Stuck in the Middle

We are roughly 75 days into the New Year and one of the hot topics this week in various market chatter was the near record 104 days that have passed without the S&P closing down more than 1%. We've been getting a lot of mixed messages from the market whether it is from central banks, earnings reports or monthly macro data releases. The justification to remain optimistic has generally fallen in the "soft" data category in that it is premised on sentiment, rather than hard data. Conversely, there is hard data that has shown evidence of a weaker economy than sentiment, and actual market performance, would let us believe. As a result, we have markets that are somewhat stuck in neutral. While this is not horrible for short periods of time, it's been difficult to have conviction that the year-to-date returns in both credit and equity are sustainable, given some of the mixed messages coming from economic data.

Sentiment – Never Been Better

If we explore some of the soft data that could cause the market to rally, much of it is focused on policy. Small business optimism is at post crisis highs (Exhibit 1). Lower defaults and easier lending standards have made it easier for business owners to invest in their businesses and grow. President Trump has already scrapped numerous regulations and promises to eliminate more red tape in the near future. Additionally, we now have the *expectation* of fiscal stimulus consisting of tax reform and infrastructure spending which has provided a tailwind to optimism.

Exhibit 1: NFIB Small Business Optimism Index

Source: Bloomberg

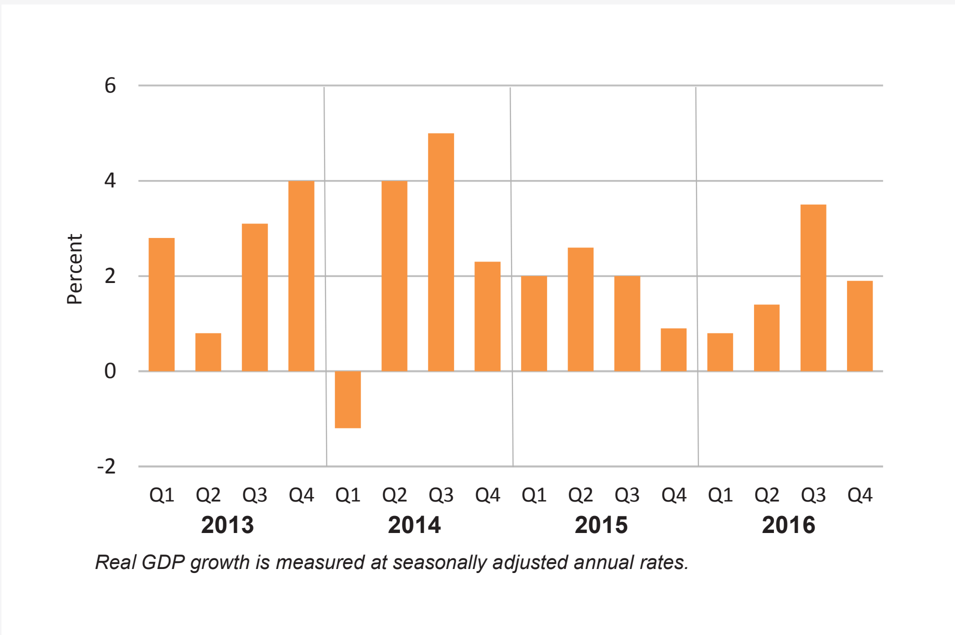
@DriehausCapital

Hard Data – Hinting at Slower Growth

On the other hand, we've had some negative hard data, particularly in the industrial sectors, coming through that is demonstrating that the economy isn't growing as fast as many perceive it to be.

Recent fourth quarter and full year 2016 GDP reports fell short of market expectations, rising 1.9% and 1.6% respectively. Further, we've only had three quarters of 2% or greater growth over the past two years, leaving many questioning whether robust (2.5-3.0%) GDP growth is sustainable or achievable in 2017 or 2018 (Exhibit 2).

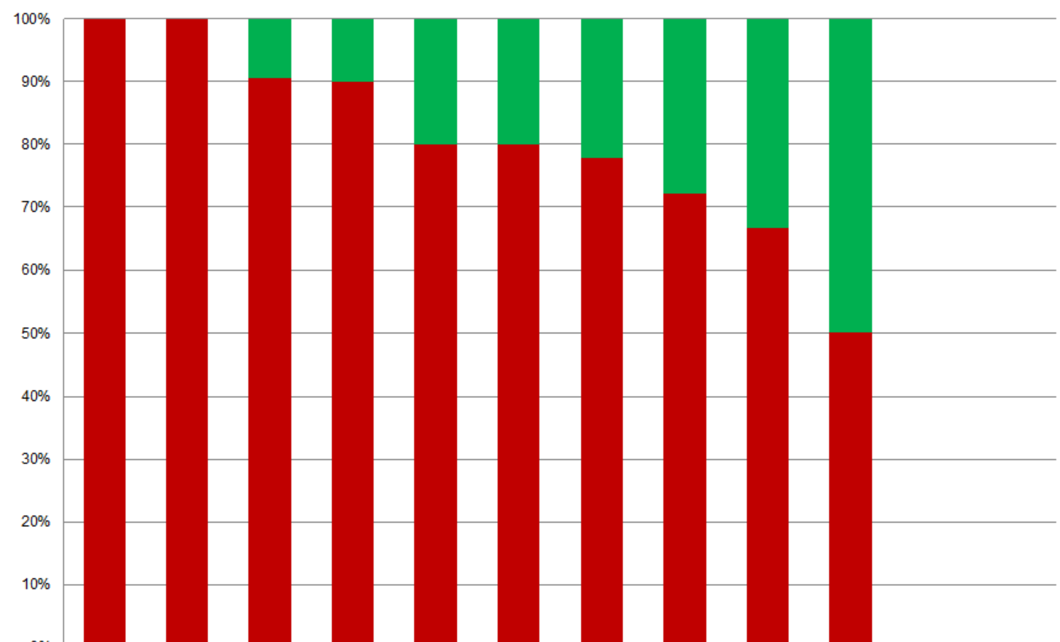
Exhibit 2: Quarter-to-Quarter Growth in Real GDP



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

On a smaller scale, 2.6x more companies in the S&P have issued negative earnings per share guidance for the first quarter of 2017 earnings than have issued positive guidance (Exhibit 3). Although consensus estimates for S&P earnings per share growth are 9-10% for 2017, much of that growth is the result of easy comparables during the earnings recession of 2016. Given the first quarter earnings warnings, the risks to falling estimates in the back half of the year should not be overlooked.

