risk and the likelihood of adverse effects on the Fund’s business and reputation.

Set forth below is the dollar range of securities of the Fund or the Corporation beneficially owned by each Director as of December 31, 2014:

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Securities In the Fund</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Securities in all Registered Investment Companies overseen by Director in Family of Investment Companies</u>
<u>Disinterested Directors</u>		
Clayton W.H. Chow	\$1 - \$10,000	\$1 - \$10,000

Lynden M. Keala	\$1 - \$10,000	over \$100,000
Stuart S. Marlowe	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Karen T. Nakamura	over \$100,000	over \$100,000
Kim F. Scoggins	over \$100,000	over \$100,000

Interested Director

Terrence K.H. Lee	\$50,001 - \$100,000	over \$100,000
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The compensation of the Officers, other than the Corporation’s Chief Compliance Officer, who are interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Investment Manager is paid by the Investment Manager. The Corporation pays the compensation of all other Directors of the Corporation who are not interested persons of the Investment Manager for services or expenses incurred in connection with attending meetings of the Board of Directors and pays Lee Financial Group Hawaii, Inc. for the compensation of the Chief Compliance Officer. The Directors and Officers as a group own less than 1% of the Fund's shares. Set forth below is the Directors’ and Chief Compliance Officer’s compensation for the most recent fiscal year:

Name of Person, Position	Aggregate Compensation From Corporation	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Corporation Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Corporation
<u>Disinterested Directors</u>				
Clayton W.H. Chow Director	\$3,900.00	0	0	\$3,900.00
Lynden M. Keala Director	\$3,900.00	0	0	\$3,900.00
Stuart S. Marlowe Director	\$3,250.00	0	0	\$3,250.00
Karen T. Nakamura Director	\$2,600.00	0	0	\$2,600.00
Kim F. Scoggins Director	\$3,900.00	0	0	\$3,900.00
<u>Chief Compliance Officer</u>				
Nora B. Foley	\$80,950.00	0	0	\$80,950.00
<u>Interested Director</u>				
Terrence K.H. Lee Director, Chairman, President and CEO	\$0.00	0	0	\$0.00

Code of Ethics

The Corporation has adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act that permits personnel to purchase and sell securities for their personal accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. The Distributor and Investment Manager have adopted a joint Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act and Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, that permits personnel to purchase and sell securities for their personal accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund.

Proxy Voting Policies

The Proxy Voting Procedures (“Procedures”) of the Corporation are attached as Exhibit A to this SAI. The purpose of these Procedures is to set forth the process by which the Fund will vote proxies related to the assets in its investment

portfolio. Under normal circumstances, the Fund does not hold any voting securities in its investment portfolio. However, under limited circumstances, the Fund may hold money market mutual fund shares. The Procedures have been approved by the Board and may be amended only by the Board.

The Board has delegated its voting responsibilities and duties with respect to proxy votes for portfolio securities to Lee Financial Group Hawaii, Inc., provided that voting determinations are made in accordance with proxy voting procedures and guidelines that have been approved by the Board.

Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available, without charge, upon request, by contacting the Investment Manager at (800) 354-9654 or by visiting the Fund's website at www.LeeHawaii.com or the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings Policies

The Policies and Procedures Relating to Selective Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings ("Procedures") of the Corporation are attached as Exhibit B to this SAI. In addition to the disclosure of portfolio holdings to the Fund's Service Providers and certain rating and ranking organizations, the following vendors receive the portfolio holdings information on an on-going basis for legitimate business purposes: Morningstar DirectSM, Financial Tracking Technologies LLC, IKAICA Communications and Professional Image, Inc.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Subject to the authority of the Directors and under the laws of the State of Maryland, the Investment Manager and the Corporation's Officers will supervise and implement the Fund's investment activities. The Investment Manager implements the investment program of the Fund and the composition of its portfolio on a day-to-day basis.

The Investment Management Agreement between the Investment Manager and the Corporation provides that the Investment Manager will provide portfolio management services to the Fund including the selection of securities for the Fund to purchase, hold or sell, supply investment research to the Fund and the selection of brokers through whom the Fund's portfolio transactions are executed. The Investment Manager is responsible for evaluating the portfolio and overseeing its performance.

