



BAIRD FUNDS, INC.
Statement of Additional Information

Chautauqua Global Growth Fund
(Investor Class: CCGSX)
(Institutional Class: CCGIX)

Chautauqua International Growth Fund
(Investor Class: CCWSX)
(Institutional Class: CCWIX)

December 23, 2016

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated April 4, 2016 of the Chautauqua Global Growth Fund and the Chautauqua International Growth Fund (each a “Fund” and together the “Funds”). Each Fund is a series of Baird Funds, Inc. (the “Company”). This SAI contains additional information about principal strategies and risks already described in the Prospectus, as well as descriptions of non-principal strategies not described in the Prospectus. Copies of the Funds’ Prospectus and, when available, the Annual Report, may be obtained, free of charge, by writing the Funds at 615 East Michigan Street, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701, by calling (toll-free) 1-866-44BAIRD, or on the Funds’ website at www.bairdfunds.com. You should read this SAI together with the Prospectus and retain it for further reference.

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BAIRD FUNDS, INC.

The Company is an open-end, diversified management investment company. Each Fund is a series of common stock of the Company, a Wisconsin corporation that was incorporated on June 9, 2000. The Company is authorized to issue shares of common stock in series and classes. Each series of the Company is currently divided into two classes, an Investor Class and an Institutional Class. The Company also offers nine fixed income funds and four other equity funds that are described in separate Prospectuses and SAIs.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

General Information Regarding the Funds

The investment advisor to each Fund is Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated (the “Advisor”).

As a principal investment strategy, the Chautauqua Global Growth Fund invests primarily in equity securities of both U.S. and non-U.S. companies with medium to large market capitalizations.

As a principal investment strategy, the Chautauqua International Growth Fund invests primarily in equity securities of both U.S. and non-U.S. companies with medium to large market capitalizations.

Note on Percentage Limitations

Whenever an investment objective, policy or strategy of a Fund set forth in the Fund’s Prospectus or this SAI states a maximum (or minimum) percentage of the Fund’s assets that may be invested in any type of security or asset class, the percentage is determined immediately after the Fund’s acquisition of that investment, except with respect to percentage limitations on temporary borrowing and illiquid investments. Accordingly, any later increase or decrease resulting from a change in the market value of a security or in the Fund’s assets (*e.g.*, due to net sales or redemptions of Fund shares) will not cause the Fund to violate a percentage limitation. As a result, due to market fluctuations, cash inflows or outflows or other factors, a Fund may exceed such percentage limitations from time to time.

Sector Exposure and Industry Limitations

The Funds’ investments could be concentrated in one or more economic sectors. Similarly, it is also possible the Funds will have no exposure to one or more economic sectors. An economic sector refers to a large segment of the general economy and is comprised of multiple industries that operate in that segment. Under the Global Industry Classification Standards (“GICS”), an industry classification system developed by S&P in collaboration with Morgan Stanley Capital International Barra, there are 10 economic sectors that comprise nearly all business activity within the economy, including energy, materials, industrials, consumer discretionary, consumer staples, health care, financials, information technology, telecommunication services and utilities. Within each economic sector, there are numerous industries and sub-industries. An industry is a group of companies that conduct similar business activities. A Fund generally will not purchase a security if, as a result, the Fund will have more than 25% of its total assets in a single industry.

Significant exposure to a particular economic sector will present the Funds with special risks associated with that sector. The performance of a particular sector may be vulnerable to general economic conditions, changes in prevailing interest rates, political developments, adverse laws and regulations and their enforcement, social and reputational changes, and the performance of industries and companies within the sector.

ETFs, Other Investment Companies and Index-Based Investments

As a non-principal investment strategy, the Funds may invest in securities issued by other investment companies, including mutual funds, ETFs and closed-end funds, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder and any exemptive relief therefrom. Under the 1940 Act, a Fund generally may not acquire (1) more than 3% of the voting stock of any one investment company, (2) securities of an investment company with a value in excess of 5% of the Fund's total assets or (3) securities of all investment companies with a value in excess of 10% of the Fund's total assets. A Fund may purchase shares of unaffiliated money market funds, ETFs and other mutual funds in excess of these limits as permitted by the 1940 Act and the "fund of funds" rules promulgated thereunder, and, if applicable, an SEC exemptive order. The Funds may invest in money market mutual funds when the stock markets are expected to decline or when attractive equity investments are otherwise unavailable. A Fund may acquire ETFs and other mutual funds as a means of investing cash temporarily in instruments consistent with the Fund's investment objective.

ETFs are investment companies that are bought and sold on a securities exchange. Each share of an ETF represents an undivided ownership interest in the portfolio of stocks held by an ETF. Investments in index-based investments are subject to the same risks as investments in the securities that comprise the index. Index-based, or "passive", ETFs acquire and hold either (i) shares of all of the companies that are represented by a particular index in the same proportion that is represented in the index itself; or (ii) shares of a sampling of the companies that are represented by a particular index in a proportion meant to track the performance of the entire index. Investments in index-based investments are subject to the same risks as investments in the securities that comprise the index. Accordingly, the market price of index-based investments fluctuates in relation to changes in the value of the underlying portfolio of securities.

Index-based ETFs are intended to provide investment results that, before expenses, generally correspond to the price and yield performance of the corresponding market index, and the value of their shares should, under normal circumstances, closely track the value of the index's underlying component stocks. Accordingly, the market price of index-based investments fluctuates in relation to changes in the value of the underlying portfolio of securities. ETFs generally do not buy or sell securities, except to the extent necessary to conform their portfolios to the corresponding index. Because an ETF has operating expenses and transaction costs, while a market index does not, ETFs that track particular indices typically will be unable to match the performance of the index exactly.

In connection with their investment in ETF shares or shares of another investment company, the Funds will incur various costs. As a shareholder of another investment company, a Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, a pro-rata portion of the other investment company's expenses, including advisory fees, and such fees and other expenses will be borne indirectly by the Fund's shareholders. Generally, those fees include, but are not limited to, trustees' fees, operating expenses, licensing fees, registration fees and marketing expenses, each of which will be reflected in the net asset value of an investment company or ETF and, therefore, the shares representing a beneficial interest therein. These expenses would be in addition to the advisory and other expenses that a Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations. The Fund may also realize capital gains or losses when shares of the other investment company are sold, and the purchase and sale of the ETF shares may include a brokerage commission that may result in costs.

Money Market Instruments. As a non-principal investment strategy, the Funds may invest from time to time in "money market instruments," a term that includes, among other things, U.S. government obligations, repurchase agreements, cash, bank obligations, commercial paper, variable amount master

demand notes and corporate bonds with remaining maturities of 13 months or less. These investments are used to help meet anticipated redemption requests or if other suitable securities are unavailable.

Bank obligations include bankers' acceptances, negotiable certificates of deposit and non-negotiable time deposits, including U.S. dollar-denominated instruments issued or supported by the credit of U.S. or foreign banks or savings institutions. Although the Funds will invest in money market obligations of foreign banks or foreign branches of U.S. banks only where the Advisor determines the instrument to present minimal credit risks, such investments may nevertheless entail risks that are different from those of investments in domestic obligations of U.S. banks due to differences in political, regulatory and economic systems and conditions. All investments in bank obligations are limited to the obligations of financial institutions having more than \$1 billion in total assets at the time of purchase, and investments by a Fund in the obligations of foreign banks and foreign branches of U.S. banks will not exceed 20% of the Fund's net assets at the time of purchase. Each Fund may also make interest-bearing savings deposits in commercial and savings banks in amounts not in excess of 5% of its net assets.

Investments by a Fund in commercial paper will consist of issues rated at the time A-1 by S&P, Prime-1 by Moody's or a similar short-term credit rating by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization. In addition, the Funds may acquire unrated commercial paper and corporate bonds that are determined by the Advisor at the time of purchase to be of comparable quality to rated instruments that may be acquired by a Fund as previously described.

The Funds may also purchase variable amount master demand notes which are unsecured instruments that permit the indebtedness thereunder to vary and provide for periodic adjustments in the interest rate. Although the notes are not normally traded and there may be no secondary market in the notes, a Fund may demand payment of the principal of the instrument at any time. The notes are not typically rated by credit rating agencies, but issuers of variable amount master demand notes must satisfy the same criteria as set forth above for issuers of commercial paper. If an issuer of a variable amount master demand note defaulted on its payment obligation, a Fund might be unable to dispose of the note because of the absence of a secondary market and might, for this or other reasons, suffer a loss to the extent of the default. The Funds invest in variable amount master demand notes only when the Advisor deems the investment to involve minimal credit risk.

Borrowings. As a non-principal investment strategy, the Funds may borrow money from banks to the extent allowed (as described below) to meet shareholder redemptions or for other temporary or emergency purposes. Any borrowings by a Fund may not remain outstanding for more than 15 business days. If the securities held by a Fund should decline in value while borrowings are outstanding, the Fund's net asset value will decline in value by proportionately more than the decline in value suffered by the Fund's securities. As a result, a Fund's net asset value may be subject to greater fluctuation until the borrowing is paid off. The Funds have established a line of credit with U.S. Bank National Association ("U.S. Bank"), its custodian bank, by which each Fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes. Each Fund may pledge assets to secure bank borrowings which are limited to 33 1/3% of a Fund's total assets. An unsecured line of credit is available to the Funds for any period during which U.S. Bank is an affiliate of the Funds.

Preferred Stocks. As a non-principal investment strategy, the Funds may invest in preferred stocks. Preferred stocks are securities that represent an ownership interest providing the holder with claims on the issuer's earnings and assets before common stock but after bond owners. Unlike debt securities, the obligations of an issuer of preferred stock, including dividend and other payment obligations, may not typically be accelerated by the holders of such preferred stock on the occurrence of an event of default (such as a covenant default or filing of a bankruptcy petition) or other non-compliance by the issuer with the terms of the preferred stock. Often, however, on the occurrence of any such event of default or non-compliance by the issuer, preferred stockholders will be entitled to gain representation on the issuer's

board of directors or increase their existing board representation. In addition, preferred stockholders may be granted voting rights with respect to certain issues on the occurrence of any event of default. The Funds will limit their investments in preferred stock to no more than 5% of their respective net assets.

Options. As a non-principal investment strategy, the Funds may purchase put and call options for hedging purposes. A Fund will not buy an option when the aggregate premiums on outstanding options held by the Fund exceed 5% of its net assets. Such options may relate to particular securities or to various indices and may or may not be listed on a national securities exchange and issued by the Options Clearing Corporation.

However, options may be more volatile than the underlying securities or indices, and therefore, on a percentage basis, an investment in options may be subject to greater fluctuation than an investment in the underlying securities. In contrast to an option on a particular security, an option on an index provides the holder with the right to make or receive a cash settlement upon exercise of the option. The amount of this settlement will be equal to the difference between the closing price of the index at the time of exercise and the exercise price of the option expressed in dollars, times a specified multiple.

The Funds will engage in unlisted over-the-counter options only with broker-dealers deemed creditworthy by the Advisor. Closing transactions in certain options are usually effected directly with the same broker-dealer that effected the original option transaction. The Funds bear the risk that the broker-dealer will fail to meet its obligations. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary trading market exists for closing out an unlisted option position. Furthermore, unlisted options are not subject to the protections afforded purchasers of listed options by the Options Clearing Corporation, which performs the obligations of its members who fail to perform in connection with the purchase or sale of options.

A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and a writer the obligation to sell, the underlying security or index at the stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option, regardless of the market price of the security. The premium paid to the writer is in consideration for undertaking the obligations under the option contract. A put option gives the purchaser the right to sell the underlying security or index at the stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration date of the option, regardless of the market price of the security or index. Put and call options purchased by a Fund will be valued at the last sale price or, in the absence of such a price, at the mean between bid and asked prices.