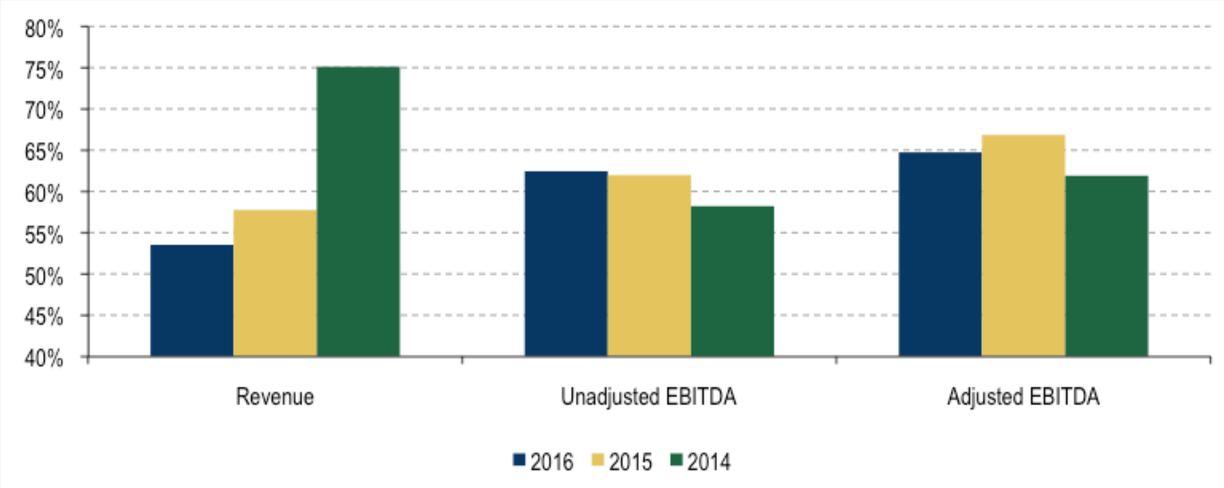
Exhibit 3: Percentage of S&P 500 Cos. with Q1 Positive and Negative Guidance



	Utilities	Telecom Services	Consumer Disc.	Real Estate	Industrials	Consumer Staples	Health Care	S&P 500	Materials	Info. Technology	Financials	Energy
Positive	0%	0%	10%	10%	20%	20%	22%	28%	33%	50%	0%	0%
Negative	100%	100%	90%	90%	80%	80%	78%	72%	67%	50%	0%	0%

Source: Factset

Exhibit 4: Percent of Issuers with Positive YOY Revenue/EBITDA (ex-Commodities)



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

Drilling down further into the high yield universe, revenue and earnings growth have also been sluggish. The number of companies achieving annual EBITDA growth has remained relatively stable over the past two years while revenue growth has been more elusive for many companies. Only 54% of HY issuers grew revenue in 2016 as compared to 75% in 2014.

So with all of this somewhat conflicting data and a sanguine market, what prevents us from having another 100 days without a 1% correction? How do we get out of neutral? Perhaps we see real progress (either for or against) some of the key policy initiatives surrounding tax reform and infrastructure spending. How will the market react if we get to the end of the second quarter and much of the promised stimulus hasn't really progressed? Or what if some of the more controversial elements of tax reform such as BAT have passed without any major changes? Does the Fed turn hawkish and start a sustained march upward in interest rates? Do companies surprise the market to the upside and achieve substantial revenue and earnings growth driven by increasing consumer confidence?

These questions, and many others yet to come, will weigh on the minds of investors over the next several quarters. Given most asset classes trade at fairly rich valuation levels, any one of these issues could inject some volatility into the markets. Until then, we'll continue to tread with caution. Thus far through the first quarter, that hasn't been the right approach. But we anticipate much of the "baked in" news still has room for modification, and baking for that matter. It wouldn't surprise us if finalized tax reform and infrastructure legislation follows a similar path to the Affordable Care Act replacement legislation – namely, confusing with some significant holes and generically underwhelming relative to expectations.

We'd be remiss if we didn't give you a few tips for your brackets. Hopefully all those hours of watching college hoops will treat us better than last year (oops, we liked Sparty!). So here goes…

In the Midwest:

- Kansas is the best team I saw this year, but the committee didn't do them any favors. They have to beat Miami and then either Purdue or Iowa St. All of those teams could be Final Four teams. I liked Oregon in the bottom half of the bracket, but Boucher's injury makes it much easier for Louisville now. Michigan is a nice dark horse if you're looking for one.

In the South:

- I don't think anyone will give UNC much trouble in the top half of the bracket. The bottom half of the bracket is wide open and has the best group of 8 teams out there. I think UCLA, Wichita State and Kentucky all have equal probabilities of making it to the Elite 8. So if your pool gives you bonus points for underdogs, take the Shocker.

In the East:

- Nova is the second best team I saw play this year, but just like with Kansas, the committee did them no favors. The Big 10 is hot garbage this year, but even I would admit that Wisco is a solid team and got way underseeded as an 8 seed. That will likely be Nova's second game – that's nuts. Duke has a much easier path to make it out. Additionally the Sweet 16 and Elite 8 will be played in NYC, which is Duke's home away from home. If you love to see Duke lose, then I'd tell you that all their losses this year came against teams scoring at will on the interior. Baylor can do that against them.

In the West:

- The Zags are usually good for two wins and that's about it. I think they make it to the Elite 8 this year before being dismissed by Arizona. Arizona is one of the most complete teams in the country and should be able to handle the Zags pretty easily. FSU is actually more of a challenge to Zona because of their athleticism, but FSU has lost some of the rhythm they had early in the year.