The Investment Manager also administers the business affairs of the Corporation, furnishes offices, necessary facilities and equipment, provides administrative services, and permits its Officers and employees to serve without compensation as Directors and Officers of the Corporation, other than as the Corporation's Chief Compliance Officer, if duly elected to such positions. The Investment Manager provides or pays the cost of certain management, supervisory and administrative services required in the normal operation of the Corporation. This includes investment management and supervision, remuneration of Directors, Officers, other than the Corporation's Chief Compliance Officer, and other personnel, rent, and such other items that arise in daily corporate administration. Daily corporate administration includes the coordination and monitoring of any third parties furnishing services to the Corporation, providing the necessary office space, equipment and personnel for Fund business and assisting in the maintenance of the Fund's federal registration statement and other documents required to comply with federal and state law. Not considered normal operating expenses, and therefore payable by the Corporation, are organizational expenses, custodian fees, shareholder services and transfer agency fees, taxes, interest, governmental charges and fees, including registration of the Fund and its shares with the SEC and the Securities Departments of the various States, brokerage costs, dues and all extraordinary costs and expenses including but not limited to legal and accounting fees incurred in anticipation of or arising out of litigation or administrative proceedings to which the Corporation, its Directors or Officers may be subject or a party thereto. As compensation for the services provided by the Investment Manager, the Fund pays the Investment Manager a fee at the annual rate of 0.50 of one percent (0.50%) of its average daily net assets.

Fees paid by the Fund for the three most recent fiscal years:

Investment Management	
	<u>Agreement</u>
2014	\$811,780
2013	\$853,260
2012	\$824,496

The Investment Management Agreement provides that the Investment Manager shall not be liable for any error of judgment or of law, or for any loss suffered by the Fund in connection with the matters to which the agreement relates, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of the Investment Manager in the performance of its obligations and duties, or by reason of its reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the Investment Management Agreement.

In the event the expenses of the Fund for any fiscal year exceed the limit set by applicable regulation of state securities commissions, if any, the compensation due to the Investment Manager hereunder will be reduced by the amount of such excess.

The current Investment Management Agreement between the Fund and the Investment Manager was initially approved on May 14, 1991. The Investment Management Agreement continues in effect for successive annual periods, so long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Directors or by a vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, and, provided also that such continuance is approved by a vote of the majority of the Directors who are not parties to the Agreement or interested persons of any such party at a meeting held in person and called specifically for the purpose of evaluating and voting on such approval. The Investment Management Agreement provides that either party may terminate by giving the other not more than sixty days', nor less than thirty days', written notice. The Investment Management Agreement will terminate automatically if assigned by either party.

The Investment Manager's activities are subject to the review and supervision of the Corporation's Board of Directors, to whom the Investment Manager renders periodic reports of the Fund's investment activities.

The Investment Manager also serves as administrator for the Corporation pursuant to an Administrative Agreement initially approved by the Directors on October 14, 1999. The Administrative Agreement is subject to annual renewal by the Directors, including the Directors who are not interested persons of the Corporation. Administrative services shall include the compliance matters of the Fund. Pursuant to the Administrative Agreement, the administrator will receive a fee calculated at an annual rate of up to 0.05 of one percent (0.05%) of the Fund's average daily net assets.

As the administrator, the Investment Manager shall furnish the Fund administrative services. Administrative services shall include, but are not limited to, the following compliance matters of the Fund: filings with the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and state and other regulatory organizations (updating, amending and filing prospectus, annual and semi-annual reports, proxy material and blue sky requirements); establishing and maintaining written supervisory procedures and compliance manuals; researching and communicating changes in applicable rules and regulations; and preserving all books and records.

Fees paid by the Fund for the three most recent fiscal years:

	<u>Administrative Agreement</u>
2014	\$32,469
2013	\$34,128
2012	\$32,977

Mr. Lee, Director, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Investment Manager, Ms. Meyer, Director, Vice President and Assistant Treasurer of the Investment Manager, Ms. Lee, Director, Vice President and Secretary of the Investment Manager, and Ms. Foley, Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Investment Manager, are affiliated with both the Corporation and the Investment Manager. Mr. Lee owns the majority of the stock of, and controls, the Investment Manager. The stock of the Investment Manager, owned by Mr. Lee and by other stockholders who are not controlling persons, is subject to certain agreements providing for rights of first refusal as to such stock.

As of December 31, 2014, no persons held of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Hawaii Municipal Fund Investor Class.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Louis D’Avanzo and Terrence K.H. Lee serve as the portfolio managers of the Fund.

Other Accounts Managed: The following provides information regarding other accounts, other than the Fund, managed by the portfolio managers as of September 30, 2014.