The Funds may purchase put options on portfolio securities at or about the same time that the Funds purchase the underlying security or at a later time. By buying a put, a Fund limits the risk of loss from a decline in the market value of the security until the put expires. Any appreciation in the value of and yield otherwise available from the underlying security, however, will be partially offset by the amount of the premium paid for the put option and any related transaction costs. Call options may be purchased by a Fund in order to acquire the underlying security at a later date at a price that avoids any additional cost that would result from an increase in the market value of the security. A call option may also be purchased to increase a Fund's return to investors at a time when the call is expected to increase in value due to anticipated appreciation of the underlying security. Prior to its expiration, a purchased put or call option may be sold in a "closing sale transaction" (a sale by a Fund, prior to the exercise of the option that the Fund has purchased, of an option of the same series), and profit or loss from the sale will depend on whether the amount received is more or less than the premium paid for the option plus the related transaction costs.

In addition, the Funds may sell covered call options listed on a national securities exchange. Such options may relate to particular securities or to various indices. A call option on a security is covered if a Fund owns the security underlying the call or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security

without additional cash consideration (or, if additional cash consideration is required, cash or cash equivalents in such amount as required are segregated or “earmarked” on the Fund’s records) upon conversion or exchange of other securities held by the Fund. A call option on an index is covered if cash or cash equivalents equal to the contract value are segregated or earmarked on the Fund’s records. A call option is also covered if a Fund holds a call on the same security or index as the call written where the exercise price of the call held is (i) equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written; or (ii) greater than the exercise price of the call written provided the difference in cash or cash equivalents is segregated or earmarked on the Fund’s records. The aggregate value of the Fund’s assets subject to covered options written by the Fund will not exceed 5% of the value of its net assets.

A Fund’s obligations under a covered call option written by the Fund may be terminated prior to the expiration date of the option by the Fund executing a closing purchase transaction, which is effected by purchasing on an exchange an option of the same series (*i.e.*, same underlying security or index, exercise price and expiration date) as the option previously written. Such a purchase does not result in the ownership of an option. A closing purchase transaction will ordinarily be effected to realize a profit on an outstanding option, to prevent an underlying security from being called, to permit the sale of the underlying security or to permit the writing of a new option containing different terms. The cost of such a liquidation purchase plus transaction costs may be greater than the premium received upon the original option, in which event a Fund will have incurred a loss in the transaction. An option position may be closed out only on an exchange that provides a secondary market for an option of the same series. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange will exist for any particular option. A covered call option writer, unable to effect a closing purchase transaction, will not be able to sell an underlying security until the option expires or the underlying security is delivered upon exercise with the result that the writer in such circumstances will be subject to the risk of market decline during such period. A Fund will write an option on a particular security only if the Advisor believes that a liquid secondary market will exist on an exchange for options of the same series which will permit the Fund to make a closing purchase transaction in order to close out its position.

By writing a covered call option on a security, a Fund foregoes the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price except insofar as the premium represents such a profit, and it is not able to sell the underlying security until the option expires or is exercised or the Fund effects a closing purchase transaction by purchasing an option of the same series. Except to the extent that a written call option on an index is covered by an option on the same index purchased by a Fund, movements in the index may result in a loss to the Fund; however, such losses may be mitigated by changes in the value of securities held by the Fund during the period the option was outstanding. The use of covered call options will not be a primary investment technique of the Funds. When a Fund writes a covered call option, an amount equal to the net premium (the premium less the commission) received by the Fund is included in the liability section of the Fund’s statement of assets and liabilities. The amount of the liability will be subsequently marked-to-market to reflect the current value of the option written. The current value of the traded option is the last sale price or, in the absence of a sale, the average of the closing bid and asked prices. If an option expires on the stipulated expiration date or if a Fund enters into a closing purchase transaction, the Fund will realize a gain (or loss if the cost of a closing purchase transaction exceeds the net premium received when the option is sold) and the liability related to such option will be eliminated. Any gain on a covered call option on a security may be offset by a decline in the market price of the underlying security during the option period. If a covered call option on a security is exercised, a Fund may deliver the underlying security held by the Fund or purchase the underlying security in the open market. In either event, the proceeds of the sale will be increased by the net premium originally received, and a Fund will realize a gain or loss. Premiums from expired options written by a Fund and net gains from closing purchase transactions are treated as short-term capital gains for federal income tax purposes, and losses on closing purchase transactions are short-term capital losses.

Investing in options is a highly specialized activity that entails greater than ordinary investment risks, including the complete loss of the amount paid as premiums to the writer of the option. Regardless of how much the market price of the underlying security or index increases or decreases, the option buyer's risk is limited to the amount of the original investment for the purchase of the option. Other risks include (i) an imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the securities a Fund holds and the prices of options relating to the securities purchased or sold by the Fund; and (ii) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for an option. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and a transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events.

Foreign Currency Futures Contracts and Related Options. As a non-principal investment strategy, a Fund may purchase or sell foreign currency future contracts, or options thereon. A futures contract is an agreement between two parties to buy or sell a specific amount of an underlying reference instrument (such as a security or commodity) for a specified price on a specified future date. These contracts are traded on exchanges so that, in most cases, either party can close out its position on the exchange for cash without delivering the security or commodity, or other underlying reference instrument. An option on a futures contract (futures option) gives the holder of the option the right to buy or sell a position in a futures contract to the writer of the option at a specified price and on or before a specified expiration date.

A foreign currency futures contract provides for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified quantity of a foreign currency at a specified price and time. A public market exists in futures contracts covering a number of foreign currencies, including the Australian dollar, the Canadian dollar, the British pound, the Japanese yen, the Swiss franc, the Mexican peso, and certain multinational currencies, such as the euro.

Initially, in accordance with the terms of the exchange on which a futures contract is traded, a Fund may be required to deposit with the broker or in a segregated account with the Fund's custodian an amount of cash or cash equivalents, the value of which may vary but is generally equal to 10% or less of the value of the contract. This amount is known as initial margin. The initial margin is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the contract which is returned to the Fund upon termination of the futures contract assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Subsequent payments, called variation margin, to and from the broker, will be made on a daily basis as the price of the underlying foreign currency fluctuates making the long and short positions in the futures contract more or less valuable, a process known as marking to the market.

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts in some strategies can be substantial, due both to the low margin deposits required, and extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss (as well as gain) to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 10% of the value of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a subsequent 10% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a total loss of the margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. A 15% decrease would result in a loss equal to 150% of the original margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the contract were closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the contract.

Risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options on futures include (a) imperfect correlation between the change in value of the foreign currencies held by a Fund and the price of related futures contracts and options on futures purchased or sold by the Fund; and (b) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for futures contracts (or related options) and the resulting inability of the Fund to close open futures positions, which could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to hedge.

Most futures exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of a trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular type of contract, no trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movement during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses, because the limit may prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. Futures contract prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and subjecting some futures traders to substantial losses.

Utilization of futures transactions by a Fund involves the risk of loss by the Fund of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with whom the Fund has an open position in a futures contract of related option. The trading of futures contracts is also subject to the risk of trading halts, suspensions, exchange or clearing house equipment failures, government intervention, insolvency of a brokerage firm or clearing house or other disruptions of normal trading activity, which could at times make it difficult or impossible to liquidate existing positions or to recover excess variation margin payments.

The purchase or sale of an option also entails the risk that changes in the value of the underlying futures contract will not be fully reflected in the value of the option purchased. Depending on the pricing of the option compared to either the futures contract upon which it is based, or upon the price of the foreign currency being hedged, an option may or may not be less risky than ownership of the futures contract or such foreign currency. In general, the market prices of options can be expected to be more volatile than the market prices on the underlying futures contract. Compared to the purchase or sale of futures contracts, however, the purchase of call or put options on futures contracts may frequently involve less potential risk to a Fund because the maximum amount at risk is the premium paid for the options (plus transaction costs). The regulation of futures and options in the U.S. is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to change by governmental or regulatory action.

In connection with a futures transaction, unless the transaction is covered in accordance with the SEC positions, a Fund will segregate or earmark on the Fund's records cash equal to the entire amount at risk (less margin deposits) on a continuous basis. Each Fund's commodities transactions must be made solely for bona fide hedging purposes as defined by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission. In addition, the Fund may invest in commodity interests for other than bona fide hedging purposes if it meets either the 5% trading de minimis test (the "5% Test") or a test based on the net notional value of the Fund's commodities transactions (the "Notional Test"). Under the 5% Test, the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish positions in commodity futures, commodity options or swaps may not exceed 5% of the Fund's net asset value. Under the Notional Test, the aggregate net notional value of commodity futures, commodity options or swaps not used solely for bona fide hedging purposes may not exceed 100% of the Fund's net asset value. The Company has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" in accordance with Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA") and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Each Fund intends to limit its transactions in futures contracts and related options so that it complies with the 5% test.

Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts. As a non-principal investment strategy, the Funds may engage in forward foreign currency exchange contracts. A forward contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency on a specific date in the future. For example, a forward contract may require a Fund to exchange a certain amount of U.S. dollars for a certain amount of Japanese Yen at a

future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are traded in an interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (typically, commercial banks or other financial institutions) and their customers, often have deposit or initial margin requirements, and are consummated without payment of any commissions. In order to assure that a Fund's forward foreign currency exchange contracts are not used to achieve investment leverage, to the extent that such contracts are not "covered" by liquid underlying investments in the respective foreign currency or a "proxy" currency, the Fund will segregate or earmark on the Fund's records liquid assets in an amount at all times equal to or exceeding the Fund's commitments with respect to these contracts. The Funds may engage in a forward contract that involves transacting in a currency whose changes in value are considered to be linked (a proxy) to a currency or currencies in which some or all of the Funds' portfolio securities are or are expected to be denominated.

At or before the maturity of a forward foreign currency exchange contract, a Fund may either sell a portfolio security and make delivery of the currency, or retain the security and offset its contractual obligation to deliver the currency by purchasing a second contract pursuant to which the Fund will obtain, on the same maturity date, the same amount of the currency which it is obligated to deliver. If a Fund retains the portfolio security and engages in an offsetting transaction, the Fund, at the time of execution of the offsetting transaction, will incur a gain or a loss to the extent that movement has occurred in forward foreign currency exchange contract prices. Should forward prices decline during the period between the Fund's entering into a forward contract for the sale of a currency and the date that it enters into an offsetting contract for the purchase of the currency, the Fund will realize a gain to the extent that the price of the currency that it has agreed to sell exceeds the price of the currency that it has agreed to purchase. Should forward prices increase, the Fund will suffer a loss to the extent that the price of the currency it has agreed to purchase exceeds the price of the currency that it has agreed to sell.

Upon maturity of a forward foreign currency exchange contract, a Fund may (a) pay for and receive, or deliver and be paid for, the underlying currency, (b) negotiate with the dealer to roll over the contract into a new forward foreign currency exchange contract with a new future settlement date or (c) negotiate with the dealer to terminate the forward contract by entering into an offset with the currency trader whereby the parties agree to pay for and receive the difference between the exchange rate fixed in the contract and the then-current exchange rate. A Fund also may be able to negotiate such an offset prior to maturity of the original forward contract. There can be no assurance that new forward contracts or offsets will be available to the Funds.

The cost to a Fund of engaging in currency transactions varies with factors such as the currency involved, the length of the contract period and the market conditions then prevailing. Because transactions in currency exchange are usually conducted on a principal basis, no fees or commissions are typically involved. The use of forward foreign currency exchange contracts does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities, but it does establish a rate of exchange that can be achieved in the future. In addition, although forward foreign currency exchange contracts limit the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of a hedged currency, at the same time, they limit any potential gain that might result should the value of the currency increase.