In the End:

- 27 of the past 28 NCAA champions have been 4 seeds or higher, and I think that trend holds this year. I say Duke beats Zona to get to the finals and faces the Jayhawks who take down UNC in a nail-biter. Kansas then beats Duke to win it all in a rematch of one of the better games that was played at the beginning of this season.

Best of luck closing out Q1 and good luck with the brackets,
K.C. & Cass

K.C. Nelson Elizabeth Cassidy

K.C. Nelson
Lead Portfolio Manager

Elizabeth Cassidy
Portfolio Manager

LCMAX Performance Review

Features:

- Multi-strategy credit approach
- Absolute return focused, long/short credit strategy
- Volatility managed, low correlation return objectives
- Hedging of interest rate exposure
- Liquid, transparent "hedged" mutual fund vehicle

Inception Date: November 8, 2005*

Fund Assets Under Management: $2.2 billion

Firm Assets Under Management: $8.2 billion

Portfolio Concentration: Flexible, best ideas approach, generally 80-100 trades

Duration Target: +/- 1 year

Volatility Target: Less than the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index (about 5%, annually)

Distributions: Quarterly dividends; annual capital gains

Portfolio Managers:

K.C. Nelson, Lead Portfolio Manager
18 years experience

Elizabeth Cassidy, Portfolio Manager
17 years experience

**The Driehaus Active Income Fund commenced operations on June 1, 2009 following the receipt of the assets and liabilities of the Lotsoff Capital Management Active Income Fund (the "Predecessor Fund") through a reorganization into the Driehaus Active Income Fund.*

[1]***Performance Disclosure***
The performance data shown represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Principal value and investment returns will fluctuate so that investors' shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

Performance data represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost), during the given month, on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). Average annual total return reflects annualized change.

Since Fund performance is subject to change after the month-end, please call (877) 779-0079 or visit www.driehaus.com for more current performance information.

February

The Driehaus Active Income Fund returned 0.00% in February.[1] High yield returned 1.03% as spreads contracted 0.26% and yields declined to 5.64%. Investment grade credit returned 0.81% as spreads and yield stayed relatively stable at 125 basis points and 3.33%, respectively. The leveraged loan market was also stable, returning 0.59%, the 11th positive return in the past 12 months.

The trading strategies with the most significant contribution to performance came from the directional long, capital structure arbitrage, and event strategies. The directional long strategy contributed 0.46% to performance, driven by nine positions that benefited from solid earnings and/or credit spread tightening in a variety of industries including health care, pharmacy, aerospace and defense, financials, insurance, gaming and hotels. The capital structure arbitrage strategy contributed 0.11% due to underperformance in the short leg of a short-leaning trade in a telecom provider as well as the spread tightening in a long-leaning financial preferred trade.

On the negative side, the event and directional short strategies detracted 0.11% and 0.08% from performance. In the event strategy, the top six positions contributed 0.61%, while the bottom six detracted 0.75%. The top contributors were in the gaming, semiconductor and financials industries and benefited from M&A spread tightening or positive earnings announcements. The losing positions were generally focused on the consumer or energy sectors.

The hedging strategies also detracted from performance. The volatility hedges focused on equity markets (S&P 500 Index, Nasdaq, Russell 2000), detracted 0.21% as equity markets returned 2-4% during the month. The interest rate hedge detracted 0.10% as the 10-year US Treasury interest rates declined by as much as 0.15% during the month, but closed the month down at 0.06%.

No other strategy contributed meaningfully to performance.

LCMAX Performance Review

Month-end Performance as of 2/28/17

				Average Annual Total Return			
Fund/Index	**MTH**	**YTD**	**1 Year**	**3 Year**	**5 Year**	**10 Year**	**Since Inception[1]**
Driehaus Active Income Fund[2]	**0.00%**	**-0.29%**	**8.03%**	**0.96%**	**1.86%**	**3.55%**	**3.69%**
Citigroup 3-Month T-Bill Index[3]	0.04%	0.08%	0.32%	0.13%	0.11%	0.65%	1.12%
Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index[4]	0.67%	0.87%	1.42%	2.64%	2.24%	4.28%	4.47%

Calendar Quarter-end Performance as of 12/31/16

				Average Annual Total Return			
Fund/Index	**QTR**	**YTD**	**1 Year**	**3 Year**	**5 Year**	**10 Year**	**Since Inception[1]**
Driehaus Active Income Fund[2]	**2.33%**	**5.63%**	**5.63%**	**1.18%**	**3.13%**	**3.71%**	**3.77%**
Citigroup 3-Month T-Bill Index[3]	0.08%	0.27%	0.27%	0.11%	0.09%	0.73%	1.13%
Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index[4]	-2.98%	2.65%	2.65%	3.03%	2.23%	4.28%	4.45%

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[5]

Management Fee	0.55%
Other Expenses Excluding Dividends and Interest on Short Sales	0.23%
Dividends and Interest on Short Sales	0.27%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	**1.05%**

The performance data shown represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Principal value and investment returns will fluctuate so that investors' shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance data represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost), during the given month, on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). Average annual total return reflects annualized change. Since Fund performance is subject to change after the month-end, please call (877) 779-0079 or visit www.driehaus.com for more current performance information.

[1]Inception Date: 11/8/2005. [2]The Driehaus Active Income Fund commenced operations on June 1, 2009 following the receipt of the assets and liabilities of the Lotsoff Capital Management Active Income Fund (the "Predecessor Fund") through a reorganization into the Driehaus Active Income Fund (the "Fund"). Lotsoff Capital Management was the investment adviser from inception through April 2, 2009. Driehaus Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser") became the interim investment adviser to the Predecessor Fund on April 3, 2009. [3]The Citigroup 3-Month T-Bill Index is designed to mirror the performance of the 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill. The Citigroup 3-Month T-Bill Index is unmanaged and its returns include reinvested dividends. [4]The Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index, an unmanaged index, represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable and dollar denominated. This index covers the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indices that are calculated and reported on a regular basis. [5]Represents the Annual Fund Operating Expenses as disclosed in the current prospectus dated April 30, 2016. It is important to understand that a decline in the Fund's average net assets due to unprecedented market volatility or other factors could cause the Fund's expense ratio for the current fiscal year to be higher than the expense information presented.