<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Number of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets Managed</u>	<u>Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees</u>	<u>Total Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees</u>
<u>Louis D’Avanzo</u>				
Registered Investment Companies	None	\$ 0	None	\$0
Registered Investment Companies	None	\$ 0	None	\$0
Other Accounts	187	\$47,383,765	None	\$0
<u>Terrence Lee</u>				
Registered Investment Companies	None	\$ 0	None	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	None	\$ 0	None	\$0
Other Accounts	5	\$1,082,860	None	\$0

Ownership of Securities: As of September 30, 2014, Mr. D’Avanzo did not beneficially own any shares of the Fund and the dollar range of the Fund’s shares beneficially owned by Mr. Lee was \$50,001 - \$100,000.

Compensation: The portfolio managers’ compensation is a fixed salary that is based on core job responsibilities and business considerations. Their salary is not based on Fund or account performance. In addition, all employees meeting certain participant requirements, including the portfolio managers, are eligible to participate in the Investment Manager’s 401k plan profit sharing plan, in which certain employer contributions are based on the overall financial condition of the Investment Manager.

Conflicts of Interest: The portfolio managers are responsible for managing the Fund as well as other accounts. They may manage accounts which may have materially higher or lower fee arrangements than the Fund. The side-by-side management of these funds may raise potential conflicts of interest relating to cross trading, the allocation of investment opportunities and the aggregation and allocation of trades. In addition, it is possible that due to varying

investment restrictions among accounts or other reasons, certain investments could be made for some accounts and not others, or conflicting investment positions could be taken among accounts.

The Investment Manager has a fiduciary responsibility to manage all client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. The firm seeks to provide best execution of all securities transactions and may aggregate and then allocate securities to client accounts. To this end, the Investment Manager has developed policies and procedures designed to mitigate and manage the potential conflicts of interest that may arise from side-by-side management. In addition, the Investment Manager and the Fund have adopted policies limiting the circumstances under which cross-trades may be effected by the Investment Manager between the Fund and another client account. The Investment Manager conducts periodic reviews of trades for consistency with these policies.

CUSTODIAN

MUFG Union Bank, N.A., 350 California Street, 6th Floor, San Francisco, California 94104, is the custodian for the Fund and has custody of all securities and cash pursuant to the terms of a custodian agreement with the Corporation. The custodian, among other things, attends to the collection of principal and income, and payment for the collection of proceeds of securities bought and sold by the Fund.

Under an agreement with the Union Bank, its custodian fees are paid by credits for cash balances. Any remaining credits are used to offset other expenses. Effective August 1, 2014, this arrangement has ceased. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014, credits were used to offset a portion of the Fund's custody expenses. If not for the offset agreement, the assets could have been invested to produce income.

FUND ACCOUNTING

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC., 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite #450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, provides fund accounting services for the Corporation.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The independent registered public accounting firm for the Corporation is Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, 1818 Market Street, Suite #2400, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2108.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

The Investment Manager will place orders for portfolio transactions for the Fund with broker-dealer firms giving consideration to the quality, quantity and nature of each firm's professional services. These services include execution, clearance procedures, wire service quotations and statistical and other research information provided to the Fund and the Investment Manager, including quotations necessary to determine the value of the Fund's net assets. Any research benefits derived are available for all clients of the Investment Manager. Since statistical and other research information is only supplementary to the research efforts of the Investment Manager and still must be analyzed and reviewed by its staff, the receipt of research information is not expected to materially reduce its expenses. In selecting among the firms believed to meet the criteria for handling a particular transaction, the Fund or the Investment Manager may (subject always to best price and execution) take into consideration that certain firms provide market, statistical or other research information to the Fund. Securities may be acquired through firms that are affiliated with the Corporation, its Investment Manager, or its Distributor and other principal underwriters acting as agent, and not as principal. Transactions will only be placed with affiliated brokers if the price to be paid by the Fund is at least as good as the price the Fund would pay to acquire the security from other unaffiliated parties.

If it is believed to be in the best interests of the Fund, the Investment Manager may place portfolio transactions with unaffiliated brokers or dealers who provide the types of service (other than sales) described above, even if it means the

Fund will have to pay a higher commission (or, if the dealer's profit is part of the cost of the security, will have to pay a higher price for the security in a so-called "riskless principal" transaction) than would be the case if no weight were given to the broker's or dealer's furnishing of those services. This will be done, however, only if, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, the amount of additional commission or increased cost is reasonable in relation to the value of the services.