A Fund's ability to dispose of its positions in forward foreign currency exchange contracts will depend on the availability of active markets in such instruments. It is impossible to predict the amount of trading interest that may exist in various types of forward foreign currency exchange contracts.

Foreign Securities and American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). Each Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in foreign equity securities including common stocks, ordinary shares and ADRs. In determining whether a company is a non-U.S. company, the Advisor considers a number of factors, including the company’s jurisdiction of incorporation or organization, the location of the company’s corporate or operational headquarters or principal place of business, the location of the principal trading market for the company’s common stock, the location(s) of a majority of the company’s assets or production of its goods and services, and the locations of the primary sources of the company’s revenues or profits. The Funds may invest in sponsored and unsponsored ADRs. ADRs are receipts issued by a bank or trust company evidencing ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign issuer. ADRs in which the Funds may invest will be listed on a national securities exchange or may trade in the over-the-counter market. ADR prices are denominated in U.S. dollars; the underlying security may be denominated in a foreign currency. The underlying security may be subject to foreign government taxes which would reduce the yield on such securities. Investments in ADRs also involve certain inherent risks, such as political or economic instability of the country of issue, the difficulty of predicting international trade patterns and the possibility of imposition of exchange controls. Such securities may also be subject to greater fluctuations in price than securities of domestic corporations. In addition, there may be less publicly available information about a foreign company than about a domestic company. Foreign companies generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards comparable to those applicable to domestic companies. With respect to certain foreign countries, there is a possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, or diplomatic developments, which could affect investment in those countries.

While “sponsored” and “unsponsored” ADR programs are similar, there are differences regarding ADR holders’ rights and obligations and the practices of market participants. A depositary may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by (or acquiescence of) the underlying issuer; typically, however, the depositary requests a letter of non-objection from the underlying issuer prior to establishing the facility. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of the ADR facility. The depositary usually charges fees upon the deposit and withdrawal of the underlying securities, the conversion of dividends into U.S. dollars, the disposition of non-cash distribution, and the performance of other services. The depositary of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the underlying issuer or to pass through voting rights to ADR holders in respect of the underlying securities.

Sponsored ADR facilities are created in generally the same manner as unsponsored facilities, except that sponsored ADRs are established jointly by a depositary and the underlying issuer through a deposit agreement. The deposit agreement sets out the rights and responsibilities of the underlying issuer, the depositary and the ADR holders. With sponsored facilities, the underlying issuer typically bears some of the costs of the ADR (such as dividend payment fees of the depositary), although ADR holders may bear costs such as deposit and withdrawal fees. Depositories of most sponsored ADRs agree to distribute notices of shareholder meetings, voting instructions, and other shareholder communications and information to the ADR holders at the underlying issuer’s request.

Although the Funds’ investments in foreign companies will primarily consist of companies located in industrialized or developed countries, some foreign companies may be domiciled in or derive substantial revenues from countries in emerging markets, which may be more susceptible to political, social or economic instability in those countries and greater price volatility.

Illiquid Securities. Each Fund may hold up to 15% of the value of its net assets in illiquid securities. In general, illiquid securities are securities that cannot be sold or disposed of within seven days at their approximate market value. Securities that are not registered under the federal securities laws and cannot be sold to the U.S. public because of SEC regulations (known as “restricted securities”) generally are regarded as illiquid securities unless the Advisor determines otherwise. If a Fund should hold more than

15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, the Advisor will consider appropriate steps to protect maximum liquidity, including the orderly sale of illiquid securities. Please note that a considerable period may elapse between a decision to sell such securities and the time when such securities can be sold. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, a Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to sell.

Cash or Similar Investments; Temporary Strategies

As a non-principal investment strategy, under normal market conditions, each Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in cash or similar short-term, investment grade securities such as U.S. government securities, money market mutual funds, repurchase agreements, commercial paper or certificates of deposit. In addition, in limited circumstances, to retain the flexibility to respond promptly to changes in market, economic or political conditions or in the case of unusually large cash inflows or redemptions, the Advisor may invest up to 100% of the Fund's total assets in such investments. When a Fund takes a temporary position, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Cybersecurity Risk

With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Funds are susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (*e.g.*, through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (*i.e.*, efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting the Funds or their service providers have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with a Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value ("NAV"), impediments to trading, the inability of fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting issuers of securities in which a Fund invests, counterparties with which a Fund engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for fund shareholders) and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Funds' service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Funds cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Funds or their shareholders. As a result, the Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted.

Portfolio Turnover

The portfolio turnover rate for a Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of amounts of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the reporting period by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities owned during the reporting period. The calculation excludes all securities, including options, whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition are one year or less. Portfolio turnover may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may be affected by cash requirements for redemption of shares and by requirements which enable the Funds to receive favorable tax treatment. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making portfolio decisions, and the Funds may engage in short-term trading to achieve their respective investment objectives.

Each Fund may sell a portfolio investment soon after its acquisition if the Advisor believes that such a disposition is consistent with attaining the investment objective of a Fund. Portfolio investments may be sold for a variety of reasons, such as a more favorable investment opportunity or other circumstances bearing on the desirability of continuing to hold such investments. A high rate of portfolio turnover (over 100%) may involve correspondingly greater transaction costs, which must be borne directly by a Fund and ultimately by its shareholders. High portfolio turnover may result in the realization of substantial net capital gains. To the extent net short-term capital gains are realized, distributions attributable to such gains will be taxed at ordinary income rates (for noncorporate shareholders, currently as high as 39.6%) for federal income tax purposes.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND LIMITATIONS

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of each Fund cannot be changed without shareholder approval, which requires the approval of a “majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities,” as defined below.

Fundamental Investment Limitations

The Funds are subject to the fundamental investment limitations enumerated in this subsection, which may be changed only by a vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities. A “majority of the outstanding voting securities” of a Fund means the lesser of (1) 67% of the shares of common stock of the Fund represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund is present in person or by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

Each Fund:

1. May not, with respect to 75% of its total assets, purchase the securities of any one issuer (except securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, (i) more than 5% of the Fund’s total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer, or (ii) the Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer.
2. May (i) borrow from banks for temporary or emergency purposes (but not for leveraging or the purchase of investments), and (ii) make other investments or engage in other transactions permissible under the 1940 Act, which may involve a borrowing, including borrowing through reverse repurchase agreements, provided that the combination of (i) and (ii) shall not exceed 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund’s total assets (including the amount borrowed), less the Fund’s liabilities (other than borrowings). If the amount borrowed at any time exceeds 33 1/3% of the Fund’s total assets, the Fund will, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays, holidays and any longer permissible period), reduce the amount of the borrowings such that the borrowings do not exceed 33 1/3% of the Fund’s total assets. The Fund may also borrow money from other persons to the extent permitted by applicable laws.
3. May not issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.
4. May not act as an underwriter of another issuer’s securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities.

5. May not purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of other securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling options, futures contracts or other derivative instruments, or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities).

6. May not make loans if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets would be lent to other persons, except through (i) purchases of debt securities or other debt instruments, or (ii) engaging in repurchase agreements.

7. May not purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result, 25% or more of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of issuers, the principal business activities of which are in the same industry.

8. May not purchase or sell real estate, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prohibit the Fund from purchasing or selling securities or other instruments backed by real estate or of issuers engaged in real estate activities).

With respect to Fundamental Investment Limitation No. 2, "any longer permissible period" means any longer period authorized by the SEC in accordance with Section 18(f)(1) of the 1940 Act and "applicable laws" means the 1940 Act, any rule, regulation or exemptive order thereunder or SEC staff interpretation thereof.

Under the 1940 Act, in addition to borrowing from banks, the Funds may borrow from other persons an additional amount not exceeding 5% of its total assets for temporary purposes. The Funds do not intend to borrow from parties other than banks.

With respect to Fundamental Investment Limitation No. 3, the 1940 Act permits a Fund to enter into options, futures contracts, forward contracts, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements provided that these types of transactions are covered in accordance with SEC positions. Under SEC staff interpretations of the 1940 Act, such derivative transactions will not be deemed "senior securities" if the Funds segregate or earmark assets on the Funds' records or otherwise cover their obligations to limit the Funds' risk of loss, such as through offsetting positions.

With respect to Fundamental Investment Limitation No. 7, the Advisor determines industry classifications for a Fund in accordance with the Global Industry Classification Standards, an industry classification system developed by Standard & Poor's Corporation in collaboration with Morgan Stanley Capital International, or other classification sources maintained and developed by third parties. In the absence of such classification, or if the Advisor determines in good faith based on its own analysis that the economic characteristics affecting a particular issuer make it more appropriate to be considered engaged in a different industry, the Advisor may classify an issuer accordingly. Thus, the composition of an industry may change from time to time. A Fund may be concentrated in a sector but will not be concentrated in any industry. There is no limitation with respect to instruments issued or guaranteed by the United States, any state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia or any of their authorities, agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions even though the proceeds from the sale of those instruments by such governmental authorities may be used to fund projects in particular industries. For purposes of Fundamental Investment Limitation No. 7, investment companies are not considered to be part of any industry and, to the extent a Fund invests its assets in underlying investment companies, 25% or more of the Fund's total assets may be indirectly exposed to a particular industry or group of industries through its investment in one or more underlying investment companies.

Unless noted otherwise, if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from a change in a Fund's assets (*i.e.*, due to cash inflows or redemptions) or in market value of the investment or the Fund's assets will not constitute a violation of that restriction. This does not, however, apply to the borrowing policy set forth above.

Non-Fundamental Investment Limitations

The following are the Funds' non-fundamental operating policies, which may be changed by the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") without shareholder approval.

Each Fund may not:

1. Sell securities short, unless the Fund owns or has the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short, or unless it covers such short sale as required by the current rules and positions of the SEC or its staff, and provided that transactions in options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, or other derivative instruments are not deemed to constitute selling securities short.
2. Purchase securities on margin, except that the Fund may obtain such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions; and provided that margin deposits in connection with futures contracts, options on futures contracts, or other derivative instruments shall not constitute purchasing securities on margin.
3. Purchase securities of other investment companies except in compliance with the 1940 Act and applicable state law.
4. Make any loans, other than loans of portfolio securities, except through (i) purchases of debt securities or other debt instruments, or (ii) repurchase agreements.
5. Borrow money except from banks or through reverse repurchase agreements or mortgage dollar rolls.

Each Fund's non-fundamental investment policies listed above may be changed with the approval of the Board. Unless noted otherwise, if a percentage restriction set forth in the Funds' Prospectus or this SAI is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from a change in the Funds' assets (*i.e.*, due to cash inflows or redemptions) or in market value of the investment or the Funds' assets will not constitute a violation of that restriction. This does not, however, apply to the borrowing policy set forth above.

NET ASSET VALUE

Shares of the Funds are sold on a continual basis at the net asset value ("NAV") next computed following receipt of an order in proper form by a dealer, the Funds' distributor, Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated (the "Distributor"), or U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the "Transfer Agent"). Shares of the Funds may be purchased or redeemed only on days the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open.

The NAV per share for each class of shares of a Fund is determined as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (currently, 3:00 p.m., Central time), Monday through Friday, except on days the NYSE is not open. The NYSE is closed on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. The NAV per share of a Fund is calculated separately for the Investor Class shares and Institutional Class shares by adding the value of all portfolio securities and other assets per class (including interest or dividends accrued, but not yet collected), subtracting the liabilities, and dividing the result by the number of outstanding shares of that class. The result, rounded to the nearest cent, is the NAV per share.