The Driehaus Active Income Fund (the "Fund"), in addition to investing in unrated and investment grade bonds, may also invest in junk bonds, which involve greater credit risk, including the risk of default. The prices of high yield bonds are more sensitive to changing economic conditions and can fall dramatically in response to negative news about the issuer or its industry, or the economy in general. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is a risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund will not correlate with the Fund's other investments. Further, the Fund may invest in derivatives for speculative purposes. Gains or losses from speculative positions in a derivative may be much greater than the derivative's original cost and potential losses may be substantial. The Fund may make short sales. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk of loss. It is anticipated that the Fund will experience high rates of portfolio turnover, which may result in payment by the Fund of above-average transaction costs. This is a nondiversified fund; compared to other funds, the Fund may invest a greater percentage of assets in a particular issuer or a small number of issuers. As a consequence, the Fund may be subject to greater risks and larger losses than diversified funds. No investment strategy, including an absolute return strategy, can ensure a profit or protect against loss. Additionally, investing in an absolute return strategy may lead to underperforming results during an upward moving market. When interest rates increase, bond prices decrease and bond funds become more volatile.

Please consider the investment objectives, risks, fees and expenses of the Fund carefully prior to investing. The prospectus and summary prospectus contain this and other important information about the Fund. To obtain a copy of the prospectus and/or summary prospectus, please call us at (877) 779-0079. Please read the prospectus and summary prospectus carefully before investing.

Driehaus Securities LLC, Distributor

LCMAX Portfolio Characteristics*

Executive Summary

		excluding cash
Assets Under Management (AUM)	$2,232,507,355	
Long Exposure	$2,298,468,000	$2,173,224,308
Short Exposure	$(991,244,026)	$(991,244,026)
Net Exposure	$1,307,223,973	$1,181,980,281
Net Exposure/AUM	58.55%	52.94%
Gross Exposure	$3,289,712,026	$3,164,468,334
Gross Exposure/AUM	1.47x	1.42x

Risk Summary

Effective Duration	-0.13 years
Spread Duration	2.00 years
30-day SEC Yield	2.78%
Portfolio Yield-To-Worst[1]	3.48%
Average % of Par Longs	102.12%
Average % of Par Shorts	101.50%
Beta vs. S&P 500	0.02
100-Day Volatility	2.61%

Trading Strategy Type

	Gross Exposure	% of Gross Exposure	% Contrib. to Total Return
Capital Structure Arbitrage[2]	340,579,717	10.4%	0.11%
Convertible Arbitrage[2]	202,289,700	6.1%	0.03%
Directional Long[2]	1,212,550,948	36.9%	0.46%
Directional Short[2]	99,224,132	3.0%	-0.08%
Event Driven[2]	780,655,572	23.7%	-0.11%
Interest Rate Hedge[2]	399,891,713	12.2%	-0.10%
Pairs Trading[2]	4,572	0.0%	0.00%
Volatility Trading[2]	129,271,980	3.9%	-0.21%
Cash**	125,243,692	3.8%	0.00%
Expenses***			-0.07%
Total	**3,289,712,026**	**100.0%**	**0.03%**

Preliminary data. May differ from data shown by third-party providers because of rounding or for other reasons.

Source: Bloomberg, Factset

[1] Refers to credit only
[2] A definition of this term can be found on page 15.

*Exposure: please note exposure may be different than market value. For equities, bonds, and interest rate swap products, exposure is the same as market value. For options and foreign exchange forwards exposure represents greek-adjusted underlying exposure. For credit default swap and credit default swap indices, exposure represents bond-equivalent exposure.

**This figure represents the fund's operating cash plus receivables for investments sold and minus payables for investments purchased, and includes USD and FX cash.

***Estimated expenses for the month (not annualized) as a percentage of the fund's net assets for the month.

Note: *A definition of key terms can be found on page 15*

Credit Rating*

	Long Exposure ($)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure ($)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure ($)	% of Gross Exposure
AAA[1]	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
AA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
A[2]	15,887,079	1.0%	(5,087,009)	2.2%	0	0.0%
BBB	213,808,134	13.5%	(153,098,455)	65.0%	366,906,589	20.3%
BB	179,194,243	11.3%	(16,619,167)	7.1%	195,813,410	10.9%
B	852,550,922	53.6%	(24,767,815)	10.5%	877,318,737	48.6%
CCC	239,207,843	15.1%	(1,408,699)	0.6%	240,616,542	13.3%
CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
C	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
D	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not Rated	88,541,630	5.6%	(34,413,246)	14.6%	122,954,877	6.8%
Total	**1,589,189,851**	**100.0%**	**(235,394,391)**	**100.0%**	**1,803,610,154**	**100.0%**

Credit rating data is shown only for the following asset classes: Bank Loan, Corporate CDS, Corporate Credit, Convertible Bonds and Preferred Stocks.

Industry Sector

	Long Exposure ($)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure ($)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure ($)	% of Gross Exposure
GICS[3]						
Consumer Discretionary	603,113,766	26.2%	(90,737,471)	9.2%	693,851,236	21.1%
Consumer Staples	113,386,290	4.9%	0	0.0%	113,386,290	3.4%
Energy	100,037,785	4.4%	(75,342,926)	7.6%	175,380,710	5.3%
Financials	608,915,976	26.5%	(111,870,433)	11.3%	720,786,409	21.9%
Health Care	99,316,717	4.3%	0	0.0%	99,316,717	3.0%
Industrials	65,963,190	2.9%	0	0.0%	65,963,190	2.0%
Information Technology	345,915,313	15.0%	(42,547,411)	4.3%	388,462,724	11.8%
Materials	46,135,453	2.0%	(11,657,880)	1.2%	57,793,333	1.8%
Real Estate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Telecommunication Services	111,168,446	4.8%	(10,064,021)	1.0%	121,232,467	3.7%
Utilities	51,985,601	2.3%	0	0.0%	51,985,601	1.6%
Other[4]	*152,529,463*	*6.6%*	*(649,023,884)*	*65.5%*	*801,553,347*	*24.4%*
Total	**2,298,468,000**	**100.0%**	**(991,244,026)**	**100.0%**	**3,289,712,026**	**100.0%**

Source: Bloomberg, Factset Moody's, Standard & Poor's, Global Industry Classification Standard

*Credit ratings listed are subject to change. Credit quality ratings are measured on a scale that generally ranges from AAA (highest) to D (lowest). "NR" is used to classify securities for which a rating is not available. The Adviser receives credit quality ratings on underlying securities of the portfolio from the three major ratings agencies - Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Fitch Ratings (Fitch), and Standard & Poor's (S&P). When calculating the credit quality breakdown, the Adviser utilizes Moody's and if Moody's is not available the manager selects the lower rating of S&P and Fitch.