If purchases or sales of securities of the Fund and of one or more other clients advised by the Investment Manager are considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities will be allocated among the several clients in a manner deemed equitable to all by the Investment Manager, taking into account the respective size of the Fund and the amount of securities to be purchased or sold. Although it is possible that in some cases this procedure could have a detrimental effect on the price or volume of the security as far as the Fund is concerned, it is also possible that the ability to participate in volume transactions and to negotiate lower brokerage commissions generally will be beneficial to the Fund.

The Directors have adopted certain policies incorporating the standards of Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act issued by the SEC which requires that the commission paid to the Distributor and other affiliates of the Corporation must be reasonable and fair compared to the commissions, fees or other remuneration received or to be received by other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities during a comparable period of time. The rule and procedures also contain review requirements and require the Distributor to furnish reports to the Directors and to maintain records in connection with such reviews.

The Fund does not currently expect to incur any brokerage commission expense on transactions in its portfolio securities because debt instruments are generally traded on a "net" basis with dealers acting as principal for their own accounts without a stated commission. The price of the security, however, usually includes a profit to the dealer.

During each of the fiscal years ended September 2014, 2013, and 2012, the Fund did not effect brokerage transactions with the Distributor or any other affiliated broker.

PURCHASING AND REDEEMING FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund may be purchased and redeemed by customers of broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries ("Service Agents") which have established a shareholder servicing relationship with their customers. These Service Agents are authorized to designate other intermediaries to accept purchase and redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized Service Agent, or authorized designee, accepts the order. Customer orders will be priced at the Fund's net asset value next computed after they are accepted by a Service Agent or authorized designee. Service Agents may impose additional or different conditions on purchases or redemptions of Fund shares and may charge transaction or other account fees. The Service Agent is responsible for transmitting to its customers a schedule of any such fees and information regarding additional or different purchase or redemption conditions. Shareholders who are customers of Service Agents should consult their Service Agent for information regarding these fees and conditions. Amounts paid to Service Agents may include transaction fees and/or service fees, which would not be imposed if shares of the Fund were purchased directly from the Distributor. Service Agents may provide shareholder services to their customers that are not available to a shareholder dealing directly with the Distributor.

Service Agents may enter confirmed purchase and redemption orders on behalf of their customers. If shares of the Fund are purchased in this manner, the Service Agent must receive your investment order before the close of the New York Stock Exchange, and transmit it to the Fund's Transfer Agent prior to a designated time contracted with the Transfer Agent, to receive that day's share price. Proper payment for the order must be received by the Transfer Agent in accordance with settlement instructions agreed upon between the Fund and the Service Agent. Service Agents are responsible to their customers and the Fund for timely transmission of all subscription and redemption requests, investment information, documentation and money.

The Investment Manager and its affiliates provide additional cash payments out of their own resources to financial intermediaries that sell shares of the Fund or provide other services. Such payments are in addition to any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees paid by the Fund. Cash compensation also may be paid to intermediaries for inclusion of the Fund on a sales list or in sales programs. These payments may create an incentive for a financial intermediary or its employees to recommend or sell shares of the Fund to you.

The issuance of shares is recorded on the books of the Fund in full and fractional shares carried to the third decimal place. To avoid additional operating costs and for investor convenience, share certificates will no longer be issued.

Under certain circumstances, an investor may purchase Fund shares by delivering to the Fund securities eligible for the Fund's portfolio. All in-kind purchases are subject to prior approval by the Investment Manager. Prior to sending securities to the Fund with a purchase order, investors must contact the Investment Manager at (808) 988-8088 for verbal approval on the in-kind purchase. Acceptance of such securities will be at the discretion of the Investment Manager based on its judgment as to whether, in each case, acceptance of the securities will allow the Fund to acquire the securities at no more than the cost of acquiring them through normal channels. Fund shares purchased in exchange for securities are issued at the net asset value next determined after receipt of securities and the purchase order. Securities accepted for in-kind purchases will be valued in the same manner as portfolio securities at the value next determined after receipt of the purchase order. Approval of the Investment Manager of in-kind purchases will not delay valuation of the securities accepted for in-kind purchases or Fund shares issued in exchange for such securities. The in-kind exchange, for tax purposes, constitutes the sale of one security and the purchase of another. The sale may involve either a capital gain or loss to the shareholder for federal income tax purposes.

The minimum initial investment for Fund shares is \$10,000.00 and the minimum subsequent purchase amount is \$100.00. This requirement may be waived at the Distributor's discretion.