When determining NAV, expenses are accrued and applied daily. Common stocks and other equity-type securities are valued at the last sales price on the national securities exchange (other than NASDAQ) on which such securities are primarily traded, and with respect to equity securities traded on NASDAQ, such securities are valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. However, securities traded on a national securities exchange (including NASDAQ) for which there were no transactions on a given day, and securities not listed on a national securities exchange (including NASDAQ), are valued at the average of the most recent bid and asked prices. Debt securities are generally valued using prices provided by an independent pricing service, which uses valuation methods such as matrix pricing and other analytical pricing models, market transactions and dealer quotations. Debt securities purchased with a remaining maturity of 60 days or less are valued as described above, unless an evaluated price is not available, in which case such security is valued at acquisition cost plus or minus any amortized discount or premium, or, if the Advisor does not believe amortized cost is reflective of the value of the security, the security is priced at fair value as described below. Investments in mutual funds are valued at their stated NAV. Any securities or other assets for which market quotations are not readily available or are not priced by an independent pricing service are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Advisor in accordance with procedures approved by the Board. In accordance with such procedures, when the primary pricing service does not provide a fully-evaluated price for a particular debt security, or has discontinued pricing a security, the Advisor may obtain prices from an alternative independent pricing service. If a secondary pricing service does not provide a price for the security, the security may be valued using a price provided by a dealer who was the underwriter for the issuance of the security or who makes a market in that security or similar securities. If prices from an alternative independent pricing service or dealer quotes are unavailable or deemed to be unreliable, fair value will be determined by a valuation committee of the Advisor. In certain limited circumstances, such as when a new issue debt security is not priced by a pricing service or a dealer, the security may be temporarily valued by the Advisor using a methodology approved by the Board. In determining fair value, the valuation committee applies valuation methods approved by the Board and takes into account all relevant factors and available information. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and there is no single standard for determining a security's fair value. As a result, different mutual funds could reasonably arrive at a different fair value for the same security. It is possible that the fair value determined for a security is materially different from the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security or from the values that other mutual funds may determine.

The calculation of the NAV of a Fund may not take place contemporaneously with the determination of the prices of portfolio securities used in such calculation. Events affecting the values of portfolio securities that occur between the time their prices are determined and the closing of the NYSE (normally 3:00 p.m. Central time), and at other times, may not be reflected in the calculation of NAV of the Funds.

Trading in Foreign Securities. Trading in foreign securities may be completed at times that vary from the closing of the NYSE. In computing its NAV, each Fund values foreign securities at the latest closing price on the principal exchange on which it is traded immediately prior to the closing of the NYSE. Certain foreign currency exchange rates also may be determined at the latest rate prior to the closing of the NYSE. Foreign securities quoted in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at current rates. The passage of time between when the foreign exchanges or markets close and when the Funds compute their NAVs could cause the value of foreign securities to no longer be representative or accurate, and as a result, may necessitate that such securities be fair valued. Accordingly, for foreign securities, the Funds may use an independent pricing service to fair value price the security as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE. As a result, a Fund's value for a security may be different from the last sale price (or the latest bid price).

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

Fees for Certain Shareholder Services. Broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries may be paid by the Advisor or the Distributor for advertising, distribution or shareholder services. These payments may be in addition to any amounts paid by the Funds under the distribution and shareholder servicing plan adopted by the Board (see “Distribution Plan,” below) or any amounts paid by the Funds for sub-transfer agency or other administrative services. Depending on the terms of the particular account, broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries also may charge their customers fees for automatic investment, redemption and other services provided. Such fees may include, for example, account maintenance fees, compensating balance requirements or fees based upon account transactions, assets or income. The intermediaries are responsible for providing information concerning these services and any charges to any customer who must authorize the purchase of Fund shares prior to such purchase.

Suspension of Redemption Right. Under the 1940 Act, the Funds may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment for shares during any period when (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted by applicable rules and regulations of the SEC; (b) the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (c) the SEC has by order permitted such suspension; or (d) an emergency exists as determined by the SEC. The Funds may also suspend or postpone the recording of the transfer of their shares upon the occurrence of any of the foregoing conditions.

Redemption in Kind. The Company has filed an election pursuant to Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act which provides that, with respect to redemptions which the Company has the right to satisfy in assets other than cash, each Fund is obligated to redeem shares solely in cash up to \$250,000 or 1% of the NAV of the class of shares of the Fund being redeemed, whichever is less, for any one shareholder within a 90-day period. Any redemption beyond this amount may be made in assets other than cash. If so requested by a redeeming shareholder and subject to the Fund’s approval, redemptions in-kind may be made entirely in securities. For federal income tax purposes, redemptions in kind are taxed in the same manner as redemptions made in cash.

Involuntary Redemptions. In addition to the situations described in the Funds’ Prospectus under “General Transaction Policies,” a Fund may redeem shares involuntarily when appropriate under the 1940 Act, such as to reimburse the Fund for any loss sustained by reason of the failure of a shareholder to make full payment for shares purchased by the shareholder or to collect any charge relating to a transaction effected for the benefit of a shareholder which is applicable to Fund shares as provided in the Funds’ Prospectus.

Exchange Privilege. By use of the exchange privilege, shareholders authorize the Transfer Agent to act on exchange instructions received in writing or by telephone from any person representing himself to be the shareholder, or, in some cases, the shareholder’s registered representative or account representative of record, and believed by the Transfer Agent to be genuine. The Transfer Agent’s records of such instructions are binding. The exchange privilege may be modified or terminated at any time upon notice to shareholders.

Shares in the Fund from which the shareholder is withdrawing an investment will be redeemed at the NAV per share next determined on the date of receipt and such redemption will result in a taxable capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes, unless the shares are held by a tax-exempt investor or are held in a tax-deferred arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account (“IRA”). Shares of the new mutual fund series of the Company into which the shareholder is investing will be purchased at the NAV per share next determined after acceptance of the request by the Fund’s Transfer Agent in accordance with the policies for accepting investments. Exchanges of shares will be available only in states where they may legally be made.

Automatic Investment Plan. The Investor Class and Institutional Class shares of each Fund offer an Automatic Investment Plan whereby a shareholder may automatically make purchases of shares of the Fund on a regular, monthly basis (\$100 minimum per transaction). Under the Automatic Investment Plan, a shareholder's designated bank or other financial institution debits a preauthorized amount from the shareholder's account each month or quarter and applies the amount to the purchase of Fund shares. The Automatic Investment Plan must be implemented with a financial institution that is a member of the Automated Clearing House. No service fee is currently charged by a Fund for participation in the Automatic Investment Plan.

The Automatic Investment Plan permits an investor to use "Dollar Cost Averaging" in making investments. Instead of trying to time market performance, a fixed dollar amount is invested in Fund shares at predetermined intervals. This may help investors reduce their average cost per share because the agreed upon fixed investment amount allows more Fund shares to be purchased during periods of lower Fund share prices and fewer Fund shares to be purchased during periods of higher Fund share prices. In order to be effective, Dollar Cost Averaging should usually be followed on a sustained, consistent basis. Investors should be aware, however, that Fund shares bought using Dollar Cost Averaging are purchased without regard to their price on the day of investment or to market trends. Dollar Cost Averaging does not assure a profit and does not protect against losses in a declining market. In addition, while investors may find Dollar Cost Averaging to be beneficial, it will not prevent a loss if an investor ultimately redeems his Fund shares at a price that is lower than their purchase price.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan. The Funds offer shareholders a Systematic Withdrawal Plan, which allows a shareholder who owns shares of a Fund worth at least \$5,000 at current NAV at the time the shareholder initiates the Systematic Withdrawal Plan to designate that a fixed sum (\$50 minimum per transaction) be distributed to the shareholder or as otherwise directed at regular intervals.

In-Kind Payments. Payment for shares of a Fund may, in the discretion of the Fund, be made in the form of securities that are permissible investments for the Fund as described in its Prospectus. For further information about this form of payment, contact the Funds (toll-free) at 1-866-44BAIRD. In connection with an in-kind securities payment, a Fund will require, among other things, that the securities be valued on the day of purchase in accordance with the pricing methods used by the Fund; that the Fund receives satisfactory assurances that it will have good and marketable title to the securities received by it; that the securities be in proper form for transfer to the Fund; that adequate information be provided to the Fund concerning certain tax matters relating to the securities; and that the amount of the purchase be at least \$1,000,000. You may realize a taxable capital gain or loss on the contributed securities at the time of the in-kind securities payment.

Individual Retirement Accounts. The Company has a plan (the "Traditional IRA") available for use by individuals with earned income who wish to use shares of a Fund as a funding medium for individual retirement saving. However, except for rollover contributions, an individual who has attained, or will attain, age 70 ½ before the end of the taxable year may only contribute to a Traditional IRA for his or her non-working spouse under age 70 ½.

The Company also has available a Roth Individual Retirement Account (the "Roth IRA") for retirement saving for use by individuals with earned income. For 2016, a single individual with adjusted gross income of up to \$132,000 may contribute to a Roth IRA (for married couples filing jointly, the adjusted gross income limit is \$194,000), and contributions may be made even after the Roth IRA owner has attained age 70 ½, as long as the account owner has earned income.

The Company permits certain employers (including self-employed individuals) to make contributions to employees' Traditional IRAs if the employer establishes a Simplified Employee Pension ("SEP") plan.

Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees of Small Employers (Investor Class Only). The Company also has available a simplified tax-favored retirement plan for employees of small employers (a “SIMPLE IRA Plan”). If an employer establishes a SIMPLE IRA Plan, contributions under the SIMPLE IRA Plan are made to eligible employees’ SIMPLE Individual Retirement Accounts (“SIMPLE IRAs”). Each eligible employee may choose to defer a percentage of his or her pre-tax compensation to the employee’s SIMPLE IRA. The employer must generally make an annual matching contribution to the SIMPLE IRA of each eligible employee equal to the employee’s salary reduction contributions, up to a limit of 3% of the employee’s compensation. Alternatively, the employer may make an annual non-discretionary contribution to the SIMPLE IRA of each eligible employee equal to 2% of each employee’s compensation.

In the SIMPLE IRA Plan and in Traditional and Roth IRAs, distributions of net investment income and net capital gains will be automatically reinvested.

The foregoing brief descriptions are not complete or definitive explanations of the SIMPLE IRA Plan, the Traditional IRA, or the Roth IRA available for investment in the Funds. Any person who wishes to establish a retirement plan account may do so by contacting the Funds (toll-free) at 1-866-44BAIRD. The complete plan documents and applications will be provided to existing or prospective shareholders upon request, without obligation. The Company recommends that investors consult their attorneys or tax advisors to determine if the retirement programs described herein are appropriate for their needs.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Company’s Articles of Incorporation authorize the Board to issue an indefinite number of shares of common stock, \$.01 par value per share, which is classified into a total of 15 series (two of which are listed below) (a “series” or “Fund”). Each series is divided into two classes designated as Investor Class shares and Institutional Class shares (each, a “Class”) and consists of the number of shares set forth in the table below:

Class of Common Stock	Fund in which Stock Represents Interest	Number of Authorized Shares
Investor Class	Chautauqua Global	Indefinite
Institutional Class	Growth Fund	Indefinite
Investor Class	Chautauqua International	Indefinite
Institutional Class	Growth Fund	Indefinite

The remaining series of common stock representing interests in 13 other investment portfolios are described in separate SAIs. The Board may classify or reclassify any particular class of shares into one or more additional series or classes. Each share of common stock of each class is entitled to one vote, and each share is entitled to participate equally in distributions of net investment income and net capital gains by the respective class of shares and in the residual assets of the respective class in the event of liquidation. However, each class of shares bears its own expenses, and the Investor Class has exclusive voting rights on matters pertaining to the distribution and shareholder servicing plan (see “Distribution Plan,” below).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING TAXES

Each Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code, and to distribute its income to shareholders each year so that the Fund itself generally will be relieved of federal income and excise taxes. However, if a Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company and was unable to obtain relief from such failure: (1) the Fund would be taxed at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders; and (2) shareholders would be taxed as if they received dividends from a corporation, although corporate shareholders could be eligible for the dividends-received deduction and non-corporate shareholders could be eligible for qualified dividend income treatment. This double taxation would increase the cost of investing in a Fund for shareholders and would make it more economical for shareholders to invest directly in securities held by the Fund instead of investing indirectly in such securities through the Fund.