Note: *A definition of key terms can be found on page 15*

Credit Ratings:

AAA and AA:	High credit-quality investment grade
A and BBB:	Medium credit-quality investment grade
BB, B, CCC, CC, C:	Low credit-quality (non-investment grade), or "junk bonds"
Not Rated:	Bonds currently not rated

[1] All government bonds are rated AAA.

[2] All agency Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) are rated A.

[3] The Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS), a collaboration between Standard & Poor's and Morgan Stanley Capital International, is a system of classification that identifies a company according to its business activity.

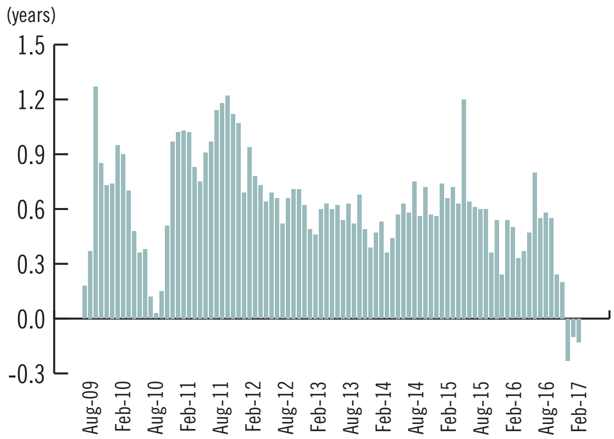
[4] The Other Industry Sector data is not categorized within the GICS classification system.

Product Type

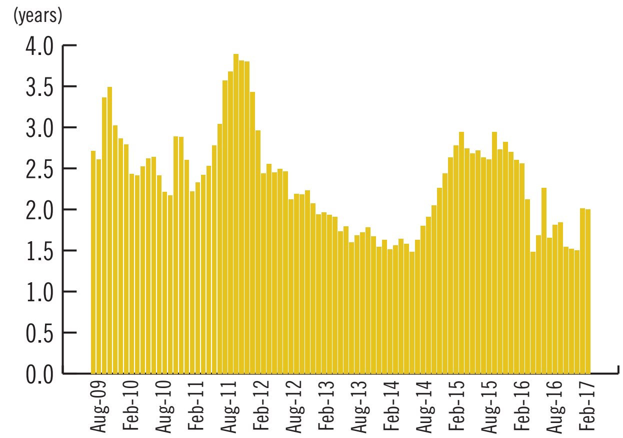
	Long Exposure ($)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure ($)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure ($)	% of Gross Exposure
Bank Loan	516,500,865	22.5%	0	0.0%	516,500,865	15.7%
Convertible Bond	93,550,810	4.1%	0	0.0%	93,550,810	2.8%
Convertible Preferred	29,134,125	1.3%	0	0.0%	29,134,125	0.9%
Corporate	828,385,635	36.0%	(60,348,276)	6.1%	888,733,911	27.0%
Preferred	36,741,303	1.6%	0	0.0%	36,741,303	1.1%
Sovereign	6,874,352	0.3%	(53,463,265)	5.4%	60,337,617	1.8%
Fixed Income	***1,511,187,089***	***65.7%***	***(113,811,541)***	***11.5%***	***1,624,998,630***	***49.4%***
ADR/GDR	0	0.0%	(37,057,354)	3.7%	37,057,354	1.1%
Equity Common	556,748,686	24.2%	(104,181,644)	10.5%	660,930,329	20.1%
Exchange Traded Fund	0	0.0%	(144,986,820)	14.6%	144,986,820	4.4%
Equity	***556,748,686***	***24.2%***	***(286,225,817)***	***28.9%***	***842,974,503***	***25.6%***
Credit Default Swap	84,877,114	3.7%	(175,046,115)	17.7%	259,923,229	7.9%
Currency Forward	290,978	0.0%	0	0.0%	290,978	0.0%
Index Future	0	0.0%	(51,981,600)	5.2%	51,981,600	1.6%
Index Options	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Interest Rate Future	0	0.0%	(364,178,953)	36.7%	364,178,953	11.1%
Residential Mortgage Backed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Securitized / Covered	226,177	0.0%	0	0.0%	226,177	0.0%
Swaptions	1,190,917	0.1%	0	0.0%	1,190,917	0.0%
Total Return Swap	18,703,346	0.8%	0	0.0%	18,703,346	0.6%
Derivatives	***105,288,533***	***4.6%***	***(591,206,668)***	***59.6%***	***696,495,201***	***21.2%***
Cash	***125,243,692***	***5.4%***	***0***	***0.0%***	***125,243,692***	***3.8%***
Total	**2,298,468,000**	**100.0%**	**(991,244,026)**	**100.0%**	**3,289,712,026**	**100.0%**