THE DISTRIBUTOR

Shares of the Fund are offered on a continuous basis through Lee Financial Securities, Inc. 3113 Olu Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-1425 (the "Distributor"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Investment Manager. Pursuant to a Distribution Agreement, the Distributor will purchase shares of the Fund for resale to the public, either directly or through securities dealers and brokers, and is obligated to purchase only those shares for which it has received purchase orders. A discussion of how to purchase and redeem Fund shares and how Fund shares are priced is contained in the Prospectus.

Mr. Lee, Director, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Distributor, Ms. Meyer, Director, Vice President and Assistant Treasurer of the Distributor, Ms. Lee, Director, Vice President and Secretary of the Distributor, and Ms. Foley, Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Distributor, are affiliated with both the Corporation and the Distributor. Under the Distribution Agreement between the Corporation and the Distributor, the Distributor pays the expenses of distribution of Fund shares, including preparation and distribution of literature relating to the Fund and their investment performance and advertising and public relations material. The Corporation bears the expenses of registration of its shares with the SEC and of sending prospectuses to existing shareholders. The Distributor permits its Officers and employees to serve without compensation as Directors and Officers of the Corporation if duly elected to such positions.

The Distribution Agreement continues in effect from year to year if specifically approved at least annually by the shareholders or Directors of the Corporation and by the Corporation's disinterested Directors in compliance with the 1940 Act. The Agreement may be terminated without penalty upon thirty days written notice by either party and will automatically terminate if it is assigned.

Investor Class shares are subject to a Distribution Plan. The amounts payable to the Distributor under the Distribution Plan may not fully reimburse the Distributor for its actual distribution related expenses. Distribution Plan payments are subject to limits under the rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority.

Under the Distribution Plan, the Fund will pay the Distributor for expenditures which are primarily intended to result in the sale of the Fund's shares such as advertising, marketing and distributing the Fund's shares and servicing the Fund's investors, including payments for reimbursement of and/or compensation to brokers, dealers, certain financial institutions, (which may include banks) and other intermediaries for administrative and accounting services for investors who are also their clients. Such third party institutions will receive fees based on the average daily value of the Fund's shares owned by investors for whom the institution performs administrative and accounting services.

The current Distribution Plan was approved on January 19, 2011 and provides that it will continue in full force and effect from year to year so long as such continuance is specifically approved by a vote of the Directors and also by a vote of the disinterested Directors, cast in person at least annually at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Distribution Plan. The Distribution Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent for the services described therein without approval by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting shares of the Fund, and all material amendments of a Distribution Plan must be approved by the Directors and also by the disinterested Directors. The Plan may be terminated at any time by a vote of a majority of the disinterested Directors or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting shares of the Fund. While the Distribution Plan is in effect, selection of the nominees for disinterested Directors is committed to the discretion of the disinterested Directors.

The Distribution Plan provides that the Fund may incur certain expenses which may not exceed a maximum amount equal to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. Under the Distribution Plan, the Distributor is entitled to receive from the Fund a distribution fee, which is accrued daily and paid monthly, of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Distribution Plan obligates the Fund, during the period it is in effect, to accrue and pay to the Distributor on behalf of the Fund the fee agreed to under the Distribution Plan. Payments under the Distribution Plan are tied exclusively to marketing and distribution expenses actually incurred by the Distributor, and the payments may not exceed distribution expenses actually incurred.

The Plan provides that the Distributor must submit quarterly reports to the Directors setting forth all amounts paid under the Distribution Plan and the purposes for which such expenditures were made, together with such other information as from time to time is reasonably requested by the Directors.

Distribution Plan payments by the Fund, by category, for the most recent fiscal year were as follows: Rent \$43,369; Utilities \$6,746; Salaries and Wages \$175,812; Employee Benefits \$13,624; Platform Fees \$3,984; Total \$243,535.

TRANSFER AGENT

Lee Financial Recordkeeping, Inc., 3113 Olu Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-1425, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Investment Manager, serves as transfer agent, dividend disbursing agent and redemption agent pursuant to a Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent Agreement. The current Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent Agreement was approved by the Directors on January 19, 2011. The Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent Agreement is subject to annual renewal by the Directors, including the Directors who are not interested persons of the Corporation or of the Transfer Agent. Pursuant to the Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent Agreement, the Transfer Agent will receive a fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.06 of one percent (0.06%) of the Fund's average daily net assets and will be reimbursed out-of-pocket expenses incurred on the Fund's behalf.