If more than 50% of the value of a Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of stock and securities in foreign corporations, the Fund will be eligible to, and may, file an election with the IRS that would enable the Fund's shareholders, in effect, to receive the benefit of the foreign tax credit with respect to any income taxes paid by the Fund to foreign countries and U.S. possessions. Pursuant to the election, the Fund would treat those foreign taxes as distributions paid to its shareholders, and each shareholder would be required to (i) include in gross income, and treat as paid by him, his proportionate share of those taxes, (ii) treat his share of those taxes and of any distribution paid by the Fund that represents income from foreign countries or U.S. possessions as his own income from those sources, and (iii) either deduct the taxes deemed paid by him in computing his taxable income or, alternatively, claim the foreign tax credit against his federal income tax. If a Fund makes this election, it will report to its shareholders shortly after each taxable year their respective share of income from sources within, and taxes paid to, foreign countries and U.S. possessions. The Code may limit a shareholder's ability to claim a foreign tax credit. Shareholders who elect to deduct their portion of the Fund's foreign taxes rather than take the foreign tax credit must itemize deductions on their income tax returns.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), the United States imposes a 30% withholding tax on certain payments made to certain foreign entities. This withholding tax could affect a Fund's return on its investments in foreign securities and affect a shareholder's return if the shareholder holds its Fund shares through a foreign intermediary subject to FATCA.

Each Fund is required to report to the IRS the cost basis of shares acquired by certain shareholders on or after January 1, 2012 ("covered shares") when the shareholder sells, exchanges or redeems such shares. These requirements do not apply to shares held through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA or to shares held by tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, corporations (other than S corporations), banks, credit unions, and certain other entities and governmental bodies. Shares acquired before January 1, 2012 ("non-covered shares") are treated as if held in a separate account from covered shares. The Funds are not required to determine or report a shareholder's cost basis in non-covered shares and are not responsible for the accuracy or reliability of any information provided for non-covered shares.

The cost basis of a share is generally its purchase price adjusted for distributions, returns of capital, and other corporate actions. Cost basis is used to determine whether the sale, exchange or redemption of a share results in a gain or loss. If you sell, exchange or redeem covered shares during any year, then the Fund will report the gain/loss, cost basis, and holding period of such shares to the IRS and you on Form 1099.

A cost basis method is the method by which a Fund determines which specific covered shares are deemed to be sold, exchanged or redeemed when a shareholder sells, exchanges or redeems less than its entire holding of Fund shares and has made multiple purchases of Fund shares on different dates at differing net

asset values. If a shareholder does not affirmatively elect a cost basis method, a Fund will use the average cost method, which averages the basis of all Fund shares in an account regardless of holding period, and shares sold, exchanged or redeemed are deemed to be those with the longest holding period first. Each shareholder may elect in writing (and not over the telephone) any alternate IRS-approved cost basis method to calculate the cost basis in its covered shares. The default cost basis method applied by the Funds or the alternate method elected by a shareholder may not be changed after the settlement date of a sale, exchange or redemption of Fund shares.

If you hold Fund shares through a financial intermediary (or another nominee), please contact that broker or nominee with respect to the reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

You are encouraged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of these cost basis reporting rules and, in particular, which cost basis calculation method you should elect.

Capital Loss Carryovers

If a Fund incurs net capital losses in future taxable years, those losses will be carried forward to subsequent taxable years without expiration until used in their entirety, and the losses will retain their character as short-term or long-term.

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

Under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, the business and affairs of the Company (including the Funds) are managed under the direction of the Board. The Board is responsible for acting on behalf of the shareholders.

The Company does not normally hold shareholders' meetings except when required by the 1940 Act or the Wisconsin Business Corporation Law (WBCL). Under the 1940 Act, shareholder meetings are required to vote on director nominees, to approve an investment advisory agreement and to change fundamental investment policies. Under the Company's By Laws, the Company is not required to hold an annual meeting in any year in which the 1940 Act does not require a shareholder vote to elect directors, approve the Company's investment advisory agreement, ratify the independent auditors or approve the Company's distribution agreement.

Board Leadership Structure

The Board is comprised of four Independent Directors – John W. Feldt, Frederick P. Stratton, Jr., Marlyn J. Spear and G. Frederick Kasten, Jr. – and one Interested Director – Cory L. Nettles. Mr. Kasten, an Independent Director, serves as Chairman of the Board. The Board has established two standing committees – the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee. Ms. Spear, an Independent Director, serves as the Chair of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee are each comprised entirely of Independent Directors. In accordance with the fund governance standards prescribed by the SEC under the 1940 Act, the Independent Directors on the Nominating Committee select and nominate all candidates for Independent Director positions.

Each Director was appointed to serve on the Board because of his or her experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills as set forth in the subsection "Director Qualifications," below. The Board reviews its leadership structure regularly. The Board believes that its leadership structure is appropriate and effective in light of the size of the Company, the nature of its business and industry practices.

The Board's role is one of oversight rather than management. The Board's committee structure assists with this oversight function. The Board's oversight extends to the Funds' risk management processes. Those processes are overseen by Fund officers, including the President, Treasurer, Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"), who regularly report to the Board on a variety of matters at Board meetings.

The Advisor reports to the Board, on a regular and as-needed basis, on actual and possible risks affecting the Funds and the Company as a whole. The Advisor reports to the Board on various elements of risk, including investment, credit, liquidity, valuation, operational and compliance risks, as well as any overall business risks that could impact the Fund.

The Board has appointed the CCO who reports directly to the Independent Directors, meets quarterly in executive session with the Independent Directors and participates in the Board's regular meetings. In addition, the CCO presents an annual report to the Board in accordance with the Funds' compliance policies and procedures. The CCO, together with other Fund officers, regularly discusses risk issues affecting the Company during Board meetings. The CCO also provides updates to the Board on the operation of the Funds' compliance policies and procedures and on how these procedures are designed to mitigate risk. Finally, the CCO and/or representatives of the Advisor's legal department report to the Board in the event any material risk issues arise in between Board meetings.

Directors and Officers

Directors and officers of the Company, together with information as to their principal business occupations during the last five years and other information, are shown in the following table. Each officer and Director holds the same positions with the Company and the Funds.

Name, Address and Age (as of 12/31/15)	Position(s) Held with the Company	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director During Past 5 Years
Independent Directors					
G. Frederick Kasten, Jr. c/o Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated 777 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 76	Independent Director and Chairman	Indefinite; Since September 2000	Retired; Chairman, the Advisor (January 2000-December 2005); Chairman and CEO, the Advisor (January 1998-January 2000); President, Chairman and CEO, the Advisor (June 1983-January 1998); President, the Advisor (January 1979-January 1983).	15	Director of Regal-Beloit Corporation, a manufacturing company (1995-2011).

Name, Address and Age (as of 12/31/15)	Position(s) Held with the Company	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director During Past 5 Years
John W. Feldt c/o Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated 777 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 73	Independent Director	Indefinite; Since September 2000	Retired; Senior Vice President-Finance, University of Wisconsin Foundation (1985-2006); Vice President-Finance, University of Wisconsin Foundation (1980-1985); Associate Director, University of Wisconsin Foundation (1967-1980).	15	Director of Thompson IM Funds, Inc., a mutual fund complex (3 portfolios), since 1987; Trustee of Nakoma Mutual Funds, a mutual fund complex (1 portfolio) (2006-2011).
Frederick P. Stratton, Jr. c/o Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated 777 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 76	Independent Director	Indefinite; Since May 2004	Retired; Chairman Emeritus, Briggs & Stratton Corporation, a manufacturing company, since 2003; Chairman of the Board, Briggs & Stratton Corporation (2001-2002); Chairman and CEO, Briggs & Stratton Corporation (1986-2001).	15	Director of Weyco Group, Inc., a men's footwear distributor, since 1976; Director of Wisconsin Energy Corporation and its subsidiaries, Wisconsin Electric Power Company and Wisconsin Gas LLC (1987-2012).
Marlyn J. Spear, CFA c/o Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated 777 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 62	Independent Director	Indefinite; Since January 2008	Chief Investment Officer, Building Trades United Pension Trust Fund, since July 1989; Investment Officer, Northwestern Mutual Financial Network (1988-1989); Assistant Vice-President, Firststar Trust Company (1978-1987); Financial Analyst, Harco Holdings, Inc. (1976-1978).	15	Management Trustee of AFL-CIO Housing Investment Trust, a mutual fund complex (1 portfolio), since 1995.

Name, Address and Age (as of 12/31/15)	Position(s) Held with the Company	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director During Past 5 Years
Interested Director					
Cory L. Nettles* Generation Growth Capital, Inc. 411 East Wisconsin Ave. Suite 1710 Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 45	Interested Director	Indefinite; Since January 2008	Managing Director, Generation Growth Capital, Inc., a private equity fund, since March 2007; Of Counsel, Quarles & Brady LLP, a law firm, since January 2005; Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Commerce (January 2003 – January 2005).	15	Director of Weyco Group, Inc., a men's footwear distributor, since 2007; Director of Associated Banc-Corp, since 2013.

* Mr. Nettles is considered an "interested person" of the Company (as defined in the 1940 Act) because of his association with the law firm, Quarles & Brady LLP, which provides legal services to the Advisor. The legal services that Quarles & Brady LLP has provided to the Advisor include litigation, real estate, trademark and miscellaneous securities related matters that did not relate to the Company or the Fund. The Advisor has invested in and may in the future invest in private equity funds managed by Generation Growth Capital, Inc., a company of which Mr. Nettles is affiliated, through its division, Baird Capital.

Name, Address and Age (as of 12/31/15)	Position(s) Held with the Company	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Officers			
Mary Ellen Stanek 777 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 59	President	Re-elected by Board annually; Since September 2000	Managing Director, the Advisor, and Chief Investment Officer, Baird Advisors, a department of the Advisor, since March 2000; Director, Baird Kailash Group, LLC, since December 2013.
Charles B. Groeschell 777 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 62	Vice President	Re-elected by Board annually; Since January 2010	Managing Director, the Advisor, and Senior Portfolio Manager, Baird Advisors, a department of the Advisor, since February 2000.

Name, Address and Age (as of 12/31/15)	Position(s) Held with the Company	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Angela M. Palmer 777 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 43	Chief Compliance Officer and AML Compliance Officer	Re-elected by Board annually; Since March 2014	Chief Compliance Officer, the Advisor, since March 2014; Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer since May 2015; Director, the Advisor since July 2014; Senior Vice President, the Advisor (March 2014-July 2014); Chief Compliance Officer RIAs US, BMO Financial Group (January 2013-March 2014); Chief Compliance Officer Institutional RIAs (March 2012-January 2013); Vice President BMO Harris Bank N.A. (July 2011-March 2014); Chief Compliance Officer, Taplin, Canida & Habacht, LLC (December 2008-March 2014); Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President M&I Investment Management Corp. (June 2006-May 2012); Assistant Secretary, M&I Investment Management Corp. (April 2010-May 2012); Vice President, Marshall & Ilsley Trust Company N.A. (June 2006-August 2012).
Terrance P. Maxwell 777 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 55	Treasurer	Re-elected by Board annually; Since March 2015	Chief Financial Officer, the Advisor, since March 2015; Manager, Greenhouse Funds, LP, an affiliate of the Advisor, since April 2014; Trustee, Investors Real Estate Trust, since November 2013; Director of Corporate Development and Strategic Investment, the Advisor (May 2014 – March 2015); Lecturer at University of Wisconsin – Madison (August 2006 – May 2010) and (August 2011 – May 2014); consultant and Director of Flatirons Solutions, a portfolio company of Baird Capital Partners (April 2011 – June 2012).
Charles M. Weber 777 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 52	Secretary	Re-elected by Board annually; Since September 2005	Senior Associate General Counsel, the Advisor, since January 2013; Managing Director, the Advisor, since January 2009; Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary, Baird Kailash Group, LLC, since July 2013; Associate General Counsel, the Advisor (July 2005-December 2012).
Peter J. Hammond 777 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 52	Vice President	Re-elected by Board annually; Since August 2012	Senior Vice President, the Advisor, since March 2012; Vice President, Baird Kailash Group, LLC, since July 2013; Executive VP and Chief Administrative Officer, UMB Fund Services (September 1996-March 2012).