Note: *A definition of key terms can be found on page 15*

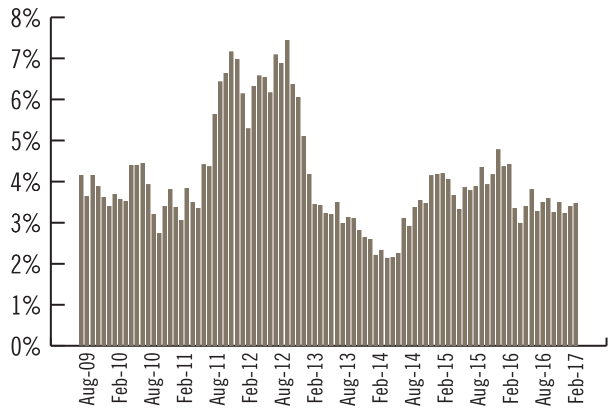
LCMAX Effective Duration



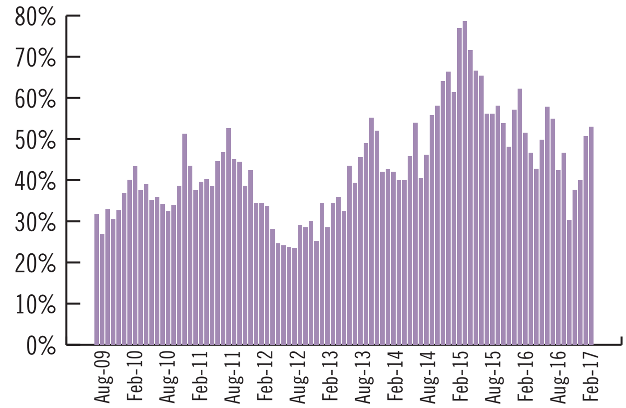
LCMAX Spread Duration



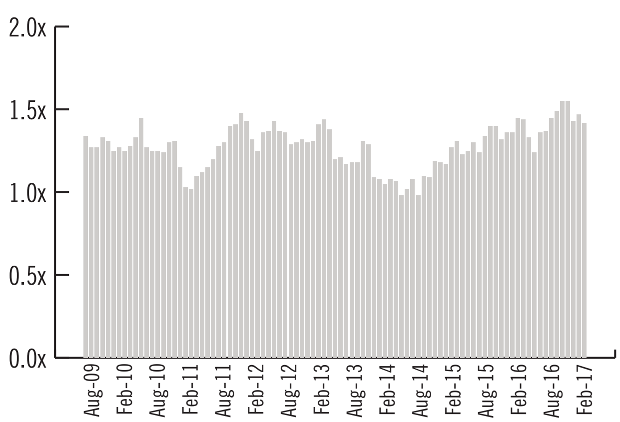
LCMAX Average Yield-to-Worst



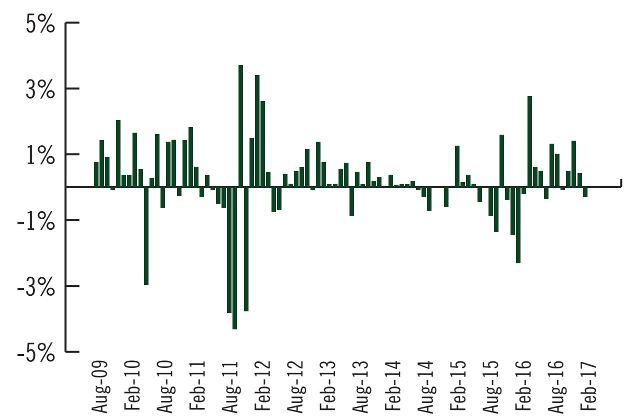
LCMAX Net Exposure / AUM (Excluding Cash)



LCMAX Gross Exposure / AUM (Excluding Cash)



LCMAX Monthly Return*



Sources: Driehaus Capital Management LLC, Bloomberg, Factset

Note: *A definition of key terms can be found on page 15*

*The performance data shown represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Principal value and investment returns will fluctuate so that investors' shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

Spread Distribution* ($M)

		0-300	300-600	600-1000	>1000	Total
Bank Loan	Long Exposure	6,603,404	341,464,389	135,457,604	32,975,468	516,500,865
	Short Exposure	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Exposure	6,603,404	341,464,389	135,457,604	32,975,468	516,500,865
	Gross Exposure	6,603,404	341,464,389	135,457,604	32,975,468	516,500,865
Convertible Bond	Long Exposure	93,550,810	0	0	0	93,550,810
	Short Exposure	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Exposure	93,550,810	0	0	0	93,550,810
	Gross Exposure	93,550,810	0	0	0	93,550,810
Convertible Preferred	Long Exposure	29,134,125	0	0	0	29,134,125
	Short Exposure	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Exposure	29,134,125	0	0	0	29,134,125
	Gross Exposure	29,134,125	0	0	0	29,134,125
Corporate	Long Exposure	420,787,910	245,991,114	123,559,724	38,046,887	828,385,635
	Short Exposure	(42,320,411)	(16,619,167)	(1,408,699)	0	(60,348,276)
	Net Exposure	378,467,499	229,371,947	122,151,026	38,046,887	768,037,359
	Gross Exposure	463,108,320	262,610,280	124,968,423	38,046,887	888,733,911
Credit Default Swap	Long Exposure	84,877,114	0	0	0	84,877,114
	Short Exposure	(175,046,115)	0	0	0	(175,046,115)
	Net Exposure	(90,169,000)	0	0	0	(90,169,000)
	Gross Exposure	259,923,229	0	0	0	259,923,229
Preferred	Long Exposure	0	36,741,303	0	0	36,741,303
	Short Exposure	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Exposure	0	36,741,303	0	0	36,741,303
	Gross Exposure	0	36,741,303	0	0	36,741,303
Total	Long Exposure	634,953,362	624,196,806	259,017,328	71,022,355	1,589,189,851
	Short Exposure	(217,366,526)	(16,619,167)	(1,408,699)	0	(235,394,391)
	Net Exposure	417,586,837	607,577,639	257,608,630	71,022,355	1,353,795,460
	Gross Exposure	852,319,888	640,815,972	260,426,027	71,022,355	1,824,584,242
	Net Exposure %	**30.8%**	**44.9%**	**19.0%**	**5.2%**	**100.0%**
	Gross Exposure %	**46.7%**	**35.1%**	**14.3%**	**3.9%**	**100.0%**