The Transfer Agent acts as paying agent for all Fund expenses and provides all the necessary facilities, equipment and personnel to perform the usual or ordinary services of the Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent, including: receiving and processing orders and payments for purchases of shares, opening stockholder accounts, preparing annual stockholder meeting lists, mailing proxy material, receiving and tabulating proxies, mailing stockholder reports and

prospectuses, withholding certain taxes on nonresident alien accounts, disbursing income dividends and capital distributions, preparing and filing U.S. Treasury Department Form 1099 (or equivalent) for all stockholders, preparing and mailing confirmation forms to stockholders for all purchases and redemptions of the Fund's shares and all other confirmable transactions in stockholders' accounts, recording reinvestment of dividends and distributions of the Fund's shares and causing redemption of shares for and disbursements of proceeds to stockholders. The Transfer Agent has delegated certain of its duties and responsibilities to Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC ("Ultimus") as sub-transfer agent. Ultimus is located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246.

The Shareholder Services Agreement does not duplicate services provided under the Transfer Agent Agreement. Clerical services provided by the Transfer Agent on behalf of the Fund under the Shareholder Services Agreement include personnel as needed, equipment and supplies to respond to and process the shareholder inquiries. Bookkeeping services provided by the Transfer Agent on behalf of the Fund pursuant to the Shareholder Services Agreement, are generally limited to records of transactions and expenditures originating with the Transfer Agent in connection with providing supplemental shareholder services and maintaining shareholder relations and communications. As compensation for its clerical, bookkeeping and shareholder services, the Transfer Agent receives a fee computed daily and payable monthly, at an annualized rate of up to 0.10% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

Fees paid by the Fund for the three most recent fiscal years:

	Transfer Agent <u>Agreement</u>	Shareholder Services <u>Agreement</u>
2014	\$ 97,412	\$162,355
2013	\$102,389	\$170,650
2012	\$ 98,937	\$164,897

Financial Statements

The Financial Statements of the Fund will be audited at least annually by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. The Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014, Financial Highlights for the respective periods presented and the report of Tait, Weller & Baker LLP are incorporated by reference into this SAI. However, no other parts of the 2014 Annual Report to Shareholders are incorporated by reference to this SAI. Shareholders may get copies of the Annual Report free of charge by calling the Corporation at the telephone number on the front page of this SAI or by visiting the Fund's website at www.LeeHawaii.com.

EXHIBIT A

HAWAII MUNICIPAL FUND PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

I. INTRODUCTION

The following represents the Proxy Voting Procedures (“Procedures”) of the Hawaii Municipal Fund (“Fund”). The purpose of these Procedures is to set forth the process by which the Fund will vote proxies related to the assets in its investment portfolio. Under normal circumstances the Fund does not hold any voting securities in its investment portfolio. The Fund may hold money market mutual fund shares under limited circumstances. These Procedures have been approved by the Board of the Fund and may be amended only by the Board.

II. DELEGATION OF VOTING RESPONSIBILITY

The Board hereby delegates its voting responsibilities and duties with respect to proxy votes for portfolio securities to Lee Financial Group Hawaii, Inc. (“Adviser”), provided that voting determinations are made in accordance with proxy voting procedures and guidelines that have been approved by the Board.

III. APPROVAL AND REVIEW OF PROCEDURES

The Adviser has adopted proxy voting procedures and guidelines in connection with the voting of portfolio securities for its clients, as attached hereto as an exhibit. The Board hereby approves such procedures and guidelines.

LEE FINANCIAL GROUP HAWAII, INC.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Lee Financial Group Hawaii, Inc. (“Adviser”) is the investment adviser to Hawaii Municipal Fund (the “Fund”), a series of Lee Financial Mutual Fund, Inc. and certain individuals (“Accounts” and collectively with the Fund “Clients”). Under normal circumstances the Fund is invested in tax-exempt and other permissible fixed income instruments. The Fund may invest in tax-exempt money market instruments, including money market mutual funds under limited circumstances. The Adviser has the authority to vote proxies for the Fund. The Adviser does not have authority to vote proxies for the Accounts. Therefore, under normal circumstances the Adviser does not vote proxies for clients.

Proxies must be voted in the best interest of the Fund. The Guidelines set forth below summarize the Adviser’s position on various issues of concern to investors, and give a general indication of how Fund portfolio securities, specifically money market mutual funds, will be voted on proposals dealing with particular issues. The Guidelines are not exhaustive and do not include all potential voting issues.

In voting proxies, the Adviser is guided by general fiduciary principles. The Adviser will act prudently, solely in the interest of the beneficial owners of the Fund.

II. CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS

The Adviser may be subject to conflicts of interest in the voting of proxies due to business or personal relationships it maintains with persons having an interest in the outcome of certain votes. If the Adviser determines that a particular proxy vote involves a material conflict of interest, it may resolve the conflict of interest in several ways, including, without limitation, voting pursuant to the direction of the Fund’s Board or a committee of the Board or abstaining. Conflicts may arise as to votes involving an investment company’s investment adviser, the underwriter, their affiliates or affiliates of the investment company. In such cases, the Adviser will follow the Guidelines described herein, including the process for handling conflicts.

III. PROXY ADMINISTRATION

The portfolio managers and the compliance officer are primarily responsible for monitoring corporate actions, making voting decisions and ensuring that proxies are submitted timely, consistent with this policy.

A report summarizing each corporate issue and corresponding proxy vote will be available to clients upon request.

IV. GUIDELINES

Mutual Fund Proxies

Election of Directors

Vote the election of directors on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Converting Closed –end Fund to Open End Fund

Vote conversion proposals on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Proxy Contests

Vote proxy contests on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Investment Advisory Agreements

Vote investment advisory agreements on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Approving New Classes or Series of Shares

Generally, vote FOR the establishment of new classes or series of shares.

Preferred Stock Proposals

Vote the authorization for or increase in preferred shares on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

1940 Act Policies

Vote these proposals on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Changing a Fundamental Restriction to a Nonfundable Restriction

Vote these proposals on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Change Fundamental Investment Objective to Nonfundamental

Generally, vote AGAINST proposals to change a funds fundamental investment objective to nonfundamental.

Name Rule Proposals

Vote these proposals on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Disposition of Assets/Termination/Liquidation

Vote these proposals on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Changes to the Charter Document

Vote changes to the charter document on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Changing the Domicile of a Fund

Vote reincorporations on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Change in Fund's Subclassification

Vote these proposals on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Authorizing the Board to Hire and Terminate Subadvisors Without Shareholder Approval

Generally, vote FOR proposals.

Distribution Agreements

Vote these proposals on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Master-Feeder Structure

Generally, vote FOR the establishment of a master-feeder structure.

Changes to the Charter Document

Vote changes to the charter document on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Mergers

Vote merger proposals on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Establish Director Ownership Requirement

Generally, vote AGAINST shareholder proposals for the establishment of a director ownership requirement.

Reimburse Shareholder for Expenses Incurred

Voting to reimburse proxy solicitation expenses should be analyzed on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Terminate the Investment Advisor

Vote to terminate the investment advisor on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

EXHIBIT B

LEE FINANCIAL MUTUAL FUND (the “Fund”)

Policies and Procedures Relating to Selective Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

A. Background

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), the Fund has filed a registration statement on Form N-1A with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). Form N-1A requires the Fund to disclose in its prospectuses and statements of additional information certain information about its policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio securities and any ongoing arrangements to make available information about its portfolio securities. The following policies and procedures describe the circumstances under which the Fund or its investment adviser, Lee Financial Group Hawaii, Inc. (“LFG”), may disclose the Fund’s portfolio securities information. Notwithstanding such policies and procedures, any disclosures of the Fund’s portfolio securities information must be consistent with the antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws and the Fund’s or LFG’s fiduciary duties.

B. Policies and Procedures

1. Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings. The Fund and LFG shall only disclose information concerning securities held in the Fund’s portfolios (such as complete portfolio holdings, top-ten portfolio holdings, asset allocations, sector allocations, as well as other portfolio holdings statistics, hereinafter referred to as “portfolio securities information”) under one or more of the following circumstances:

- (i) No later than 15 calendar days following the end of each calendar quarter, the Fund intends to post the top-ten holdings for the Hawaii Municipal Fund portfolio and the top-ten equity holdings for the Lee Financial Tactical Fund portfolio and other portfolio securities information held by each of the Fund’s portfolios on any website maintained for the Fund or otherwise in a manner available to all shareholders. This information may then be separately provided to any person commencing the day after it is first published on the website. Such information shall remain available on the website at least until the Fund files with the SEC its annual/semiannual shareholder report or quarterly portfolio holdings report that includes such period.
- (ii) The Fund or LFG may disclose the Fund’s portfolio securities holdings information to selected third parties when the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for doing so.
 - (a) Examples of instances in which selective disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio securities information may be appropriate include disclosure for due diligence purposes to an investment adviser that is in merger or acquisition talks with LFG; disclosure to a newly hired investment adviser or sub-adviser prior to its commencing its duties; disclosure to third party service providers of auditing, custody, proxy voting and other services to the Fund; or disclosure to a rating or ranking organization.
- (iii) As required by the federal securities laws, including the 1940 Act, the Fund shall disclose its portfolio holdings in its applicable regulatory filings, including shareholder reports, reports on Form N-CSR or Form N-Q or such other filings, reports or disclosure documents as the applicable regulatory authorities may require.