Name, Address and Age (as of 12/31/15)	Position(s) Held with the Company	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Dustin J. Hutter 777 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 39	Assistant Treasurer	Re-elected by Board annually; Since February 2011	Director of Finance Services, the Advisor, since August 2015; Treasurer, Baird Kailash Group, LLC, since July 2013; Director of Reporting and Analysis, Capital Markets Finance, the Advisor (February 2013-August 2015); Senior Vice President, the Advisor (January 2011-January 2013); First Vice President, the Advisor (January 2008-December 2010); Vice President, the Advisor (January 2006-December 2007); Assistant Controller, the Advisor (January 2006-January 2013).
Andrew D. Ketter 777 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 41	Assistant Secretary	Re-elected by Board annually; Since February 2011	Associate General Counsel, the Advisor, since September 2010; Director, the Advisor, since July 2014; Senior Vice President, the Advisor (January 2014-June 2014); First Vice President, the Advisor (September 2010-December 2013); Associate, Quarles & Brady LLP, a law firm (September 2002-August 2010).

Director Qualifications

The following is a brief discussion of the experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills that led to the Board's conclusion that each individual identified below is qualified to serve as a Director of the Company.

John W. Feldt. Mr. Feldt has served as a Director of the Company since September 2000. He serves as an independent director of Thompson IM Funds, Inc., a mutual fund complex with three portfolios. He also served as an independent trustee of Nakoma Mutual Funds, a mutual fund complex with one portfolio, from March 2006 to November 2011. While employed with the University of Wisconsin Foundation, Mr. Feldt served as Senior Vice President-Finance from 1985 to 2006, as Vice President-Finance from 1980 to 1985 and as Associate Director from 1967 to 1980. Through his experience as a director and trustee of mutual funds and his business experience, Mr. Feldt is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Frederick P. Stratton, Jr. Mr. Stratton has served as a Director of the Company since May 2004. He also serves as an independent director of Weyco Group, Inc., a men's footwear distributor. He served as an independent director of Wisconsin Energy Corporation and its subsidiaries, Wisconsin Electric Power Company and Wisconsin Gas LLC from 1987 to 2012. Mr. Stratton has served as Chairman Emeritus of Briggs & Stratton Corporation, a manufacturing company, since 2003. At Briggs & Stratton Corporation, he also served as Chairman from 2001 to 2002 and Chairman and CEO from 1986 to 2001. While at Briggs & Stratton Corporation, Mr. Stratton had management responsibilities for the company's retirement trust assets. In addition, prior to joining Briggs & Stratton Corporation, he spent eight years as an investment analyst and was a CFA charterholder. Through his board experience with mutual funds and public companies and his business experience, Mr. Stratton is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Marlyn J. Spear, CFA. Ms. Spear has served as a Director of the Company since January 2008. She serves as Management Trustee of AFL-CIO Housing Investment Trust, a mutual fund complex with one portfolio, since 1995 and as Chief Investment Officer of the Building Trades United Pension Trust Fund since 1989. She served as Investment Officer of Northwestern Mutual Financial Network from 1988 to 1989, as Assistant Vice President of Firststar Trust Company from 1978 to 1987 and as Financial Analyst of Harco Holdings, Inc. from 1976 to 1978. Ms. Spear has earned the Chartered Financial Analyst designation. Through her experience as a director and trustee of mutual funds and her business experience, Ms. Spear is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

G. Frederick Kasten, Jr. Mr. Kasten has served as a Director and Chairman of the Company since September 2000. He also served as an independent director of Regal-Beloit Corporation, a manufacturing company from 1995 to 2011. Mr. Kasten has held numerous positions with the Advisor including Chairman from 2000 to 2005, Chairman and CEO from 1998 to 2000, President, Chairman and CEO from 1983 to 1998, and President from 1979 to 1983. Through his board experience with mutual funds and public companies and his business experience, Mr. Kasten is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Cory L. Nettles. Mr. Nettles has served as a Director of the Company since January 2008. He serves as an independent director of Weyco Group, Inc., a men's footwear distributor, and Associated Banc-Corp. He previously served as a director of The PrivateBank, a financial institution from January 2007 to October 2010. Mr. Nettles has served as Managing Director of Generation Growth Capital, Inc., a private equity fund, since 2007. He has been Of Counsel at Quarles & Brady LLP, a law firm, since 2005. Mr. Nettles served as Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Commerce from 2003 to 2005 and as a senior advisor to Baird Capital, a division of the Advisor from February 2011 to January 2012. Through his experience with investment funds and public companies, his employment experience and his legal training and practice, Mr. Nettles is experienced with financial, accounting, legal, regulatory and investment matters.

Board Committees

The Board has two standing committees — an Audit Committee and a Nominating Committee. The Audit Committee is responsible for advising the full Board with respect to accounting, auditing and financial matters affecting the Company and meets at least semi-annually. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, the Audit Committee met two times. John W. Feldt, Marlyn J. Spear and Frederick P. Stratton, Jr., all of whom are Independent Directors, comprise the Audit Committee.

The Nominating Committee is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees to serve as Directors of the Company and meets as often as it deems necessary. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, the Nominating Committee met once. John W. Feldt, Marlyn J. Spear and Frederick P. Stratton, Jr., all of whom are Independent Directors, comprise the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee will consider properly qualified candidates for the Board submitted by shareholders. Shareholders who wish to recommend a Director nominee may do so by submitting the appropriate information about the candidate to the Company's Secretary.

A Valuation Committee, which is not comprised of members of the Board, was established by the Board. The Valuation Committee is responsible for (1) monitoring the valuation of Fund securities and other investments; and (2) as required, determining the fair value of securities and other investments of the Funds when market prices are not readily available or are deemed to be inaccurate or prices are not otherwise provided by a third-party pricing service approved by the Board or an independent dealer, after considering all relevant factors. The Valuation Committee's fair value determinations are subsequently reported to the Board. The Valuation Committee meets as necessary when a price is not readily available.

Board Compensation

For the fiscal year 2016, each Director will receive an annual fee of \$80,000, plus \$7,000 per Board meeting attended (\$3,000 per meeting attended by telephone). In addition, each Director is reimbursed by the Company for travel and other expenses incurred in connection with attendance at such meetings. Committee members do not receive additional compensation for committee meetings attended. Officers of the Funds receive no compensation or expense reimbursement from the Company or the Advisor for serving in such capacity, except that the Advisor pays compensation to Angela M. Palmer for her services as Chief Compliance Officer of the Funds. Neither the Company nor the Funds maintain any deferred compensation, pension or retirement plans, and no pension or retirement benefits are accrued as part of Company or Fund expenses. For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2016, the Directors are estimated to receive the following compensation from the Funds and other series of the Company:

Name of Director	Aggregate Compensation from the Funds	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Funds and Fund Complex Paid to Directors⁽¹⁾
John W. Feldt	\$9,857	\$0	\$0	\$44,905
G. Frederick Kasten, Jr.	\$9,857	\$0	\$0	\$44,905
Marlyn J. Spear	\$9,857	\$0	\$0	\$44,905
Frederick P. Stratton, Jr.	\$9,857	\$0	\$0	\$44,905
Cory L. Nettles	\$9,857	\$0	\$0	\$44,905

⁽¹⁾ Compensation shown in the above table represents estimated compensation paid directly by the Funds and other series of the Company for fiscal 2016. Estimated aggregate compensation to be received by the Directors for overseeing all series of the Company, including the other funds within the Fund Complex (not discussed in this SAI), total \$115,000 for each Director.

Board Ownership of the Funds

As of the date of this SAI, the officers and Directors of the Company did not own any shares of the Funds.

As of December 31, 2015, the Directors beneficially owned the following amounts (by dollar range) in the Fund Complex (*Note: the Directors only own Institutional Class shares*):

Name of Director	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities Beneficially Owned in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Director in Family of Investment Companies
John W. Feldt	Over \$100,000
Marlyn J. Spear	Over \$100,000
Frederick P. Stratton, Jr.	Over \$100,000
G. Frederick Kasten, Jr.	Over \$100,000
Cory L. Nettles	Over \$100,000

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund. A control person is one who owns, beneficially or through controlled companies, more than 25% of the voting securities of a Fund or who acknowledges the existence of control. Shareholders with a controlling interest could affect the outcome of proxy voting or the direction of the management of a Fund. There are no principal shareholders or control persons of the Funds as of the date of this SAI.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Subject to the general supervision of the Board, the Advisor is responsible for, makes decisions with respect to, and places orders for all purchases and sales of portfolio securities for each Fund.

Equity securities are generally bought and sold in brokerage transactions placed on U.S. stock exchanges or in the over-the-counter market in exchange for negotiated brokerage commissions. Accordingly, the cost of transactions may vary among different brokers. With respect to over-the-counter transactions, the Advisor will normally deal directly with dealers who make a market in the securities involved except in those circumstances where better prices and execution are available elsewhere.

Fixed income securities purchased and sold by the Funds are generally traded in the over-the-counter market on a net basis (*i.e.*, without commission) through dealers, or otherwise involve transactions directly with the issuer of an instrument. The cost of securities purchased from underwriters includes an underwriting commission or concession, and the prices at which securities are purchased from and sold to dealers include a dealer's mark-up or mark-down.

The Funds may participate, if and when practicable, in bidding for the purchase of portfolio securities directly from an issuer in order to take advantage of the lower purchase price available to members of a bidding group. A Fund will engage in this practice, however, only when the Advisor in its sole discretion, believes such practice to be in the Fund's interests.

The investment advisory agreement between the Company and the Advisor provides that, in executing portfolio transactions and selecting brokers or dealers, the Advisor will seek to obtain the most favorable prices and at reasonable commission rates. In assessing the best overall terms available for any transaction, the Advisor shall consider factors it deems relevant, including the breadth of the market in the security, the price of the security, the financial condition and execution capability of the broker or dealer, and the reasonableness of the commissions, if any, both for the specific transaction and on a continuing basis. In addition, as permitted by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the advisory agreement authorizes the Advisor to cause the Funds to pay commissions for research and brokerage services, a practice commonly referred to as "soft dollars." The Advisor has adopted a soft dollar policy requiring it to undertake a three-step analysis to determine whether a research product or service falls within the Section 28(e) safe harbor. First, the Advisor must determine whether the product or service constitutes eligible research services under Section 28(e). Second, the Advisor must determine whether the product or service actually provides lawful and appropriate assistance in the performance of the Advisor's investment decision-making responsibilities. Third, the Advisor must make a good faith determination that the amount of the commissions paid by the Funds and other clients of the Advisor is reasonable in light of the value of the research and brokerage products and services provided by the broker-dealer effecting the transaction.