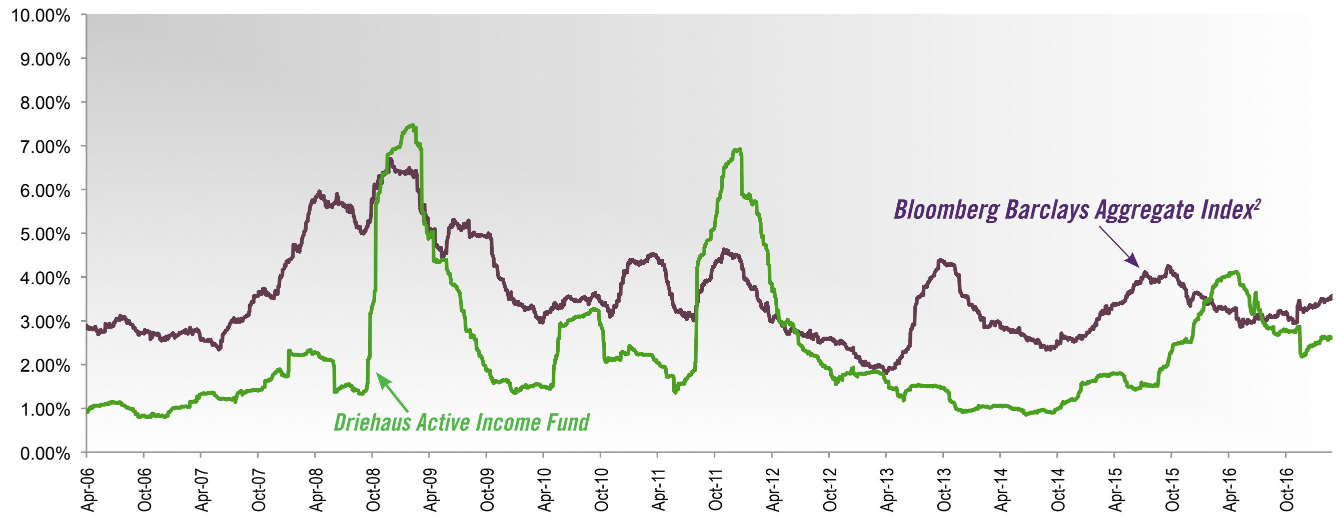
Regional Allocation

	Long Exposure ($)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure ($)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure ($)	% of Gross Exposure
Developed	265,028,271	11.5%	(115,870,928)	11.7%	380,899,199	11.6%
Emerging	84,709,919	3.7%	(62,873,128)	6.3%	147,583,048	4.5%
United States	1,948,729,809	84.8%	(812,499,970)	82.0%	2,761,229,779	83.9%
Total	**2,298,468,000**	**100.0%**	**(991,244,026)**	**100.0%**	**3,289,712,026**	**100.0%**

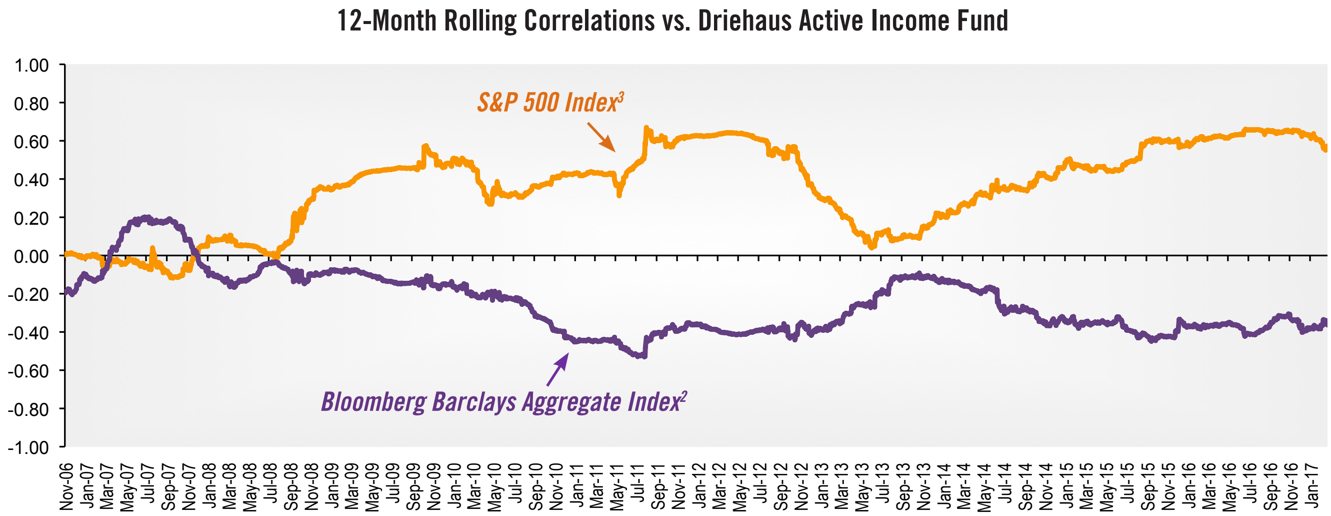
Source: Bloomberg, Factset *Spread Distributions are shown only for the following asset classes: Bank Loan, Corporate CDS, Corporate Credit, Convertible Bonds and Preferred Stocks. Spread differential between the underlying securities and Treasury bonds in basis points. The chart above measures the excess yield (in basis points) that these securities provide over the yield offered by U.S. treasuries of comparable maturities according to market prices at the end of the month. We then define the security type, as well as the Fund's long and short exposure, and plot these exposures based on current market values to show a more accurate view of where the Fund's capital is allocated than can be depicted by simply defining exposures by credit rating or security type.

Note: *A definition of key terms can be found on page 15*

100-Day Volatility



Correlation[1] Comparison



Sources: Driehaus Capital Management, Bloomberg, Factset Standards & Poor's ("S&P") 500 Index total return data from Bloomberg. Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index data from Barclays

The benchmarks for the Driehaus Active Income Fund are the Citigroup 3-Month T-Bill and the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index. The S&P 500 Index is shown for illustrative purposes only.

[1] Correlation is a statistical measure of how return sets move in relation to each other. Correlation is computed into what is known as the correlation coefficient, which ranges between -1 and +1. Perfect positive correlation (a correlation co-efficient of +1) implies that as one security moves, either up or down, the other security will move in lockstep, in the same direction. Alternatively, perfect negative correlation means that if one security moves in either direction the security that is perfectly negatively correlated will move by an equal amount in the opposite direction. If the correlation is 0, the movements of the securities are said to have no correlation; they are completely random. The S&P 500 Index and the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index are recognized proxies for the U.S. fixed income market.