2. *Confidentiality and Duty not to Trade.* In the event that the Fund or LFG discloses the Fund's portfolio securities information to a selected third party for a legitimate business purpose, such third party shall be required to keep the information confidential and shall not trade on such information.

3. *Prohibition against Compensation.* Neither the Fund, LFG nor any of their affiliated persons (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) shall receive compensation in any form, whether in cash or otherwise, in connection with the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities information.

4. *Persons Authorized to Disclose Information.* With respect to the quarterly disclosure of portfolio holdings on any Fund website, LFG's president or the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer is authorized to prepare and post to any Fund website its portfolio securities information. With respect to any other disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities information, the Fund's President and Treasurer and LFG's president shall be authorized to disclose such information.

5. *Shareholders' Best Interests and Conflicts of Interest.* In order to ensure that the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities information is in the best interests of the Fund's shareholders and to avoid any potential or actual conflicts of interest with LFG, the Fund's principal underwriter or any affiliated person (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) of such entities, the disclosure of any of the Fund's portfolio securities information for legitimate business purposes shall be approved by the Fund's Board of Directors in advance of such disclosure. This requirement shall not apply to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities information to the Fund's existing service providers of auditing, custody, proxy voting and other services to the Fund in connection with the provision of their services to the Fund, to rating or ranking organizations or as otherwise provided herein.

6. *Board Oversight.* The Board shall receive quarterly reports from LFG stating whether disclosures were made concerning the Fund's portfolio securities information, pursuant to these policies and procedures, during the previous quarter, and if so, such report shall describe to whom and under what circumstance such disclosures were made.

EXHIBIT C

LEE FINANCIAL MUTUAL FUND (the “Fund”) Form of Policies and Procedures With Respect to Frequent Purchases and Redemptions

Section I. Policy

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of the Fund has determined that market timing or frequent, short-term trading is not in the best interest of the Fund or its shareholders. In order to deter such trading activity, the Board has determined to limit shareholders in each Fund to six exchanges among the Funds or equivalent purchase and redemption transactions, within a one-year period, other than transactions associated with automatic purchases or redemptions or transactions in omnibus accounts as described below. In order to implement this policy, the Funds are directed to monitor trading activity in the Funds and follow the procedures set forth in Section II. The Board recognizes that the procedures set forth in Section II may differ from the procedures used by various financial intermediaries for similar purposes and it is also recognized that there is no guarantee that the Fund’s administrator (“Administrator”) will be able to identify individual shareholders who may be making frequent, short-term trades or curtail their trading activity.

Section II. Procedures

On a bi-weekly basis (once every two weeks), the Administrator shall determine which accounts have placed large exchanges among the Funds using a specified threshold. Initially, the threshold shall be \$25,000; however, the threshold may be increased or decreased based upon the initial threshold serving as an adequate basis for detection of excessive short-term trading. The account history for every exchange transaction over such threshold shall be reviewed.

If the Administrator determines that an account shows a pattern of excessive trading and/or excessive exchanging among the Funds, the account shall be flagged as a Potential Market Timer (“PMT”) and shall undergo further review. The Administrator may use an independent market timing system to assist in the daily review of Fund accounts.

If after further review, it is determined that a PMT account has exceeded the current trading policy limits or has otherwise engaged in market timing, the Administrator shall take one of the following actions with respect to accounts identified as belonging to the PMT:

Reject additional purchase or exchange orders;
Extend settlement of redemption transactions up to seven days;
Reject all trades in the current PMT account; or
Terminate the selling group agreement with the PMT.

It is understood that it may not be possible to monitor all accounts belonging to the PMT, but reasonable efforts will be made to do so.

The administrator shall notify the Fund’s transfer agent as well as the PMT or, its related financial intermediary, that such action has been taken using procedures adopted by the Administrator that are reasonably designed to document the suspected market timing activity as well as keep the Funds and the Board informed regarding implementation of the frequent trading policy.

For those accounts held in omnibus account arrangements with financial intermediaries, including: broker-dealers; banks, investment advisers; record-keepers; retirement plans; trusts; and fee-based program accounts, where such omnibus accounts generally do not identify customers’ trading activity on an individual basis, the Fund shall seek assurances from the intermediary that it has procedures adequate to monitor and address frequent, short-term trading.