The types of research services that generally are considered eligible under Section 28(e) and that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the Advisor in performing its investment decision-making responsibilities may consist of advice, either directly or through publications or writings, as to the value of securities or the advisability of purchasing or selling securities; or analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, as well as political factors and other topics related to securities and financial markets. Typical items that qualify as eligible research include: research reports analyzing the historical or prospective performance of a particular company or stock; discussions with research analysts regarding the advisability of investing in securities; meetings with corporate executives arranged by a broker-dealer to obtain oral reports on the performance of a company; seminars and conferences to the extent they provide substantive content relating to issuers, industries or securities; portfolio analysis software; financial, trade, industry and investment-related

publications marketed to a narrow audience; and market, economic, political, company-specific and other data providing substantive content. The research services may be proprietary research offered by the broker or dealer executing a trade or research offered by third parties through the executing broker or dealer.

Some broker-dealers indicate the amount of commissions they expect to receive in exchange for the provision of a particular research service. Although the Advisor does not agree to direct a specific amount of commissions to a firm in that circumstance, they maintain internal procedures (described in the paragraphs below) to identify the broker-dealers that provide the Advisor with research services and the value of those research services, and seek to direct sufficient commissions to ensure the continued receipt of research services they feel are valuable.

The Advisor seeks to allocate brokerage commissions to broker-dealers in a way that, in the Advisor's judgment, reflects the quality and consistency of service provided by broker-dealers and research service providers. At the beginning of each year, a commission budget is established. The Advisor's investment professionals then jointly determine which broker-dealers will be eligible to execute client transactions and establish a target commission amount for each such broker-dealer based upon the total commission budget. The Advisor's investment professionals periodically review and vote on or rank the broker-dealers and their services throughout the year, generally at least semi-annually. When voting or ranking the broker-dealers, the Advisor's investment professionals generally take into consideration the following criteria: execution quality, trade errors, quality of research, and access to analysts and company management. Each vote or ranking is followed by an analysis of the vote or rankings and performance trends. The Advisor then makes adjustments to target commission amounts, if any, and adds or removes broker-dealers based upon the voting results. The Advisor's managed account trading desk takes the commission budget and voting into consideration, as part of the Advisor's obligation to seek best execution, when selecting broker-dealers to execute portfolio transactions for the Funds and the Advisor's other clients. To the extent more than one broker-dealer is considered capable of providing best execution for a particular transaction, the Advisor may direct the transaction to a broker-dealer based upon the target commission amounts then in effect.

Supplementary research information received from broker-dealers or research providers is in addition to, and not in lieu of, services required to be performed by the Advisor does not reduce the advisory fees payable to it by the Funds. The Board will periodically review the commissions paid by the Funds to consider whether the commissions paid over representative periods of time appear to be reasonable in relation to the benefits inuring to the Funds. Research services furnished by firms through which a Fund effects its securities transactions may be used by the Advisor in servicing all of the firm's accounts; not all of such services may be used by the Advisor in connection with the Fund. It is possible that certain of the supplementary research or other services received will primarily benefit one or more other accounts for which investment discretion is exercised. Conversely, a Fund may be the primary beneficiary of the research or services received as a result of portfolio transactions effected for such other account(s).

Brokerage may not be allocated based on the sale of Fund shares. The Board, including a majority of the Independent Directors, has adopted policies and procedures designed to ensure that the selection of brokers is not influenced by considerations about the sale of Fund shares.

Portfolio securities will not be purchased from or sold to (and savings deposits will not be made in and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements will not be entered into with) the Advisor, or an affiliated person of the Advisor (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act), acting as principal. However, pursuant to SEC rules, the Funds may engage the Advisor or an affiliate of the Advisor to act as broker in connection with purchases or sales of portfolio securities effected on an agency basis. To date, the Funds have not done so. The Funds will not purchase securities during the existence of any underwriting or selling group

relating thereto of which the Advisor or an affiliated person is a member, except to the extent permitted by the SEC. The Funds may purchase securities through underwritings in which U.S. Bank or an affiliate is a participant in accordance with the Funds' affiliated underwriting procedures, which generally require that the participating U.S. Bank affiliate be carved out from any compensation related to an affiliated Fund participation in the offering.

The Advisor manages numerous accounts in addition to the Funds and many of those accounts hold and invest in the same securities as the Funds. The Advisor allocates investment opportunities across the Funds and the firm's other similarly managed accounts in a fair and equitable manner, with no account(s) being favored over others. In making investment allocations, the Advisor considers the clients' investment goals and restrictions, uninvested cash, sector and issuer diversification, anticipated cash flows, risk tolerances, portfolio size and other relevant factors. The Funds generally do not invest in initial public offerings of equity securities, so allocations of new issues are usually not required.

The Advisor may, when appropriate, aggregate purchases or sales of securities and allocate such trades among multiple client accounts, including the Funds. The Advisor will aggregate orders when it believes it will be advantageous to do so, such as the possibility of obtaining more favorable execution and prices. However, in some instances, bunching an order for a Fund with orders for other client accounts may adversely affect the price paid or received by the Fund or the size of the position obtained or sold by the Fund because the Fund's order is being shared with other accounts. Aggregated orders that can only be partially filled will typically be allocated on a pro rata basis, subject to de minimis requirements. Each account participating in an aggregated order will receive the same average price.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

Advisory Services

Investment Advisor

Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated

Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated ("Baird"), located at 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53202, is the investment advisor to the Funds. Baird is owned indirectly by its employees through several holding companies. Baird is owned directly by Baird Financial Corporation ("BFC"). BFC is, in turn, owned by Baird Holding Company ("BHC"). BHC is owned by Baird Financial Group, Inc. ("BFG"), which is the ultimate parent company of Baird. Employees of Baird own substantially all of the outstanding stock of BFG.

Baird serves as investment advisor to the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement dated September 29, 2000, as amended (the "Advisory Agreement").

The Advisory Agreement has an initial two year term beginning on its effective date and will continue in effect, year-to-year, subject to the annual approval by the Board or by vote of a majority of each Fund's outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act). Each annual renewal must also be approved by the separate vote of a majority of the Independent Directors, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement was approved with respect to the Funds by the Independent Directors on February 23, 2016. The Advisory Agreement terminates in the event of assignment and generally may be terminated by either party if certain conditions are met, without penalty, on a 60-day notice.

Under the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor supervises the management of each Fund's investments and business affairs, subject to the supervision of the Board. The Advisor has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by it in connection with its advisory activities. These expenses do not include the cost of securities and other investments purchased or sold for the Fund and do not include brokerage commissions and any other transaction charges. Brokerage commissions and other transaction charges are included in the cost basis of the securities and other investments.

As compensation for its advisory services, each Fund pays to the Advisor a monthly management fee at the annual rate of 0.85% of the average daily NAV. From time to time, the Advisor may voluntarily waive all or a portion of its management fee for the Funds. As described in the Prospectus, the Advisor has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse Fund expenses so as to limit the total annual fund operating expenses, including interest expense and fees and expenses incurred by the Funds in connection with the Funds' investments in other investment companies and excluding taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary items to an annual rate of 1.05% for the Institutional Class and 1.30% for the Investor Class, through April 30, 2018. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor can recapture any expenses or fees it has waived or reimbursed within a three-year period, if the expense ratios in those future years are less than the limits specified above and less than the limits in effect at that future time. However, the Funds are not obligated to pay any such waived fees more than three years after the end of the fiscal year in which the fees were waived or reimbursed.

The Advisor may act as an investment advisor and administrator to other persons, firms, or corporations (including investment companies), and may have numerous advisory clients in addition to the Funds.

Proxy Voting Policies

The Board has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures that delegate the authority to vote proxies to the Advisor, subject to the supervision of the Board. The Board has also authorized the Advisor to retain a third party proxy voting service, such as ISS, to provide recommendations on proxy votes. Each of the Advisor's proxy voting policies and procedures provide that the Advisor will typically vote proxies in accordance with the recommendations made by ISS, and in the best interest of clients and Fund shareholders. However, because ISS' guidelines do not address all potential voting issues and do not necessarily correspond to the Advisor's opinions, there may be instances where the Advisor may not vote strictly according to ISS' guidelines. In such a case, the Advisor will submit the matter to the Advisor's proxy voting committee.

In situations where the Advisor's interests conflict, or appear to conflict, with client interests, the proxy voting committee will take one of the following steps to resolve the conflict:

- Vote the securities in accordance with a pre-determined policy based upon the recommendations of an independent third party, such as ISS;
- Refer the proxy to the client or a fiduciary of the client for voting purposes;
- With respect to the Advisor, vote the securities in accordance with the best interest of clients, as determined in good faith by the committee, without consideration of any benefit to the Advisor, or their affiliates; or
- If the securities are held by a Fund, disclose the conflict to the Board and obtain the Fund's direction as to how to vote the proxies (which shall be determined by a majority of the Independent Directors).

Each Fund's proxy voting record for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 will be available without charge, either upon request, by calling toll free, 1-866-44BAIRD, or by accessing the Funds' website at www.bairdfunds.com, or both; and by accessing the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Code of Ethics

The Company, the Advisor and the Distributor have adopted a joint written Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. The Code of Ethics governs the personal securities transactions of directors, officers and employees who may have access to current trading information of the Funds. The Code of Ethics permits such persons to invest in securities for their personal accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds, subject to certain restrictions. The Code of Ethics includes pre-clearance, reporting and other procedures to monitor personal transactions and ensure that such transactions are consistent with the best interests of the Funds.

Fund Administration

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC ("USBFS") provides administrative personnel and services (including blue sky services) to the Company and the Funds. Administrative services include, but are not limited to, providing equipment, telephone facilities, various personnel, including clerical and supervisory, and computers as is necessary or beneficial to provide compliance services to the Funds and the Company. USBFS is an affiliated person of an affiliated person at the Company due to the affiliation with U.S. Bank described below.

Custodian

U.S. Bank National Association ("U.S. Bank"), 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as custodian of the Funds' assets. U.S. Bank is currently considered an "affiliated person" of the Company for purposes of the 1940 Act as a result of certain of U.S. Bank's fiduciary accounts for which it has investment authority and/or voting authority collectively acquiring 5% or more of the shares of the Baird Aggregate Bond Fund, a separate series of the Company, the shares of which are offered through a separate prospectus. Under the Custody Agreement between U.S. Bank and the Funds (the "Custody Agreement"), U.S. Bank has agreed to (i) maintain separate accounts in the name of the Funds; (ii) make receipts and disbursements of money on behalf of the Funds; (iii) collect and receive all income and other payments and distributions on account of a Fund's portfolio investments; (iv) respond to correspondence from shareholders, security brokers and others relating to its duties; and (v) make periodic reports to the Company concerning the Funds' operations. U.S. Bank may, at its own expense, open and maintain a custody account or accounts on behalf of the Funds with other banks or trust companies, provided that U.S. Bank shall remain liable for the performance of all of its duties under the Custody Agreement notwithstanding any delegation. U.S. Bank and USBFS are affiliates. U.S. Bank and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with service providers of mutual funds in which the Funds may invest. Subcustodians may provide custodial services for assets of the Funds held outside the U.S.

Transfer Agent

USBFS, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent for the Funds under a transfer agent servicing agreement. As transfer and dividend disbursing agent, USBFS has agreed to (i) issue and redeem shares of the Funds; (ii) make dividend payments and other distributions to shareholders of the Funds; (iii) respond to correspondence by Fund shareholders and others relating to its duties; (iv) maintain shareholder accounts; and (v) make periodic reports to the Funds.

Fund Accounting

In addition, the Funds have entered into a Fund accounting servicing agreement with USBFS pursuant to which USBFS has agreed to maintain the financial accounts and records of the Funds in compliance with the 1940 Act and to provide other accounting services to the Funds.