[2] The Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index is a broad base index, maintained by Barclays, used to represent investment grade bonds being traded in the United States.

[3] The S&P 500 Index consists of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group. It is a market-weighted index (stock price times number of shares outstanding), with each stock's weight in the index proportionate to its market value.

The Driehaus Active Income Fund (the "Fund"), in addition to investing in unrated and investment grade bonds, may also invest in junk bonds, which involve greater credit risk, including the risk of default. The prices of high yield bonds are more sensitive to changing economic conditions and can fall dramatically in response to negative news about the issuer or its industry, or the economy in general. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is a risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund will not correlate with the Fund's other investments. Further, the Fund may invest in derivatives for speculative purposes. Gains or losses from speculative positions in a derivative may be much greater than the derivative's original cost and potential losses may be substantial. The Fund may make short sales. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk of loss. It is anticipated that the Fund will experience high rates of portfolio turnover, which may result in payment by the Fund of above-average transaction costs. This is a nondiversified fund; compared to other funds, the Fund may invest a greater percentage of assets in a particular issuer or a small number of issuers. As a consequence, the Fund may be subject to greater risks and larger losses than diversified funds. No investment strategy, including an absolute return strategy, can ensure a profit or protect against loss. Additionally, investing in an absolute return strategy may lead to underperforming results during an upward moving market. When interest rates increase, bond prices decrease and bond funds become more volatile.

This material is not intended to provide investment advice. Nothing herein should be construed as a solicitation or a recommendation to buy or sell securities or other investments. You should assess your own investment needs based on your individual financial circumstances and investment objectives. The opinions expressed are those of Driehaus Capital Management LLC ("Driehaus") and are subject to change at any time due to changes in market or economic conditions. Driehaus does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information. This data was prepared on March 14, 2017 and has not been updated since then. It may not reflect recent market activity. Driehaus assumes no obligation to update or supplement this information to reflect subsequent changes.

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Please consider the investment objectives, risks, fees and expenses of the Fund carefully prior to investing. The prospectus and summary prospectus contain this and other important information about the Fund. To obtain a copy of the prospectus and/or summary prospectus, please call us at (877) 779-0079. Please read the prospectus and summary prospectus carefully before investing.

Driehaus Securities LLC, Distributor

FUND INFORMATION

The Fund invests primarily in U.S. fixed income and floating rate securities, of both investment and non-investment grade credit quality, as well as equities and derivative instruments. The Fund intends to pursue its fundamental opportunistic "bottom-up" trading approach using the following investment strategies:

Capital Structure Arbitrage – attempt to exploit pricing inefficiencies between two securities of the same company. Example: buying a debt instrument that is believed to be undervalued while simultaneously shorting a subordinated debt instrument of the same issuer that is believed to be overvalued.

Convertible Arbitrage – attempt to profit from changes in a company's equity volatility or credit quality by purchasing a convertible bond and simultaneously shorting the same issuer's common stock.

Directional Trading – taking long or short positions in equity or corporate debt instruments in anticipation of profiting from movements in the prices of these assets.

Event Driven – attempt to profit from the consummation of a given event, e.g. a takeover, merger, reorganization or conclusion of material litigation, or based upon the perceptions of a potential pending corporate event.

Pairs Trading – attempt to exploit pricing inefficiencies between the securities of two similar companies by buying the security of one company and shorting the security of the other.

Interest Rate Hedging – attempt to reduce the performance impact of rising or falling interest rates.

Volatility Hedging – attempt to profit from extreme market volatility.

DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

Agency Mortgage-Backed Security - A mortgage-backed security issued and guaranteed by a government agency such as the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or Government National Mortgage Association.

Asset-Backed Security (ABS) - A security whose value and income payments are derived from and collateralized (or "backed") by a specified pool of underlying assets.

Average % of Par-Longs - The average dollar price of a bond the Fund is long as a percentage of par.

Average % of Par-Shorts - The average dollar price of a bond the Fund is short as a percentage of par.

Credit Default Swap (CDS) - A contract in which the buyer of the CDS makes a series of payments to the seller and, in exchange, receives a payoff if a credit instrument (typically a bond or loan) goes into default. In its simplest form, a credit default swap is a bilateral contract between the buyer and seller of protection.

Equity Beta - A measure describing the relation of a portfolio's returns with that of the financial market as a whole. A portfolio with a beta of 0 means that its price is not at all correlated with the market. A positive beta means that the portfolio generally follows the market. A negative beta shows that the portfolio inversely follows the market; the portfolio generally decreases in value if the market goes up and vice versa.

Effective Duration - A duration calculation for bonds with embedded options. Effective duration takes into account that expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change.

Spread Duration - The sensitivity of the price of a bond to a 100 basis point change to its option-adjusted spread. As the rate of the Treasury security in the option-adjusted spread increases, the rate of the option-adjusted spread also increases.

Mortgage-Backed Security (MBS) - An asset-backed security or debt obligation that represents a claim on the cash flows from mortgage loans, most commonly on residential property.

Portfolio Coupon - The annualized interest earned for the portfolio.

Portfolio Current Yield - The annual income (interest or dividends) divided by the current price of the security, aggregated to the portfolio level.

Portfolio Yield-to-Worst - The lowest potential yield that can be received on a bond without the issuer actually defaulting, aggregated to the portfolio level. The yield to worst is calculated by making worst-case scenario assumptions on the issue by calculating the returns that would be received if provisions, including prepayment, call or sinking fund, are used by the issuer.

Sharpe ratio - A measure of return per unit of risk, it is calculated by finding the portfolio's excess return and then dividing by the portfolio's standard deviation.

Stock Vega - The change in the price of an option that results from a 1% change in volatility. Vega changes when there are large price movements in the underlying asset and Vega falls as the option gets closer to maturity. Vega can change even if there is no change in the price of the underlying asset (e.g., if there is a change in expected volatility).

Swap - A derivative in which two counterparties exchange certain benefits of one party's financial instrument for those of the other party's financial instrument.