Financial Intermediaries

From time to time, the Funds may pay, directly or indirectly, amounts to financial intermediaries that provide transfer-agent type and/or other administrative services relating to the Funds to their customers or other persons who beneficially own interests in the Funds, such as participants in 401(k) plans. These services may include, among other things, sub-accounting services, transfer agent-type services, answering inquiries relating to the Funds, transmitting, on behalf of the Funds, proxy statements, annual reports, updated prospectuses and other communications regarding the Funds, and related services as the Funds or the intermediaries' customers or such other persons may reasonably request.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Manager of the Funds

As described in the Prospectus under "Portfolio Manager," the portfolio manager listed below is responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund and, unless otherwise indicated, is jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the other accounts set forth in the following table.

The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by the portfolio manager as of December 31, 2015. The number of accounts listed in the following table includes accounts managed by the Advisor on a wrap-fee basis.

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance (in millions)
<u>Brian Beitner</u>				
Other Registered Investment Companies	2	\$295.5	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	3	\$104.7	0	\$0
Other Accounts	7	\$322.5	1	\$91.5

The Advisor and its individual portfolio managers advise multiple accounts for numerous clients. In addition to the Funds, these accounts may include separate accounts, collective trusts, and a portion of a state 529 education savings plan portfolio. The Advisor manages potential conflicts of interest between the Funds and other types of accounts through trade allocation policies and oversight by the Advisor's investment management departments and compliance department. Allocation policies are designed to address potential conflicts of interest in situations where two or more funds and/or other accounts participate in investment transactions involving the same securities.

Compensation of Portfolio Manager

The Advisor compensates portfolio managers with a base salary and an annual incentive bonus (including a minimum guaranteed bonus based on the base salary). A portfolio manager's base salary is generally a fixed amount based on level of experience and responsibilities. A portfolio manager's bonus is determined primarily by pre-tax investment performance of the accounts, including the Funds, and the revenues and overall profitability of the Advisor and in certain cases, the revenues from and retention of accounts managed by a particular portfolio manager. Performance is measured relative to the appropriate benchmark's long and short-term performance, measured on a one-three-five-year basis, as applicable, with greater weight given to long-term performance. Portfolio managers may own and may be offered an opportunity to purchase or sell common stock in the Advisor, Baird Holding Company or Baird Financial Corporation. Portfolio managers may also own and may be offered an opportunity to purchase or sell shares in private equity offerings sponsored by the Advisor.

Ownership of Fund Shares by Portfolio Manager

As of the date of this SAI, the portfolio manager beneficially owned the following amounts (by dollar range) in the Funds.

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the:</u>	
	<u>Global Growth Fund</u>	<u>International Growth Fund</u>
Brian Beitner	Over \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000

DISTRIBUTOR

Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated, 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53202, also serves as the principal distributor for shares of the Funds pursuant to a Distribution Agreement with the Company dated September 26, 2000, as amended (the "Distribution Agreement"). The Distributor is registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and each state's securities laws and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The offering of the Funds' shares is continuous. The Distribution Agreement provides that the Distributor, as agent in connection with the distribution of Fund shares, will use its best efforts to distribute the Funds' shares. As compensation for its services under the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor may retain all or a portion of the Rule 12b-1 fees payable under the Distribution and Shareholder Servicing Plan, discussed below.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Board, including a majority of the Independent Directors, adopted a Distribution and Shareholder Servicing Plan (the "Plan") for the Investor Class shares of the Funds pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. The Plan authorizes payments by a Fund in connection with the distribution of Investor Class shares at an annual rate of 0.25% of the Fund's average daily NAV attributable to the Investor Class. Payments may be made by a Fund under the Plan for the purpose of financing any activity primarily intended to result in the sale of Investor Class shares of the Fund. Such activities typically include advertising; compensation for sales and sales marketing activities of financial service agents and others, such as dealers or distributors; shareholder account servicing; and production and dissemination of prospectuses and sales and marketing materials. To the extent any activity is one which a Fund may finance without the Plan, the Fund may also make payments to finance such activity outside of the Plan and not subject to its limitations. The Plan is a "compensation plan" which means that payments under the Plan are based upon a percentage of average daily net assets attributable to the Investor Class regardless of the amounts actually paid or expenses actually incurred by the Distributor; however, in no

event, may such payments exceed the maximum allowable fee. It is, therefore, possible that the Distributor may realize a profit in a particular year as a result of these payments. The Plan increases the Investor Class' expenses from what they would otherwise be. A Fund may engage in joint distribution activities with other Baird Funds and to the extent the expenses are not allocated to a specific Baird Fund, expenses will be allocated based on the Fund's net assets.

Administration of the Plan is regulated by Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, which requires that the Board receive and review at least quarterly reports concerning the nature and qualification of expenses which are made, that the Board, including a majority of the Independent Directors, approve all agreements implementing the Plan and that the Plan may be continued from year-to-year only if the Board, including a majority of the Independent Directors, concludes at least annually that continuation of the Plan is likely to benefit shareholders.

Interests of Certain Persons

With the exception of the Advisor, in its capacity as the Funds' investment advisor and principal underwriter of Fund shares, no "interested person" of a Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, and no director of the Company has or had a direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or any related agreement.

Anticipated Benefits to the Funds

The continuation of the Plan will be approved annually by the Board, including a majority of the directors who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Funds and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or any related agreements. The Board has determined that the Plan is likely to benefit Investor Class shares by providing an incentive for brokers, dealers and other financial intermediaries to engage in sales and marketing efforts on behalf of the Funds and to provide enhanced services to Investor Class shareholders.

Shareholder Servicing and Revenue Sharing Payments

The Distributor, out of its own resources and without additional cost to the Funds or their shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or other compensation to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries who market and sell shares of the Funds and/or who provide various administrative, sub-accounting and shareholder services. These payments are in addition to the 12b-1 fees payable out of Fund assets to firms that sell Investor Class shares. The payments may specifically be made in connection with the inclusion of the Funds in certain programs offered by broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries, invitations to conferences and seminars held or sponsored by those firms, access to branch offices and sales representatives of those firms and opportunities to make presentations and provide information to them. Payments may be structured as a flat fee, a percentage of net sales or net assets (or a combination thereof) or a fee based on the number of underlying client accounts. The Distributor currently has agreements with the following firms, under which the Distributor makes ongoing payments in lieu of, or in addition to, the 12b-1 fee: Benefit Plans Administrators (BPA), BMO Harris Bank, BNY Mellon, Charles Schwab, Edward Jones & Co., Fidelity (National Financial), Great West Life, J.P. Morgan Retirement Plan Services, LPL Financial, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney, Merrill Lynch (Financial Data Services), Morningstar Investment Services, Pershing, Prudential, Raymond James, TIAA-CREF, UBS, U.S. Bank National Association, Vanguard and Wells Fargo. In some circumstances, the Funds may directly pay the intermediary for performing sub-transfer agency and related services to customers of financial intermediaries who hold shares of the Funds through omnibus accounts.

The Advisor may also pay cash or non-cash compensation to sales representatives of broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries in the form of occasional gift, meals and entertainment, and pay for exhibit space or sponsorships at regional or national events of broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries.

Referral Program

As indicated in the Prospectus, the Distributor has a referral program under which it may pay compensation to registered representatives of the Distributor for their efforts in selling Institutional Class shares of the Funds. Such compensation will not exceed 0.10% per year of the value of the Institutional Class share accounts for which the registered representative is responsible. In addition, registered representatives of the Distributor may receive payments under the Plan with respect to distribution and shareholder services for Investor Class shares of the Funds.

The prospect of receiving, or the receipt of additional payments or other compensation as described above may provide the Distributor's registered representatives with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the Funds and other mutual funds whose affiliates offer similar compensation over the sale of shares of mutual funds that do not make such payments.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE POLICY

The Funds do not provide or permit others to provide information about the Funds' portfolio holdings to any third party on a selective basis, except as permitted by the Company's policy regarding disclosure of portfolio holdings (the "Disclosure Policy"). Pursuant to the Disclosure Policy, the Company, or the Advisor may disclose information about the Funds' portfolio holdings only in the following circumstances:

- Each Fund discloses its portfolio holdings by mailing its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders approximately two months after the end of the fiscal year and six-month period. In addition, the Company discloses the portfolio holdings of each Fund as of the end of the first and third fiscal quarters by filing Form N-Q with the SEC and as of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters by filing Form N-CSR with the SEC within 10 calendar days after mailing its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders.
- The Funds' full portfolio holdings (showing number of shares and dollar values) as of quarter-end are posted on the Company's website no earlier than thirty (30) calendar days after month-end.
- The Funds may also provide portfolio holdings information to various ratings agencies, consultants, broker-dealers, investment advisers, financial intermediaries, investors and others, upon request, so long as such information, at the time it is provided, is posted on the Company's website or otherwise publicly available.

A Fund may elect to not post its portfolio holdings on the Company's website as described above if the Fund has a valid business reason for doing so. If a Fund makes such an election, the Fund's portfolio holdings cannot be selectively disclosed to any person until such information is filed with the SEC or posted to the Company's website.

In limited circumstances, for the business purposes described below, the Funds' portfolio holdings may be disclosed to, or known by, certain third parties in advance of being filed with the SEC or their publication on the Company's website.

- The Advisor may disclose Fund portfolio holdings to the Funds' service providers (administrator, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and independent pricing service) in connection with the fulfillment of their duties to the Funds. These service providers are required by contract with the Funds to keep such information confidential and not use it for any purpose other than the purpose for which the information was disclosed.
- The Advisor may disclose Fund portfolio holdings to persons who owe a fiduciary duty or other duty of trust or confidence to the Funds, such as the Funds' legal counsel and independent registered public accounting firm.
- Disclosure of portfolio holdings as of a particular date may be made in response to inquiries from consultants, prospective clients or other persons, provided that the recipient signs a confidentiality agreement prohibiting disclosure and misuse of the holdings information.

The Company is prohibited from entering into any other arrangements with third parties to disclose information regarding the Funds' portfolio securities without (1) prior approval of the Advisor's legal and compliance departments; and (2) the execution of a confidentiality agreement by the third parties. No compensation or other consideration may be received by the Funds or the Advisor in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings in accordance with this policy.

The Board has delegated to the CCO the responsibility to monitor the foregoing policy and to address any violations thereof. The CCO reports to the Board and the Board reviews any disclosures of Fund portfolio holdings outside of the permitted disclosures described above on a quarterly basis to ensure that disclosure of information about portfolio holdings is in the best interest of Fund shareholders and to address any conflicts between the interests of Fund shareholders and those of the Advisor or any other Fund affiliate.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

The Company has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("USA PATRIOT Act"). In order to ensure compliance with this law, the Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, the designation of an anti-money laundering compliance officer, an ongoing training program, an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program and a customer identification program.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Funds' Distributor and transfer agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures that require the reporting of suspicious and/or fraudulent activity, verifying the identity of the new shareholders, checking shareholder names against designated government lists, including the Office of Foreign Asset Control ("OFAC"), and undertaking a complete and thorough review of all new account applications. The Company will not transact business with any person or entity whose identity cannot be adequately verified.

Pursuant to the USA PATRIOT Act and the Program, the Funds may be required to "freeze" the account of a shareholder if the shareholder appears to be involved in suspicious activity or if certain account information matches information on government lists of known terrorists or other suspicious persons, or a Fund may be required to transfer the account or proceeds of the account to a governmental agency.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Grant Thornton LLP, Grant Thornton Tower, 171 North Clark Street, Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60601, has been selected as independent registered public accounting firm of the Funds. As such, it is responsible for auditing the financial statements of the Funds.

COUNSEL

Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., 833 East Michigan Street, Suite 1800, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as counsel to the Company and has passed upon the legality of the shares offered by the Funds.

PERFORMANCE

From time to time, the total return of Investor Class shares and Institutional Class shares of a Fund may be quoted in advertisements, shareholder reports or other communications to shareholders. Performance information is generally available by calling the Funds (toll-free) at 1-866-44BAIRD.